

# Employment and Earnings

**DECEMBER 1956** 

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## DIVISION OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS Seymour L. Wolfbein, Chief

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LABOR TURNOVER RATES AS

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in this report have been adjusted to first quarter 1955 benchmark levels.

#### LONG-TERM TRENDS IN QUIT RATES

#### Ewan Clague\*

Labor turnover statistics on a national scale were initiated by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in the middle 1920's. In 1928, Dr. William A. Berridge, economist for the company, persuaded the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics to take over the series. Since that time, the Bureau has continued to publish these data for manufacturing industries. In the meantime, the State employment security agencies found it necessary to collect labor turnover information for local purposes, with the result that a widespread system of area collection has developed. At the present time, the U.S. Department of Labor is coordinating these two into a comprehensive Federal-State system of labor turnover statistics with the cooperation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Employment Security. As a result, in a few years, comparable labor turnover statistics will be available for the Nation as a whole for many individual States. and for perhaps 100 local areas.

This developing interest in labor turnover statistics has stimulated additional study and analysis of the data themselves. It has long been known that labor turnover data constituted a sensitive index of labor market conditions. However, there has been a dearth of detailed analysis of such data. This article represents an intent to explore some of the unknown phases of labor turnover. As more data become available, it may become

possible to provide answers to a number of questions which are as yet unsettled.

One of the most obvious characteristics of labor turnover is the scissorslike movement of layoffs and voluntary quits. In bad times, the employer takes the initiative in separating employees from the payroll in response to declining business. The quit rate at such times is low, although it is never wholly absent. In good times, on the other hand, the worker exercises his own initiative and leaves one job in order to seek a better one. Thus, in prosperity the quit rate may run 2 to 3 times as high as the layoff rate, although the latter is never nonexistent—even in good times some employers have to lay off workers.

Since the quit rate reflects worker initiative and worker judgment of the labor market, it is perhaps the most interesting item in the labor turnover series. The long-term unadjusted quit rate beginning in 1930 and running through 1955 is shown in chart I. Two points stand out in the chart: One is that the rate fluctuates sharply from month to month, and the other is that it also swings widely in response to conditions in the labor market.

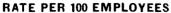
A seasonal index can be constructed from the data over the past quarter century. Such an index will show that there are powerful

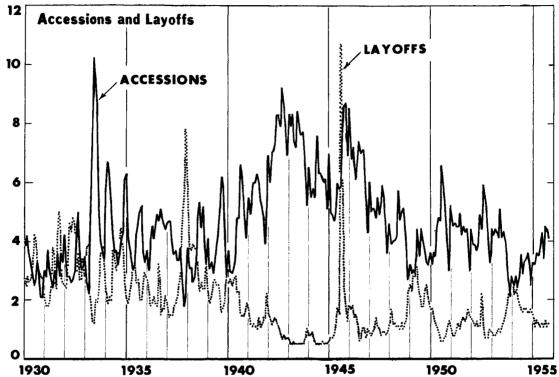
<sup>\*</sup> Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart I.

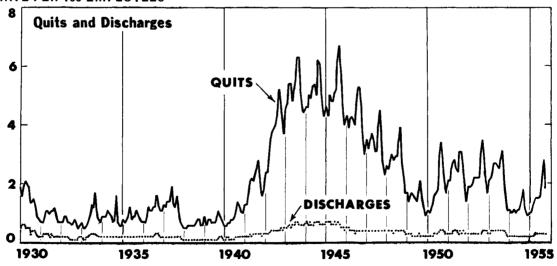
# MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING

JANUARY 1930-OCTOBER 1955

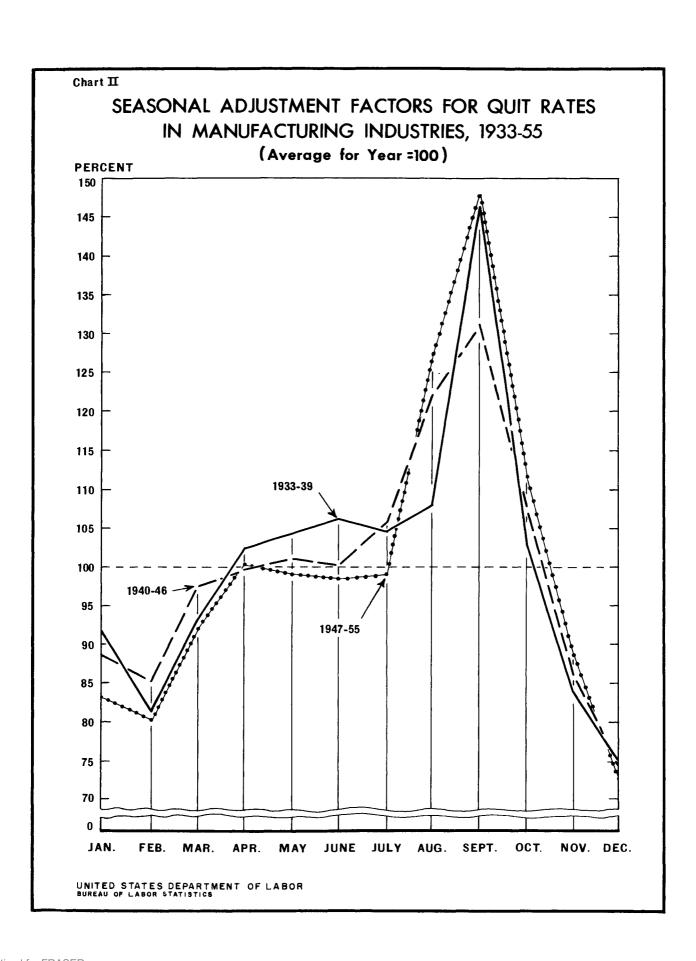




#### RATE PER 100 EMPLOYEES

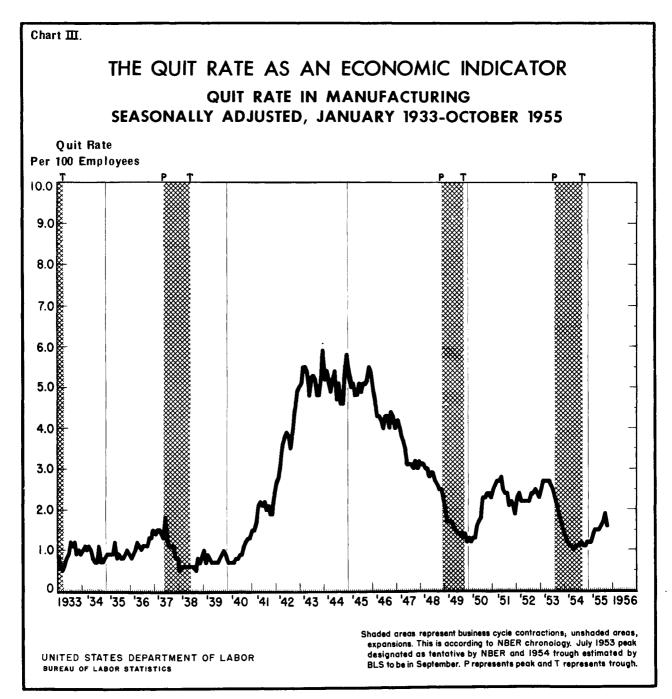


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



seasonal and institutional factors working on the quit rate. Three seasonal indexes are shown in chart II: One for the depression period of the 1930's; one for the war period; and one for the postwar period up through 1955. The interesting point is the striking

similarity of these three indexes. There is a dip in February (short month), a peak in September (students returning to school), and a low point in December (Christmas). These indexes show that it is possible to make a reasonable seasonal correction of the quit



rate, and thus produce an adjusted quit rate over the last quarter century.

The seasonally adjusted rates over the period 1933-55 are shown in chart III. Shaded on the charts are the time periods of major contractions in business conditions-1937-38, 1949, and 1953-54. The shaded areas are based on the findings of the National Bureau of Economic Research from the month of the peak to the month of the trough. The first point which is clear from this chart is the high sensitivity of the quit rate. It falls rapidly as business declines, and it jumps sharply when business recovery gets under way. The second point concerns the forecasting value of the quit rate. There is a mild indication, especially in 1953, of a leveling off and even a decline prior to the business downturn. This is not quite as clear in previous downturns. When plotted against employment only, which may lag a month or so after the business peak, the quit rate may have somewhat greater forecasting value. the recovery, the figures are inconclusive, but at least there is a leveling off of the quit rate by the time the bottom of the recession is reached.

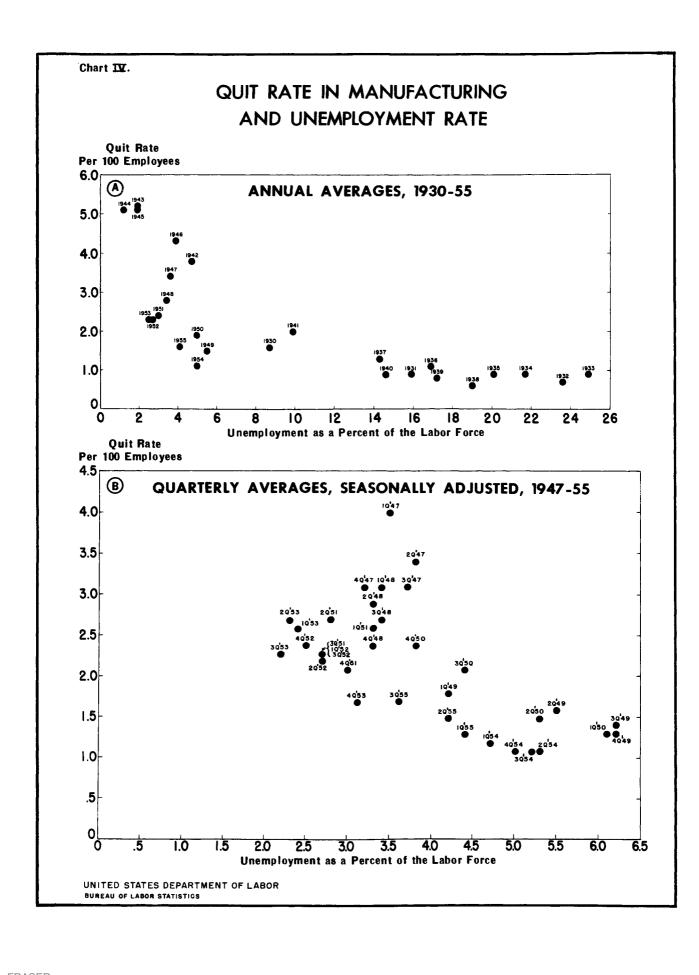
A third point, perhaps of more fundamental importance, is the long-term trend of the quit The peaks of the war are not surprising. With all the dislocations of military service and the pressures to find jobs in war industries, high turnover is unavoidable (and some of it highly desirable). But the interesting point is that the peak employment of the postwar years shows quitrates drifting downward is ard the levels of the depression rates of the 1930's. In other words, the full employment years of the postwar period have not produced the high quit rates of the war. This trend-and the sensitivity of the quit rate to changing economic conditions—are further analyzed in charts IV-A and IV-B, showing the correlation of the quit rate and the level of unemployment. The first of these two charts (based on annual averages) shows the quit rate reached what is apparently the rockbottom level in the early 1930's and remained at this level

until the recovery from the business contraction of 1937-38 began. As unemployment declined in 1939 and the early war years, the quit rate rose sharply. What is especially interesting is the behavior of the quit rate in 1946-48. Although unemployment remained practically unchanged during these years, the quit rate dropped steadily. It is not until 1949 that we see once again the correlation of quits and unemployment--and here we see that the correlation line, which apparently has the same slope as the line for the period 1930-45, is at a much lower level. This chart and chart IV-B (which presents data for the postwar period, quarterly averages seasonally adjusted), certainly point to a long-term decline in the quit rate.

These data raise the fundamental question as to why this trend is taking place. Possibly there is a growing immobility of labor, which would in turn pose the question as to what factors are producing this immobility.

The answers to these questions can only be obtained by detailed analysis of the data themselves. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is now attempting to make some of these analyses. Other students of the problem will undoubtedly tackle these same questions. For our purposes here, I can only indicate the types of factors which may have a bearing on this downward trend.

- 1. The growth of trade unionism in manufacturing and the union emphasis on seniority is undoubtedly a factor which has some weight. A worker with seniority has a greater stake in his job, and would go to the bottom of a seniority list in a new job; moreover he is sure of his job and need not quit in anticipation of future layoff.
- 2. In the postwar period, there has been a tremendous growth of pension, health, and welfare plans in private industry. These certainly have some influence on keeping the worker in his own firm.
- 3. The new supplementary unemployment benefits systems will operate against quits



and in favor of layoffs as a method of separation. Again, the worker will not quit in anticipation of future layoff, if by so doing he loses his unemployment benefits.

As a matter of fact, the unemployment compensation system as a whole may operate in this direction. If a worker who quits without cause is not eligible for unemployment insurance, he may think more carefully before leaving a job to look for another. Offsetting this, of course, is the experience rating system, which leads employers to encourage quits in preference to layoffs as a method of reducing their work forces.

- 4. The industry composition of manufacturing undoubtedly has some bearing on these figures. Certain industries have a low turnover rate; in others, it has always been high. However, examination of the industry trends since 1950 shows that the decline in the average quit rate for manufacturing is not a product of changing industry composition.
- 5. The growth of large corporations and the building of larger plants may be having some effect. The larger the operation, the more opportunity there will be for shifting of workers within the plant with maintenance of seniority and other rights. The smaller business has not this flexibility nor the security.
- 6. Finally, there is need for an evaluation of the influence of the personal factors, such as age and sex. Many studies have shown the effect of age on mobility. A recent study of skilled workers made by members of the staff of the BLS shows that mobility, even in a highly skilled craft, is

concentrated among the younger workers. Older men tend to stay on the job, not only for employment reasons, but also for social reasons, such as homeownership, attachment to the community, etc. Perhaps the decline in the quit rate represents to some extent the increasing proportion of older workers in the labor force and a decline in the number of new entrants.

Women, too, are a significant factor in these figures. The quit rate for women is influenced by family and home conditions which might not be associated with the job at all.

7. An underlying factor which may become even more important in the future is the extent to which turnover is concentrated in a highly volatile group of workers, with the remainder being quite immobile. For example, a quit rate of 3.5 percent a month represents a turnover of more than 40 percent a year. Yet perhaps 90 percent of the workers in the plant at any one time have never quit at all. In other words, the labor force may be dividing itself into two distinct groups—the permanent and the temporary, with the latter absorbing most of the employment fluctuations.

These suggestions show the large number of unresolved problems which exist in this field and provide some clue to the opportunities for further research which is clearly needed. Industry needs to know the answers to these questions, as do the labor unions. And government itself, in considering economic policy, will need to take account of the influences which are operating in the labor market, either for mobility or for stability.



# **Employment Trends**

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES AT RECORD LEVEL IN NOVEMBER 1956

Nonfarm employment continued at a record level of 52.4 million in November 1956, with almost 1.2 million more workers on establishment payrolls than in the same month last year. Average hourly and weekly earnings of factory production workers set new highs again in November, with pay at \$2.03 per hour and \$82.42 per week.

Employment rose sharply in auto plants, accompanied by smaller pickups in auto supplier industries. Trade employment showed a strong pre-Christmas increase. Although nonfarm employment was at record levels, employment wasfalling off in some industries, notably lumber, where the sharpest cutback was registered, and in furniture, textiles, apparel, and-because of a labor dispute--rubber products.

## MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT DECLINES; SHARP GAIN IN AUTO INDUSTRY

Factory employment dropped by 95,000 over the month to a level of 17.1 million, with greater than seasonal declines in several industries offsetting a strong gain in auto employment. In addition, job increases in the transportation equipment industry were reported by aircraft plants and shipbuilding yards. Plants producing automobile components in the fabricated metals and electrical machinery industries also reported better than usual increases. Employment in farm equipment plants turned upward after many months of job contraction.

In the nondurable-goods sector, the textile industry reported a contraseasonal employment drop, continuing a decline which has characterized the industry this year. A decline in rubber was attributable to a labor dispute at plants of one large producer.

After several months of edging downward, employment in petroleum refining leveled off, reflecting in part increased demand from European countries. In printing and publishing, job levels rose somewhat more than seasonally from an employment level already at an alltime peak.

### NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SHOW SEASONAL STRENGTH

The dip in manufacturing employment was offset by a net seasonal increase in nonmanufacturing industries. The number of jobs in trade, at 11.5 million, pushed close to alltime record levels in November, as pre-Christmas activity stepped up sharply. Contract construction showed the usual job decline this month.

#### HOURS OF WORK DECLINE SEASONALLY TO 40.6

The factory workweek edged downward by onetenth of an hour in November to an average of 40.6. This relative stability for manufacturing as a whole resulted from sharply diverse movements among individual industries. In general, industries which showed greater than seasonal employment declines also showed reductions in the hours of work.

The mounting of large scale auto production by all major producers accounted for the sharp increase of 1.4 hours in the transportation equipment industry, most of it overtime work at premium pay. A gain was also registered by the primary metals industry, particularly in blast furnaces and iron foundries. The increase in hours of work in the petroleum products industry reflected stepped-up refinery activities.

Significant declines were reported by the furniture, food products, and apparel industries. There was a drop in hours in the fabricated metals industry, although employment picked up in that industry.

The November workweek was 0.6 hours under the level of a year ago, but was above the postwar average for the month. All major industry groups except ordnance, transportation equipment, tobacco, and petroleum products showed declines in average weekly hours of work over the year.

#### FACTORY EARNINGS AGAIN SET RECORD

Factory earnings reached record highs again in November, weekly earnings rising by 21 cents from the October high to a level of \$82.42. Hourly earnings rose by 1 cent over the month to \$2.03.

Mainly because of longer workweeks in November, large gains were registered in the weekly earnings of workers in the transportation equipment industry (\$4.63), petroleum products (\$3.05), ordnance (\$1.30), and primary metals (\$1.13). Because of shorter workweeks, substantial declines were reported in lumber (\$3.38), furniture (\$2.41), fabricated metals (\$1.69), apparel (\$1.69), and printing (\$1.12).

The average factory worker earned \$2.90 more per week this November than a year ago. Every major industry group, except rubber and furniture—where hours of work were considerably longer last year—showed higher earnings this November than last. The largest gains in weekly earnings over the year were reported by ordnance (\$9.97), petroleum products (\$9.35), and transportation equipment (\$6.38).

Table 1. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and selected groups

(In thousands) Year Movember 1956 Current ಜಾಲಿಯ net change from: Industry division and group Year Mov. 1956 Oct. 1956 Sept. Nov. Previous month ago 1956 1955 52,418 52,421 52,261 51,262 3 +1,156 TOTAL .... 800 810 818 783 1 26 Metal mining..... 112.1 111.4 112.1 105.2 6.9 233.9 1.8 232.1 231.2 220.8 Bituminous-coal.... 13.1 Nonmetallic mining and quarrying..... 112.7 114.5 115.5 108.8 1.8 3.9 CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION..... 3,186 3,298 3,340 2,921 -112 265 MANUFACTURING...... 17,127 17,222 17,121 17,052 - 95 75 9,788 10,015 9,960 9,864 + 55 151 Ordnance and accessories..... 130.7 130.9 131.6 133.4 .2 2.7 Lumber and wood products (except 703.7 733.2 751.9 furniture)..... 753.7 - 29.5 50.0 384.5 382.6 Furniture and fixtures..... 377.2 382.0 5.4 7.3 578.8 Stone, clay, and glass products..... 575.2 572.4 569.0 3.6 6.2 Primary metal industries..... 1,354.6 1,350.0 1,342.3 1,336.9 4.6 17.7 Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation 7.2 4.5 equipment)..... 1,149.0 1,141.8 1,114.7 1,152,1 + 3.1 1,725.6 Machinery (except electrical)..... 1,730.1 1,646.7 83.4 1,722.8 + 1,258.3 1,167.4 + 4.6 Electrical machinery..... 1,262.9 1,235.7 95.5 8.4 1,679.5 1,871.9 1,880.3 Transportation equipment..... 1,792.7 + 79.2 Instruments and related products..... 348.5 346.0 343.7 329.1 2.5 19.4 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries... 511.4 519.7 511.7 510.6 8.3 .8 7,1**8**8 7,262 NONDURABLE GOODS...... 7,112 7,333 -150 76 1,584.4 1,586.8 1,688.3 1,784.1 -101.5 2.4 Food and kindred products..... Tobacco manufactures..... 108.3 121.0 121.6 113.2 - 12.7 4.9 Textile-mill products..... 1,042.1 1.040.0 1,039.3 1,091.6 - 2.1 51.6 Apparel and other finished textile products..... 1,209.0 1,224.9 1,211.0 1,251.6 - 15.9 42.6 Paper and allied products..... 575.2 575.2 576.0 565.9 0 9.3 Printing, publishing, and allied 868.7 860.6 847.1 871.5 2.8 24.4 industries..... 824.2 835.5 839.2 838.6 3.7 Chemicals and allied products..... 11.3 254.6 255.6 257.6 252.2 - 1.0 Products of petroleum and coal..... 2.4 262.8 279.9 275.5 286.9 - 17.1 24.1 Rubber products..... 367.5 368.1 368.5 .6 371.0 2.9 Leather and leather products..... TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..... 4,162 4,174 4,179 4,139 - 12 + 2,758 2,776 18 TRANSPORTATION..... 2,767 2,760 9 807 811 816 - h COMMUNICATION................. 778 29 OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES..... 585 12 597 596 603 1 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..... 11,288 +210 285 11,498 11,164 11,213 + 3,023 2,946 3,046 3,003 + 23 100 WHOLESALE TRADE..... 8,452 8,265 8,161 8,267 +187 185 RETAIL TRADE..... General merchandise stores..... 1,598.0 1,474.0 1,424.1 1,594.8 +124.0 3.2 1,538.6 1,622.2 1,602.6 1,578.9 + 19.6 83.6 Food and liquor stores..... 786.6 788.8 821.5 Automotive and accessories dealers..... 796.0 + 9.4 25.5 Apparel and accessories stores..... 618.6 601.0 580.4 615.3 + 17.6 3.3 Other retail trade..... 3,800.3 3,788.4 3,696.5 121.0 + 17.2 3,817.5 2,308 FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE..... 2,308 2,321 2,238 70 6,044 5,883 SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS..... 6,003 6,105 - 41 120 7,277 7,213 7,033 + 48 292 7,325 2,209 2,202 2,196 2,168 7 41 4.865 + 41 STATE AND LOCAL..... 5,116 5,075 5,017 251

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

Table 2. Production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

		Current		Year ago	11	<b>er 1956</b> ge from:
Major industry group	Nov. 1956	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Nov. 1955	Previous month	Year ago
MANUFACTURING	13,338	13,448	13,335	13,487	-110	-149
DURABLE GOODS	7 <b>,</b> 7 <b>9</b> 5	7,758	7,583	7,829	+ 37	- 34
Ordnance and accessories	80.9	81.4	81.6	88.7	5	- 7.8
furniture)	63 <b>4.</b> 5 316 <b>.</b> 2	664.6 321.9	681.4 321.3	684.9 327.0	- 30.1 - 5.7	- 50.4 - 10.8
Stone, clay, and glass products  Primary metal industries  Fabricated metal products (except	481.3 1,135.2	484.8 1,131.5	477.8 1,126.2	479.8 1,132.5	- 3.5 + 3.7	+ 1.5 + 2.7
ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	916.5 1,273.3	911.3 1,267.3	885.4 1,262.3	931.9 1,225.3	+ 5.2 + 6.0	- 15.4 + 48.0
Electrical machinery Transportation equipment	919.1 1,385.1	915.9 1,319.2	891.4 1,205.0	865.6 1,445.7	+ 3.2 + 65.9	+ 53.5 - 60.6
Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	239.0 413.7	237.7 422.6	235.4 414.9	229.7 418.1	+ 1.3	+ 9.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	5,543	5,690	5,752	5,658	-147	-115
Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures	1,121.7 <b>99.</b> 1	1,222.1 111.7	1,312.0 112.7	1,138.5 104.3	-100.4 - 12.6	- 16.8 - 5.2
Textile-mill products	99.1 949.8	952.4	948.8	998.4	- 2.6	- 48.6 - 41.7
products  Paper and allied products  Printing, publishing, and allied	1,078.2 469.8	1,092.1 47 <b>0.</b> 2	1 <b>,0</b> 79.2 469.7	1,119.9 466.3	- 13.9	+ 3.5
industries	563.8 5 <b>50.4</b>	561.8 555.6	556.8 552.5	546.5 554.5	+ 2.0	+ 17.3 - 4.1
Products of petroleum and coal	173.8 207.6	175.4 220.5	176.2 215.4	171.6 228.3	- 1.6 - 12.9	+ 2.2
Leather and leather products	328.8	328.6	328.9	329.5	+ .2	7

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

Table 3. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

	VA	erage wee earnings	-	Ave	erage weel hours	kly	Av	erage hou earnings	-
Major industry group	10	956	1955	19	956	6 1955		956	1955
	<b>Yov.</b> <u>1</u> /	0et. <u>1</u> /	Nov.	<b>Yov.</b> <u>1</u> /	0ct. <u>1</u> /	Nov.	Nov. <u>1</u> /	Oct. <u>1</u> /	Nov.
MANUFACTURING	\$82.42	\$82.21	\$79.52	40.6	40.7	41.2	\$2.03	\$2.02	\$1.93
DURABLE GOODS	89.64	89.23	85.69	41.5	41.5	41.8	2.16	2.15	2.05
Ordnance and accessories Lumber and wood products	96.70	95.40	86.73	42.6	42.4	41.3	2.27	2.25	2.10
(except furniture)	69.65 69.14	73.03	68.28 69.30	39.8 40.2	40.8 41.6	40.4 42.0	1.75	1.79	1.69
Stone, clay, and glass products	81.99	81.97	79.04	41.2	41.4	41.6	1.99	1.98	1.90
Primary metal industries  Fabricated metal products  (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equip-	99.87	98.74	96.10	41.1	40.8	41.6	2.43	2.42	2.31
ment)	, -3.	89.03	85.06 91.16	41.2 41.8	41.8 42.1	41.9 42.4	2.12	2.13	2.03 2.15
Electrical machinery		83.64	79.46	41.1	41.2	41.6	2.03	2.03	1.91
Transportation equipment Instruments and related	104.59	99.96	98.21	43.4	42.0	42.7	2.41	2.38	2.30
products	83.64	84.05	80.51	40.8	41.0	41.5	2.05	2.05	1.94
industries	71.69	72.22	69.46	40.5	40.8	41.1	1.77	1.77	1.69
NONDURABLE GOODS	72.71	72.83	70.12	39.3	39.8	40.3	1.85	1.83	1.74
Food and kindred products	76.19	76.22	74.70	40.1	41.2	41.5	1.90	1.85	1.80
Tobacco manufactures	1 ///	54.25	50.81	38.3	39.6	38.2	1.44	1.37	1.33
Textile-mill products Apparel and other finished		59.60	58.50	40.1	40.0	41.2	1.50	1.49	1.42
textile products	7-100	54.02	50.32	35.6	36.5	37.0	1.47	1.48	1.36
Paper and allied products Printing, publishing, and	, ,,,,,	85.14	81.35	42.8	43.0	43.5	1.99	1.98	1.87
allied industries	94.92 87.97	96.04 87.34	92.2 <b>8</b> 85.07	38.9 41.3	39.2 41.2	39.1 41.7	2.44	2.45 2.12	2.36 2.04
Products of petroleum and coal		105.11	98.81	41.6	40.9	41.0	2.60	2.57	2.41
Rubber products Leather and leather products	89.28 56.00	90.17 55.94	92.01 54.58	40.4 36.6	40.8 36.8	42.4 37.9	2.21	2.21	2.17 1.44

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

Table 4. Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

	Nov	ember 19	56 <u>1</u> /		ober 19	56 <u>1/</u>	September 1956		
Water te book or days	Gross		ne hours	Gross		ne hours	Gross	Overtim	e hours
Major industry group	average weekly hours	Average	Percent of total	average weekly hours	Average	Percent of total	average weekly hours	Average	Percent of tota
MANUFACTURING	40.6	3.0	7.4	40.7	3.1	7.6	40.7	3.1	7.6
DURABLE GOODS	41.5	3.4	8.2	41.5	3.3	8.0	41.4	3.3	8.0
Ordnance and accessories Lumber and wood products (except	-	-	-	42.4	3.4	8.0	<b>42.1</b>	3.5	8.3
furniture)		-	<b>-</b>	40.8	3.2	7.8	40.9	3.6	8.8
Furniture and fixtures		-	-	41.6	3.2	7.7	41.3	3.2	7.7
Stone, clay, and glass products		] -	-	41.4	3.6	8.7	41.1	3.6	8.8
Primary metal industries Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transpor-	-	-	-	40.8	2.6	6.4	41.2	3.1	7.5
tation equipment)	l -	l _	١ _	41.8	3.6	8.6	41.7	3.5	8.4
Machinery (except electrical)		_	1 _	42.1	3.7	8.8	42.2	3.8	9.0
Electrical machinery		l <u>-</u>	l <u>-</u>	41.2	3.1	7.5	41.1	2.9	7.1
Transportation equipment		_	-	42.0	3.8	9.6	41.3	3.4	8.2
Instruments and related products		_	-	41.0	2.5	6.1	41.0	2.5	6.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	j	ł		1		"-	12.0	,	"
industries	-	-	-	40.8	3.1	7.6	40.3	2.8	6.9
NONDURABLE GOODS	39.3	2.5	6.4	39.8	2.7	6.8	39.8	2.8	7.0
Food and kindred products	_	-	_	41.2	3.6	8.7	12.2	3.9	9.2
Tobacco manufactures		l -	l -	39.6	1.1	2.8	40.9	1.3	3.2
Textile-mill products		-	-	40.0	2.7	6.8	39.3	2.4	6.1
products	ł _	۱ ـ	i _	36.5	1.3	3.6	36.0	1.1	3.1
Paper and allied products	h	1 _	_	43.0	4.9	11.4	43.0	4.8	11.2
Printing, publishing, and allied	l -	-	-	+3.0	4.9	11.7	+3.0	4.0	11.2
industries	۱ ـ	1 _	l _	39.2	3.6	9.2	39.0	3.7	9.5
Chemicals and allied products		1	-	41.2	2.2	5.3	41.4	2.4	5.8
Products of petroleum and coal		I -	1 -	40.9	2.1	5.1	41.7	2.3	5.5
Rubber products		[	-	40.8	3.4	8.3	40.5	3.0	7.4
Leather and leather products		_	] -	36.8	1.2	3.3	36.9	1.1	3.0

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

Table 5. Index of employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division

(1947-49=100)

		Year ago		
Industry division	<b>November 1956</b>	0ctober 1956 <u>1</u> !	September 1956	November 1955
FOTAL	119.8	119.8	119.5	117.2
Mining  Contract construction  Manufacturing  Transportation and public	85.3 151.4 114.7	85.4 156.7 115.4	86.3 158.7 114.7	82.6 1 <b>3</b> 8.8 114.2
utilities	102.2 122.2 133.7 122.7 129.4	102.5 120.0 133.7 123.5 128.6	102.7 118.7 134.5 124.8 127.4	101.7 119.2 129.7 120.2 124.3

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

Table 6. Index of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group,

(1947-49=100)

		Current		Year ago	
Major industry group	November 1956	October 1956	September	November	
	1/	1/	1956	1955	
MANUFACTURING	107.8	108.7	107.8	109.0	
DURABLE GOODS	116.8	116.2	113.6	117.3	
Ordnance and accessoriesLumber and wood products (except	357.3	357-3	<b>361.</b> 8	392.6	
furniture)	86.0	90.1	92.3	92.8	
Furniture and fixtures	107.0	109.0	108.7	110.7	
Stone, clay, and glass products	110.6	111.5	109.9	110.3	
Primary metal industries	110.3	110.0	109.4	110.1	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and trans-	, . <b>.</b>				
portation equipment)	117.7	116.9	113.6	119.6	
Machinery (except electrical)	112.0	111.4	111.0	107.7	
Electrical machinery	143.5	143.1	139.1	135.2	
Transportation equipment	135.4	129.0	117.8	141.4	
Instruments and related products	123.2	122.7	121.1	118.6	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	108.9	111.3	109.2	110.0	
NONDURABLE GOODS	97.3	99.9	101.0	99.4	
Food and kindred products	94.8	103.2	110.8	96.2	
Tobacco manufactures	93.7	106.0	106.9	98.4	
Textile-mill products	77.7	77.9	77.7	81.7	
Apparel and other finished textile	\$ I • 1	1,,,,			
products	103.5	104.9	103.6	107.6	
Paper and allied products	117.3	117.3	117.3	116.3	
Printing, publishing, and allied	,	1		] _	
industries	117.3	116.9	115.9	113.8	
Chemicals and allied products	107.8	108.9	108.4	108.8	
Products of petroleum and coal	93.5	94.1	94.6	92.5	
Rubber products	102.1	108.5	<b>10</b> 5.6	111.9	
Leather and leather products	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.2	

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

## Seasonally Adjusted Data

Table 7. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division, seasonally adjusted

			dex 49=100)		Number (In thousands)				
Industry division	November 1958 <u>1</u> /	October 1956 <u>1</u> /	September 1958	November 1955	November 1958 <u>1</u> /	October 1956 1/	September 1956	November 1955	
TOTAL	118.6	118.6	118.1	116.0	51,886	51,869	51,676	50,745	
Mining  Contract construction  Manufacturing  Transportation and public utilities. Wholesale and retail trade  Finance, insurance, and real estate.  Service and miscellaneous  Government	102.0	85.4 146.4 114.0 102.3 119.2 134.4 122.9 127.8	85.9 146.2 113.0 101.9 118.7 134.5 122.9 128.5	82.2 134.1 113.5 101.4 116.4 130.3 120.8	805 3,078 17,020 4,151 11,232 2,320 6,033 7,247	810 3,082 17,027 4,163 11,217 2,320 6,014 7,236	814 3,078 16,864 4,149 11,164 2,321 6,015 7,271	779 2,822 16,941 4,128 10,953 2,249 5,913 6,960	

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

Table 8. Production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group, seasonally adjusted

We have the forest and the same			dex 49=100)		Number (In thousands)				
Major industry group	November 1956 <u>1</u> /	October 1958 <u>1</u> /	September 1956	November 1955	November 1958 <u>1</u> /	October 1956 <u>1</u> /	September 1956	November 1955	
MANUFACTURING	107.0	107.2	105.7	108.2	13,230	13, 256	13,080	13,379	
DURABLE GOODS	116.1	115.7	113.4	116.6	7,746	7,720	7,571	7,781	
Ordnance and accessories Lumber and wood products (except	357-3	357 • 3	361.8	392.6	81	81	82	89	
furniture)	84.8	87.5	89.2	91.5	626	646	658	675	
Furniture and fixtures	104.3	107.0	108.0	108.0	308	316	319	319	
Stone, clay, and glass products	109.4	100.0	108.3	100.2	476	478	471	475	
Primary metal industries	110.3	110.0	109.4	110.1	1, 135	1,132	1,126	1,133	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transpor-	110.3	110.0	109.4	110.1	1, 139	-, -g-	',''	1, 233	
tation equipment)	116.6	116.3	113.6	118.5	008	906	885	923	
Machinery (except electrical)	113.1	113.7	113.8	108.8	1,286	1,293	1,294	1,237	
Electrical machinery	141.3	141.6	139.1	133.2	905	907	891	853	
Transportation equipment	135.4	129.0	117.8	141.4	1,385	1,319	1,205	1,446	
Instruments and related products	122.7	122.2	121.1	118.0	238	237	235	220	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1		1	İ	ı -	3,	33	1	
industries	104.7	106.6	106.6	105.8	398	405	405	402	
NONDURABLE GOODS	96.3	97.2	96.7	98.3	5,484	5,536	5,509	5,598	
Food and kindred products	92.8	94-5	94.3	94.3	1,098	1, 119	1,116	1,116	
Tobacco manufactures	86.1	<b>88.</b> 0	89.0	89.9	91	93	94	95	
Textile-mill products	77.0	77-9	78.1	80.9	941	952	954	988	
products	103.0	103.3	101.6	107.0	1,073	1,076	1,058	1, 114	
Paper and allied products	116.1	116.1	115.6	115.1	465	465	463	461	
Printing, publishing, and allied			i	Ì			·		
industries	116.1	115.7	115.9	112.8	558	556	557	542	
Chemicals and allied products	107.2	107.8	107.8	108.2	547	550	550	552	
Products of petroleum and coal	94.1	94.1	93-5	93.0	175	175	174	173	
Rubber products	100.7	107.5	105.1	110.5	205	219	214	225	
Leather and leather products	91.5	91.5	91.0	91.8	331	331	329	332	

<sup>1/</sup>Preliminary.

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

(In thousands)									
					Transpor-		Finance,	Service	T
	=====	l	Contract	Manufac-	tation and	Wholesale	insurance,	and	Govern-
Year and month	TOTAL	Mining	con-	turing	public	and retail	and real	miscel-	ment
			struction	_	utilities	trade	estate	laneous	
Annual average:									
1919	26,829	1,124	1,021	10 52k	2 771	L CCL	3.050	0.051	0.00
1920	27.088		848	10,534	3,711	4,664	1,050	2,054	2,671
1921	24,125	1,230	1,012	10,534	3,998	4,623	1,110	2,142	2,603
1922	25,569	953 920	1,185	8,132 8,986	3,459	4,754	1,097	2,187	2,531
1923	28,128	1,203	1,229		3,505 3,882	5,084	1,079	2,268	2,542
1924	27,770	1,092	1,321	10,155	3,806	5,494 5,626	1,123	2,431	2,611
1925	28,505	1,080	1,446	9,523 9,786	3,824	5,810	1,163	2,516	2,723
1926	29,539	1,176	1,555	9,997	3,940	6,033	1,166	2,591	2,802
1927	29,691	1,105	1,608	9,839	3,891	6,165	1,235	2,755	2,848
1928	29,710	1,041	1,606	9,786	3,822		1,295	2,871	2,917
1,520	27, 110	1,041	1,000	9,100	3,022	6,137	1,360	2,962	2,996
1929	31,041	1,078	1 koz	10 526	3 007	6,401	1 101	2 107	2 066
1930	29,143	1,000	1,497	10,534 9,401	3,907 3,675		1,431	3,127	3,066
1931	26, 383	864	1,214	8,021	3,243	6,064 5.531	1,398	3,084	3,149
1932	23,377	722	970	6,797	2,804	5,531 k ooz	1,333	2,913	3,264
1933	23,466	735	809	7,258	2,659	4,907 h 000	1,270	2,682 2,614	3,225
1934	25,400 25,699	974	862	8,346		4,999 5,552	1,225		3,167
1935	26,792	888	912		2,736	5,552 5,600	1,247	2,784	3,298
1936	28,802	937		8,907 9,653	2,771	5,692	1,262	2,883	3,477
1937	20,002 30,718	1,006	1,145		2,956	6,076 6,543	1,313	3,060	3,662
1938	28,902	882	,	10,606	3,114		1,355	3,233	3,749
1930	20,902	002	1,055	9,253	2,840	6,453	1,347	3,196	3,876
1939	30,311	845	1,150	10,078	2 012	6,612	1 200	2 201	2 005
1940	32,058	916		10,780	2,912		1,399	3,321	3,995
1941	36,220	947	1,294		3,013	6,940	1,436	3,477	4,202
1942	- ,	983	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,416	1,480	3,705	4,660
1943	39,779 42,106	917	2,170 1,567	15,051 17,381	3,433	7,333	1,469	3,857	5,483
1944	41,534	883	1,094		3,619	7,189	1,435	3,919	6,080
1945	40,037	826	1,132	17,111	3,798	7,260	1,409 1,428	3,934	6,043
1946	41,287	852	1,661	15,302 14,461	3,872	7,522 8.600		4,011	5,944
1947	43,462	943	1,982	15,290	4,023	8,602	1,619 1,672	4,474	5,595
1948	44,448	982	2,169		4,122	9,196	1,741	4,783	5,474 5,650
27.00.000	<del>++,++</del> 0	902	2,109	15,321	4,141	9,519	1, (41	4,925	7,000
1949	43,315	918	2,165	14,178	3,949	9,513	1,765	h 070	5,856
1950	44,738	889	2,333	14,967			1,824	4,972	6,026
1951	47,347	916	2,603	16,104	3,977 4,166	9,645	1,892	5,077 5,264	6.389
1952	48,303	885	2,634	16,334	4,185	10,281	1,967	5,411	6,609
1953	49,681	852	2,622	17,238	4,221	10,527	2,038	5,538	6,645
1954	48,431	777	2,593	15,995	4,009	10,520	2,030	5,664	6,751
1955	49,950	770	2,780	16,557	4,056	10,803	2,215	5,854	6,915
-,,,,	. 7, 370	'''	2,100	10,557	7,000	10,003	رندءوء	7,07	, , , , ,
1955: Oct	51,125	778	3,031	17,006	4,121	10,990	2,241	5,915	7,043
Nov	51,262	783	2,921	17,052	4,139	11,213	2,238	5,883	7,033
Dec	51,996	783	2,756		A, 161	11,849	2,243	5,853	7,324
	/ <del>-,</del> 77~	'05	2,170	17,027	77,101	11,049	E, 573	7,575	1,354
1956: Jan	50,284	777	2,588	16.842	4,083	10,920	2,238	5,803	7,033
Feb	50,246	780	2,588	16,824	4,083	10,819	2,250	5,818	7,084
Mar	50,499	783	2,669		4,106	1		5,859	7,122
Apr	50,848	790	2,853	16,764 16,769	4,121	10,931	2,265	5,979	7,130
Мау	51,197	786	3,040	16,715	4,138	10,985	2,289	6,041	7,203
June	51,709	812	3,257	16,809	4,181	11,091	2,320	6,089	7,150
	/ <del>-,</del> 103		ارعرد	20,009	7,202	, -,-	E, JEV	0,009	', -, -
July	50,896	746	3,270	16,291	4,148	11,015	2,342	6,137	6,947
Aug	51,881	817	3,353	17,034	4,178	11,047	2,355	6,137	6,960
Sept	52,261	818	3,340	17,121	4,179	11,164	2,321	6,105	7,213
Oct	52,421	810	3,298	17,222	4,174	11,184	2,308	6,044	7,277
<b>450</b>	/~, <del>~</del> ~	310	3,290	11,222	7, 4,7	11,200	2,500	0,044	''*''
		I	1	<b>S</b>	1	1	l	<b>\</b>	1
				<u> </u>	İ	<u> </u>	İ	L	<u> </u>
				_					

### Industry Employment

Table A-2: All employees and production workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry

		thousands)		D	duction work	72
Industry		All employee	1955	19		1955
	October	September	October	October	September	October
TOTAL	52,421	52,261	51,125	-		_
MINING	810	818	778		-	-
METAL MINING	111.4	112.1	105.0	94.9	95.8	89.9
Iron mining	36.3	36.8	35.5	31.8	32.3	31.0
Copper mining	35.0	35.1	31.9	29.7	29.8	27.2
Lead and zinc mining	17.7	17.5	15.9	15.0	14.9	13.5
ANTHRACITE	<b>3</b> 2.7	32.1	32.4	30.0	29.3	29.1
BITUMINOUS-COAL	232.1	231.2	218.8	211.7	212.0	200.9
CRUDE-PETROLEUM ANO NATURAL-GAS						
PRODUCTION	319.7	327.3	312.2	-	-	_
Petroleum and natural-gas production			į			_
(except contract services)	-	-	-	129.6	<b>132.</b> 5	127.6
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	114.5	115.5	110.0	99.0	99.3	94.8
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	3,298	3,340	3,031	-	_	-
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	595	606	573	_	_	_
Highway and street	<b>26</b> 9.6	280.3	266.2	_	_	
Other nonbuilding construction	325.8	325.3	306.9	-	-	-
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	2,703	2,734	2,458	-	-	-
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	1,134.1	1,153.9	1,009.3	-	-	<del></del>
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	1,568.7	1,579.7	1,448.3	_	_	_
Plumbing and heating	354.2	353.2	340.7	-	_	-
Painting and decorating	208.7	216.9	183.8	-	_	_
Electrical work	208.5	204.4	177.8	-	-	-
Other special-trade contractors	797.3	805.2	746.0	_	_	-
HANUFACTURING	17,222	17,121	17,006	13,448	13,335	13,440
DURABLE GOODS	9,960	9,788	9,761	7 759	7 -82	7 703
MONDURABLE GOODS	7,262	7,333	7,245	7,758 5,690	7,583 5, <b>752</b>	7,721 5,719
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	130.9	131.6	134.0	81.4	81.6	88.6
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,688.3	1,784.1	1,649.1	1,222.1	1,312.0	1,200.3
Meat products	348.0	343.1	335.7	273.4	268.9	264.8
Dairy products	112.2	116.9	112.0	72.9	76.7	73.2
Canning and preserving	321.2	<b>426.8</b>	297.4	286.4	389.7	263.5
Grain-mill products	121.2	122.1	123.2	85.9	86.9	89.2
Bakery products	296.4	293.2	290.3	175.6	174.0	175.2
Sugar	43.4 87.3	30.4 84.3	88.7	37.3	25.0	37.8
Confectionery and related products Beverages	218.8	226.4	216.0	72.3 122.9	69.6 125.2	74.0
Miscellaneous food products	139.8	140.9	141.8	95.4	96.0	123.7 98.9
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	121.0	121.6	126.9	111.7	112.7	118.1
Cigarettes	34.2	34.3	33.8	30.8	31.0	30.7
Cigars	34.6	34.4	39.3	32.9	32.7	37.6
Tobacco and snuff	6.8	7.0	7.3	5.7	5.9	6.3
Tobacco stemming and redrying	45.4	45.9	46.5	42.3	43.1	43.5

Table A-2: All employees and production workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry - Continued

(In thousands)											
		all employees			duction works						
Industry	195		1955	19	56	1955					
	October	September	October	October	September	October					
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	1,042.1	1,039.3	1,084.7	952.4	948.8	991.8					
Scouring and combing plants	6.1	6.3	6.2	5.6	5.8	5.6					
Yarn and thread mills	119.1	119.6	128.7	109.9	110.6	119.5					
Broad-woven fabric mills	450.7	450.2	466.5	424.8	423.2	438.7					
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	29.6	29.5	30.8	26.0	26.0						
	226.4	224.8	231.6	206.6		27.0					
Knitting mills	84.7	83.7	89.5	74.0	205.0	211.0					
Dyeing and finishing textiles	50.8				73.2	78.2					
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		50.6	53.1	42.6	42.4	44.9					
Hats (except cloth and millinery	11.5	12.2 62.4	12.8	10.0	10.6	11.3					
Miscellaneous textile goods	63.2	02.4	65.5	52.9	52.0	55.6					
ADDADEL AND ATHED EINIGHED TEVTLIC					1						
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE	3 001 0	3 033 0									
PRODUCTS	1,224.9	1,211.0	1,239.0	1,092.1	1,079.2	1,108.0					
Men's and boys' suits and coats	122.1	123.1	121.5	109.9	111.0	109.8					
Men's and boys' furnishings and work		0				_					
clothing	312.5	311.8	318.6	287.7	286.6	293.8					
Women's outerwear	358.3	354.4	361.1	317.1	313.3	319.9					
Women's, children's under garments	130.5	128.8	127.4	116.3	114.4	114.4					
Millinery	19.1	18.4	20.4	16.8	16.2	18.0					
Children's outerwear	72.0	70.9	72.7	64.1	63.6	65.6					
Fur goods	13.4	12.5	13.6	10.2	9.7	10.4					
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	63.8	63.3	64.5	57.5	57.1	58.1					
Other fabricated textile products	133.2	127.8	139.2	112.5	107.3	118.0					
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT					,						
FURNITURE)	733.2	751.9	773.4	664.6	681.4	704.7					
Logging camps and contractors	107.7	112.5	114.6	100.3	105.0	108.1					
Sawmills and planing mills	381.7	389.8	401.4	351.9	359.2	372.7					
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated					]	31-41					
structural wood products	130.7	136.8	145.4	109.7	114.8	122.4					
Wooden containers	55.6	55.1	56.0	51.3	50.9	51.6					
Miscellaneous wood products	57.5	57.7	56.0	51.4	51.5	49.9					
•	- , -			, , , , ,	)_,,	1,7.7					
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	382.6	382.0	384.2	321.9	321.3	326.5					
Household furniture	263.3	261.9	269.1	228.2	227.2	235.4					
Office, public-building, and professional					,	-3/					
furniture	<b>4</b> 8.6	49.3	46.2	39.3	39.8	37.5					
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and				37.3	37.0	31.7					
fixtures	41.8	42.0	40.4	31.7	31.9	21 2					
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous		,_,,	40.4	31.1	34.9	31.3					
furniture and fixtures	28.9	28.8	28.5	22.7	22.4	22.3					
						22.5					
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	575.2	576.0	564.4	470.2	469.7	465.2					
Pulp, paper, and paperboards mills	286.2	287.7	277.1	237.2	238.0	232.2					
Paperboard containers and boxes	154.9	153.2	154.3	126.9	125.3						
Other paper and allied products	134.1	135.1	133.0	106.1	106.4	127.1					
other paper and arrive production		-5/	255.0	100.1	100.4	105.9					
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED					ļ						
INDUSTRIES	868.7	860.6	841.1	561.8	556.8	542.4					
Newspapers	320.0	318.0	307.3	159.4	158.4	153.4					
Periodicals	67.3	65.8	66.4	29.4	28.5	28.0					
Books	54.5	54.3	52.7	34.7	34.3	32.0					
	226.2	224.0	218.3	183.2	181.7	177.3					
Commercial printing	64.3	63.6	64.1	48.5	48.2	48.8					
	19.9	19.7	20.6	14.5	14.5	15.3					
Greeting cards	47.7	47.5	44.8	38.6	38.6	36.3					
Bookbinding and related industries	71.1	71.7	44.0	, ,,,,	, ,,,,	, ,,,,					
Miscellaneous publishing and printing	68.8	67.7	66.9	53.5	52.6	51.3					
services	90.0	1 01.1		/ /3•/	ر ا	1 71.3					

### Industry Employment-

Table A-2: All employees and production workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry - Continued

		All employees		Pro	duction works	rs
Industry		56	1955	10	956	1955
	October	September	October	October	September	October
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	839.2	838.6	822.3	555.6	552.5	554.6
	110.1	111.0	106.6	75.8	76.6	75.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals			-	214.8		
Industrial organic chemicals	316.7	318.7	311.3		214.5	216.8
Drugs and medicines	96.6	96.4	91.8	56.6	56.7	54.9
Soap, cleaning and polishing						
preparations	49.9	50.0	50.6	30.0	30.3	30.9
Paints, pigments, and fillers	75.1	75.5	74.1	47.1	47.1	47.1
Gum and wood chemicals	8.5	8.5	8.2	7.2	7.2	7.0
Fertilizers	33.5	32.9	35.2	24.8	24.1	26.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	44.2	42.1	46.5	31.5	29.7	33.0
Miscellaneous chemicals	104.6	103.5	98.0	67.8	66.3	63.2
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	255.6	257.6	253.2	175.4	176.2	172.8
Petroleum refining	202.7	204.4	200.4	132.8	133.1	129.9
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	52.9	53.2	52.8	42.6	43.1	42.9
RUBBER PRODUCTS	279.9	275.5	282.0	220.5	215.4	223.8
						-
Tires and inner tubes	119.2	119.6	119.5	91.8	91.6	92.0
Rubber footwear	23.6	23.8	23.9	19.2	19.3	19.6
Other rubber products	137.1	132.1	138.6	109.5	104.5	112.2
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	367.5	368.5	382.3	328.6	328.9	341.5
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	43.9	43.6	45.4	39.4	39.1	40.8
Industrial leather belting and packing	4.6	4.7	5.1	3.5	3.5	4.0
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	17.1	16.8	17.1	15.3	15.0	15.3
Footwear (except rubber)	233.4	235.7	244.8	210.2	211.9	220.0
Luggage	15.5	15.5	17.5	13.1	13.2	15.1
Handbags and small leather goods	33.9	32.8	33.8	30.2	29.1	30.2
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	19.1	19.4	18.6	16.9	17.1	16.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	578.8	572.4	570.8	484.8	477.8	481.4
Flat glass	34.7	34.3	34.2	31.1	30.7	30.8
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	101.4	94.1	98.0	85.2	77.7	83.3
Glass products made of purchased glass	18.7	18.3	17.9	15.9	15.4	15.3
Cement, hydraulic	43.6	44.0	43.1	36.8	37.1	36.3
Structural clay products	87.2	88.4	86.3	77.5	78.9	77.4
	55.2	53.9	55.7	48.6	47.4	49.3
Pottery and related products		122.6	117.2	98.7	99.9	96.8
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	120.7				18.1	18.1
Cut-stone and stone products  Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral	20.6	20.7	20.6	17.9	10.1	10.1
products	96.7	96.1	97.8	73.1	72.6	74.1
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,350.0	1,342.3	1,323.3	1,131.5	1,126.2	1,118.0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling		اییا				
mills	668.4	669.6	653.6	568.7	572.4	559.1
Iron and steel foundries	236.1	229.9	240.6	206.0	199.3	211.3
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	72.3	72.7	66.3	58.1	58.8	53.4
Secondary smelting and refining of						
nonferrous metals	13.8	13.6	13.3	10.5	10.2	10.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	115.4	117.0	115.4	90.0	91.9	92.2
Nonferrous foundries	80.3	77.5	78.9	66.6	63.9	66.0
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	163.7	162.0	155.2	131.6	129.7	125.8
miscellaneous brimary meral industries		_~~	-//	~)***	1 ~~ > •	٠٠٠ رغيم

Table A-2: All employees and production workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry - Continued

		All employees		Production workers			
Industry		956	1955	19	<del></del>	1955	
	October	September	October	October	September	October	
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORD-							
NANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION	1,141.8	1,114.7	1.140.9	911.3	885.4	921.9	
EQUIPMENT)  Tin cans and other tinware	58.9	61.7	61.0	51.4	54.4	53.5	
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	149.4	143.8	157.0	120.8	115.3	128.7	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and							
plumbers' supplies	120.8	120.8	131.0	93.0	93.6	104.0	
Fabricated structural metal products	320.1	317.8	287.5	241.4	239.2	217.0	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	245.3	229.9	248.8	203.5	188.5	208.6	
Lighting fixtures	49.1	46.8	52.6	39.6	37•3	43.0	
Fabricated wire products	62.1	60.0	61.9	51.5	49.4	51.5	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	136.1	133.9	141.1	110.1	107.7	115.6	
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1.725.6	1.722.8	1,627.7	1,267.3	1.262.3	1,206.0	
Engines and turbines	84.7	83.2	78.6	61.8	60.6	57.2	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	128.7	137.2	153.0	89.0	97.0	113.3	
Construction and mining machinery	158.0	158.0	140.8	115.5	115.0	103.0	
Metalworking machinery	291.2	290.3	267.3	223.8	222.7	203.8	
Special-industry machinery (except	102 6	202.9	183.6	137.4	127 5	120 E	
metalworking machinery)	193.6	193.8 272.7	246.3	183.0	137.5	13 <b>0.</b> 5 166.6	
General industrial machinery	273.4 133.2	126.9	112.4	99.9	93.8	86.6	
Office and store machines and devices	185.8	187.0	182.7	140.6	141.0	137.4	
Service-industry and household machines Miscellaneous machinery parts	277.0	273.7	263.0	216.3	212.4	207.6	
miscerianeous machinery parts	-1,100						
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1,258.3	1,235.7	1,190.6	915.9	891.4	880.3	
Electrical generating, transmission,	loo =	1000	200 0	207.3	200.0	070 7	
distribution, and industrial apparatus	429.7	426.3	396.2	307.1 42.1	302.9 42.6	279.7 41.4	
Electrical appliances	53.1 24.6	53.6 24.1	50.2 23.0	19.5	19.1	18.4	
Insulated wire and cable  Electrical equipment for vehicles	73.9	70.1	81.4	59 <b>.</b> 6	55.5	66.4	
Electric lamps	32.5	32.1	29.1	28.5	28.3	25.4	
Communication equipment	591.3	575.6	557.6	419.5	403.1	408.6	
Miscellaneous electrical products	53.2	53.9	53.1	39.6	39•9	40.4	
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,792.7	1,679.5	1,775.8	1,319.2	1,205.0	1,344.4	
Automobiles	755.0	657.8	846.6	602.3	503.6	687.8	
Aircraft and parts	839.4	829.5	741.4	554.7	544.9	503.2	
Aircraft	534.6	529.0	476.9	352.8	346.5	324.8	
Aircraft engines and parts	172.0	169.6	146.1	108.7	105.8	93.0	
Aircraft propellers and parts	17.6	17.1	13.5	11.7	11.4	9.1	
Other aircraft parts and equipment	115.2	113.8	104.9	81.5	81.2	76.3	
Ship and boat building and repairing	128.6	125.7	119.5	109.3	106.6	101.1	
Shipbuilding and repairing	108.2	105.8	97•7	92.1	89.8	82.4	
Boatbuilding and repairing	20.4	19.9	21.8 58.2	17.2	16.8	18.7	
Other transportation equipment	58.8 10.9	55•5 11•0	10.1	43.8 9.1	40.6 9.3	43.7 8.6	
owner oransportation equipment.	-	i		-		0.0	
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	346.0	343•7	328.2	237•7	235•4	229.5	
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering	73.0	69.4	60.2	40.8	40.0	36.1	
instruments	71.0	09.4	00.2	40.0	40.0	20.1	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	86.5	85.4	83.0	61.1	59.8	59.1	
Optical instruments and lenses	13.9	14.0	13.9	10.5	10.6	10.8	
Surgical, medical, and dental		-:	~->	/			
instruments	42.9	43.1	41.4	30.1	30.1	28.7	
Ophthalmic goods	28.1	28.2	27.0	22.2	22.2	21.4	
Photographic apparatus	67.8	67.6	64.8	43.6	43.3	42.3	
Watches and clocks	35.8	36.0	37.9	29.4	29.4	31.1	

#### Industry Employment

Table A-2: All employees and production workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry - Continued

Industry			housands)				
	Industry						
Second   State   Sta	Indus of y						
Second Color   St.   S	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	519.7	511.7	511.8	422.6	414.9	419.6
Musical instruments and parts   19.6   19.3   18.5   16.6   16.4   15.8   Toys and sporting goods   103.4   102.5   96.3   88.1   87.2   82.0   Pens, pencils, other office supplies   32.8   32.6   31.4   24.9   24.6   23.5   Costume jevelry, buttons, notions   64.6   64.2   67.6   52.5   Fabricated plastics products   89.5   87.3   86.7   72.2   69.8   70.8   The supplies   15.6   15.8   15.8   Fabricated plastics products   15.6   15.8   Fabricated plastics products   15.8   Fabricated plastics products   15.6   15.8   Fabricated plastics products   15.6   15.8   Fabricated plastics products   15.8   Fabricated plastics		1	1	-	43.0		-
Toys and sporting goods.  Pens, pencils, other office supplies.  23.8  23.8  23.6  63.1  43.9  24.6  23.5  Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.  64.6  64.2  67.6  72.2  63.8  70.8  71.2  63.6  72.2  63.8  70.8  71.2  63.6  71.2  63.6  71.2  63.6  71.2  63.6  71.2  63.6  71.2  63.6  71.2  63.6  71.2  63.6  71.2  63.6  71.2  63.6  71.2  63.6  71.2  63.6  71.2  63.6  71.2  63.6  71.2  63.6  71.2  63.6  71.2  63.7  71.2  7							
Pens, pencils, other office supplies. 32.8 32.6 31.1 24.9 25.5 23.9 50.8 Fabricated plastics products. 89.5 67.3 86.7 72.2 69.8 70.8 Other manufacturing industries. 156.0 152.9 156.4 125.3 122.9 127.6 IRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES. 4,174 4,179 4,121	•						
Costume jeweiry, buttons, notions.	• • •						
### Paper					1		
Other manufacturing industries.   136.0   132.9   156.4   125.3   122.9   127.6    TRAMSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.   4,174   4,179   4,121   -        TRAMSPORTATION							
RAMSPORTATION							
1,188.9	TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,174	4,179	4,121	-	-	-
Class I railroads.	TRANSPORTATION	2,767	2,760	2,776	<u>~</u>	_	_
Local rallways and bus lines.	Interstate railroads	1,188.9	1,188.6	1,234.6	_	_	_
Local rallways and bus lines.	Class I railroads	1,041.5	1,041.4	1,086.9	_	_	_
Trucking and warehousing.		107.0	108.0	113.6	_	_	_
Other transportation and services		819.6	809.4	793.8	_	_	_
Bus lines, except local		651.3	654.4	633.6	_	_	_
Air transportation (common carrier). 133.5 132.9 117.6		44.3	44.6	44.4	_	-	_
Telephone. 767.9 772.8 71k.9		133.5	132.9	117.6	-	-	-
Telegraph.   42.6   42.8   43.4		811	816		_	_	-
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	Telephone	767.9	772.8	714.9	-	-	-
State   Stat	Telegraph	42.6	42.8	43.4	-	-	-
State   Stat	OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	596	603	586	_	_	_
Electric light and power utilities.   252.6   256.5   249.9				563.0	_	_	_
Cas utilities				249.9	_	_	_
Electric light and gas utilities   173.3   174.9   171.0			1		_	_	_
Local utilities, not elsewhere   22.8   23.0   22.6	Electric light and gas utilities				_	_	_
Classified		-13.3	-, -, -,	-,0	_	ļ <u>-</u>	_
WHOLESALE TRADE.       3,023       3,003       2,912       -       -         Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function       1,763.0       1,752.6       1,705.4       -       -         Automotive.       115.2       115.9       114.3       -       -         Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors       307.0       305.8       300.2       -       -         Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment       465.2       465.1       441.3       -       -         Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers       875.6       865.8       849.6       -       -         Wholesale distributors, other       1,260.1       1,250.1       1,206.1       -       -         RETAIL TRADE       8,265       8,161       8,078       -       -       -         General merchandise stores       1,474.0       1,424.1       1,465.3       -       -       -         Department stores and general mail-order houses       958.5       922.9       942.4       -       -       -         Other general merchandise stores       1,602.6       1,578.9       1,512.1       -       -       -         Food and liquor stores       1,111.6       1,061.5       - </td <td></td> <td>22.8</td> <td>23.0</td> <td><b>2</b>2.6</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td>		22.8	23.0	<b>2</b> 2.6	-	-	-
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function.       1,763.0       1,752.6       1,705.4       —         Automotive.       115.2       115.9       114.3       —       —         Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.       307.0       305.8       300.2       —       —         Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.       465.2       465.1       441.3       —       —         Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.       875.6       865.8       849.6       —       —         Wholesale distributors, other.       1,260.1       1,250.1       1,206.1       —       —         RETAIL TRADE.       8,265       8,161       8,078       —       —         General merchandise stores.       1,474.0       1,424.1       1,465.3       —       —         Other general merchandise stores.       958.5       922.9       942.4       —       —         Food and liquor stores.       1,602.6       1,578.9       1,512.1       —       —         Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.       1,133.3       1,111.6       1,061.5       —       —         Dairy-product stores and dealers.       233.2       236.4       224.5       —       — <td>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</td> <td>11,288</td> <td>11,164</td> <td>10,990</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td>	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	11,288	11,164	10,990	-	-	-
function		3,023	3,003	2,912	-	-	-
Automotive		1,763.0	1.752.6	1.705.4	_	_	
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors					_	_	_
wines, and liquors		,					
and plumbing equipment	wines, and liquors	307.0	305.8	<b>30</b> 0.2	-	-	-
wholesalers       875.6       865.8       849.6       -       -         wholesale distributors, other       1,260.1       1,250.1       -       -       -         RETAIL TRADE       8,265       8,161       8,078       -       -       -         General merchandise stores       1,474.0       1,424.1       1,465.3       -       -       -         Department stores and general mail-order houses       958.5       922.9       942.4       -       -       -       -         Other general merchandise stores       515.5       501.2       522.9       -       -       -       -         Food and liquor stores       1,602.6       1,578.9       1,512.1       -       -       -         Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets       1,133.3       1,111.6       1,061.5       -       -       -         Dairy-product stores and dealers       233.2       236.4       224.5       -       -       -	and plumbing equipment	465.2	465.1	441.3	-	-	-
Wholesale distributors, other	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	875.6	865.8	8ko 6		1	
Commonstrate   Commons		1 2-	1		-		-
Commonstrate   Commons				0			
Department stores and general mail-order houses	RETAIL TRADE				-	-	_
houses		1,474.0	1,424.1	1,465.3	-	-	-
Other general merchandise stores		958.5	922.9	942.4	_	_	_
Food and liquor stores					_	-	_
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets 1,133.3 1,111.6 1,061.5					_	_	_
Dairy-product stores and dealers 233.2 236.4 224.5	<del>-</del>			1,061.5	-	-	_
			236.4	224.5	_	_	_
	Other food and liquor stores	236.1	230.9	226.1	_	_	_
Automotive and accessories dealers 786.6 788.8 815.2	<u>-</u>	786.6	788.8	815.2	-	_	_
Apparel and accessories stores 601.0 580.4 594.2					_	-	_
Other retail trade	= =				-	_	_
Furniture and appliance stores 386.2 384.1 389.1	Furniture and appliance stores				_	-	_
	Drug stores	353.6	343.6	331.1	<u> </u>	_	



Table A-2: All employees and production workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry - Continued

(In thousands) All employees Production workers Industry 1956 1955 1956 1955 October September October October September October FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE..... 2,308 2,321 2,241 584.4 584.6 Banks and trust companies..... 556.3 83.2 83.3 79.2 Security dealers and exchanges..... 827.3 802.2 Insurance carriers and agents..... 835.3 812.8 824.7 802.6 Other finance agencies and real estate.. SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS..... 6,044 5,915 4**7**9.4 6,105 475.8 512.2 Hotels and lodging places..... Personal services: 334.4 333.1 333.7 Laundries..... 167.2 167.1 Cleaning and dyeing plants..... 165.3 Motion pictures..... 225.6 230.8 233.4 GOVERNMENT..... 7,277 7,213 7,043 2,202 2,196 2,172 5,017 4,871 STATE AND LOCAL..... 5,075

Table A-3: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing

	Production-wo	rker employment	Production-worker	Year	Production-wor	rker employment	Production-worker
Year	Number	Index	payroll index	and	Number	Index	payroll index
	(in thousands)	(1947-49 = 100)	(1947-49 = 100)	month	(in thousands)	(1947-49 = 100)	(1947-49 = 100)
1939	8,192	66.2	29.9	1955			
1940	8,811	71.2	34.0	Oct	13,440	108.7	161.1
1941	10,877	87.9	49.3	Nov	13,487	109.0	163.8
1942	12,854	103.9	72.2	Dec	13,451	108.7	163.7
1943	15,014	121.4	99.0				
1944	14,607	118.1	102.8	1956			
1945	12,864	104.0	87.8	Jan	13,260	107.2	159.1
1946	12,105	97.9	81.2	Feb	13,212	106.8	157.7
1947	12,795	103.4	97.7	Mar	13,125	106.1	157.9
1948	12,715	102.8	105.1	Apr	13,114	106.0	158.2
1949	11,597	93.8	97.2	May	13,036	105.4	157.3
1950	12,317	99.6	111.7	June	13,078	105.7	158.2
1951	13,155	106.4	129.8	1			
1952	13,144	106.3	136.6	July	12,514	101.2	151.0
1953	13,833	111.8	151.4	Aug	13,245	107.1	161.4
1954	12,589	101.8	137.7	Sept	13,335	107.8	165.8
1955	13,053	105.5	152.5	0c <b>t</b>	13,448	108.7	168.8
		, ,					



#### Table A-4: Employees in Government and private shipyards, by region

(In thousands)

	1	956	1955
Region 1/	October	September	October
ILL REGIONS	209.0	206.6	204.7
PRIVATE YARDS	168.2	105.8	97-7
NAVY YARDS	190.8	100.8	107.0
NORTH ATLANTIC	88.5 հե.0 հե.5	86.9 42.4 44.5	87.5 40.8 46.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC	36.8 17.0 19.8	37•2 17•5 19•7	35.4 14.3 21.1
GULF: Private yards	23.3	23.1	21.7
PACIFIC  Private yards  Navy yards	5 <b>0.</b> 4 13.9 36.5	50.5 13.9 36.6	51.1 11.9 39.2
GREAT LAKES: Private yards	<b>4.</b> 8	3.8	3.7
INLAND: Private yards	5•2	5.1	5•3

<sup>1/</sup> The North Atlantic region includes all yards bordering on the Atlantic in the following States: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

The South Atlantic region includes all yards bordering on the Atlantic in the following States: Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

The Gulf region includes all yards bordering on the Gulf of Mexico in the following States: Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

The Pacific region includes all yards in California, Oregon, and Washington.

The Great Lakes region includes all yards bordering on the Great Lakes in the following States: Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

The Inland region includes all other yards.

2/ Data include Curtis Bay Coast Guard Yard.



Table A-5: Government civilian employment and Federal military personnel

Unit of Government	Oc <b>tober</b> 1956	September 1956	October 1955
TOTAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT 1/	7,277	7,213	7,043
FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	2,202	2,196	2,172
Executive	2,175.9	2,169.1	2,146.1
Department of Defense	1,041.0	1,038.8	1,036.2
Post Office Department	514.0	511.4	506.3
Other agencies	620.9	618.9	603.6
Legislative	22.1	22.1	21.5
Judicial	4.4	4.4	4.3
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 3/	231.2	230.3	230.0
Executive	210.1	209.2	209.6
Department of Defense	88.3	88.2	90.3
Post Office Department	8.7	8.6	8.5
Other agencies	113.1	112.4	110.7
Legislative	20.4	20.4	19.7
Judicial	.7	.7	.7
STATE AND LOCAL EMPLOYMENT	5,075	5,017	4,871
State	1,306.1	1,278.0	1,250.4
Local	3,768.4	3,738.8	3,620.3
Education	2,299.1	2,192.2	2,168.5
Other	2,775.4	2,824.6	2,702.2
TOTAL MILITARY PERSONNEL 4/	2,828	2,824	2,952
Army	1,004.1	1,005.6	1,105.1
Air Force	915.0	911.5	955.2
Navy	677.7	676.9	661.0
Marine Corps	202.5	201.5	201.8
Coast Guard	28.8	28.7	29.3

<sup>1/</sup> Data refer to Continental United States only.
2/ Data are prepared by the Civil Service Commission.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

<sup>4/</sup> Data refer to Continental United States and elsewhere.

### State Employment

Table A-6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State

(In thousands)

			(In thous	ands)					
State		TOTAL			Mining			ct const	
State	19		1955	19		1955	19		1955
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Alabama 1/	739.1	736.0	710.6	15.7	15.7	16.0	42.1	41.9	35.5
Arizona	248.4	246.7	228.3	15.9	16.0	14.6	21.2	21.1	20.9
Arkansas	335.0	334.8	325.3	6.5	6.8	6.5	16.8	17.2	16.6
California	4,484.3	4,475.8	4,219.9	37.1	38.1	<b>36.</b> 2	296:7	299.5	276.7
Colorado	471.5	473.2	448.6	16.6	16.6	15.5	35.7	36.2	33.6
Connecticut	906.3	901.5	878.1	( <u>2</u> /)	( <u>2</u> /)	( <u>2</u> /)	50.0	<b>50.</b> 2	49.2
Delaware 1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	494.3	496.5	495.7	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	19.5	19.4	18.9
Florida	978.5	954.8	929.1	$\frac{(3/)}{7.6}$	( <u>3</u> /) 7.7	( <u>3</u> /) 7.4	98.0	97.1	93.1
Georgia	970.0	969.2	946.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	58.2	57.8	52.0
Idaho	146.1	147.5	145.0	4.7	4.7	4.1	10.0	10.4	10.0
Illinois	3,490.7	3,477.7	3,453.1	31.8	32.0	31.5	202.9 78.8	201.9 83.2	182.3 80.3
Indiana 1/	1,429.7	1,424.2	1,434.5	11.4	11.4 3.5	10.8 3.7	43.9	43.9	39.9
Iowa 1/	<b>665.</b> 2	667.3	651.8	3.5	3.9	3.1	+3.9	73.7	37.7
Kansas	554.0	554.6	546.1	18.9	18.9	18.8	38.5	40.8	40.9
Kentucky	-	-	_	39.1	39.3	41.2	•	-	-,
Louisiana	735-9	734.7	723.2	43.4	45.0	40.4	58.6	59.2	55.6
Maine	281.9	284.2	277.9	.5	.5	.7	15.2	15.5	14.7
Maryland	863.2	865.6	836.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	72.3 98.5	73.1	71.1 89.0
Massachusetts	1,844.2	1,834.8 2,304.1	1,816.7 2,459.6	( <u>3</u> /) 17.1	( <u>3</u> /)	( <u>3</u> /) 16.0	129.8	99.1 132.5	125.3
MICHIGAN	2,3,0.2	2,507.2	-, .,,,,	11.1	17.1	20.0	-2,,0		, ,
Minnesota	914.0	917.7	897.1	20.6	20.4	18.8	64.2	66.2	66.5
Mississippi	<u>(+</u> /)	<u>(4/)</u>	359.3	( <u>*</u> /)	( <u>4/)</u>	3.2	( <u>*</u> /)	( <u>k</u> /)	17.8
Missouri	1,291.7	1,286.2	1,296.2	9.1	9.2	8.8	71.9 13.7	73.2 14.5	78.6 13.4
Montana	168.3	171.5	167.3 364.2	12.0 ( <u>\</u> /)	12.0 ( <u>\</u> /)	12.2	( <u>¥</u> /)		27.5
Nebraska	(½/) 86.3	( <u>4</u> /) 88.9	85.4	5.3	5.4	5.0	7.6	(½/) 8.0	9.0
New Hampshire	183.5	185.7	182.6	.3	.3	.3	10.3	10.5	11.2
New Jersey	1,909.8	1,910.5	1,896.0	4.7	4.7	3.9	122.7 16.1	123.4	117.1 15.0
New Mexico 1/	200.4	197.4	186.0	16.6	16.4	15.5 11.1	261.2	15.3 262.6	253.6
New York	6,058.8	6,026.3	6,012.5 1.062.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	50.5	50.9	51.9
North Dakota	1,061.2	1,057.2 122.4	119.7	(4/)	1.8	1.8	(4/)	12.9	11.6
Ohio	(\\/) 3,166.9	3,153.3	3,139.4	22.0	22.2	21.3	180.9	182.6	177.4
Oklahoma 1/	575.8	577.7	568.7	50.9	51.4	52.7	36.9	38.0	33.8
_		,	<b></b>		1.4	1.5	-28.2	29.2	25.2
Oregon	509.3	524.0	493.5	1.3 93.9	93.5	95.4	202.8	205.0	204.5
Pennsylvania	3,779.7	3,754.0 300.0	3,746.9 301.1	( <u>3</u> /)	37	(3/)	17.7	18.6	17.7
South Carolina 1/	298.2 535.7	536.4	537.6	1.3	( <u>3</u> /) 1.2	( <u>3</u> /) 1.2	28.3	29.4	30.4
South Dakota.	131.7	131.8	128.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	12.3	12.9	11.7
Tennessee	863.9	862.8	864.3	8.7	8.8	8.8	44.7	46.7	47.7
Texas	2,410.2	2,402.9	2,318.7	125.6	128.3	123.9	170.4	171.7	158.9
Utah	-1	6L= 6	236.6	15.7	15.4	15.3	17.4	18.2	17.7
Vermont	243.3 106.5	245.8 107.5	230.0 104.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	5.4	5.5	5.1
Virginia	976.8	969.6	942.9	19.5	19.1	17.0	71.3	71.8	65.6
Washington 1/	799.6	804.9	782.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	49.7	50.1	47.6
West Virginia	490.6	484.3	484.6	77.3	77.5	76.2	24.0	23.7	21.3 68.1
Wisconsin	1,154.4	1,171.6	1,131.3	4.6	4.7	4.4	71.0 8.1	73.1 9.5	7.6
Wyoming	90.3	93.6	88.7	9.2	9.4	9.4	l <sup>3.1</sup>	, ,,,	'
					L	L	I	L	

Table A-6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State - Continued

(In thousands)

			(In thousand	nds)					
		<b>anufa</b> cturi	ng		portatio			holesale a retail tra	
State	19	56	1955	195	6	1955	19	56	1955
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
		a) 0 a	-1			٠ ا			
Alabama 1/	248.5	248.2		50.0	50.1	49.6	152.4	151.5	148.3
Arkansas	37.0	36.5		21.2	21.2	20.9	59.6	59.6	56.2
California	90.7 1.269.8	91.3 1,267.8		29.2 361.6	29.4	30.3	81.7	81.7	78.8
Colorado	77.4	75.5		44.9	362.6 45.4	347.3 45.2	998.9 126.2	997.1 126.6	949.6
Connecticut	434.1	431.9	423.0	44.7	44.3	42.4	154.6	152.7	147.1
Delaware <u>1</u> /	57.6	61.1	58.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia		16.4	16.5	29.2	29.3	29.1	87.9	88.1	88.8
Florida	138.5	134.9	132.6	85.3	84.8	80.9	284.3	272.8	272.8
Georgia	334.6	335.8	339.0	74.7	74.7	72.8	213.6	211.5	206.5
Idaho	28.7	29.7	28.9	15.4	15.6	16.2	37.3	37.3	37.4
IllinoisIndiana 1/	1,289.9	1,290.5		311.7	311.5	309.9	725.0	718.4	726.0
Indiana 1/	617.7	609.8	636.3	101.7	101.8	102.6	302.9	301.0	394.5
_		171.5		55.7	56.1	57.4	179.0	180.8	178.1
Kansas		124.0		62.3	62.5	65.1	134.1	134.5	131.7
Kentucky	169.5	169.5		56.4	56.7	58.1	136.1	135.4	133.6
Louisiana	148.0	147.2	151.6	83.4	83.8	83.6	172.2	171.6	169.7
Maryland	112.0 278.8	112.4 279.2	109.4 265.3	21.0 74.6	21.4	20.5	55.0	54.9	55.0 174.4
Massachusetts		689.9	697.8	119.4	75.2 118.1	73.7 117.0	176.9 381.0	175.4 379.8	373.5
Michigan		970.8		153.4	153.7	151.7	473.0	470.0	476.6
				1	l .			,,,,,,,	
Minnesota		227.7	216.2	91.8	93.6	90.4	226.9	225.2	224.4
Mississippi	( <u>\</u> /)	( <u>\</u> /)	104.9	( <u>4</u> /)	( <u>4/)</u>	25.4	(4/)	( <u>4/)</u>	87.1
Missouri		383.1	385.0	127.3	127.1	127.4	316.9	315.5	322.6
Nebraska	22.7	22.3	22.5 60.8	22.2 ( <u>4</u> /)	22.5	22.2 42.4	40.3	41.5	40.7
Nevada	( <u>4</u> /))   5.8	( <u>\\ \</u>	6.0	9.2	(½/) 9.4	9.6	( <u>4</u> /) 18.2	( <u>*</u> /)	97.2 18.1
New Hampshire	82.7	5.9 82.6	82.9	10.7	10.8	10.7	33.0	19.0 33.2	32.6
-		<b>GE.</b> 0	GE.,		10.0	1 20.1	) ),,,	ع.رر	JE.0
New Jersey	810.8	812.5	819.5	151.2	151.5	150.1	342.1	341.2	339.8
New Mexico 1/	20.0	19.9	18.8	20.2	20.2	18.8	44.1	44.0	42.2
New York	1 -1777100	1,938.0		499.6	498.6	494.8	1,310.0	1,297.9	1,300.4
North Dakota	469.3	468.4	476.9	62.4	62.2	61.1	210.3	208.2	209.9
Ohio	1 (2)/	6.7 1,358.3	6.5	(½/) 225.6	13.8	14.1	$(\frac{1}{4}/)$ 613.0	39.1 613.3	38.3 609.4
Oklahoma 1/	1,375.5 91.8	91.0		49.1	49.7	50.8	139.9	140.6	141.2
Oregon	1	162.2	152.0	49.1	49.3	48.5	117.7	119.6	114.7
Pennsylvania		1,495.7	1,495.8	317.6	316.4	321.4	708.5	697.2	698.5
Rhode Island	132.6	133.2	136.0	15.6	15.7	15.7	55.1	55.3	55.4
South Carolina 1/	231.1	232.6	234.5	26.2	26.1	25.9	108.3	108.0	108.3
South Dakota	12.0	11.7	11.9	10.1	10.2	10.2	39.6	40.0	40.1
Tennessee		295.3	299.5	60.7	60.3	60.3	200.9	198.4	198.1
Texas	476.1	¥73·5	452.9	227.6	228.1	228.0	653.3	651.0	625.9
Utah		40.5	37.1	23.1	23.2	23.0 8.2	56.4	56.2 20.1	54.0
Vermont		39.1	38.0	90.0	8.3 89.8	86.4	20.0 221.1	20.1	19.7
Virginia Washington 1/	261.4	259.2	256.4	66.3	67.0	64.5	186.9	186.3	184.0
West Virginia	218.3 132.0	2 <b>2</b> 2.7 128.9	215.4 133.5	52.0	51.8	51.0	88.2	86.7	87.2
Wisconsin	467.1	483.0		76.9	77.5	78.1	241.5	240.7	240.1
Wyoming		6.6		13.2	13.3	14.9	20.1	20.6	18.6
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

#### State Employment

Table A-6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State - Continued

			(In thou	sands)					
	Finai	ce, insu	rance,		ervice a	nd			- *
<b>6</b> 4.44.		l real es	tate		Lscellane	ous		Governme	
State	195	6	<b>195</b> 5	199	56	1955	195	6	1955
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
		'	_	1 .					
Alabama <u>1</u> /	27.7	27.7	26.0	65.9	65.8	63.7	136.8	135.1	129.2
Arizona	9.7	9.5	8.8	31.2	30.4	28.0	52.6	52.4	46.0
Arkansas	10.1	10.1	9.6	38.3	38.0	36.6	61.7	60.3	58.9
California	2 <b>2</b> 0.8	220.4	204.4	578.8	578.5	545.6	720.6	711.8	685.3
Colorado	20.7	20.9	20.0	59.2	63.0	57.1	90.8	89.0	87.1
Connecticut	47.2	47.4	45.5	93.1	92.9	90.9	82.6	82.2	80.2
Delaware <u>1</u> /	-	-	-	i -	-	-	15.7	15.4	14.5
District of Columbia 5/	24.9	24.9	24.3	66.4	66.3	66.3	249.9	252.1	251.8
Florida	50.1	50.0	17.5	140.3	138.1	132.3	174.4	169.4	162.5
Georgia	37.7	38.0	35.8	90.6	92.0	89.0	155.8	154.6	146.3
Idaho	4.6	4.7	4.6	17.4	17.7	17.1	28.0	27.4	26.7
Illinois	174.3	174.6	173.2	403.9	404.4	391.3	351.3	344.5	344.0
Indiana 1/	50.5	50.5	48.0	110.9	109.8	109.2	155.9	156.6	152.9
Iowa 1/	29.9	29.7	28.4	75.4	76.4	73.3	107.8	105.5	103.1
Σσ== <u>=</u> /	£3.3	29.1	20.7	12.7	10.7	13.3	107.0	10).)	103.1
Kansas	19.8	19.7	19.4	59.2	59.2	57.0	97.2	95.0	92.5
Kentucky	20.2	20.2	19.1	69.6	68.6	67.7	102.5	100.8	98.7
Louisiana	26.1	26.0	25.2	81.6	81.9	78.5	122.6	120.0	118.6
Maine	8.4	8.4	8.1	26.8	28.7	27.1	43.0	42.4	42.4
Maryland 5/	40.2	40.3	38.9	95.8	98.0	91.0	122.5	122.3	119.9
Massachusetts	92.0	92.5	88.8	219.7	222.5	219.2	235.6	232.9	231.4
Michigan	75.9	76.1	<b>7</b> 2.0	226.1	227.0	221.6	263.2	256.8	256.1
***	1	1							
Minnesota	42.1	42.5	41.3	106.5	105.5	106.7	139.6	136.6	132.7
Mississippi	(4/) 62.9	(4/) 63.3	10.0	(4/)	(4/)	37.1 154.4	160.4	( <u>4/)</u> 157.5	73.8 156.2
Montana	5.6	5.6	63.2 5.3	157.7 20.5	157.3 21.2	20.5	31.3	31.9	30.5
Nebraska	( <u>\</u> 4/)	( <u>4</u> /)	19.6	( <u>¥</u> /)	(4/)	45.2	69.0	67.9	68.5
Nevada	2.4	2.4	2.3	22.3	23.2	21.5	15.5	15.6	13.9
New Hampshire	5.8	5.9	5.6	20.3	22.2	19.7	20.4	20.2	19.6
	,,,		/		_	J.,			´
New Jersey	79.4	79.6	78.2	197.8	198.8	189.3	201.1	198.8	198.1
New Mexico $\underline{1}/\dots$	6.7	6.7	6.4	23.9	23.6	22.2	52.8	51.3	47.1
New York	438.4	440.0	435.1	824.3	829.0	814.7	756.1	748.9	737.9
North Carolina	33.6	33.5	31.7	92.3	92.1	92.5	138.9	137.9	134.9
North Dakota	(4/)	5.0	4.8	(4/)	16.2	15.4	( <u>4</u> /)	27.0	27.2
Ohio	103.4	104.5	100.7	294.9	302.0	287.0	351.6	345.1	342.7
Oklahoma 1/	22.6	22.6	21.6	63.8	64.0	62.7	120.8	120.4	115.2
Oregon	18.5	18.8	18.0	60.1	61.5	56.7	82.9	82.0	76.9
Pennsylvania	135.8	136.7	131.7	417.0	412.8	402.5	403.3	396.7	397.1
Rhode Island	12.9	12.8	12.3	28.6	28.6	28.6	35.7	35.8	35.4
South Carolina 1/	15.4	15.4	14.4	42.7	42.7	41.5	82.4	81.0	81.4
South Dakota	5.2	5.3	5.1	17.3	17.5	16.7	32.6	31.7	30.6
Tennessee	28.9	28.9	28.1	92.9	93.5	92.6	132.8	130.9	129.2
Texas	110.7	110.8	105.0	283.7	283.5	276.4	362.8	356.0	347.7
Utah	9.7	9.7	9.2	26.4	27.0	25.1	55.9	55.6	55.2
Vermont	3.4	3.4	3.3	13.4	13.7	13.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Virginia 5/	43.9	44.0	42.2	98.9	99.6	96.8	170.7	168.5	168.5
Washington 1/	33.1	33.8	32.9	89.9	91.2	86.3	153.0	151.4	149.4
West Virginia	11.8	11.9	11.6	41.6	42.0	41.9	63.7	61.8	61.9
Wisconsin	40.4	40.5	38.9	117.5	119.5	114.3	135.5	132.6	131.6
Wyoming	2.2	2.3	2.3	10.9	12.3	10.5	19.5	19.0	18.2
		-•5	,	}		1	' '	1 1	1

<sup>1/</sup> Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data. 2/ Mining combined with construction. 3/ Mining combined with service. 4/ Not available. 5/ Federal employment in Maryland and Virginia portions of Washington, D. C., Metropolitan area included in data for District of Columbia.

## Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division

(In thousands)

	Numb	er of empl	oyees		Numb	er of empl	Loyees
Area and industry	19	756	1955	Area and industry		956	1955
division	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	division	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
		ا	ļ	Y 4		ļ	
ALABAMA			į .	Los Angeles-Long Beach Total	2,156.6	2,141.1	2,035.6
Birmingham Total	205.7	203.1	198.6	Mining	15.5	15.9	14.1
	10.7	10.6	11.0	Contract construction	133.4	135.8	126.9
Mining	12.6	12.6	11.8	Manufacturing	760.8	747.8	712.6
Manufacturing	69.4	67.8	65.1	Trans. and pub. util	138.0	138.2	130.8
Trans. and pub. util	16.6	16.6	16.5	Trade	468.6	466.2	450.2
Trade	45.8	45.5	45.4	Finance	109.1	108.7	101.0
Finance	11.8	11.7	ií.i	Service	300.7	299.3	282.0
Service	21.0	21.0	20.4	Government	230.5	229.2	218.0
Government	18.0	17.4	17.4				
				Sacramento	107 6	130 3	300 5
Mobile	4- 4			Total	137.6	138.3	127.5
Total	(1/)	87.0	82.8	Mining	.6 10.2	10.6	.6
Contract construction	(1/)	4.9	4.6	Contract construction	_	10.3	9.7
Manufacturing	( <del>1</del> /)	19.6	17.5	Manufacturing	18.1	18.5	14.8
Trans. and pub. util	<del> </del> }/;	9.8	9.8	Trans. and pub. util	13.0 27.8	13.0	12.9 26.3
Trade	(1/) (1/) (1/) (1/) (1/) (1/)	18.2	17.7	Trade	5.3	5.5	4.7
Finance	(+)/	3.3	3.3	Finance	11.5	11.7	10.8
Service 2/	( <del>-</del> //	8.7	8.5	Service	51.1	50.6	47.7
Government	( <u>1</u> /)	22.6	21.6	Government	)1.1	, ,0.0	41.1
ARIZONA				San Bernadino-			
Phoenix	,			Riverside-Ontario		1	ļ
Total	122.9	121.1	111.3	Manufacturing	28.0	28.1	25.8
Mining	.2	.2	.2	{			ŀ
Contract construction	10.8	10.9	10.8	San Diego		1	
Manufacturing	21.3	20.7	18.3	Total	215.5	213.7	189.6
Trans. and pub. util	9.9	10.0	9.5	Mining	.2	.2	2
Trade	34.3	34.1	32.0	Contract construction	14.3	14.4	12.8
Finance	6.8	6.6	5.9	Manufacturing	63.6	62.0	46.0
Service	15.7	15.1	14.3	Trans. and pub. util	11.6	11.7	11.1
Government	23.9	23.5	20.3	Trade	44.8	45.0	42.7
_				Finance	10.0	9.9	8.7
Tucson	1		1 ,	Service	26.3	26.7	24.8
Total	53.4	53.1	49.3	Government	44.7	43.8	43.3
Mining	2.1	2.2	2.0	li l		1	1
Contract construction	4.7	4.9	4.8	G., 7			1
Manufacturing	9.2	9.2	8.1	San Francisco-Oakland	957-3	956.4	925.5
Trans. and pub. util	4.9	5.0	5.2	Total	1.9	1.9	1.7
Trade	12.3	12.1 1.6	11.4	Mining	64.3	64.5	63.2
Finance	1.7 8.1			Contract construction	204.0	204.9	194.3
Service	10.4	7.7 10.4	7.1	Manufacturing	108.3	108.7	105.3
Government	10.4	10.4	9.1	Trade	213.8	213.7	208.1
ADVANCAC				Finance	66.5	66.4	62.5
ARKANSAS Little Bock-				Service	120.4	120.0	116.2
N. Little Rock				Government	178.1	176.3	174.2
Total	73.0	73.5	71.0		_,	-, 5.5	-' ''-
Contract construction	5.3	5.6	5.8	[]			l
Manufacturing	12.8	12.7	12.7	San Jose		ł	1
Trans. and pub. util	8.0	8.1	8.1	Total	135.1	140.5	120.3
Trade	18.6	18.8	17.9	Mining	.1	.1	
Finance	4.7	4.8	4.5	Contract construction	11.3	11.6	10.7
Service 2/	10.2	10.2	9.7	Manufacturing	47.5	53.6	40.2
Government	13.5	13.5	12.6	Trans. and pub. util	8.6	8.6	7.1
	-2.7	-3.7		Trade	26.0	25.9	23.7
CALIFORNIA				Finance	6.0	5.9	5.2
Fresno	ĺ			Service	17.3	16.6	16.2
Manufacturing	17.2	16.7	15.8	Government	18.3	18.2	17.1
	-1.0	, <del>*</del> ~., {	1,.0	11	l	ı	1

### Area Employment

Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division - Continued

				ousands)			
Area and industry		er of empl		Area and industry		er of emp	
division	Oct.	956 Sept.	1955 Oct.	division	Oct.	Sept.	1955 Oct.
CALIFORNIA-Continued Stockton Manufacturing	16.3	16.7	15.7	Stamford Total	50.8 4.0 20.9 2.8	51.0 4.1 20.8 2.9	49.6 4.0 19.8 2.8
COLORADO  Denver  Total  Mining  Contract construction  Manufacturing  Trans. and pub. util  Trade  Finance		260.6 2.3 20.0 46.3 28.8 72.0 14.4	250.1 2.3 19.3 44.1 28.5 69.6 13.4	Trade	10.0 1.7 7.7 3.8 68.6 2.2 42.6	9.9 1.7 7.9 3.7 69.0 2.2 43.3	9.9 1.8 7.5 3.8 67.9 2.4 42.7
Service	(1/) (1/)	35.8 41.0	33.8 39.1	Trans. and pub. util Trade Finance Service Government	2.7 10.2 1.4 4.5 4.9	2.7 9.9 1.4 4.5 4.9	2.6 9.4 1.3 4.4 5.0
Contract construction 2/ Manufacturing	6.3 72.6 5.9 19.5 2.7 9.7	6.4 72.2 5.9 19.3 2.7 9.7 7.8	5.9 70.8 5.7 19.1 2.6 9.7 7.6	DELAWARE  Wilmington 3/  Manufacturing  DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  Washington	55.9	58.3	57.1
Hartford Total Contract construction 2/ Manufacturing. Trans. and pub. util. Trade. Finance. Service. Government.	207.9 10.5 79.7 8.2 41.1 28.5 21.4 18.5	206.8 10.8 79.7 8.0 40.4 28.7 21.1 18.3	198.2 9.7 74.2 7.8 39.7 28.0 21.2	Total	640.7 46.9 27.2 43.3 129.1 36.0 90.4 267.8	643.3 47.3 27.3 43.5 129.3 35.9 90.0 270.0	639.4 47.3 26.5 42.9 129.8 35.0 88.8 269.1
Mew Britain  Total  Contract construction 2/ Manufacturing  Trans. and pub. util  Finance  Service  Government	43.4 1.5 28.3 2.2 5.6 .7 2.8 2.4	43.3 1.5 28.4 2.1 5.6 .7 2.8 2.4	43.2 1.3 28.6 2.1 5.5 .7 2.7 2.4	FLORIDA Jacksonville Total Contract construction Manufacturing Trans. and pub. util Finance Service 2/ Government	127.9 10.0 20.5 14.5 37.6 10.5 15.4 19.5	126.5 9.7 19.7 14.4 37.3 10.6 15.4 19.5	121.3 9.1 19.9 14.0 35.5 10.2 14.2 18.6
Mew Haven Total Contract construction 2/ Manufacturing Trans. and pub. util Trade Finance Service Government	123.3 7.0 46.3 12.6 24.0 6.7 17.8 9.0	124.8 7.0 47.6 12.5 24.1 6.7 17.7 9.2	119.2 6.4 45.3 12.2 22.8 6.3 17.3 8.9	Miami Total Contract construction Manufacturing Trans. and pub. util Trade Finance Service 2/ Government	256.3 26.3 32.1 33.3 75.1 14.9 47.7 27.0	253.8 27.0 30.8 33.0 74.6 14.8 47.2 26.6	234.2 25.6 29.0 30.2 68.3 13.4 43.0 24.9

# Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, for selected areas, by industry division - Continued

(In thousands)

	Numb	er of empl	oyees	A	Num	ber of emp	loyees
Area and industry	19	<del>7</del> 6	1955	Area and industry		756	1955
division	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	division	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
FLORIDA-Continued		l i		Rockford-Continued			
Tampa-St. Petersburg		1		Manufacturing	43.3	42.9	42.2
Total	150.6	148.5	140.9	Trans. and pub. util	2.7	2.7	2.7
Contract construction	16.7	16.5	15.6	Trade	12.5	12.4	12.4
Manufacturing	26.5	26.1	25.6	Finance	2.5	2.5	2.4
Trans. and pub. util	11.8	11.8	10.7	Service	6.6	6.7	6.7
Trade	48.3	47.3	45.0	Government	4.0	4.0	3.8
Finance	7.9	7.8	7.1		4.0	7.0	,.0
Service 2/	20.7	20.4	19.2	il i			
Government	18.8	18.7	17.8	INDIANA			
		1		Evansville			
		ļ		Total	68.7	65.0	74.4
GEORGIA		j l		Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7
Atlanta		]		Contract construction	4.3	4.5	4.2
Total	334.7	333.3	327.9	Manufacturing	28.4	24.5	34.1
Contract construction	20.7	20.5	20.4	Trans. and pub. util	4.9	4.9	5.0
Manufacturing	<b>8</b> 8.6	88.9	91.0	Trade	15.0	15.0	15.2
Trans. and pub. util	35.3	35.5	33.9	Finance	2.2	2.2	2.2
Trade	88.3	86.8	85.2	Service 4/	12.2	12.2	12.0
Finance	22.9	23.1	22.2	1			
Service 2/	41.3	41.2	39.8	Fort Wayne	770 l.	-0	70.7
Government	37.6	37.3	35.4	Total	78.4	78.7	79.7
Savannah			İ	Contract construction Manufacturing		3.3 35.9	3.1 37.0
Total	53.4	53.9	52.3	Trans. and pub. util	7.3	7.3	7.3
Contract construction	3.9	3.7	2.7	Trade	17.2	17.2	17.6
Manufacturing	14.5	15.1	15.3	Finance	3.7	3.6	3.5
Trans. and pub. util	6.8	6.7	6.6	Service 5/	11.4	11.4	11.2
Trade	13.1	13.0	12.7	]		,	
Finance	1.5	1.6	1.5	Indianapolis			
Service 2/	6.7	6.8	6.7	Total	292.3	292.1	293.1
Government	6.9	7.0	6.8	Contract construction	14.7	14.9	14.4
				Manufacturing	109.4	109.2	112.1
		į l		Trans. and pub. util	22.6	22.8	22.5
IDAHO				Trade		64.7	65.0
Boise				Finance	17.4	17.4	16.9
Total	22.0	22.1	21.8	Service <u>4</u> /	63.1	63.1	62.2
Contract construction	1.9	1.9	1.9				
Manufacturing	2.0	2.0	1.9	Courth Bond			
Trans. and pub. util	2.6	2.6	2.4 6.8	South Bend Total	83.0	78.8	81.7
Trade	6.7 1.4	6.7	1.4	Contract construction	_	1	4.4
Service	3.1	3.2	3.1	Manufacturing	3.9 41.4	3.8 37.4	39.5
Government	4.3	4.3	4.3	Trans. and pub. util	4.7	4.8	39.7 4.7
uovoimasao	7.5	7.3	7.5	Trade	15.5	15.6	15.7
ILLINOIS		1		Finance	3.4	3.5	3.4
Chicago		[ [		Service 5/	14.1	13.7	14.0
Total	2.624.9	2,617.1	2,584.6			-5.1	
Mining	3.7	3.7	3.6	]			
Contract construction	138.0	137.9	125.2				
Manufacturing	1,039.4	1,034.8	1,025.7	IOWA			
Trans. and pub. util	226.4	226.6	226.7	Des Moines			
Trade	535.0	530.2	533.7	Total	98.0	97.8	95.0
Finance	144.3	144.8	143.6	Contract construction	5.6	6.0	5.2
Service	310.9	312.0	301.5	Manufacturing	23.9	23.5	22.4
Government	227.0	227.1	224.8	Trans. and pub. util	8.1	8.0	7.7
		[		Trade	26.3	26.1	26 <b>.0</b>
Rockford			<b>-1.</b> -	Finance	10.4	10.3	10.1
Total	75.9	75.5	74.0	Service 2/	12.3	12.4	12.3
Contract construction 2/	4.4	4.4	4.0	GOAGLAMOUT	11.6	11.6	11.4
	•		,	,,			

### Area Employment

Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division - Continued

Area and industry		er of empl		Area and industry		Number of emplo		
division	Oct.	Sept.	1955 Oct.	division	Oct.	Sept.	1955 Oct.	
	000.	Dept.	060.		000.	Dept.	066.	
ANTSAS				MAINE		ļ	ĺ	
Topeka		1	ŀ	Lewiston	1		İ	
Total	48.6	48.9	47.0	Total	29.2	28.9	29.0	
Mining	.2	.2	.2	Contract construction	1.6	1.6	1.6	
Contract construction	4.0	4.2	3.5	Manufacturing		15.2	15.1	
Manufacturing	6.3	6.3	6.0	Trans. and pub. util	1.1	1.1	1.	
Trans. and pub. util	7.4	7.6	7.7	Trade	5.5	5.4	5.1	
Trade	9.8	9.9	9.4	Finance	8.	.8	• 7	
Finance	2.5	2.4	2.3	Service 2/	3.8	3.7	3.1	
Service	6.0	6.0	5.8	Government	1.1	1.1	1.3	
Government	12.5	12.5	12.2	D		1		
		1	<u>l</u>	Portland	52.0	51.0	J	
***		ļ	į	Total	53.9	54.2	53.0	
Wichita	301 5	701.0	,,,,	Contract construction	4.3	4.2	3.9	
Total	124.5	124.2	119.8	Manufacturing		13.7	13.3	
Mining	1.9 8.2	1.9 8.4	1.9 8.6	Trans. and pub. util	6.3	6.4	6.3 14.6	
	–		48.9	Trade	14.6	14.7		
Manufacturing	53.1	52.5		Finance	3.5	3.6	3.4	
Trans. and pub. util	7.4 26.2	7.4 26.1	7.5 26.3	Service 2/	8.2	8.2		
Trade	4.8	4.8	4.8	GOVERNMENT	3.4	3.4	3.4	
Finance		1	1	MARYLAND		İ	1	
Government	12.3	12.3	11.8	Baltimore			ļ	
GOAGLITHOU C	10.9	10.9	10.2	Total	600.0	500 6	-00 0	
				Mining	602.0	598.6	580.8	
ENTUCKY				Contract construction	.8 47.1	47.2	46.2	
Louisville			1	Manufacturing		207.6	1	
Total	247.2	248.7	248.3	Trans. and pub. util	210.2 56.3	56.7	197.7	
Contract construction	13.9	14.3	14.6	Trade	116.0	113.8	55.7	
Manufacturing	99.0	99.8	102.0	Finance	29.8	30.2	29.7	
Trans. and pub. util	23.7	23.3	22.6	Service	65.4	66.0	62.3	
Trade	53.4	53.5	52.8	Government		76.3	73.3	
Finance	9.9	9.9	9.8	dovernment	10.4	10.3	13.3	
Service 2/	24.7	25.6	23.6	MASSACHUSETTS	1	ł	1	
Government	22.6	22.3	22.9	Boston	İ		ł	
GOVERNMENT	22.0	[ -25	-22.9	Total	10026	992.9	966.2	
				Contract construction		58.9	51.5	
OUISIANA		1	l	Manufacturing		289.0	284.1	
Baton Rouge		ļ	1	Trans. and pub. util	78.5	77.9	78.4	
Total	63.7	63.2	61.2	Trade	235.3	230.5	221.7	
Mining	.4	.4	.4	Finance	67.9	67.6	64.7	
Contract construction	6.8	6.7	5.7	Service 2/		133.1	130.8	
Manufacturing	19.2	19.2	19.2	Government		135.9	135.0	
Trans. and pub. util	4.0	4.0	4.1	11	1 -2,	1-37.7		
Trade	12.7	12.6	12.9	Fall River	}		1	
Finance	2.2	2.2	2.1	Total	48.0	47.3	47.2	
Service	6.1	6.1	5.8	Manufacturing		27.4	27.5	
Government	12.3	12.1	11.1	Trans. and pub. util	2.7	2.7	2.7	
				Trade	7.8	7.8	7.7	
		1	l	Government	3.1	3.1	3.1	
New Orleans		1		Other nonmanufacturing		6.3	6.2	
Total	274.3	273.4	270.7			1		
Mining	5.7	5.6	5.9	New Bedford		1	1	
Contract construction	16.5	16.4	16.8	Total	49.5	48.8	50.8	
Manufacturing	50.4	50.4	49.9	Contract construction	1.7	1.7	1.7	
Trans. and pub. util	46.5	46.9	45.0	Manufacturing	26.9	26.6	28.6	
Trade	70.4	69.3	68.3	Trans. and pub. util	2.5	2.4	2.2	
Finance	13.3	13.3	13.3	Trade		8.4	8.7	
Service	38.7	38.8	38.5	Government		3.5	3.5	
Government	33.1	32.8	33.2	Other nonmanufacturing		6.2	6.1	
	JJ			11			1	

## Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, for selected areas, by industry division - Continued

(In thousands)

	Number of employees			Ţ	Number of employees		
Area and industry	1956		1955	Area and industry division	19	1955	
division	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	ulvision	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
MASSACHUSETTS-Continued			ļ	Minneapolis-St. Paul		[	
Springfield-Holyoke	i			Total	503.5	499.5	493.5
Total	167.6	167.2	163.7	Contract construction	32.4	32.5	31.7
Contract construction	9.0	9.0	8.5	Manufacturing	146.4	146.2	142.3
Manufacturing	75.5	75.2	74.1	Trans. and pub. util	50.6	51.2	50.9
Trans. and pub. util	8.8	8.8	8.6	Trade	124.8	123.7	122.8
Trade	33.9	33.7	32.2	Finance	31.0	31.3	30.5
Finance	7.3	7.4	7.0	Service 2/	58.9	58.4	58.4
Service <u>2</u> /	17.2	17.3	16.9	Government	59.4	56.3	56.8
Government	15.9	15.8	16.4			1	
		•		<b> </b>		1	
Worcester Total	104.0	103.2	104.0	MISSISSIPPI		]	
Contract construction	1		3.4	Jackson motol	-60	-6-	
Manufacturing	49.0	3.7	50.0	Total	56.8	56.5	55.2
Trans. and pub. util	5.4	5.4	5.2	Mining	.8 4.0	.8 4.1	•7 4.9
Trade	19.9	19.8	20.2	Contract construction	10.8	10.6	10.1
Finance	4.3	4.3	4.1	Manufacturing Trans. and pub. util	4.6	4.6	4.4
Service 2/	9.7	9.5	9.6	Trade	15.4	15.3	14.8
Government	11.8	11.6	11.5	Finance	3.6	3.6	3.5
001022202201111111111111111111111111111	11.0	11.0	1	Service	7.6	7.4	7.2
	İ			Government	10.3	10.3	9.8
MICHIGAN	ŀ	1	i		20.5	10.5	).0
Detroit	ŀ			<b>   </b>		i	
Total.	1,276.0	1,226.1	1,352.8			İ	
Mining	.8	.9	.8	MISSOURI		İ	
Contract construction	67.7	68.8	68.1	Kansas City		1	
Manufacturing	570.9	518.0	654.6	Total	347.0	347.6	355.7
Trans. and pub. util	82.3	81.4	81.9	Mining	.7	.8	.8
Trade	253.7	253.1	253.7	Contract construction	19.7	19.9	20.9
Finance	48.8	48.9	46.7	Manufacturing	94.7	95.5	101.3
Service	132.8	139.0	131.3	Trans. and pub. util	43.7	44.0	44.9
Government	118.9	116.0	115.7	Trade	94.4	93.8	95.1
	1		1	Finance	21.0	21.0	21.1
Flint				Service	40.5	40.4	40.3
Manufacturing	76.2	66.5	77.6	Government	32.3	32.2	31.3
Grand Rapids Manufacturing		52.0	=1 =	St. Louis			
Manutacent 108	55.5	53.0	54.7	Total	723.4	723.0	729.8
Lansing	l	1	!	Mining.	2.6	2.6	2.6
Manufacturing	25.1	25.6	24.6	Contract construction	43.4	44.8	46.9
	-/	1		Manufacturing	273.8	272.0	273.6
Muskegon	1	1	!	Trans. and pub. util	68.7	68.9	69.2
Manufacturing	26.9	26.6	28.1	Trade	155.0	154.1	158.6
		-5.5	-5	Finance	35.6	36.0	35.9
Saginaw		1	j	Service	81.8	82.4	81.3
Manufacturing	25.4	19.7	28.2	Government	62.5	62.2	61.7
_		'	1	ll .			·
			J	11		İ	
MINNESOTA	1	1	}			1	
Duluth	1	1	1 ,	MONTANA			
Total	44.2	43.8	43.1	Great Falls	10.1	1	20 /
Contract construction	2.9	2.6	2.4	Total	19.1	19.5	18.6
Manufacturing	11.1	11.2	10.4	Manufacturing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Trans. and pub. util	7.0	7.0	7.5	Trans. and pub. util	2.9	3.0	2.9
Trade	1.8	1.8	10.7 1.7	Trans. and pub. util	2.3	2.4	2.4
Finance Service 2/	6.5	6.6	6.2	Service 6/	5.9 3.6	6.0	5.7
Government	4.1	4.0	4.1	Government		3.7	3.4
Government	I 7.1	1 +.0	۰۰۰ ا		2.5	2.5	2.3

### Area Employment

Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division - Continued

(In thousands)

Anna and dudustus	Number of empl		oyees		Number of employees		
Area and industry	19	56	1955	Area and industry	19	56	1955
division	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	division	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
	]			,			
nebraska				Perth Amboy 7/-Continued	<b>.</b>	امما	•
<u>Omaha</u>		- ,		Manufacturing	84.7	83.9	82.1
Total	148.3	148.4	149.3	Trans. and pub. util	9.3	9.3	8.8
Contract construction	8.4	8.3	7.9	Trade	22.2	22.0	22.0
Manufacturing	32.6	32.4	33.2	Finance	2.7	2.7	2.5
Trans. and pub. util	22.9	23.0	24.6	Service	9.9	9.8	9.4
Trade	37.0	37.0	37.1	Government	21.1	20.9	20.8
Finance	12.0	12.1	11.8				
Service 2/	20.0	20.4	19.8	Trenton			
Government	15.5	15.4	15.1	Total	96.9	95.5	96.9
OOV 61 EMBELO	-7.7	17.4	-)	1	.1	1.1	.1
NOTE ATA				Mining		i	
NEVADA	1			Contract construction.	3.9	4.0	3.9
Reno		1		Manufacturing	41.9	41.1	42.4
Total	27.0	27.4	25.5	Trans. and pub. util	6.9	7.0	6.7
Contract construction	2.5	2.5	2.4	Trade	15.5	15.2	16.1
Manufacturing 2/	1.9	1.9	2.0	Finance	2.8	2.8	2.8
Trans. and pub. util	3.4	3.5	3.6	Service	10.3	9.8	9.8
Trade	6.9	7.0	6.3	Government	15.5	15.5	15.1
Finance	1.1	1.1	1.0		-2-2		1
Service	7.2	7.4	6.6	NEW MEXICO		1	l
Government	4.0	4.0	3.6	Albuquerque 3/			
			<b>3</b> · · ·	Total	63.3	61.6	59.4
NEW HAMPSHIRE				Contract construction.	4.8	4.6	5.2
Manchester	1			Manufacturing	10.4	10.3	9.7
Total	41.5	41.6	41.4	Trans. and pub. util	5.7	5.6	5.4
	2.2	2.2	2.4		16.2	16.1	15.2
Contract construction	19.1	19.2	19.7	Trade			
Manufacturing	2.8	2.8	2.7	Finance	3.4	3.4	3.5
Trans. and pub. util		8.1	• 1	Service <u>2</u> /	7.9	7.9	7.5
Trade	8.2		7.7	Government	14.9	13.7	12.9
Finance	1.9	2.0	1.9			1	ł
Service	4.4	4.4	4.2	NEW YORK		1	l
Government	2.9	2.9	2.7	Albany-Schenectady-Troy			1
	i			Total	211.5	210.8	209.9
NEW JERSEY				Contract construction.	8.4	7.9	7.6
Newark-Jersey City 7/	i			Manufacturing	78.3	78.2	76.9
Total	840.9	<b>83</b> 8.0	841.7	Trans. and pub. util	16.5	16.7	16.5
Mining	.2	.2	.2	Trade	41.2	40.7	40.6
Contract construction	30.2	30.3	32.0	Finance	7.1	7.1	7.1
Manufacturing	367.8	368.1	373.3	Service 2/	21.9	22.1	22.5
Trans. and pub. util	85.4	85.9	85.2	Government	38.1	38.1	38.7
Trade	144.9	141.6	143.6	GOV 61 IMEGITO	50.2	30.2	1 3011
Finance	46.9	47.6	46.3	Binghamton		1	
Service	84.3	83.6	81.5		78.2	78.2	76.3
Government	81.2	80.7	79.6	Total		1 '	
GOV ernment	01.2	٠.٠٥	19.0	Contract construction.	2.9	3.1	2.9
7-4 /				Manufacturing	42.1	41.8	40.3
Paterson 7/	اممما	0.0		Trans. and pub. util	3.9	4.0	4.0
Total	381.2	378.8	371.4	Trade	13.8	14.0	13.9
Mining	2.2	2.2	1.9	Finance	2.0	2.0	1.9
Contract construction	25.6	26.5	23.0	Service <u>2</u> /	6.1	6.0	5.9
Manufacturing	178.4	176.9	176.2	Government	7.3	7.3	7.4
Trans. and pub. util	22.5	22.3	22.2			1	1
Trade	63.8	62.7	62.9	Buffalo		1	1
Finance	12.2	12.3	12.0	Total	459.7	454.0	451.7
Service	37.2	37.3	35.1	Contract construction.	25.2	25.4	22.1
Government	39.3	38.6	38.1	Manufacturing	210.1	205.1	208.0
:	ا د،ود ا	55.5			38.1	37.7	36.9
Perth Amboy 7/				Trans. and pub. util	87.1	86.3	87.2
Total	1 750 0	158.9	153.4	Trade			
AWWGL	159.8			Finance	13.9	14.0	13.8
	9 1						
Mining Contract construction	.8 9.1	.8 9.5	7.1	Service 2/	46.3 39.0	46.5 39.1	46.5 37.3

## Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, for selected areas, by industry division - Continued

(In thousands)

	Number of employees			A	Number of employees			
Area and industry division	1956		1955	Area and industry	1956		1955	
	Oct	Sept.	Oct.	division	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	
		1	ŀ	!	1			
NEW YORK-Continued		1		Utica-Rome	i		_	
Elmira				Total	103.2	102.4	96.3	
Total	34.3	34.0	34.2	Contract construction.	4.4	4.0	3.6	
Manufacturing	17.8	17.3	17.5	Manufacturing	45.5	45.3	41.7	
Trade	6.5	6.4	6.4	Trans. and pub. util	5.5	5.3	5.3	
Other normanufacturing.	10.1	10.3	10.3	Trade	16.1	16.0	15.8	
			1	Finance	3.2	3.2	3.1	
Nassau and Suffolk		1	l	Service <u>2</u> /	8.5	8.8	8.5	
Counties 7/			1	Government	19.9	19.9	18.3	
Total	326.9	332.7	308.4				_	
Contract construction	30.2	32.1	31.1	Westchester County 7/				
Manufacturing	100.4	100.2	92.4	Total	194.1	192.4	183.9	
Trans. and pub. util	20.9	20.8	21.1	Contract construction.	16.4	17.4	17.7	
Trade	71.7	70.8	65.5	Manufacturing	51.1	49.8	46.6	
Finance	10.5	10.5	10.5	Trans. and pub. util	14.7	14.7	13.0	
Service <u>2</u> /	41.7	46.3	38.8	Trade	44.7	43.7	43.5	
Government	51.6	52.0	48.9	Finance	11.1	10.8	10.1	
	,_,,	)=		Service <u>2</u> /	32.5	31.9	30.4	
New York-Northeastern			4	Government	23.6	24.1	22.6	
New Jersey			į		-5.0			
Total	5,494.7	5,467.7	5,474.7	NORTH CAROLINA				
Mining	6.5	6.5	6.2	Charlotte				
Contract construction	230.6	235.5	225.9	Total	88.1	87.8	86.0	
Manufacturing	1,763.2	1,749.7	1,791.9	Contract construction.	5.3	5.3	5.2	
Trans. and pub. util	480.2	479.5	477.4	Manufacturing	22.4	22.5	22.6	
Trade	1,163.4	1,150.1	1,156.2	Trans. and pub. util	10.5	10.4	9.8	
Finance	439.3	440.5	436.2	Trade	26.3	26.4	25.6	
Service	783.3	781.4	767.4	Finance	5.7	5.7	5.4	
Government	628.2	624.5	613.5	Service 2/	10.7	10.5	10.6	
GOVETIMENT	020.2	024.7	013.7	Government	7.2	7.0	6.8	
New York City 7/			1	Government	1.2	1.0	0.0	
Total	3,562.0	3,537.0	3,587.3	Greensboro-High Point				
	1.8	1.7	1.8	Manufacturing	40.8	40.6	41.7	
Mining	116.3	117.0	112.4	Manutacturing	40.0	40.0	41.7	
Contract construction	969.3	959.5	1,010.0	Winston-Salem				
Manufacturing	325.7	324.8	325.5	Manufacturing	34.1	22 6	36.0	
Trans. and pub. util		805.6	815.4	manutacturing	34.1	33.6	30.0	
Trade	812.4		354.0	NORTH DAKOTA				
Finance	355.0	355.7		i l				
Service	576.5	571.1	571.1	Fargo	12/2	01.9	03.77	
Government	405.0	401.6	397.1	Total	( <u>1</u> /)	21.8	21.7	
Deah and an				Contract construction.	\ <del>-</del> \/	2.4	2.3	
Rochester	201.3	202 5	200 0	Manufacturing	(1/) (1/) (1/)	2.1	2.1	
Total	224.1	223.7	220.8	Trans. and pub. util	\ <del>-</del> \'\	2.4	2.3	
Contract construction	10.9	11.5	10.6	Trade	(1/,)	7.2	7.6	
Manufacturing	114.1	113.5	113.2	Finance	( <u>1</u> /,)	1.6	1.5	
Trans. and pub. util	10.1	10.1	9.8	Service <u>2</u> /	( <u>1</u> /) ( <u>1</u> /)	3.1	2.9	
Trade	39.3	39.0	38.8	Government	(1/)	3.0	3.0	
Finance	6.9	6.9	6.7					
Service <u>2</u> /	23.8	23.5	23.1	OHIO				
Government	[ 19.0	19.0	18.6	Akron				
_				Manufacturing	94.5	94.1	93.3	
Syracuse							ł	
Total	150.9	149.3	144.2	Canton			Ī	
Contract construction	8.2	8.6	6.7	Manufacturing	65.7	65.2	65.2	
Manufacturing	63.2	61.8	58.8	Į l	· .			
Trans. and pub. util	10.7	10.7	10.8	<u>Cincinnati</u>				
Trade	32.0	31.1	31.8	Manufacturing	165.7	165.5	165.4	
Finance	6.5	6.5	6.2	_	• •			
Service 2/	16.1	16.2	16.1	Cleveland				

### Area Employment

Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division - Continued

Area and industry	Number of employed				Number of employees 1956 1955			
division		Sept.	1955	division	0ct.		1955 Oct.	
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.		UCT.	Sept.	OCT.	
HIO-Continued	Ì	1		Harrisburg-Continued		1		
		1		Trans. and pub. util.	14.6	14.5	14.9	
Columbus	80.9	79.1	78.8		24.7	24.2	23.	
Manufacturing	00.9	13.7	10.0	Trade	,		-	
<b></b> .	ľ	Į.		Finance	5.9	5.9	5.7	
Dayton				Service	12.6	12.6	12.	
Manufacturing	101.3	99.9	100.9	Government	39.9	40.0	39.1	
	]			<b>  </b>				
<u>Toledo</u>				Lancaster		٠. ا	ا	
Manufacturing	60.1	59.2	65.3	Manufacturing	45.8	46.0	46.	
		Į		[]		1	ł	
Youngstown		<b>!</b>	<b>1</b> .	Philadelphia		1	1	
Manufacturing	116.6	114.9	117.4	Manufacturing	553.9	551.9	552.	
	1	1	ļ .	11	1			
KLAHOMA	į	i		Pittsburgh		1		
Oklahoma City 3/	I	ł	1	Total	843.6	836.3	822.	
Total	146.3	146.5	143.4	Mining	19.1	19.2	18.	
Mining	8.1	8.1	7.8	Contract construction			47.	
•				11	51.7	51.1		
Contract construction.	11.0	11.1	10.4	Manufacturing	344.3	342.7	337.	
Manufacturing	16.7	16.7	16.9	Trans. and pub. util.	71.2	71.2	72.	
Trans. and pub. util	10.9	10.8	11.3	Trade	160.7	159.0	157.	
Trade	38.3	38.4	38.2	Finance	27.7	28.0	27.	
Finance	8.1	8.1	7.9	Service	95.3	93.0	90.	
Service	17.5	17.6	17.5	Government	73.6	72.1	71.	
Government	35.8	35.8	33.6	<b>}</b> 1	'`	1	ì	
				Reading	l	1 .	l	
Tulsa\3/	]		_	Manufacturing	51.5	50.8	52.	
Total	133.5	133.1	128.5	[]	1			
Mining	13.0	13.1	13.1	Scranton	l	:	[	
Contract construction.	10.1	10.2	8.3	Manufacturing	32.1	32.2	30.	
Manufacturing	35.0	34.6	34.8		J			
Trans. and pub. util	13.9	13.8	12.9	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	l		1	
Trade	31.0	31.1	30.9	Manufacturing	37.6	37.3	39.	
	6.3	6.3	6.6	Manufacturing	1 3,100	1 2103	, ,,,,,	
Finance	16.4	16.2		ll		1		
Service			15.4	York	46.1	46.1	45.	
Government	7.9	7.9	7.1	Manufacturing	40.1	40.1	77.	
	1	1			l	1	i	
REGON	1	1	l	RHODE ISLAND	l	1		
Portland 3/	1	.م. ا		<u>Providence</u>		1	1	
Total	259.7	263.9	251.7	Total	291.6	293.2	293.	
Contract construction.	15.4	15.9	14.7	Contract construction	15.7	16.5	15.	
Manufacturing	64.7	67.5	64.0	Manufacturing	140.6	141.1	143.	
Trans. and pub. util	30.5	30.6	29.6	Trans. and pub. util.	13.9	14.0	14.	
Trade	67.1	68.4	64.3	Trade	52.3	52.5	52.	
Finance	13.1	13.2	12.8	Finance	12.7	12.6	12.	
Service 2/	34.4	34.4	33.9	Service 2/	26.4	26.4	26.	
Government	34.5	33.9	32.4	Government	30.0	30.1	29.0	
dovernment	3.07	33.7	J=• ·	GOVERNMENT	1 3000	5002		
PROPERTY A SET A		1	1	11	1	1		
ENNSYLVANIA		1	Í	SOUTH CAROLINA	ĺ			
Allentown-Bethlehem-	i	Į.	ł	Charleston			-	
Easton	1			Total	54.4	53.7	53.	
Manufacturing	100.6	100.7	100.4	Contract construction	3.7	3.6	3.	
	1	1	1	Manufacturing	9.6	9.6	10.	
<u>Erie</u>	1.	1	1	Trans. and pub. util.	4.6	4.3	4.0	
Manufacturing	45.7	45.4	41.4	Trade	13.3	13.1	12.	
•		1		Finance	2.1	2.1	1.	
Harrisburg	1		1	Service 2/	5.0		4.	
Total	143.1	142.7	138.0	Government	16.3	5.0 16.2	16.	
Mining		.5	.5	II GOVETIMENTO	-3.5		l	
Contract construction.	9.4		8.0	(magnet));	l	1	1	
	35.6	9.7 35.5	34.3	Greenville Manufacturing	30.7	30.8	30.	
Manufacturing								

## Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, for selected areas, by industry division - Continued

(In thousands)

	Numb	er of emp.		ousands)	Num	ber of em	plovees
Area and industry	195		1955	Area and industry	19		1955
division	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	division	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
SOUTH DAKOTA			l	Salt Lake City-Continued			
Sioux Falls			į.	Contract construction	9•3	9.6	9.7
Total	24.6	24.8	25.0	Manufacturing	19.1	19.0	18.2
Contract construction	2.0	2.0	2.5	Trans. and pub. util	13.0	13.2	12.7
Manufacturing		5•3	5•3	Trade	34.9	34.8	33•3
Trans. and pub. util		2.2	2.2	Finance	7-4	7-5	7.1
Trade		8.2	8.4	Service	15.0	15.7	14.6
Finance		1.4	1.5	Government	15.2	15.2	14.9
Service 2/		3.6	3.2				
Government	2.1	2.1	2.1	VERMONT			
				Burlington		37.0	36.5
TEMESSEE				Total	17.1	17.2	16.5
Chattanooga	02 E		94.9	Manufacturing	4.3 1.4	4.3 1.4	3.7 1.3
Total	93.5	93.0		Trans. and pub. util	4.5	4.5	4.5
Mining	.1	.1	4.6	Trade	3.2	3.2	3.1
Contract construction	1.1.	3.7	45.4	Service		3.8	3.9
Manufacturing		43.8	5.4	Other nonmanufacturing	3.7	3.0	3.9
Trans. and pub. util	5.6 18.3	5•5 18•1	18.1	duntu		1	[
Trade	4.3	4.3	4.0	Springfield	13.2	13.3	12.7
Finance	9.3	9.3	9.1	Total	8.4	8.4	8.0
Service	8.4	8.3	8.4	Manufacturing	.6	.6	.6
Government	0.7	0.5	0.7	Trans. and pub. util	1.5	1.5	1.5
Ynormel 11 a			ļ	Trade	1.1	1.1	1.6
Knoxville Total	117.3	117.6	116.5	Other nonmanufacturing.	1.6	1.6	1.6
Mining	1.9	1.9	2.0	Ocher nomanutacturing			
Contract construction		6.3	7.2				
Manufacturing	45.9	46.0	45.6	VIRGINIA		1	
Trans. and pub. util	7.6	7•5	7.2	Norfolk-Portsmouth		l	1
Trade	26.1	26.0	25.1	Total	160.8	160.4	154.1
Finance	2.4	2.5	2.3	Mining	.2	.2	.2
Service	11.0	11.2	11.1	Contract construction	12.5	12.8	11.2
Government	16.3	16.3	16.3	Manufacturing	15.6	15.5	15.4
				Trans. and pub. util	17.8	18.0	17.2
Memphis				Trade	43.6	43.0	39-5
Total	( <u>1</u> /)	187.4	184.3	Finance	7.0	6.9	6.5
Mining	( <u>ī</u> /)	.4	.4	Service	17.5	17.5	16.4
Contract construction	<u>(1/)</u>	11.6	12.7	Government	46.6	46.5	47.7
Manufacturing	( <u>1/)</u>	47.6	46.8				
Trans. and pub. util	(1/)	16.9	16.2	Richmond			
Trade	(1/)	54.6	53.7	Total	161.9	161.6	156.4
Finance	(1/)	8.2	7.9	Mining	.3	.3	3
Service	<u> </u>	23.6	23.4	Contract construction	12.5	12.8 40.4	11.7
Government	(1/)	24.6	23.5	Manufacturing	40.1		39.8
We alread 9.9 a				Trans. and pub. util	15.9 40.9	15.9 40.1	15.5 38.6
Mashville	134.1	122 77	120.2	Trade	12.9	12.9	12.6
Total		133.7	132.3 .4	Finance	18.1	17.9	17.5
Contract construction	•3 8•8	8.7	8.0	Service	21.3	21.3	20.4
		37.3	38.8	Government	د.ي	ح.،	20.4
Manufacturing Trans. and pub. util	12.7	12.7	12.6	WASHINGTON			
Trade	31.8	31.5	30.6				
Finance	8.6	8.5	8.1	Seattle 3/	315.1	317.2	299.6
Service	19.4	19.3	18.9	Contract construction	16.6	17.4	15.0
Government	15.5	15.5	15.2	Manufacturing	92.6	92.5	83.1
#U 144 1480014 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-2-2	-/•/		Trans. and pub. util	27.5	28.2	27.0
UTAH				Trade.	76.3	76.7	74.8
Salt Lake City				Finance	18.6	18.7	17.9
Total	121.6	122.7	118.0	Service 2/	37.9	38.4	37.0
Mining	7.7	7.7	7.5	Government	45.6	45.3	44.8
	, ,,,		'		• • • •		

## Area Employment

Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division - Continued

(In thousands)

	Numb	er of empl	oyees	1		er of emp	loyees
Area and industry	19	56	1955	Area and industry	19	36	1955
division	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	division	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
WASHIMPTON-Continued				Wheeling -			
Spokane 3/				Steubenville-Continued			
Total	77.8	79.0	76.4	Trans. and pub. util	9.4	9.4	9.7
Contract construction	5.8	5.9	4.8	Trade	19.5	19.5	20.0
Manufacturing	15.1	15.3	14.9	Finance	3.0	3.1	2.9
Trans. and pub. util	8.8	9.0	8.8	Service	10.2	10.7	10.7
Trade	21.4	21.5	21.2	Government	7.2	7.1	7.1
Finance	3.8	3.8	4.2			1	
Service 2/		12.4	11.8				
Government	10.9	11.1	10.7	WISCOMSIN			
				Milwaukee			
Tacoma 3/	_		_	Total	436.1	436.9	424.0
Total	76.7	78.4	76.3	Contract construction	26.0	26.4	24.1
Contract construction	4.3	4.3	4.2	Manufacturing	195.6	196.7	189.1
Manufacturing		18.8	18.5	Trans. and pub. util	28.6	29.1	29.0
Trans. and pub. util	7.1	7.1	7.1	Trade	86.8	85.1	84.1
Trade	17.0	17.5	16.7	Finance	19.9	19.9	19.3
Finance		3.0	2.8	Service 2/	44.3	44.8	43.5
Service 2/	8.8	8.9	8.4	Government	34.9	34.9	34.8
Government	18.8	18.8	18.6				
		1		Racine		1	1
		İ		Total	41.7	42.0	42.9
WEST VIRGINIA				Contract construction	2.3	2.6	2.3
Charleston	03.5		l	Manufacturing	21.5	21.6	23.0
Total		91.8	90.6	Trans. and pub. util	1.7	1.7	1.7
Mining		10.5	10.3	Trade	7.7	7.8	7.7
Contract construction		4.4	4.2	Finance	.8	.8	.8
Manufacturing		25.8	25.1	Service 2/	4.3	4.2	4.0
Trans. and pub. util		11.0	10.7	Government	3.4	3.4	3.4
Trade		18.6	19.2	<u> </u>			
Finance		3.3	3.2	ll removement			
Service		8.6	8.4	MACHERIA			1
Government	9.8	9.7	9.8	Casper			1
			I	Mining	3.0 1.6	3.0	3.1
Uhaaldus Stanbaumille				Manufacturing	1.0	1.7	1.0
Wheeling-Steubenville Total	114.4	111.4	116.2	Trans. and pub. util	1.9	1.9	1.6
Mining	5.9	5.9	1	Trade.	4.1	4.1	
Contract construction	5.1	4.9	5.9 4.7	Finance	.6		3.7
Manufacturing		51.0	55.3	Service	.0 2.1	2.0	
MATTER POLITIES	24.3	51.0	72.3	Det 41ca	2.1	2.0	1.9

<sup>1/</sup> Wot available.
2/ Includes mining.
3/ Revised series; not comparable with previously published data.
4/ Includes government.
5/ Includes mining and government.
6/ Includes mining and finance.
7/ Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.

Table B-1: Monthly labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by class of turnover

		_			(Per	100 em	loyees	)						
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Anmal aver- age	Year
				·····	Tote							,	ا <del></del>	
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7	4.4	1948
1949	3.2 3.6	2.9	3.0 3.6	2.9	3.5 4.4	4.4	3.5 4.7	4.4	4.1 5.7	3.7 5.2	3.3 4.0	3.2 3.0	3.5 4.4	1949 1950
1950 1951	5.2	3.2 4.5	4.6	3.5 4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4	1951
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4	1952
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9	1953
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0	1954
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7	1955
1956	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	3.7			لـــــا	
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	Tota	4.5	ation 4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6	1948
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3	1949
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.5	1950
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4	1951
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1	1952
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3	1953
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5 4.0	3.9	, 3.2	3.0 3.1	3.0 3.0	3.5 3.3	1954
1955 1956	2.9 3.6	2.5 3.6	3.0	3.1 3.4	3.2 3.7	3.2 3.4	3.4 3.2	3.9	4.4 4.4	3.5 3.4	2.1	ی.∪	ا د.ر	1955
1950	3.0	3.0	1.2.2		_3.[	Quit	ے.د	1 3.7	<del></del>	3.4			ļ	
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.8	1948
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	. 9	1.5	1949
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	1950
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4	1951
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8 2.1	2.1	1.7	2.3	1952
1953 1954	2.1 1.1	1.0	2.5	2.7	1.0	1.1	2.5	2.9	3.1 1.8	1.2	1.5	1.1	2.3	1953 1954
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6	1955
1956	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.7				<b>1</b> 900
						Dischar								
1948	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	1948
1949	-3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3 .4	.2 .4	.2 .4	.2	.2	.2	1949
1950 1951	.2 .3	.3	.3	.4	.3 .4	.3 .4	•3 •3	.4	.3	. 4	•3	·3 ·3	•3 •3	1950 1951
1952	.3	:3	.3	.3	.3	.3	•3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	1952
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4	1953
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	1954
1955	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	-3	.3	.3	٠3	-3	.2	.3	1955
1956	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	•3		L	<u> </u>	
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	Layof:	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	1 2	1948
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.3	1946
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1	1950
1951	1.0	8.	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2	1951
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	•7	.7	1.0	1.1	1952
1953	.9	8.	.8	.9	1.0	9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3	1953
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	1954
1955	1.5 1.7	1.1	1.3 1.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2 1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1955
-,,					llaneou			militar			·			
1948	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1948
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	1949
1950	.1	.1	1.1	.1	.1	.1	•2	•3	.4 L	• <del>4</del>	•3	-3	.2	1950
1951 1952	•7 •4	.6 .4	-5	-5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3 .3	.5 .3	1951
1953	.4	1 :4	.3	.3 .3	•3 •3	•3 •3	•3	.3	•3 •3	•3 •3	3	.2	.3	1952 1953
1954	•3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	3	.3	.2	1 .1	.2	.2	1954
1955	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	1955
1956	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2		-	]	
	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>					<u> </u>			1	<u> </u>		

## Labor Turnover

### Table B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries

(Per 100 employees)

	To	tal	· ·			8	eparat	ion ra	te			
${\tt Industry}$		ssion ate	То	tal	Qı	ıi t	Disc	harge	Lay	off	Misc. mili	incl.
		Sept. 1956		Sept. 1956	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956
MANUFACTURING	3.7	4.1	3.4	4.4	1.7	2.6	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.4	0.2	0.2
DURABLE GOODS	4.1 2.9	4.4 3.4	3.6 3.2	4.6 4.2	1.8	2.5 2.6	.3	.3 .2	1.3	1.5	.2	.3 .2
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	5.0	3.8	4.3	4.0	1.3	2.2	.3	.2	2.5	1.4	.2	.2
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	3.3 3.2 2.8 4.2	4.5 4.4 3.3 4.5	3.8 3.0 3.5 3.8	5.3 3.9 4.4 5.2	1.6 .9 1.2 2.5	2.8 2.0 2.4 3.3	.3	.3 .4 .4	1.7 1.6 1.9	2.0 1.4 1.4 1.2	.2 .1 .2	.2 .2 .2
Malt liquors	(1/)	1.9	(1/)	7.8	(1/)	2.4	<u>(1</u> /)	.1	(1/)	5.0	(1/)	.2
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.  Cigarettes  Cigars  Tobacco and snuff	2.7 2.9 3.0	2.8 2.0 3.8 1.9	2.1 1.2 3.1 1.3	2.9 1.9 4.1 1.9	1.5 .7 2.4 .6	1.9 1.5 2.6 1.1	.4	.3	.1 ( <u>2</u> /) .2 .5	.6 .1 1.2 ( <u>2</u> /)	( <u>2/)</u> .1 .2	.1 ( <u>2</u> /) .6
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS.  Yarn and thread mills.  Broad-woven fabric mills.  Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.  Woolen and worsted.  Knitting mills.  Full-fashioned hosiery.  Seamless hosiery.  Knit underwear.  Dyeing and finishing textiles.  Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings. 3/	3.4 3.8 3.7 3.7 3.3 3.1 2.9 3.3 1.7 2.8 (1/)	3.5 3.7 3.4 3.5 3.1 3.6 3.1 2.8 2.5 3.7	3.4 3.3 4.0 3.8 5.5 3.2 2.4 2.4 1.9	4.4 4.5 4.7 4.4 6.6 3.8 2.8 3.4 5.1 3.3	2.0 2.1 2.1 2.0 2.2 2.0 2.0 2.0 1.7 1.1 (1/)	2.6 2.4 2.6 2.7 2.8 2.3 2.2 2.7 2.1 2.0	.3 .3 .3 .2 .2 .2 .2 .1 .2 .2 .2 (1/)	.3	1.0 .7 1.4 1.2 3.0 .9 .3 .8 .3 .3 (1/)	1.4 1.7 1.6 1.3 3.4 .7 .3 .8 .4 2.7	.1 .2 .1 .1 .1 .1 (2/) .1 .3 (1/)	.2 .2 .2 .3 .1 .1 .1 (2/)
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	3.5 2.8	4.1 3.0	4.0 5.9	4.2 3.2	2.7 2.1	3.1 2.2	.3	.2 .2	1.0 3.6	.7	.1	.1 .1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	3.2	4.3	3.2	4.2	2.7	3.3	.3	.2	.2	.5	(2/)	.1
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	(1/) (1/) (1/) (1/)	4.8 9.5 4.0 2.9	( <u>1</u> /) ( <u>1</u> /) ( <u>1</u> /)	6.8 10.3 6.4 5.8	( <u>1</u> /) ( <u>1</u> /) ( <u>1</u> /)	4.5 8.3 4.0	(1/) (1/) (1/) (1/)	.4	(1/) (1/) (1/) (1/)	1.6 1.2 1.6	(1/) (1/) (1/) (1/)	.3 .5 .2
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES  Household furniture Other furniture and fixtures	3.8 3.9 3.5	4.9 4.9 4.9	4.1 3.9 4.5	4.8	2.2	3.1 3.1 3.4	.5	.6 .6	1.2 .8 2.1	.8 .7 1.0	.2	.2 .2 .3
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills Paperboard containers and boxes	2.6 1.5 4.2	3,2 1.8 5.0	2.6 1.5 3.6	4.3 3.6 5.2	1.6 .9 2.6	3.3 2.8 3.9	.3 .2 .4	.3 .1 .5	.6 .2 .5	.5 .4 .7	.2 .2 .1	.2
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS  Industrial inorganic chemicals  Industrial organic chemicals  Synthetic fibers  Drugs and medicines  Paints, pigments, and fillers	1.7 1.5 1.3 1.3 1.4 1.8	2.0 1.6 1.2 .9 1.6 1.8	1.8 1.5 1.4 1.3 1.3 2.3	3.1 2.9 2.5 2.5 3.0 3.6	1.0 1.0 .6 .4 .8 1.9	2.1 2.1 1.7 .7 2.1 3.0	.1 .1 ( <u>2/)</u> .1	.1 .1 ( <u>2/)</u> .1 .1	.5 .1 .6 .8 .4	.7 .4 .6 1.6 .7	.2 .3 .2 .1 .1	



Table B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries-Continued

(Per 100 employees)

		tal				S	eparat	ion ra	te			
	1	ssion ate	То	tal	Qı	ıit	Disc	harge	La	yoff		, incl.
${\tt Industry}$	0et. 1956	Sept. 1956	0et. 1956	Sept. 1956	0et. 1956	Sept. 1956	0et. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	0.8	1.2	1.1	2.4	<b>0.</b> 6 •3	1.7	0.1 (2/)	0.1 ( <u>2</u> /)	0.2	0.4 •3	0.3 .3	0.2
RUBBER PRODUCTS  Tires and inner tubes  Rubber footwear  Other rubber products	3.1 1.5 3.1 4.5	3.4 2.0 3.0 4.8	2.8 1.9 2.8 3.7	2.7 2.0 3.8 3.1	1.2 .4 1.6 1.8	1.7 1.2 2.9 2.0	.3 .1 .4	.2 .1 .2 .3	1.2 1.3 .5 1.2	•5 •5 •4 •5	.2 .1 .3 .3	•3 •3 •3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS  Leather: tanned, curried, and finished Footwear (except rubber)	4.0 4.0 3.9	3.7 3.2 3.8	4.1 2.7 4.3	4.9 4.0 5.1	2.3 1.1 2.5	3.1 1.4 3.4	.2 .1 .2	.2	1.4 1.2 1.4	1.4 2.1 1.3	.2 .2 .2	.2 .2
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	2.9 3.8 .9 1.9 4.1	3.2 4.1 1.8 2.8 3.1	3.0 2.9 1.7 4.3 4.5	3.9 4.5 3.3 3.9 3.8	1.4 1.2 .7 1.7 1.8	2.2 2.0 2.5 2.4 2.3	.2 .1 .2 .2	.2 .2 .3 .2	1.3 1.4 .7 2.1 2.0	1.2 2.0 .3 1.0	.2 .1 .2 .3	.3
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	2.6	2.6	2.2	3.1	1.0	2.0	.2	.2	•7	.7	.2	•3
mills	1.7 3.6 3.1 4.4 3.8	1.6 4.0 4.0 5.2 3.5	1.7 3.0 2.9 2.5 3.2	2.7 3.8 3.3 4.4 4.1	.8 1.6 1.6 1.3 1.7	2.1 2.1 1.9 1.9 2.4	.1 .4 .4 .3	.1 .4 .4 .3	.6 .8 .8 .7	.3 1.1 .9 2.0	.2 .2	.3 .2 .1 .2 .3
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	2,4	3.0	2.4	4.2	1.7	3.0	•3	•3	.1	•7	•3	.2
copper	1.5	1.0	3.2 4.2	2.0 3.9	.6 2.3	1.0	.6	.1	2.3	•7	.2	•3
Iron and steel forgings	5.4	5.1	2.6	3.0	1.1	1.9	.4	•3	.9	.6	.2	.2
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORD-NANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT).  Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	4.3 4.6 2.4 3.1 6.5	5.7 4.5 4.0 3.4 3.4	3.7 2.9 1.7 3.0 3.1 4.4 5.5	4.7 3.6 3.0 3.3 3.9	1.7 1.9 1.0 2.0 2.1	2.6 2.2 2.0 1.9 2.4 2.1	.3 .3 .3 .3 .4	.4 .3 .4 .4 .3	1.5 .6 .3 .5 .7	1.5 .8 .6 .9 .8	.2 .1 .2 .1 .2 .2	.3 .2 .3
classified Fabricated structural metal products	3.3 3.1 7.7	3.9 4.7 9.5	4.0 3.8 4.4	3.6 4.6 5.5	1.7 1.6 2.1	2.4 2.8 2.4	.4 .3	.4	1.7 1.8 1.6	.7 1.2 2.3	.2 .1 .2	.2 .2 .4

## Labor Turnover

Table B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries-Continued

(Per 100 employees)

	,	tal		oyees	<del></del>	<u> </u>	eparat	ion ra	te			
Industry		ssion	То	tal	Qı	ait	Disc	harge	Lay	off		, incl.
		Sept. 1956	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.9	1.3	2.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.3
Engines and turbines	2.6	3.0	2.2	3.0	1.2	1.8	-3	.2	.4	.7	.3	1 .2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	3.1	3.0	5.4	4.8	1.0	1.8	.2	,2	3.7	2.2	.4	.6
Construction and mining machinery	2.7	2.8	2.1	3.2	1.3	2.3	.4	.3	1 .2	.4	1.2	.3
Metalworking machinery	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.8	1.3	2.1	-3	.2	.4	.3	.2	1.2
Machine tools	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.7	1.1	2.0	-3	.2	.2	.2	.2	1.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine	ا .		l			1	ł	l	{	1	{	ŀ
tools)	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.8	1.2	2.0	.2	.2	.4	.3	.2	.2
Machine-tool accessories	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.1	1.5	2.4	-3	.2	1.9	1 .3	.2	.2
Special-industry machinery (except metal-				1		1					1	
working machinery)	2.2	2.7	2.4	3.0	1.3	2.0	.3	.3	1.6	1 .5	.2	.2
General industrial machinery	3.3	3.2	2.7	3.5	1.5	2.3	.4	.3	.7	.6	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices	3.3	3.4	1.3	2.4	و.	1.9	.1	ı.i	l .i	.1	1 .2	.2
Service-industry and household machines	4.5	4.3	4.6	9.8	1.2	1.8	.3	.2	2.9	7.4	.2	. 4
Miscellaneous machinery parts	2.8	2.9	2.5	3.0	1.3	1.9	.3	.3	.7	.6	.2	.2
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	4.2	4.9	3.7	4.0	2.1	2.9	.3	.3	1.0	.5	.2	.3
Electrical generating, transmission,		1				1						
distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.7	3.2	2.5	3.4	1.4	2.4	.2	.2	.7	.5	.2	.2
Communication equipment	(1/)	5.9	(1/)	4.5	(1/)	3.4	(1/)	.3	(1/)	1.4	(1/)	1.3
Radios, phonographs, television sets,	6.0	7.3	4.6	4.9	2.9			.4		1	l .	
and equipment	0.0	1.3	7.0	4.9	2.9	3.5	.5	· <b>-</b>	.9	.7	.4	-3
Telephone, telegraph, and related	(1/)	3.7	(1/)	3.9	(1/)	2 2	(1/1	.2	12/2	١,	12/1	١.,
equipment	(1)	3.1	(4)	3.9	(4)	3.2	(1/)	٠. ا	(1/)	-1	<u>(1/)</u>	-3
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscel- laneous products	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.1	1.7	2.4	.3	.3	2.1	1.1	.2	.3
Taneous produces		-		1	'		.,	'	- : -	1	٠. ا	1 .3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	6.1	6.2	3.8	6.2	1.5	2.2	.3	.2	1.8	3.5	.2	-3
Automobiles	7.5	7.8	3.7	7.1	1.5	1.2	-3	1.1	1.6	5.2	-3	1 .5
Aircraft and parts	3.6	4.0	2.0	4.5	1.4	2.7	.2	.2	.2	1.5	.2	1.1
Aircraft	3.8	4.0	1.8	3.3	1.4	2.9	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	1.1
Aircraft engines and parts	2.9	4.1	1.9	8.5	1.2	2.3	.2	.2	.3	5.8	.2	.2
Aircraft propellers and parts	(1/)	4.2	<u>(1/)</u>	2.5	<u>(1/)</u>	2.1	(1/)	.2	<u>(1/)</u>	(2/)	(1/)	.2
Other aircraft parts and equipment	5.1	4.2	4.3	5.1	1.8	3.0	.4	1 .5	2.0	1.5	.1	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing	(1/)	11.3	(1/)	12.5	(引)	3.6	(1/)	1.3	(1/)	8.2	(1/)	.4
Railroad equipment.	l (1/)	7.3	(1/)	6.3	(1/)	1.0	(T/)	.ž	<b>(</b> 1/)	4.7	(ī/)	. 4
Locomotives and parts. 5/	(1/)	2.4	(江)	6.8	(1/)	.9	(1/)	(2/)	(1/)	5.0	( <u>1</u> /)	1.0
Railroad and street cars	4.0	10.1	T.i	5.9	ī.i	1.0	`ź	·.3	2.6	4.5	`=.ź	1.1
Other transportation equipment	4.4	7.4	5.9	6.6	3.8	5.6	.6	.5	1.4	.3	.1	i
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.0	1.7	2.3	,		_		,	
Photographic apparatus	1.2	1.5	3.5	1.9	3.1	1.4	.2	.2 .1	1.6	.4	.1	1.2
0 1 11	1.5	4.6	2.9	-	1.0	2.4	.2	1.4	1.2	.2	1 .2	.2
Watches and clocks	3.6		2.4	3.3	1.4	2.4			1.5	1 - 4	.2	1 .1
rroressional and scientific instruments	J.0	3.5	~· <del>*</del>	3.2	1.4	2.4	.3	.2	.6	.4	.1	.1
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	5.0	5.5	5.8	5.0	2.9	3.3	.6	.4	2.1	1.2	.2	.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	3.1	3.4	2.1	3.0	1.6	2.2	.2	.2	-3	5	1.1	.2

Table B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries-Continued

(Per 100 employees)

	To	tal				Se	parat	on rat	e			
Industry		accession rate		otal	۵	uit	Disc	Discharge		Layoff		, incl.
Industry		Sept. 1956		Sept. 1956	0ct. 1956			Sept. 1956	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956
NONMANUFACTURING:	1											
METAL MINING.  Iron mining  Copper mining  Lead and zinc mining	1.1 ( <u>1</u> /)	4.0 1.3 4.8 4.8	5.7 2.9 ( <u>1</u> /) 2.1	5.3 3.4 5.3 5.2	3.9 .7 ( <u>1</u> /) 1.4	4.5 2.9 4.5 4.6	0.5 ( <u>2</u> /) ( <u>1</u> /) .3	0.4 .1 .3 .3	0.7 2.0 ( <u>1</u> /)	0.1 ( <u>2</u> /) .2 .2	0.6 .2 ( <u>1</u> /) .1	0.3
ANTHRACITE MINING	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.1	( <u>2</u> /)	<u>(2/)</u>	.5.	.2	.1	.2
BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	.6	.7	<u>(2/)</u>	<u>(2/)</u>	-3	.2	.1	.1
COMMUNICATION: Telephone Telegraph		1.9	( <u>1</u> /)	3.2	( <u>1</u> /) ( <u>1</u> /)	2.5	( <u>1</u> /)	.1	(1/) (1/)	.5	( <u>1</u> /)	.1

<sup>1/</sup> Not available. 2/ Less than 0.05.

<sup>2/</sup> less than 6.05.

3/ Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings - August 1956 data are: 3.4, 4.7, 1.8, 0.5, 2.1, and 0.2, respectively.

4/ Railroad equipment - July 1956 data are: 2.4, 8.7, 0.5, 0.1, 7.4, and 0.6; August 1956 data are: 5.2, 9.6, 0.7, 0.4, 7.9, and 0.7, respectively.

5/ Locomotives and parts - July 1956 data are: 1.4, 6.4, 0.3, 0.1, 4.8, and 1.2; August 1956 data are: 3.7, 8.3, 0.4, less than 0.05, 6.5, and 1.4, respectively.

6/ Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.

Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees

	Av	erage week	ıly	Ave	rage we	ekly		rage hou	rly
Industry	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
	1956	1956	1955	1956	1956	1955	1956	1956	1955
MINING:								İ	
METAL MINING	\$97.63 97.42 100.85 89.89	\$100.54 103.41 103.84 89.40	\$97.58 101.94 98.10 87.78	41.9 39.6 43.1 42.2	42.6 41.2 44.0 41.2	42.8 42.3 43.6 42.2	\$2.33 2.46 2.34 2.13	\$2.36 2.51 2.36 2.17	\$2.28 2.41 2.25 2.08
ANTHRACITE	94.34	87.88	93.53	35.2	33.8	35.7	2.68	2.60	2.62
BITUMINOUS-COAL	110.38	106.12	99.86	37.8	37.9	37.4	2.92	2.80	2.67
CRUDE-PETROLEUM AND NATURAL-GAS PRODUCTION:									
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	100.60	107.70	96.35	40.4	42.4	41.0	2.49	2.54	2.35
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	89.57	89.77	84.36	45.7	45.8	45.6	1.96	1.96	1.85
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	106.86	106.37	98.10	38.3	38.4	37.3	2.79	2.77	2.63
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	108.38 106.08 110.29	108.28 106.12 110.27	99.36 96.90 101.40	42.5 44.2 41.0	42.8 44.4 41.3	41.4 42.5 40.4	2.55 2.40 2.69	2.53 2.39 2.67	2.40 2.28 2.51
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	106.59	106.22	98.01	37.4	37.4	36.3	2.85	2.84	2.70
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	100.07	99.06	91.55	37.2	37.1	35.9	2.69	2.67	2.55
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	111.38 115.41 104.04 130.54 107.38	111.30 115.03 103.24 131.78 107.22	102.76 108.96 97.30 121.30 97.54	37.5 38.6 36.0 39.8 36.9	37.6 38.6 35.6 40.3 37.1	36.7 38.5 35.0 39.9 35.6	2.97 2.99 2.89 3.28 2.91	2.96 2.98 2.90 3.27 2.89	2.80 2.83 2.78 3.04 2.74
MANUFACTURING	82.21	81.40	78.50	40.7	40.7	41.1	2.02	2.00	1.91
DURABLE GOODS	89.23 72.83	88.60 72.44	85.07 69.32	41.5 39.8	41.4 39.8	41.7 40.3	2.15 1.83	2.14	2.04 1.72
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	95.40	93.88	85.28	42.4	42.1	41.0	2.25	2.23	2.08
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.  Meat products.  Meat packing, wholesale.  Sausages and casings.  Condensed and evaporated milk.  Ice cream and ices.  Canning and preserving.  Sea food, canned and cured.  Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups.  Grain-mill products.  Flour and other grain-mill products.  Prepared feeds.  Bakery products.  Bread and other bakery products.	76.22 87.36 91.76 83.44 74.87 75.08 78.12 65.53 50.94 70.19 82.91 89.24 78.68 74.48 76.30	76.80 89.45 93.74 86.31 75.93 78.59 79.42 67.35 48.84 71.39 83.73 91.80 78.94 74.85	73.22 87.74 92.45 83.78 72.24 73.64 75.83 59.062 61.61 79.21 89.36 74.09 71.34 72.92	41.6 41.9 40.7 42.3 40.7 30.5 8 44.1 45.2 40.8	42.2 42.8 43.9 44.4 42.9 44.4 42.9 44.3 45.9 44.9 44.9 40.8	41.6 42.8 43.2 42.1 43.9 42.6 39.9 34.2 40.8 44.5 44.5 44.9 41.0	1.85 2.10 2.19 2.05 1.77 1.75 1.86 1.61 1.64 1.88 1.97 1.78 1.83 1.87	1.82 2.09 2.17 2.06 1.77 1.86 1.57 1.69 1.59 1.89 2.00 1.77 1.83 1.87	1.76 2.05 2.14 1.99 1.68 1.48 1.48 1.51 1.78 1.93 1.65 1.77

Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees - Continued

	Av	erage wee	-	Ave	rage we	ekly	i .	rage hou earnings	rly
Industry	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1955	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1955	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1955
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS - Continued									
Sugar	\$78.57	\$84.00	\$76.08	42.7	42.0	42.5	\$1.84	\$2.00	\$1.79
Cane-sugar refining	93.73	92.22	99.42	43.8	43.5	47.8	2.14	2.12	2.08
Beet sugar	71.90	77.60	63.43	42.8	40.0	39.4	1.68	1.94	1.61
Confectionery and related products	63.49 61.41	64.12	60.53	40.7	41.1	40.9	1.56	1.56	1.48
Confectionery	85.36	62.73 85.39	58.90 82.00	40.4   39.7	41.0 39.9	40.9 40.0	1.52	1.53 2.14	2.05
Beverages Bottled soft drinks	63.74	65.35	61.95	40.6	41.1	41.3	1.57	1.59	1.50
Malt liquors	101.01	102.31	96.72	38.7	39.5	39.0	2.61	2.59	2.48
Distilled, rectified, and blended			, ,,,,,	3001	] ,,,,	)			
liquors	86.62	80.05	81.18	40.1	38.3	39.6	2.16	2.09	2.05
Miscellaneous food products	74.57	74.75	70.90	41.2	41.3	42.2	1.81	1.81	1.68
Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch	93.29	89.62	87.33	42.6	41.3	42.6	2.19	2.17	2.05
Manufactured ice	69.44	69.76	67.50	43.4	43.6	45.3	1.60	1.60	1.49
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	54.25	56.03	51.09	39.6	40.9	41.2	1.37	1.37	1.24
Cigarettes	69.95	71.98	67.56	40.2	40.9	40.7	1.74	1.76	1.66
Cigars	49.41	48.77	45.84	38.3	38.1	38.2	1.29	1.28	1.20
Tobacco and snuff	58.13	58.28	55.86	37.5	37.6	38.0	1.55	1.55	1.47
Tobacco stemming and redrying	46.06	49.70	43.17	40.4	43.6	44.5	1.14	1.14	.97
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	59.60	56.99	57.53	40.0	39.3	40.8	1.49	1.45	1.41
Scouring and combing plants	67.24	66.33	62.24	41.0	41.2	39.9	1.64	1.61	1.56
Yarn and thread mills	53.98	51.72	51.22	39.4	38.6	39.4	1.37	1.34	1.30
Yarn mills	53.98	51.72	51.35	39.4	38.6	39.5	1.37	1.34	1.30
Thread mills	53.93	53.70	53.20	38.8	39.2	40.0	1.39	1.37	1.33
Broad-woven fabric mills	58.46	54.51	56.44	40.6	39.5	41.2	1.44	1.38	1.37
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	57.51	53.45	55.49	40.5	39.3	41.1	1.42	1.36	1.35
North	60.25 56.84	57.75 52.40	58.03 54.93	39.9	38.5 39.4	40.3 41.3	1.51	1.33	1.33
South	65.92	64.84	63.95	41.2	41.3	41.8	1.60	1.57	1.53
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	59.25	59.05	57.06	39.5	39.9	39.9	1.50	1.48	1.43
Knitting mills	54.77	53.68	53.19	38.3	37.8	39.4	1.43	1.42	1.35
Full-fashioned hosiery	59.21	57.83	58.26	38.7	37.8	39.1	1.53	1.53	1.49
North	60.19	59.98	57.13	39.6	39.2	38.6	1.52	1.53	1.48
South	59.14	56.92	58.95	38.4	37.2	39.3	1.54	1.53	1.50
Seamless hosiery	48.99	46.70	45.93	37.4	36.2	38.6	1.31	1.29	1.19
North	51.87	51.60	49.08	39.0	38.8	39.9	1.33	1.33	1.23
South	48.73	46.18	45.31	37.2	35.8	38.4	1.31	1.29	1.18
Knit outerwear	58.20	56.83	56.06	38.8	38.4	39.2	1.50	1.48	1.43
Knit underwear	49.34 69.14	50.94	49.88	37.1	38.3 40.8	39.9 43.1	1.33	1.33	1.25
Dyeing and finishing textiles  Dyeing and finishing textiles (except	09.14	04.00	01.01	41.9	40.0	43.1	1.05	1.57	1.71
wool)	69.30	63.80	67.67	42.0	40.9	43.1	1.65	1.56	1.57
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	76.49	75.89	76.72	41.8	41.7	43.1	1.83	1.82	1.78
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn	75.62	76.18	73.74	41.1	41.4	41.9	1.84	1.84	1.76
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	53.46	56.91	54.48	32.8	34.7	34.7	1.63	1.64	1.57
Miscellaneous textile goods	70.45	69.12	67.88	41.2	40.9	41.9	1.71	1.69	1.62
Felt goods (except woven felts and	<b>70 70</b>	BE 22	777	١,,,	L. 0	40.0	1 200	, .,	,
hats)	79.79	75.66	77.11	42.9	41.8	42.6	1.86	1.81	1.81
Lace goods	68.11	67.86	74.02	38.7 42.6	39.0 41.7	39.4 43.8	1.76	1.74	1.69
Paddings and upholstery filling	73.27 55.22	72.56	52.03	40.6	40.4	42.3	1.36	1.32	1.23
Processed waste and recovered fibers	77.22	73.33	72.03	70.0		72.3	1.50	,-	1 3
Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics	93.28	89.89	89.70	45.5	44.5	46.0	2.05	2.02	1.95
Cordage and twine	57.09	57.82	54.85	39.1	39.6	38.9	1.46	1.46	1.41
condake and parme	1 / 1 * * 7	1 /1	1	1 27.2	1 37.3	1 32			,

Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees - Continued

To do not	Av	erage wee earnings	kly	Ave	rage we	ekly		rage hous	rly
Industry	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1955	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1955	0ct. 1956	Sept.	0ct.
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE								-22-	
PRODUCTS	\$54.02	\$52.92	\$50.59	36.5	36.0	37.2	\$1.48	\$1.47	\$1.36
Men's and boys' suits and coats	64.98	64.97	60.56	36.3	36.5	36.7	1.79	1.78	1.65
Men's and boys' furnishings and work	100							١ .	
clothing	46.61	46.12	43.66	36.7	36.6	38.3	1.27	1.26	1.14
Shirts, collars, and nightwear	48.26	47.87	44.51	37.7	37.4	38.7	1.28	1.28	1.15
Separate trousers	46.34	45.09	43.38	36.2	35.5	37.4	1.28	1.27	1.16
Work shirts	41.17 55.84	40.93 54.92	39.00	35.8 34.9	35.9	39.8	1.15	1.14	.98
Women's outerwear	56.03	54.76	53.00	34.8	33.9	35.1	1.60	1.62	1.51
Women's dresses	45.21	43.56	54.25 41.78	35.6	33.8 34.3	35.0	1.61	1.62	1.12
Household apparel	69.42	68.13	62.21	33.7	32.6	37.3	2.06	2.09	1.95
Women's suits, coats, and skirts	50.36	49.31	47.50	37.3	36.8	38.0	1.35	1.34	1.25
Women's, children's under garments Underwear and nightwear, except corsets.	48.76	47.62	45.43	37.8	37.2	38.5	1.29	1.28	1.18
Corsets and allied garments	52.70	52.13	50.46	36.6	36.2	37.1	1.44	1.44	1.36
Millinery	68.43	66.61	61.60	39.1	38.5	38.5	1.75	1.73	1.60
Children's outerwear	49.45	48.33	45.51	36.9	35.8	36.7	1.34	1.35	1.24
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	52.16	51.24	47.24	37.8	37.4	38.1	1.38	1.37	1.24
Other fabricated textile products	55.44	54.10	55.48	38.5	38.1	40.2	1.44	1.42	1.38
Curtains, draperies, and other house-		]	,,,,,		•				
furnishings	49.79	48.64	49.17	38.6	38.0	40.3	1.29	1.28	1.22
Textile bags	58.65	59.05	56.14	39.9	39.9	40.1	1.47	1.48	1.40
Canvas products	56.84	54.81	53.41	39.2	38.6	38.7	1.45	1.42	1.38
*									
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT						١.		_	
FURNITURE)	73.03	74.44	71.10	40.8	40.9	41.1	1.79	1.82	1.73
Logging camps and contractors	84.22	86.50	78.36	41.9	42.4	38.6	2.01	2.04	2.03
Sawmills and planing mills	73.71	74.52	71.80	40.5	40.5	41.5	1.82	1.84	1.73
Sawmills and planing mills, general	74.12	74.93	72.21	40.5	40.5	41.5	1.83	1.85	1.74
South	50.04	50.52	48.18	41.7	42.1	44.2	1.20	1.20	1.09
West	92.20	92.90	90.06	39.4	39.2	39.5	2.34	2.37	2.28
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated	72 75	74.74	74.23	40.3	40.4	41.7	1.83	3.05	3.70
structural wood products	73.75	74.70	74.16	40.6	40.4	41.9	1.82	1.85 1.84	1.78
Millwork	73.49	74.85	77.76	40.6	40.9	43.2	1.81	1.83	1.77
Plywood	58.65	57.92	54.63	41.3	40.5	41.7	1.42	1.43	1.31
Wooden containers	57.95	57.94	55.15	41.1	40.8	42.1	1.41	1.42	1.31
Wooden boxes, other than cigar	61.39	61.57	58.38	41.2	41.6	41.7	1.49	1.48	1.40
Miscellaneous wood products	02.37	92.51	, ,0.,0		12.0		1	1	1
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	71.55	70.62	69.96	41.6	41.3	42.4	1.72	1.71	1.65
Household furniture	67.97	67.48	67.47	41.7	41.4	42.7	1.63	1.63	1.58
Wood household furniture, except	1			,	1	Ì			1
upholstered	61.48	60.61	60.76	42.4	41.8	43.4	1.45	1.45	1.40
Wood household furniture, upholstered	75.53	74.80	74.03	41.5	41.1	42.3	1.82	1.82	1.75
Mattresses and bedsprings	75.33	77.19	74.46	40.5	41.5	41.6	1.86	1.86	1.79
Office, public-building, and professional	1 .	1		1					1
furniture	81.06	77.30	77.41	42.0	40.9	42.3	1.93	1.89	1.83
Wood office furniture	70.46	71.31	67.20	42.7	42.7	42.8	1.65	1.67	1.57
Metal office furniture	89.87	80.94	85.67	41.8	39.1	42.2	2.15	2.07	2.03
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and	1			1	1	}			1
fixtures	88.20	87.15	84.65	41.8	41.5	41.7	2.11	2.10	2.03
					1			1	į.
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	66.07	66.90	65.76	39.8	40.3	41.1	1.66	1.66	1.60

Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees - Continued

	Av	erage wee earnings	-	Ave	rage we hours	ekly		rage hou earnings	rly
Industry	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1955	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Oct. 1955	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1955
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		\$84.71	\$81.35	43.0	43.0	43.5	\$1.98	\$1.97	\$1.87
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		93.05	88.31	44.1	44.1	44.6	2.12	2.11	1.98
Paperboard containers and boxes	78.86	78.86	77.87	42.4	42.4	43.5	1.86	1.86	1.79
Paperboard boxes	78.63	78.63	77.61	42.5	42.5	43.6	1.85	1.85	1.78
Fiber cans, tubes, and drums	81.56	79.38	80.29	41.4	40.5	41.6	1.97	1.96	1.93
Other paper and allied products	73.98	73.93	70.21	41.1	41.3	41.3	1.80	1.79	1.70
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED									
INDUSTRIES	96.04	95.94	92.67	39.2	39.0	39.1	2.45	2.46	2.37
Newspapers	102.20	100.24	98.82	36.5	35.8	36.6	2.80	2.80	2.70
Periodicals	103.22	102.41	99.22	40.8	40.8	41.0	2.53	2.51	2.42
Books	85.28	85.06	81.20	41.0	40.7	40.4	2.08	2.09	2.01
Commercial printing	95.65	95.82	91.03	40.7	40.6	40.1	2.35	2.36	2.27
Lithographing	96.80	98.49	93.84	40.5	40.7	40.8	2.39	2.42	2.30
Greeting cards	63.11	60.10	56.74	39.2	37.8	38.6	1.61	1.59	1.47
Bookbinding and related industries	73.45	72.71	70.40	39.7	39.3	40.0	1.85	1.85	1.76
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	107.86	110.94	110.09	38.8	39.2	39.6	2.78	2.83	2.78
	0= 01	00.00	00.10		İ	,			
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	87.34	88.18	83.42	41.2	41.4	41.5	2.12	2.13	2.01
Industrial inorganic chemicals	96.52	97.88	90.54 89.95	40.9	41.3	40.6	2.36	2.37	2.23
Alkalies and chlorine	93.02	94.12	88.13	40.8	41.0	40.7	2.33	2.34	2.21
Industrial organic chemicals	95.99	95.91	90.74	42.1	41.7	42.6	2.28	2.30	2.13
Plastics, except synthetic rubber Synthetic rubber	106.85	104.90	98.83	41.9	41.3	41.7	2.55	2.54	2.37
Synthetic fibers	78.20	79.19	74.84	39.9	40.2	39.6	1.96	1.97	1.89
Explosives	87.85	89.57	83.42	40.3	40.9	40.3	2.18	2.19	2.07
Drugs and medicines	79.38	79.17	76.67	40.5	40.6	41.0	1.96	1.95	1.87
Soap, cleaning and polishing	"	''	` `						,
preparations	90.86	91.10	87.57	41.3	41.6	41.5	2.20	2.19	2.11
Soap and glycerin	99.29	99.12	95.58	41.2	41.3	41.2	2.41	2.40	2.32
Paints, pigments, and fillers	88.19	87.78	85.22	41.6	41.6	42.4	2.12	2.11	2.01
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and	0	- 1-	0	١,	i	١,			
enamels	85.90	85.49	83.36	41.7	41.5	42.1	2.06	2.06	1.98
Gum and wood chemicals	76.72	77.15 67.82	70.05	43.1 40.6	43.1	42.2 42.2	1.78	1.79	1.66
Fertilizers	65.77 76.28	75.14	64.57 71.10	46.8	41.1	47.4	1.62	1.65 1.63	1.53 1.50
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	70.89	67.89	66.10	47.9	46.5	48.6	1.48	1.46	1.36
Vegetable oils	85.12	85.81	81.63	44.8	45.4	45.1	1.90	1.89	1.81
Miscellaneous chemicals	78.99	79.58	76.86	40.3	40.6	41.1	1.96	1.96	1.87
Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics	66.36	66.13	63.83	39.5	38.9	39.4	1.68	1.70	1.62
Compressed and liquified gases	91.10	92.23	88.80	41.6	42.5	42.9	2.19	2.17	2.07
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	105.11	108.00	99.84	40.9	41.7	41.6	2.57	2.59	2.40
Petroleum refining	108.81	111.78	103.09	40.6	41.4	41.4	2.68	2.70	2.49
Coke, other petroleum and coal products		96.48	89.46	41.9	42.5	42.2	2.25	2.27	2.12
•	i	89.51	89.04	40.8	10.5	42.0	2 27	2 23	0.10
RUBBER PRODUCTS	90.17	102.51	103.74	40.8	40.5	42.0	2.21 2.56	2.21 2.55	2.12 2.47
Tires and inner tubes	71.71	71.71	69.20	39.4	39.4	40.0	1.82	1.82	1.73
Rubber footwear	82.78	81.18	80.56	41.6	41.0	42.4	1.99	1.98	1.90
•	E 01:		F2 20	26.0	26.0	27.6	1 50	, ,	1 10
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	55.94	55.72	53.39	36.8	36.9	37.6	1.52	1.51	1.42
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	75.45	75.03	73.57	39.5 40.6	39.7	40.2 42.5	1.91	1.89	1.83
Industrial leather belting and packing	74.70 53.07	73.31	74.38 50.78	36.6	36.6	36.8	1.45	1.45	1.75 1.38
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	l	53.07 52.56	49.41	35.7	36.0	36.6	1.46	1.46	1.35
Footwear (except rubber)	1 75.15	75.70	77.74	37.1	1 30.0	30.0	10	,0	1.37

Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees - Continued

Industry	Ave	erage week earnings	rly	Aver	rage wee	kly	Ave	rage hou	-
	0et. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1955	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	0et. 1955	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1955
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS - Continued									
Luggage Handbags and small leather goods Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	\$64.31 53.38 50.90	\$64.32 51.61 49.58	\$65.44 51.09 47.63	39.7 38.4 37.7	40.2 37.4 37.0	40.9 39.0 37.8	\$1.62 1.39 1.35	\$1.60 1.38 1.34	\$1.60 1.31 1.26
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS  Flat glass Glass and glassware, pressed or blown Glass containers	81.97 112.06 83.64 83.44	80.97 111.38 75.72 73.34	78.77 116.03 75.98 76.38	41.4 41.2 40.8 40.7	41.1 40.8 37.3 35.6	41.9 42.5 40.2 40.2	1.98 2.72 2.05 2.05	1.97 2.73 2.03 2.06	1.88 2.73 1.89 1.90
Pressed and blown glass  Glass products made of purchased glass  Cement, hydraulic  Structural clay products	84.25 70.82 86.32 74.44	79.00 69.02 90.53 74.62	75.39 68.79 79.68 72.31	40.9 40.7 41.3 40.9	39.9 40.6 42.5 41.0	40.1 42.2 41.5 41.8	2.06 1.74 2.09 1.82	1.98 1.70 2.13 1.82	1.88 1.63 1.92 1.73
Brick and hollow tile	70.47 73.60 76.45 81.14	71.40 74.74 76.41 79.31	70.20 70.31 72.63 78.99	41.7 40.0 41.1 39.2	42.0 40.4 41.3 38.5	43.6 39.5 41.5 39.3	1.69 1.84 1.86 2.07	1.70 1.85 1.85 2.06	1.61 1.78 1.75 2.01
Pottery and related products	72.20 81.80 80.08 72.49	72.00 82.98 81.07 70.28	68.29 79.47 76.39 70.03	38.0 44.7 45.5 41.9	38.3 45.1 45.8 41.1	38.8 44.9 45.2 42.7	1.90 1.83 1.76 1.73	1.88 1.84 1.77 1.71	1.76 1.77 1.69 1.64
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products Abrasive products Asbestos products	83.84 91.14 87.78	83 <b>.85</b> 85.57 88.40	84.00 91.14 88.27	40.5 39.8 42.2	40.9 38.2 42.5	42.0 42.0 43.7	2.07 2.29 2.08	2.05 2.24 2.08	2.00 2.17 2.02
Nonclay refractories	84.50	87.02	86.63	36.9	38.0	38.5	2.29	2.29	2.25
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	98.74	100.12	96.10	40.8	41.2	41.6	2.42	2.43	2.31
mills	104.49	107.53	99.06	40.5	41.2	40.6	2.58	2.61	2.44
products  Electrometallurgical products  Iron and steel foundries  Gray-iron foundries  Malleable-iron foundries	104.90 90.63 87.53 84.44 86.09	89.15 87.54 84.25 86.50	99.47 87.72 88.40 87.96 82.82	40.5 40.1 40.9 40.4 40.8	41.2 39.8 41.1 40.7 40.8	40.6 40.8 42.5 42.7 41.0	2.59 2.26 2.14 2.09 2.11	2.62 2.24 2.13 2.07 2.12	2.45 2.15 2.08 2.06 2.02
Steel foundries Primary smelting and refining of	96.64	95.99	93.51	42.2	42.1	42.7	2.29	2.28	2.19
nonferrous metals Primary smelting and refining of	93.94	94.85	88.99	41.2	41.6	41.2	2.28	2.28	2.16
copper, lead, and zinc  Primary refining of aluminum  Secondary smelting and refining of	9 <b>0.4</b> 7 99 <b>.</b> 38	93.26 99.06	85.70 93.32	41.5 40.4	42.2 40.6	41.4 40.4	2.18 2.46	2.21	2.07
nonferrous metals	87.15	86.74	85.97	41.9	41.7	43.2	2.08	2.08	1.99
nonferrous metalsRolling, drawing, and alloying of	93.02	94.58 94.02	94.61	40.8	41.6	43.2 45.1	2.28	2.29	2.19
copper Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum	91.13	94.83	99.22	40.7	40.7	41.2	2.25	2.33	2.20
aluminum  Nonferrous foundries  Miscellaneous primary metal industries  Iron and steel forgings  Wire drawing  Welded and heavy-riveted pipe	91.88 100.02 109.48 97.39	91.91 98.71 104.08 96.56 95.00	91.14 101.72 106.21 99.39 94.81	41.2 41.5 42.6 41.8 39.4	41.4 41.3 41.3 41.8 40.6	42.0 43.1 43.0 43.4 41.4	2.23 2.41 2.57 2.33 2.33	2.33 2.39 2.52 2.31 2.34	2.17 2.36 2.47 2.29 2.29

Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees - Continued

	Av	erage wee	kly	Ave	rage we	ekly	Ave	rage hou	rlv
Tud1		earnings		_ `	hours	-	1	earnings	
Industry	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1955	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1955	0et 1956	Sept. 1956	Oct. 1955
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT).	\$89.03	\$87.99	\$85.67	41.8	41.7	42.2	\$2.13	\$2.11	\$2.03
Tin cans and other tinware	93.83	94.81 85.08	89.04	41.7   41.7	42.9 41.5	42.0 42.0	2.25	2.21	2.12 1.97
Cutlery and edge tools	73.71	73.26	72.07	40.5	40.7	41.9	1.82	1.80	1.72
Hand tools	85.08	84.26	82.39	41.1	41.1	41.4	2.07	2.05	1.99
Hardware	91.58	88.83	85.87	42.4	41.9	42.3	2.16	2.12	2.03
plumbers' supplies	83.22	82.42	81.77	40.4	40.4	41.3	2.06	2.04	1.98
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	83.67	84.14	<b>86.7</b> 2	39.1	39.5	41.1	2.14	2.13	2.11
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere									
classified	83.03	82.01	79.90	40.9	40.8	41.4	2.03	2.01	1.93
Fabricated structural metal products	90.71	90.07	86.94	41.8	41.7	42.0	2.17	2.16	2.07
Structural steel and ornamental metal	80.66	PO 07	97 77	h2 77	h1 2	42.4	2.15	2.16	2.07
work Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and	89.66	89.21	87.77	41.7	41.3	42.4	2.15	2.10	2.01
trim	86.65	87.54	83.03	40.3	41.1	40.7	2.15	2.13	2.04
Boiler-shop products	91.12	90.07	84.26	41.8	41.7	41.1	2.18	2.16	2.05
Sheet-metal work	93.51 93.94	93.29 91.98	90.08 87.14	42.7 42.7	42.6 42.0	43.1 42.3	2.19	2.19 2.19	2.09
Vitreous-enameled products	71.05	71.81	68.78	40.6	40.8	40.7	1.75	1.76	1.69
Stamped and pressed metal products	98.72	96.25	89.89	43.3	42.4	42.4	2.28	2.27	2.12
Lighting fixtures	80.95	78.34	82.71	41.3	40.8	42.2	1.96	1.92	1.96
Fabricated wire products	84.22 87.78	82.59 87.36	79.27 87.64	41.9 41.8	41.5 42.0	41.5 43.6	2.01 2.10	1.99 2.08	1.91 2.01
Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails	89.93	94.25	92.18	39.1	40.8	41.9	2.30	2.31	2.20
Steel springs	94.35	88.44	88.34	41.2	40.2	40.9	2.29	2.20	2.16
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	90.31	90.31	93.42	42.2	42.6	44.7	2.14	2.12	2.09
Screw-machine products	86.72	85.26	86.19	42.3	42.0	44.2	2 <b>.0</b> 5	2.03	1.95
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	94.73	94.95	90.10	42.1	42.2	42.3	2.25	2.25	2.13
Engines and turbines	95 <b>.65</b>	96.00	93.83	40.7	41.2	41.7	2.35	2.33	2.25
wheels	100.25	101.57	94.80	40.1	41.8	40.0	2.50	2.43	2.37
engines, not elsewhere classified	94.07	94.30	93.68	40.9	41.0	42.2	2.30	2.30	2.22
Agricultural machinery and tractors	87.30	87.47	86.48	39.5	39.4	40.6	2.21	2.22	2.13
Tractors	92.46	91.83	91.69	40.2	40.1	41.3	2.30	2.29	2.22
tractors)	80.88	82.43	80.60	38.7	38.7	39.9	2.09	2.13	2.02
Construction and mining machinery	92.40	92.62	89.66	42.0	42.1	42.9	2.20	2.20	2.09
Construction and mining machinery,	63 Fb	03.00	00 h6	L. 0	ha a	42.6	2 10	2.19	2.10
except for oil fields Oil-field machinery and tools	91.54 93.93	91.98 93.93	89.46 90.69	41.8 42.5	42.0 42.5	43.6	2.19	2.21	2.08
Metalworking machinery	109.03		101.22	44.5	45.1	44.2	2.45	2.46	2.29
Machine tools	108.09	109.02	100.33	45.8	46.0	45.4	2.36	2.37	2.21
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	09 07	06 m	07.00	42.7	42.3	43.9	2.30	2.27	2.23
Machine-tool accessories	98.21 115.07	96.02 119.08	97.90 102.90	44.6	42.3 45.8	43.6	2.58	2.60	2.36
Special-industry machinery (except metal-						_			_
working machinery)	91.38	90.95	86.05	42.7	42.9	42.6	2.14	2.12 2.16	2.02 2.06
Food-products machinery Textile machinery	89.62 78.44	89.64 78.35	86.52 74.52	41.3 41.5	41.5 41.9	42.0 41.4	2.17	1.87	1.80
Paper-industries machinery	99.68	100.58	91.15	46.8	47.0	44.9	2.13	2.14	2.03
Printing-trades machinery and equipment.			97.20		44.0	43.2	2.41	2.39	2.25
		'	•		_				

Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees - Continued

Industry	VA	erage wee earnings	kly	Ave	rage we	ekly	1	rage hou	•
Industry	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
	1956	1956	1955	1956	1956	1955	1956	1956	1955
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL) - Continued		-22							
General industrial machinery	\$95.22	\$95.67	\$90.74	42.7	42.9	42.6	\$2.23	\$2.23	\$2.13
Pumps, air and gas compressors	90.30	91.58	89.04	42.0	42.4	42.4	2.15	2.16	2.10
Conveyors and conveying equipment	101.32	102.66	91.56	43.3	43.5		2.34	2.36	2.18
Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans	87.99	87.57	83.00	41.7	41.9		2.11	2.09	2.00
Industrial trucks, tractors, etc	91.91	93.24	93.05	41.4	42.0	44.1	2.22	2.22	2.11
Mechanical power-transmission equipment.	97.18	96.73	96.36	43.0	42.8	43.8	2.26	2.26	2.20
Mechanical stokers and industrial		• • • •	}	-		_			
furnaces and ovens	93.24	93.26	89.68	42.0	42.2	42.5	2.22	2.21	2.11
Office and store machines and devices	92.82	92.16	85.48	42.0	41.7	40.9	2.21	2.21	2.09
Computing machines and cash registers	100.86	100.14	92.21	42.2	41.9	40.8	2.39	2.39	2.26
Typewriters	88.13	86.10	79.93	43.2	42.0	41.2	2.04	2.05	1.94
Service-industry and household machines	85.75	87.05	84.65	39.7	40.3	40.5	2.16	2.16	2.09
Domestic laundry equipment	92.25	92.51	89.67	41.0	41.3	41.9	2.25	2.24	2.14
Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and	1				1				
pressing machines	79.77	81.93	81.41	40.7	41.8	42.4	1.96	1.96	1.92
Sewing machines	88.88	89.10	84.65	40.4	40.5	40.5	2.20	2.20	2.09
Refrigerators and air-conditioning		_						_	
units	84.20	86.55	84.19	38.8	39.7	39.9	2.17	2.18	2.11
Miscellaneous machinery parts	91.74	91.10	88.40	41.7	41.6	42.5	2.20	2.19	2.08
Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves	91.27	91.49	86.32	41.3	41.4	41.7	2.21	2.21	2.07
Ball and roller bearings	92.38	89.62	92.66	41.8	41.3	43.5	2.21	2.17	2.13
Machine shops (job and repair)	91.56	91.57	87.55	42.0	42.2	42.5	2.18	2.17	2.06
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	83.64	83.02	79.46	41.2	41.1	41.6	2.03	2.02	1.91
Electrical generating, transmission,			1						
distribution, and industrial apparatus	90.06	90.07	84.45	41.5	41.7	41.6	2.17	2.16	2.03
Wiring devices and supplies	78.69	77.11	74.03	41.2	40.8	40.9	1.91	1.89	1.81
Carbon and graphite products									
(electrical)	83.42	85.48	80.32	40.3	40.9	41.4	2.07	2.09	1.94
Electrical indicating, measuring, and	_		1						
recording instruments	82.01	81.58	75.95	40.6	41.2	40.4	2.02	1.98	1.88
Motors, generators, and motor-generator			00.00	١,,,,		1.5 -	2.00		0.31
sets	93.11	94.39	88.81	41.2	41.4	41.5	2.26	2.28	2.14
Power and distribution transformers	97.10	96.08	87.35	42.4	42.7	42.2	2.29	2.25	2.07
Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial	93.91	03.50	86.09	42.3	42.5	42.2	2.22	2.20	2.04
controls		93.50	96.55	43.9	44.0		2.33	2.32	2.16
Electrical welding apparatus	102.29 84.86	102.08 82.41	81.16	40.8	40.2	41.2	2.08	2.05	1.97
Electrical appliances	1 2	1 2 127	81.03	43.3	43.7	1	2.03	2.01	1.88
Insulated wire and cable	87.90	87.84	_				-		2.07
Electrical equipment for vehicles	1	87.94	85.49	41.5	40.9		2.17	2.15	
Electric lamps	74.24	73.60	72.51	39.7	40.0	41.2	1.87	1.84	1.76 1.81
Communication equipment	78.12	77.33	75.12	40.9	40.7	41.5	1.91	1.90	1.01
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	76.07	74.74	71.40	40.9	40.4	40.8	1.86	1.85	1.75
Radio tubes	68.82	70.00	70.55	39.1	40.0	41.5	1.76	1.75	1.70
Telephone, telegraph, and related	₩.02	'0.00	10.77	79.1	-0.0	<del></del>	10	17	,0
equipment	95.89	95.22	96.09	43.0	42.7	44.9	2.23	2.23	2.14
Miscellaneous electrical products	81.95	78.55	78.54	41.6	40.7	42.0	1.97	1.93	1.87
Storage batteries	94.15	88.99	93.05	42.6	41.2	44.1	2.21	2.16	2.11
•		64.39	61.31	39.7	39.5	39.3	1.64	1.63	1.56
Primary batteries (dry and wet)	65.11	1 04 49	1 07 1		39-71	39.3	1.04	1.01	

## Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees - Continued

T-44	Av	erage wee earnings	kly	Ave	rage wee	kly		rage hou earnings	rly
Industry	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1955	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1955	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1955
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	\$99.96	\$97.88	\$94.21	42.0	41.3	41.5	\$2.38	\$2.37	\$2.27
Automobiles	103.32	99.47	98.05	42.1	40.6	41.9	2.46	2.45	2.34
Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and						, ,			
accessories	104.66	100.94	99.54	42.2	40.7	42.0	2.48	2.48	2.37
Truck and bus bodies	83.63	81.80	79.39	40.4	40.1	40.3	2.07	2.04	1.97
Trailers (truck and automobile)	84.85	84.00	86.31	40.6	40.0	41.9	2.09	2.10	2.06
Aircraft and parts	97.71	97.71	91.30	42.3	42.3	41.5	2.31	2.31	2.20
Aircraft	97.02	96.60	90.23	42.0	42.0	41.2	2.31	2.30	2.19
Aircraft engines and parts	99.56	99.76	91.69	43.1	43.0	41.3	2.31	2.32	2.22
Aircraft propellers and parts	97.81	98.27	98.34	42.9	43.1	43.9	2.28	2.28	2.24
Other aircraft parts and equipment	99.49	99.72	94.79	42.7	42.8	42.7	2.33	2.33	2.22
Ship and boat building and repairing	90.74	90.35	84.24	39.8	39.8	39.0	2.28	2.27	2.16
Shipbuilding and repairing	93.53	93.77	87.08	39.8	39.9	38.7	2.35	2.35	2.25
Boatbuilding and repairing	75.60	73.87	71.33	40.0	39.5	40.3	1.89	1.87	1.77
Railroad equipment	97.20	97.68	91.54	40.5	40.7	39.8	2.40	2.40	2.30
Locomotives and parts	97.82	100.86	94.81	41.1	42.2	41.4	2.38	2.39	2.29
Railroad and street cars	96.80	94.95	89.01	40.0	39.4	38.7	2.42	2.41	2.30
Other transportation equipment	79.10	79.15	83.85	41.2	40.8	43.0	1.92	1.94	1.95
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS Laboratory, scientific, and engineering	84.05	83.64	80.32	41.0	41.0	41.4	2.05	2 <b>.0</b> 4	1.94
instruments Mechanical measuring and controlling	98.44	98.01	89.62	42.8	42.8	41.3	2.30	2.29	2.17
instruments	85.49	85.49	81.77	41.1	41.1	41.3	2.08	2.08	1.98
Optical instruments and lenses	84.25	84.25	79.35	40.7	40.7	40.9	2.07	2.07	1.94
Surgical, medical, and dental instru-			ļ.		١.				
ments	71.86	72.50	71.51	39.7	40.5	41.1	1.81	1.79	1.74
Ophthalmic goods	64.24	64.40	66.36	39.9	40.0	42.0	1.61	1.61	1.58
Photographic apparatus	93.79	93.34	88.60	41.5	41.3	41.4	2.26	2.26	2.14
Watches and clocks	73.38	72.47	73.46	40.1	39.6	41.5	1.83	1.83	1.77
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	72.22	70.53	69.38	40.8	40.3	41.3	1.77	1.75	1.68
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	76.68	74.40	76.30	42.6	41.8	43.6	1.80	1.78	1.75
Jewelry and findings	71.49	68.39	71.01	42.3	41.2	43.3	1.69	1.66	1.64
Silverware and plated ware	89.63	87.72	87.96	43.3	43.0	44.2	2.07	2.04	1.99
Musical instruments and parts	84.00	82.80	79.80	42.0	41.4	42.0	2.00	2.00	1.90
Toys and sporting goods	64.96	62.56	62.58	40.1	39.1	40.9	1.62	1.60	1.53
Games, toys, dolls, and children's	64.72	61.15	64.11	40.2	38.7	41.9	1.61	1.58	1.53
vehicles	65.04	65.11	60.21	39.9	39.7	39.1	1.63	1.64	1.54
Sporting and athletic goods	67.73	65.69	64.06	41.3	40.3	40.8	1.64	1.63	1.57
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	63.27	60.61	61.81	39.3	39.1	40.4	1.61	1.55	1.53
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		78.73	75.23	42.0	42.1	42.5	1.87	1.87	1.77
Fabricated plastics products	78.54			40.2	40.1	40.6	1	1.86	1.75
Other manufacturing industries	74.37	74.59	71.05	40.2	40.1	+0.0	1 1.02	1.00	1.12

Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees - Continued

	Av	erage weel earnings	kly	Ave	rage wee	ekly	Ave	erage hou	-
Industr <b>y</b>	0ct. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1955	0et. 1956	Sept. 1956	0ct. 1955	0et. 1956	Sept.	0et. 1955
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:					-22-				
TRANSPORTATION:  Class I railroads  Local railways and bus lines	(1/) \$85.70	\$87.10 85.14	\$81.58 80.56	(1/) 43.5	40.7 43.0	41.2 42.4	( <u>1</u> /) \$1.97	\$2.14 1.98	\$1.98 1.90
COMMUNICATION:  Telephone  Switchboard operating employees 2/  Line construction, installation, and	73.66 61.18	74.21 61.34	73.42 60.86	39.6 38.0	39.9 38.1	39•9 37•8	1.86 1.61	1.86	1.84
maintenance employees 3/ Telegraph 4/	1 <b>00.2</b> 2 8 <b>5.2</b> 6	102.08 85.26	103.92 79.34	43.2 42.0	44.0 42.0	44.6 42.2	2.32 2.03	2.32 2.03	2.33 1.88
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES:  Gas and electric utilities  Electric light and power utilities  Gas utilities  Electric light and gas utilities com-	92.43 94.81 89.62	92.74 94.21 88.99	89 <b>.0</b> 2 9 <b>0.0</b> 6 85 <b>.</b> 49	40.9 41.4 41.3	41.4 41.5 41.2	41.6 41.5 41.5	2.26 2.29 2.17	2.24 2.27 2.16	2.14 2.17 2.06
bined	92.00	94.16	90.49	40.0	41.3	41.7	2.30	2.28	2.17
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE:					]				
WHOLESALE TRADE	82.22	82.82	78.96	40.5	40.6	40.7	2.03	2.04	1.94
RETAIL TRADE (EXCEPT EATING AND DRINKING PLACES)	60.74 43.25	61.22 43.97	58.98 41.76	38.2 34.6	38.5 34.9	38.8 34.8	1.59 1.25	1.59 1.26	1.52
order houses	49. <b>0</b> 7 63.98 81.22 47.82	49.70 64.30 81.97 48.16	47.70 62.48 79.10 46.50	35.3 37.2 43.9 34.4	35.5 37.6 43.6 34.4	35.6 38.1 43.7 34.7	1.39 1.72 1.85 1.39	1.40 1.71 1.88 1.40	1.34 1.64 1.81 1.34
Furniture and appliance stores Lumber and hardware supply stores	70.22 75.33	69 <b>.</b> 97 74 <b>.</b> 65	68.72 71.71	41.8 42.8	41.9 42.9	41.9 43.2	1.68	1.67 1.74	1.64
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE:  Banks and trust companies  Security dealers and exchanges  Insurance carriers	62 <b>.50</b> 92 <b>.0</b> 1 77 <b>.</b> 98	61.93 94.07 78.10	60.25 99.60 73.95		_ _ _	- - -		- - -	-
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS:  Hotels and lodging places:  Hotels, year-round 5/	42.64	42.22	41.50	41.0	41.0	<b>40.</b> 6	1.04	1.04	1.04
Personal services: Laundries Cleaning and dyeing plants	42.61 50.94	42.61 50.94	41.01 48.24	<b>40.</b> 2 39.8	<b>40.2</b> 39.8	40.6 40.2	1.06 1.28	1.06	1.01
Motion pictures:  Motion-picture production and distri- bution	<b>90.</b> 84	92.96	93.98	-	_	_	_	_	_

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{1}{2}$ / Not available.  $\frac{2}{2}$ / Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators; service assistants: operating room instructors: and pay-station attendants. During 1955 such employees made up 41 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

<sup>3/</sup> Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1955 such employees made up 26 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

<sup>4/</sup> Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.

<sup>5/</sup> Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

Table C-2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars

Year		cturing	min		Laund		Year and	Manufa	cturing	I .	ous-coal ing	Laund	ries
	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	month	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-48
Annual average:							Monthly data:						
1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	25.20 29.58 36.65 43.14 46.08	\$40.17 \$2.07 \$7.03 52.58 58.30 61.28 57.72	\$23.88 24.71 30.86 35.02 41.62 51.27 52.25	\$40.20 \$1.25 \$9.06 50.24 56.24 68.18 67.95	\$17.64 17.93 18.69 20.34 23.08 25.95 27.73	\$29.70 29.93 29.71 29.18 31.19 34.51 36.06	1955 Oct Nov Dec	\$78.50 79.52 79.71	\$68.32 69.15 69.49	\$99.86 96.03 105.73	\$86.91 83.50 92.18	\$41.01 \$1.11 \$1.31	\$35.69 35.75 36. <b>9</b> 2
1946 1947 1948	43.82 49.97 54.14	52.54 52.32 52.67	58.03 66.59 72.12 63.28	69.58 69.73 70.16	30.20 32.71 34.23	36.21 34.25 33.30 34.36	Jan Feb Mar Apr	78.55 78.17 78.78 78.99 79.00	68.54 68.21 68.68 68.75 68.46	104.22 103.18 102.38 105.46 106.02	90.9 <sup>4</sup> 90.03 89.26 91.78 91.87	41.51 40.90 41.70 42.12 42.54	36.22 35.69 36.36 36.66 36.86
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	59.33 64.71 67.97 71.69 71.86	57.71 58.30 59.89 62.67 62.60 66.83	70.35 77.79 78.09 85.31 80.85	68.43 70.08 68.80 74.57 70.43	35.47 37.81 38.63 39.69 40.10	34.50 34.06 34.04 34.69 34.93 35.55	July Aug Sept	79.19 79.00 79.79 81.40 82.21	68.15 67.52 68.31 69.51 69.85	107.82 102.16 102.49 106.12 110.38	92.79 87.32 87.75 90.62 93.78	42.95 42.42 41.90 42.61 42.61	36.96 36.26 35.87 36.39 36.20

\*Corrected.

Table C-3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing, in current and 1947-49 dollars

		average	Net spendable average weekly earnings					average	-				
L-	weekly	earnings					Year	weekly	earnings				
Year		Index		r with	Worker		and		Index		r with		r with
14	Amount	(1947-49	no depe		3 depe		month	Amount		F	endents	3 depe	
		= 100)	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49			= 100)	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49
Annual							Monthly				ļ		
average:							data:				ľ		
	<b>1</b> 00 06	t. = -	402 50	<b>*</b> 20.70	\$23.62	\$39.76	- dava.				1		
1939			\$23.58	\$39.70 \$1.22		41.65	3.055			j	j		
1940	25.20	47.6	24.69		24.95		1955 Oct	\$78.50	148.3	\$64.70	\$56.31	<b>\$70.03</b>	460 GO
1941	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28 36.28	46.55		79.52	_	65.49	56.95	\$72.03	\$62.69
1942	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58		52.05	Nov		-			72.85	63.35
1943	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	Dec	79.71	150.5	65.64	57-23	73.00	63.64
1944	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	3.056						
	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	1956	78.55	148.3	64.74	56.49	72.07	62.89
1946	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80	Jan	78.17		64.44	56.23		62.63
1947	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	Feb	78.78		64.92	56.60	71.77	
1948	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72				65 <b>.0</b> 8	56.64	72.25	62 <b>.</b> 99
2010	-1 -00	300 5	10.00	L= 01	00	00	Apr	78.99			56.40	72.43	
1949	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	May	79.00		65.09			62.76 62.46
1950	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	June	79.19	149.6	65.24	56.14	72.58	02,40
1951	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21	3.3	70.00	aka a	65.00	== 40	ma ka	63 00
1952	67.97	128.4	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05	July	79.00		65.09	55.63	72.43	61.91
1953	71.69	135.4	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.20	Aug	79.79	150.7	65.71	56.26	73.06	62.55
1954	71.86	135.7	59-55	51.87	66.78	58.17	Sept	81.40		66.97	57-19	74-37	63.51
1955	76.52	144.5	63.15	55.15	70.45	61.53	0ct	82.21	155.3	67.62	57.45	75.03	63.75
												)	

## Adjusted Earnings

Table C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, and average weekly hours of production workers in manufacturing

	Manufacturing Average hourly earnings				Dur	able goods		Nondu	rable goods	3
Year	Ave	rage ho	urly earnings	Average	Average hour	ly earnings	Average	Average hour	ly earnings	Average
and month	Gross	Exclu	nding overtime	weekly hours	Gross	Excluding	weekly	Gross	Excluding overtime	weekly
		Amount	(1947-49 = 100)	nours		overtime	hours		Overtime	hours
Annual average:										
1941	\$0.729	\$0.702	54.5	40.6	\$0.808	\$0.770	42.1	\$0.640	\$0.625	38.9
1942	.853	.805	62.5	42.9	.947	.881	45.1	.723	.698	40.3
1943	.961	.894	69.4	44.9	1.059	.976	46.6	.803	.763	42.5
1944	1.019	.947	73.5	45.2	1.117	1.029	46.6	.861	.814	43.1
1945	1.023	1/.963	<u>1</u> /74.8	43.4	1.111	1/1.042	44.1	.904	1/.858	42.3
1946	1.086	1.051	81.6	40.4	1.156	1.122	40.2	1.015	.981	40.5
1947	1.237	1.198	93.0	40.4	1.292	1.250	40.6	1.171	1.133	40.1
1948	1.350	1.310	101.7	40.1	1.410	1.366	40.5	1.278	1.241	39.6
1949	1.401	1.367	106.1	39.2	1.469	1.434	39.5	1.325	1.292	38.8
1950	1.465	1.415	109.9	40.5	1.537	1.480	41.2	1.378	1.337	39.7
1951	1.59	1.53	118.8	40.7	1.67	1.60	41.6	1.48	1.43	39.5
1952	1.67	1.61	125.0	40.7	1.77	1.70	41.5	1.54	1.49	39.6
1953	1.77	1.71	132.8	40.7	1.87	1.80	41.3	1.61	1.56	39.5
1954	1.81	1.76	136.6	39.7	1.92	1.86	40.2	1.66	1.61	39.0
<b>1955</b>	1.88	<b>1.8</b> 2	141.3	<b>40.7</b>	2 <b>.0</b> 1	1.93	41.4	1.71	1.66	39.8
1955: Oct	1.91	1.84	142.9	41.1	2.04	1.96	41.7	1.72	1.67	40.3
Nov	1.93	1.85	143.6	41.2	2.05	1.97	41.8	1.74	1.68	40.3
Dec	1.93	1.85	143.6	41.3	2.06	1.97	42.0	1.74	1.68	40.4
1956: Jan Feb Mar Apr May June.	1.93 1.93 1.95 1.96 1.97	1.87 1.86 1.88 1.90 1.90	145.2 144.4 146.0 147.5 147.5 148.3	40.7 40.5 40.4 40.3 40.1 40.2	2.06 2.05 2.06 2.08 2.08 2.09	1.98 1.98 1.99 2.00 2.01 2.02	41.2 41.0 40.9 41.1 40.8 40.8	1.75 1.75 1.78 1.79 1.80 1.81	1.70 1.70 1.73 1.74 1.75	39.9 39.8 39.6 39.2 39.1 39.2
July.	1.97	1.90	147.5	40.1	2.07	2.01	40.7	1.82	1.77	39.4
Aug	1.98	1.91	148.3	40.3	2.10	2.03	40.8	1.81	1.75	39.6
Sept.	2.00	1.93	149.8	40.7	2.14	2.06	41.4	1.82	1.76	39.8
Oct	2.02	1.94	150.6	40.7	2.15	2.06	41.5	1.83	1.78	39.8

<sup>1/ 11-</sup>month average; August 1945 excluded because of VJ-day holiday period.

Table C-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity 1/

( 1	9	4′	7-	-4	9	=	1	0	0	)

				(1947-49 =	100}			
							Manufacturing -	
Year		Mining	Contrac	t   Manufac-	Total:	Total:		Lumber and
and	TOTAL 2/	division	construct	tion turing	Durable	Nondurable	Ordnance and	wood products
month		division	divisio	on division	goods	goods	accessories	(except
					l	_		furniture)
L947: Average	103.6	105.1	94.6	104.8	106.1	103.1	101.2	107.0
L948: Average	103.4	105.4	103.4	103.2	104.1	102.1	107.6	102.7
949: Average	93.0	89.5	102.0	92.0	89.7	94.7		
1950: Average	101.5	91.0	109.1	101.1	102.7		91.1	90.3
			124.1	108.4		99.2	107.4	99.6
1951: Average	109.5	95.0			115.7	99.7	290.4	102.7
1952: Average	109.7	90.9	127.5	108.4	116.6	98.6	625.0	96.9
1953: Average	113.3	87.5	123.1	113.6	125.2	99.7	798.5	93.0
1954: Average	101.9	77.4	118.9	101.1	107.5	93.5	509.7	84.7
1955: Average	108.4	80.3	126.7	107.7	116.2	97.5	413.2	90.5
10EE. 0.+	332.7	01 6	3100					
1955: Oct	113.7	81.6	140.8	111.9	120.0	102.3	393.2	94.9
Nov	112.6	80.3	128.2	112.5	122.0	101.2	396.4	90.7
Dec	112.3	82.9	124.3	112.6	122.5	100.8	389.3	87.9
1956: Jan	108.1	82.0	,,,,,	1000	770.0			0
	1 . (		112.0	109.3	119.0	97.6	389.3	83.6
Feb	107.4	80.9	113.0	108.4	117.4	97.6	385.8	83.3
Mar	106.6	80.4	114.0	107.3	116.2	96.7	374.1	80.1
Apr	108.2	81.8	128.1	107.1	117.5	94.7	381.0	83.9
Мау	108.5	81.7	140.0	105.8	115.6	94.1	377.3	87.6
June	110.9	84.7	154.4	106.4	115.6	95.4	374.6	92.4
P 3	306 -	-/ -	,		1		4-	
July	106.5	76.1	154.4	101.7	107.3	95.0	368.7	90.7
Aug	112.9	83.7	159.9	108.1	114.6	100,3	355.0	95.0
Sept	114.5	85.6	159.8	109.9	116.8	101.7	371.8	91.2
Oct	115.0	84.1	157.6	111.0	119.8	100.4	373.5	88.8
			Manufactu	ring - Durable	éoods - Co	nt inued		
Year		Stone	, clay,		Fabricate		·v	Transporta-
and	Furniture			Primary metal	metal	(except	- I Flactrical	tion
month	and fixtur	_ 1	ducts	industries	products			equipment
1947: Average	103.3		2.8	105.4	106.7	108.3	111.1	102.9
1948: Average	104.6		3.9	106.6	103.8	106.6	102.9	100.9
1949: Average	92.1			88.0	89.4		86.0	
	111.5		3.3	104.1		85.1	1 -	96.3
1950: Average			2.9		106.5	94.0	107.6	106.1
1951: Average	105.9	1 5	1.4	115.7	115.8	116.9	123.7	124.5
1952: Average	106.2		4.3	104.6	112.1	118.4	131.2	138.0
1953: Average	108.5		<b>x6.6</b>	113.9	123.4	119.0	147.1	158.6
1954: Average	96.7 106.2	- 1 - 2	9.2 38.6	94.2	108.8	100.9	123.1	134.3
1955: Average	106.2	1	<i>.</i> 0.0	110.0	118.0	106.4	130.8	146.3
1955: Oct	114.7	_	14.3	114.5	123.6	110.0	142.7	139.3
Nov	113.7		12.9	116.0	124.1	112.0	140.3	154.3
Dec	113.8		12.4	117.9	123.7	116.4	140.6	154.0
250		-	•	1.7	۱۰رسد	110.7	240.0	1,4.0
1956: Jan	108.8	10	08.2	117.8	118.8	116.3	136.3	146.9
Feb	109.5	10	08.1	115.4	117.4	117.2	134.5	138.7
Mar	108.0		09.6	114.3	116.3	117.3	133.4	136.6
Apr	104.9		11.4	115.2	117.0	118.6	139.8	135.1
Мау	102.6		12.8	112.8	114.1	116.5	138.5	128.1
June	103.4		13.5	112.6	113.6	116.0	137.1	126.5
J		-	-3.7			1	-5,1.2	1
July	101.1	1 10	09.7	73.8	106.9	112.8	133.4	127.3
Aug	107.6		12.8	106.7	111.9	113.1	138.7	125.7
Sept	109.8		11.1	114.3	117.3	115.0	142.8	124.4
Oct	110.8		13.6	113.7	121.2	115.1	147.1	138.3
		-	-3					
	1		}		]			
	J				<u> </u>			, <del></del>

## Man-Hour Indexes

### Table C-5. indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity 1 Continued

(1947-49 = 100)

			(19	47-49 = 100)			
	V	Manufacturing -	Durable goods-Con.		Manufacturing	- Nondurable g	oods
	Year	Instruments	Miscellaneous	Food and		T	Apparel and other
	and	and related	manufacturing	kindred	Tobacco	Textile-mill	finished textile
	month	products	industries	products	manufactures	products	products
		products	<u> </u>	produces	ļ		products
1947:	Average	107.5	104.6	103.9	105.9	104.5	99.6
1948:	Average	103.0	104.2	100.0	101.0	105.7	101.6
1949:	Average	89.5	91.2	96.1	93.1	89.9	98.8
	Average	97.4	101.3	95.2	89.2	100.1	103.0
	Average	117.5	103.1	95.9	91.2	96.0	101.9
	Average	122.7	100.5	94.7	92.2	1	
	-					90.7	104.5
	Average	129.9	109.5	93.7	90.1	89.8	106.9
	Average	115.9	98.8	90.5	88.5	78.7 83.7	98.8
172221	Average	117.9	104.1	91.0	91.5	03.0	104.9
				ĺ		0	0
1955:	0ct	122.3	112.5	99.9	120.7	85.2	109.8
	Nov	122.7	111.5	94.6	99.0	86.7	110.3
	Dec	123.1	109.0	90.3	97.8	86.8	110.6
				, , , ,	71.0-		
1956	Jan	121.2	103.0	84.9	89.9	84.3	107.4
->>-•	Feb	121.6	105.3	82.6	81.6	84.3	112.4
	Mar	121.2	104.2			82.5	1
				82.9	76.5		109.1
	Apr	122.6	103.4	82.3	74.6	80.3	102.9
	Мау	121.5	102.9	85.4	76.6	79.0	99•5
	June	120.8	102.7	91.0	77•7	78.3	99•2
					ļ.		
	July	119.2	97•7	95.5	74.5	75•2	97.2
	Aug	122.3	105.3	105.7	99•7	78.4	105.2
	Sept	124.4	108.5	110.7	114.6	78.5	103.3
	0ct	125.6	111.7		109.8	80.3	106.0
	~~~~~	12,00	1 111.	100.9	109.0	w.5	100.0
		<del></del>	   Manufacturing - No	ndumahla daad	Continued		L
	Year		manulacturing = No	ndurable good	s - continued	1	
	and	<b>.</b>	Printing, pub-	Chemicals	Products of	Day 1	T 4 } 3
	month	Paper and	lishing, and	and allied	petroleum	Rubber	Leather and
	monun	allied products	allied industries	products	and coal	products	leather produc√s
10k7	A======	102.6	101.4	103.3	99.0	109.8	105.8
	Average			102.6	1	102.0	l
	Average	102.3	100.5		102.7		100.8
	Average	95.1	98.0	94.1	98.3	88.1	93.4
	Average	105.4	99.5	97.2	97.3	101.9	97.8
1951:	Average	109.9	101.6	105.5	102.1	108.5	92.1
1952:	Average	105.9	102.7	104.7	98.2	108.4	96.9
1953:	Average	111.6	105.4	108.1	100.9	111.6	96.5
1954:	Average	109.3	104.7	103.5	95.8	96.4	89.9
	Average	114.4	108.6	107.0	94.5	113.3	95.0
				[			
1955:	Oct	118.9	112.2	108.9	95.2	118.2	94.6
	Nov	119.2	113.0	109.4	93.1	121.7	92.0
	Dec	119.0	114.0	110.1	93.0	119.9	99•5
	~~~		-4-70V	V-1	25.0	11.707	****
1056-	Jan	115.8	100.0	100.1	02.2	117 5	00 1
TA201			109.9	109.1	93.3	117.5	99.1
	Feb	114.1	110.3	109.0	91.5	113.1	101.7
	Mar	115.5	112.2	110.4	93•7	109.6	97.0
	Apr	115.6	112.2	111.0	93•5	109.7	89.4
	May	115.1	111.7	109.3	92.5	108.3	87.5
	June	116.8	111.9	108.1	94.9	103.6	91.7
							:
	July	116.4	111.0	105.8	94.0	103.8	92.4
	Aug	117.4	112,9	106.3	96.4	106.6	93.6
	Sept	118.6	114.7	108.2	97.3	109.7	89.3
	Oct	118.7	116.5	108.4			89.0
	OG 64	170.1	110.5	100+4	95.1	113.1	∪ <b>7•∨</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining and manufacturing industries, data refer to production and related workers. For contract construction, the data relate to construction workers. 2/ Includes only the divisions shown.

Table C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas

		e weekly e			e weekly			e hourly	
State and area		56	1955		56	1955	19		1955
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
ALABAMA	<b>\$</b> 67.30	\$67.47	<b>\$62.88</b>	40.3	40.4	41.1	\$1.67	\$1.67	\$1.53
Birmingham	87.12	88.81	81.56	40.9	41.5	41.4	2.13	2.14	1.97
Mobile	( <u>1</u> /)	82.37	70.18	( <u>1</u> /)	41.6	40.1	( <u>1</u> /)	1.98	1.75
			0						
ARIZOMA	93.28	92.62	87.14	42.4	42.1	42.3	2.20	2.20	2.06
Phoenix	91.15	92.01	85.28	42.2	42.4	41.0	2.16	2.17	2.08
IRKANSAS	57-53	57.67	54.60	40.8	40.9	<b>42.</b> 0	1.41	1.41	1.30
Little Rock-	21.70	,,,,,							
M. Little Rock	56.72	55.76	52.83	41.1	40.7	41.6	1.38	1.37	1.27
ALIFORNIA	92.39	92.07	86.50	41.2	41.2	40.8	2.24	2.23	2.12
Fresno	79.77	77.17	76.56	40.2	38.6	39.8	1.98	2.00	1.92
									1 -
Los Angeles-Long Beach	91.97	91.18	87.37	<b>41.3</b>	41.0	<b>41.3</b>	2.23	2.22	2.12
Sacramento	104.10	112.66	85.71	46.4	48.8	41.5	2.24	2.31	2.07
San Bernardino-					1				1
Riverside-Ontario	91.94	90.57	72.24	41.0	40.9	36.2	2.24	2.22	1.99
San Diego	94.99	94.18	87.49	41.9	41.8	40.9	2.27	2.25	2.14
San Francisco-Oakland	94.95	95.32	88.19	40.4	40.7	39.9	2.35	2.34	2.21
						7			
San Jose	88.70	89.76	82.48	<b>4</b> 2.6	43.6	<b>41.9</b>	2.08	2.06	1.97
Stockton	89.81	89.50	81.97	43.5	<b>43.</b> 6	42.2	2.07	2.05	1.94
OLORADO	81.41	82.82	75.46	40.3	40.6	39.1	2.02	2.04	1.93
Denver	$(\underline{1}/)$	84.46	79.18	( <u>1</u> /)	41.0	40.4	( <u>i</u> /)	2.06	1.96
John G.	(=/ /	3,7,1	1,700	\=/ /			\		- 1,7
ONNECTICUT	84.84	83.40	81.37	<b>42.</b> 0	41.7	42.6	2.02	2.00	1.91
Bridgeport	88.20	85.91	82.94	42.0	41.5	42.1	2.10	2.07	1.97
Hartford	90.29	87.98	84.55	43.2	42.5	42.7	2.09	2.07	1.98
New Britain	80.79	81.77	80.51	40.6	41.3	12.6	1.99	1.98	1.89
	76.24	,	76.18		41.0	41.4			1.84
New Haven		79.13		39.5	1		1.93	1.93	
Stamford	88.60	87.31	84.25	41.4	40.8	<b>+0.</b> 9	2.14	2.14	2.06
Waterbury	82.00	82.20	83.95	<b>41.</b> 0	41.1	43.5	2.00	2.00	1.93
elaware 2/	79.79	78.31	74.03	40.5	41.0	40.9	1.97	1.91	1.81
Wilmington 2/	90.97	88.33	88.15	39.9	39.7	41.0	2.28	2.25	2.15
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:	0= 0=	86.80	84.04	20.0	40.0	40.6	2.16	0.17	0.07
Washington	85.97	00.00	04.04	39.8	40.0	40.6	2.10	2.17	2.07
			1 .	,					l
LORIDA	64.21	63.43	59.18	40.9	40.4	41.1	1.57	1.57	1.44
Jacksonville	72.14	67.66	62.88	41.7	39.8	39.8	1.73	1.70	1.58
Miami	63.74	61.93	59.54	40.6	39.7	40.5	1.57	1.56	1.47
Tampa-St. Petersburg	63.36	61.54	58.06	40.1	39.7	40.6	1.58	1.55	1.43
	#A AA	g# ~		ho a	20.0	ho =	, .0	,	1
EORGIA	59.20	.57.71	55.35	40.0	39.8	40.7	1.48	1.45	1.36
Atlanta	72.76	71.73	67.94	40.2	40.3	40.2	1.81	1.78	1.69
Savannah	77-33	75.89	73.35	<b>41.</b> 8	41.7	43.4	1.85	1.82	1.69
DAHO	82.39	85.46	79.19	39.8	40.5	40.2	2.07	2.11	1.97
LLIMOIS	87.79	88.18	85.30	41.2	41.3	41.9	2.13	2.14	2.04
					75.2	71.7			1
Chicago	92.11	93.25	89.40	41.3	41.6	42.0	2.23	2.24	2.13
Rockford	91.92	90.36	92.97	43.8	43.2	45.8	2.10	2.09	2.03
NDIANA	89.66	88.60	86.30	41.2	41.4	41.7	2.18	2.14	2.07
Į					1				}
	80.33	80.76	77.69	40.6	40.8	41.5	1.98	1.98	1.87
OWA	VV•33								
Des Moines	85.54	87.60	80.68	39.3	40.2	39.5	2.18	2.18	2.04

## State and Area Hours and Farnings

Table C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas - Continued

		e weekly e		Avera	ge weekly	hours	Averag	e hourly e	
State and area	Oct.	956 Sept.	1955 Oct.	Oct.	956   Sept.	1955 Oct.	Oct.	956 Sept.	1955 Oct.
KANSAS Topeka Wichita	\$85.64	\$86.30	\$80.12	41.5	42.0	41.2	\$2.06	\$2.05	\$1.94
	83.57	82.76	80.32	41.7	41.4	42.9	2.00	2.00	1.87
	90.18	90.08	83.03	41.8	42.0	40.6	2.16	2.14	2.04
KENTUCKY Louisville	( <u>1</u> /)	( <u>1</u> /)	74.47	( <u>1</u> /)	( <u>1</u> /)	41.6	( <u>1</u> /)	( <u>1</u> /)	1.79
	84.98	85.50	82.43	40.8	41.0	41.4	2.08	2.08	1.99
LOUISIANA  Baton Rouge  New Orleans	76.41	76.63	70.38	41.3	41.2	42.4	1.85	1.86	1.66
	107.86	107.46	96.64	40.7	39.8	41.3	2.65	2.70	2.34
	75.26	74.52	69.14	40.9	40.5	40.2	1.84	1.84	1.72
MAINE	65.63	63.79	59.42	41.1	40.2	40.5	1.60	1.59	1.47
Lewiston	54.05	55.51	52.86	37.3	37.7	38.3	1.45	1.47	1.38
Portland	69.97	68.62	65.72	41.7	40.5	42.2	1.68	1.69	1.56
MARYLANDBaltimore	80.39	79.56	76.17	40.9	41.0	41.3	1.97	1.94	1.84
	85.61	85.30	81.02	41.1	41.5	41.4	2.08	2.06	1.96
MASSACHUSETTS Boston Fall River New Bedford Springfield-Holyoke Worcester	73.42	73.75	70.82	39.9	40.3	40.7	1.84	1.83	1.74
	76.81	77.55	72.98	39.8	40.6	40.1	1.93	1.91	1.82
	55.87	55.35	56.12	37.0	37.4	38.7	1.51	1.48	1.45
	58.56	58.28	59.74	37.3	37.6	39.3	1.57	1.55	1.52
	(1/)	82.54	77.79	(1/)	41.9	41.6	( <u>1</u> /)	1.97	1.87
	83.85	84.05	83.89	40.9	41.0	42.8	2.05	2.05	1.96
MICHIGAN. Detroit Flint Grand Rapids Lansing Muskegon. Saginaw	100.04	99.16	95.30	41.7	41.3	41.8	2.40	2.40	2.28
	106.60	107.89	100.09	42.0	41.8	42.0	2.54	2.58	2.38
	108.67	102.89	95.67	42.8	40.3	39.0	2.54	2.55	2.45
	92.57	90.33	86.40	42.0	41.4	41.8	2.20	2.18	2.07
	106.72	101.06	102.92	41.3	40.9	42.3	2.58	2.47	2.43
	90.07	91.17	88.13	39.8	40.5	40.5	2.26	2.25	2.18
	91.43	86.45	93.24	41.0	38.8	42.0	2.23	2.23	2.22
MINNESOTA Duluth Minneapolis-St. Paul	83.69	79.9 <del>4</del>	81.50	41.4	40.5	41.9	2.02	1.98	1.94
	82.79	79.35	85.10	39.0	37.9	39.7	2.12	2.10	2.14
	85.69	8 <b>3.73</b>	83.56	41.0	40.4	41.4	2.09	2.07	2.02
MISSISSIPPI	54.95 62.78	55. <b>3</b> 5 61.92	50.58 56.50	40.7	41.0 43.0	41.8 42.8	1.35 1.46	1.35 1.44	1.21 1.32
MISSOURI	77.76	76.93	73.07	40.0	39.8	40.3	1.94	1.93	1.81
	81.57	82.06	81.34	39.9	40.3	40.5	2.05	2.04	1.99
	85.17	83.94	79.96	40.4	39.9	40.2	2.11	2.11	1.99
MONTANA	91.46	91.61	88.86	41.3	40.4	42.7	2.22	2.27	2.08
NEBRASKA	( <u>1</u> /) ( <u>1</u> /)	77.80 82.77	7 <b>4.</b> 50 81.22	(1/)	42.8 42.9	43.0 44.0	( <u>1</u> /)	1.82 1.93	1.73 1.85
NEVADA	95.26	94.12	87.66	37.8	37.5	37.3	2.52	2.51	2.35
NEW HAMPSHIRE	63.02	6 <b>3.</b> 65	60.35	40.4	40.8	40.5	1.56	1.56	1.49
	57.07	57.15	54.67	38.3	38.1	37.7	1.49	1.50	1.45

Table C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas - Continued

	Average weekly earnings		Average weekly hours		Average hourly earnings				
State and area		56	1955		)56	1955 Oct.		956	1955
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	000.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
NEW JERSEY	\$84.12	\$83.59	<b>\$81.</b> 65	40.6	40.5	41.3	\$2.07	\$2.06	\$1.98
Newark-Jersey City 3/	84.85	85.02	82 <b>.24</b>	40.6	40.6	41.2	2.09	2.09	2.00
Paterson $3/\ldots$	86.11	83.56	81.47	41.6	40.9	<b>41.</b> 8	2.07	2.04	1.95
Perth Amboy $3/\ldots$	86.23	86.41	84.60	40.6	40.8	<b>41.</b> 8	2.12	2.12	2.02
Trenton	83.84	84.21	82.02	40.5	40.8	41.7	2.07	2.06	1.97
NEW MEXICO	85.49	85.07	82.94	41.3	40.9	42.1	2.07	2.08	1.97
Albuquerque	84.66	84.46	80.67	40.7	41.2	41.8	2.08	2.05	1.93
NEW YORK	80.78	80.01	76.85	39.8	39.7	40.0	2.03	2.02	1.92
Albany-Schenectady-Troy.	90.95	88.71	84.55	41.3	40.8	41.2	2.20	2.18	2.05
Binghamton	75.26	75.63	70.94	39.7	39.8	39.5	1.90	1.90	1.79
Buffalo	96.95	97.06	91.78	41.4	41.4	41.5	2.34	2.34	2.21
Elmira Nassau and	82.07	80.12	77.87	41.7	41.1	40.9	1.97	1.95	1.90
Suffolk Counties 3/ New York-Northeastern	91.68	90.23	84.83	41.7	41.2	40.6	2.20	2.19	2.09
New Jersey	80-17	79.37	77.21	39.3	39.1	39.8	2.04	2.03	1.94
New York City 3/	75.94	74.71	73.36	38.1	37.7	38.7	1.99	1.98	1.90
Rochester	87.36	87.83	82.53	40.9	41.0	40.9	2.14	2.14	2.02
Syracuse	86.93	85.81	83.40	41.9	42.2	42.2	2.07	2.03	1.98
Utica-Rome	77.90	78.11	76.56	40.9	41.0	41.8	1.91	1.91	1.83
Westchester County 3/	83.13	80.31	72.61	40.7	40.3	40.1	2.04	2.00	1.81
NORTH CAROLINA	55.89	54.00	53.54	40.5	40.0	<b>41.</b> 5	1.38	1.35	1.29
Charlotte	61.27	58.29	57.54	41.4	40.2	42.0	1.48	1.45	1.37
Greensboro-High Point	54.95	53.38	52.53	38.7	38.4	39.2	1.42	1.39	1.34
NORTH DAKOTA	(1/)	74.56	4/77.03	(1/)	43.4	4/46.2	( <u>1</u> /)	1.72	4/1.65
Fargo		75.90	81.14	(1/)	41.9	46.0	( <u>1</u> /)	1.81	1.76
raigo	(3)	17.90	01.14	(±)	41.9	+0.0	(±/)	1.01	1.70
OHIO	93.93	93.30	89.51	41.5	41.4	41.5	2.26	2.25	2.16
Akron	95.94	93.56	90.95	39.6	38.7	39.6	2.42	2.42	2.30
Canton	93.70	93.43	(1/)	40.4	40.4	(1/)	2.32	2.31	(1/)
Cincinnati	88.57	87.07	83.60	42.5	42.1	42.3	2.08	2.07	1.98
Cleveland	98.28	97.37	95.32	42.4	41.8	42.8	2.32	2.33	2.23
Columbus'	87.16	85.74	(i/)	40.8	40.3	( <u>1</u> /)	2.14	2.13	(1/)
Dayton	100.06	100.96	95.70	41.6	42.0	41.7	2.41	2.40	2.29
Toledo	94.69	94.45		40.4	40.4	(1/)	2.34	2.34	
Youngstown	105.81	107.33	( <u>1</u> /) ( <u>1</u> /)	41.6	41.3	( <u>i</u> /)	2.54	2.60	( <u>1</u> /)
OKLAHOMA	80.67	80.48	75.24	41.8	41.7	41.8	-	1	1.80
Oklahoma City	77.76	77.33	71.57	43.2	43.2	42.1	1.93	1.93	1
Tulsa	87.97	86.27	82.54	41.3	40.5	42.1	1.80 2.13	1.79 2.13	1.70
j			}	12.5	1 40.5	12.7	2.25	2.13	1.7
OREGON	88.82	90.48	87.54	<b>3</b> 8.5	39.0	38.6	2.31	2.32	2.27
Portland	85.33	86.70	83.28	39.0	39.3	39.3	2.19	2.21	2.12
PENNSYLVANIA	83.03	81.80	78.24	40.5	40.1	40.6	2.05	2.04	1.93
Allentown-Bethlehem-	84.24	82.00	76.13	ł					i .
Easton		83.22	76.13	40.5	40.4	40.3	2.08	2.06	1.89
Erie	90.31	87.78	82.49	42.8	42.2	42.3	2.11	2.08	1.95
Harrisburg	75.36	74.96	69.57	40.3	40.3	40.4	1.87	1.86	1.72
Lancaster	72.51	71.28	68.48	41.2	41.2	41.5	1.76	1.73	1.65
Philadelphia	85.46	84.85	80.70	40.5	40.6	40.8	2.11	2.09	1.98
Pittsburgh	99.80	96.88	93.69	40.9	40.2	41.0	2.44	2.41	2.29
Reading	74.85	72.83	71.74	40.9	39.8	40.9	1.83	1.83	1.75
Scranton	60.76	61.00	57.51	38.7	39.1	39.2	1.57	1.56	1.47
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	56.92	55.33	52.25	37.2	36.4	38.0	1.53	1.52	1.38
York	70.38	67.43	67.44	41.4	39.9	41.3	1.70	1.69	1.63
	l .	1	1	ſ	1 1	ı	1	1 1	1

## State and Area Hours and Earnings

Table C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas - Continued

				Average hourly earnings					
State and area	Oct.	956 Sept.	1955 Oct.	Oct.	956 Sept.	1955 Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	1955 Oct.
RHODE ISLAND	\$66.24	\$66.00	\$63.30	38.9	39.4	39.9	<b>\$</b> 1.70	\$1.67	\$1.59
	67.26	66.73	64.64	39.8	40.2	40. <b>4</b>	1.69	1.66	1.60
SOUTH CAROLINA	57.08	55.35	54.65	40.2	40.4	41.4	1.42	1.37	1.32
	60.84	62.71	56.66	39.0	40.2	39.9	1.56	1.56	1.42
SOUTH DAKOTASioux Falls	79.26	76.38	77.12	46. <b>4</b>	44.5	46.8	1.71	1.72	1.65
	88.10	85.49	89.18	49.6	47.6	50.7	1.78	1.80	1.76
TENNESSEE. Chattanooga. Knoxville. Memphis. Nashville. TEXAS.	63.84 66.07 72.93 71.62 65.76	64.55 65.76 74.80 73.39 66.26	61.65 64.27 69.55 69.44 63.70 78.20	39.9 39.8 39.0 41.4 40.1	40.6 40.1 40.0 41.7 40.9	41.1 41.2 40.2 42.6 41.1	1.60 1.66 1.87 1.73 1.64	1.59 1.64 1.87 1.76 1.62	1.50 1.56 1.73 1.63 1.55
UTAHSalt Lake City	81.14	83.63	77.01	39.2	41.4	38.7	2.07	2.02	1.99
	84.05	86.10	78.76	41.2	42.0	40.6	2.04	2.05	1.94
VERMONT Burlington Springfield	68.45	67.52	65.13	42.1	41.9	42.9	1.63	1.61	1.52
	65.18	60.87	58.87	42.4	40.3	41.0	1.54	1.51	1.44
	83.89	83.99	80.86	42.5	42.9	44.1	1.97	1.96	1.83
VIRGINIA Norfolk-Portsmouth Richmond	62.27	62.22	60.18	40.7	40.4	41.5	1.53	1.54	1.45
	69.19	72.07	67.97	40.7	41.9	41.7	1.70	1.72	1.63
	68.64	68.06	65.60	41.1	41.0	41.0	1.67	1.66	1.60
WASHINGTONSeattleSpokaneTacoma	89.38	88.74	85.01	39.1	39.1	39.3	2.29	2.27	2.16
	86.78	85.83	83.83	38.2	38.3	38.8	2.27	2.24	2.16
	92.21	97.67	88.80	39.6	40.9	40.1	2.33	2.39	2.21
	87.56	87.13	83.78	39.5	39.7	39.8	2.22	2.20	2.11
WEST VIRGINIA	81.99	82.73	77.57	39.8	39.4	40.4	2.06	2.10	1.92
	98.73	95.92	94.13	40.3	39.8	40.4	2.45	2. <b>4</b> 1	2.33
WISCONSIN Kenosha La Crosse Madison Milwaukee Racine	86.12	83.84	82.81	41.9	42.0	42.3	2.06	2.00	1.96
	88.90	90.67	83.87	40.0	40.6	40.0	2.22	2.23	2.10
	82.86	83.54	80.65	40.6	41.4	40.1	<b>2.</b> 04	2.02	2.01
	92.43	90.88	88.74	40.1	40.8	41.1	2.31	2.23	2.16
	94.37	94.08	90.82	41.3	41.3	41.9	2.28	2.28	2.17
	86.68	85.60	86.35	40.6	40.5	41.6	2.13	2.11	2.08
WYOMINGCasper	89.46	90.76	83.13	42.0	40.7	42.2	2.13	2.23	1.97
	109.59	106.92	98.41	41.2	40.5	41.7	2.66	2.64	2.36

<sup>1/</sup> Not available.
2/ Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
3/ Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
4/ Not comparable with current data shown.

# Explanatory Notes

#### INTRODUCTION

The statistics for nonfarm industries presented in this monthly report are part of the broad program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to provide timely, comprehensive, accurate, and detailed information for the use of businessmen, government officials, legislators, labor unions, research workers, and the general public. The statistics are an integral part of the Federal statistical system, and are considered basic indicators of the state of the Nation's economy. They are widely used in following and interpreting business developments and in making decisions in such fields as labor-management negotiations, marketing, personnel, plant location, and government policy. In addition, Government agencies use the data in this report to compile official indexes of production, labor productivity, and national income.

#### **ESTABLISHMENT REPORTS:**

#### a. Collection

The employment statistics program, which is based on establishment payroll reports, provides current data for both full- and part-time workers on payrolls of nonegricultural establishments (see glossary for definition, p. 7-E) during a specified period each month. The BLS uses two "shuttle" schedules for this program, the BLS Form 790 (for employment, payroll, and manhours data) and the Form 1219 (for labor turnover data). The shuttle schedule, used by BLS for more than 25 years, is designed to assist firms to report consistently, accurately, and with a minimum of cost. The questionneire provides space for the establishment to report for each month of the current calendar year; in this way, the employer uses the same schedule for the entire year.

Under a cooperative arrangement with the BLS, State agencies mail the forms to the establishments and examine the returns for consistency, accuracy, and completeness. The States use the information to prepare State and area series and then send the data to the BLS Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics for use in preparing the national series.

#### b. 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. For manufacturing establishments, a product supplement to the monthly 790 report is used. The supplement provides for reporting the percentage of total sales represented by each product. Information for nonmanufacturing establishments is collected on the 790 form itself. In the case of an establishment making more than one product

or engaging in more than one activity, the entire employment of the unit is included under the industry indicated by the most important product or activity. The titles and descriptions of industries presented in the <u>Standard Industrial Classifical Manuel</u>, (U. S. Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.) are used for classifying reports from manufacturing and government establishments; the <u>1942 Industrial Classification Code</u>, (U. S. Social Security Board) for reports from all other establishments.

#### c. Coverage

Monthly reports on employment and, for most industries, payroll and man-hours are obtained from approximately 155,000 establishments. (See table below.) The table also 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 ${\bf y}$

Division or industry					
industry   ments in sample   Sample   of total    Mining	Division		Employees		
Mining			Number in	Percent	
Mining	industry				
Contract construction Manufacturing		Dam, Le	рапріс	01 00 001	
Contract construction Manufacturing	Mining	3,100	350,000	45	
Manufacturing					
Transportation and public utilities: Interstate railroads. (ICC)					
public utilities: Interstate railroads. (ICC)				l	
Interstate railroads. (ICC)		[			
Other transportation and public utilities. 14,600 1,581,000 57 Wholesale and retail trade					
and public utilities. 14,600 1,581,000 57 Wholesale and retail trade			1,128,000	95	
and public utilities. 14,600 1,581,000 57 Wholesale and retail trade	Other transportation				
trade	and public utilities.	14,600	1,581,000	5 <b>7</b>	
Finance, insurance, and real estate		J 70			
real estate		58,300	1,928,000	18	
Service and miscellaneous: Hotels and lodging places		70.000	(00.000		
miscellaneous: Hotels and lodging places		12,000	693,000	31	
Hotels and lodging places				,	
places					
Fersonal services: Laundries and cleaning and dyeing plants	0 -	1 200	11.1. 200	37	
Laundries and cleaning and dyeing plants		1,200	144,000	''د ا	
ing and dyeing plants			ł	1	
plants		1		1	
Government: Federal (Civil Service Commission) 2,162,000 100		2,300	9/1,000	19	
Federal (Civil Service Commission) 2,162,000 100	1	2,500	/4,000	-	
Commission) 2,162,000 100	***	1		ļ	
VOM			2.162,000	100	
	State and local	4,400	2,033,000	41	

1/ Some firms do not report payroll and man-hour information. Therefore, hours and earnings estimates may be based on a slightly smaller sample than employment estimates.

Labor turnover reports are received from approximately 10,000 cooperating establishments in the manufacturing, mining, and communication industries (see table below). The definition of manufacturing used in the turnover series is not as extensive as in the BLS series on employment and hours and earnings because of the exclusion of the following major industries from the labor turnover sample: printing, publishing, and allied industries (since April 1943); canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods; women's and misses' outerwear; and fertilizer.

## Approximate size and coverage of BLS labor turnover sample

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

1 Does not apply.

## DEFINITIONS AND ESTIMATING METHODS:

A. EMPLOYMENT

#### Definition

Employment data for all except Federal Government establishments refer to persons who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For Federal Government establishments current data generally refer to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month.

Persons on an establishment payroll who are on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation, or who work during a part of the specified pay period and are unemployed or on strike during the other part of the period are counted as employed. Persons are not considered employed who are laid off or are on leave without pay, who are on strike for the entire period, or who are hired but do not report to work during the period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers in households are also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employees; Federal military personnel are shown separately, but their number is excluded from total nonagricultural employment.

With respect to employment in educational institutions (private and governmental), BLS considers regular full-time teachers to be employed during the summer vacation period whether or not they are specifically paid in those months.

#### Benchmark Data

Employment estimates are periodically compared with complete counts of employment in the various nonagri-

cultural industries, and appropriate adjustments made as indicated by the total counts or benchmarks. The comparison made for the first 3 months of 1955 resulted in changes amounting to 0.8 percent of all nonagricultural employment. Among the eight major industry divisions changes ranged from 0.2 to 2.3 percent, with the exception of contract construction which required an adjustment of 6.2 percent. As a result, the estimating techniques for contract construction were reviewed in detail and certain refinements have been introduced. Manufacturing industries as a whole were changed by 0.2 percent, a slightly smaller amount than necessary in 1954. Within manufacturing, 43 of the 132 individual industries required no adjustment because the estimate and benchmark differed by less than 1.0 percent or less than 500 and 78 were adjusted by 1.0-4.9 percent. One significant cause of differences between the benchmark and estimate is the change in industrial classification of individual firms, which cannot be reflected in BLS estimates until they are adjusted to new benchmarks. Other causes are sampling and response errors.

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

The BLS estimates which are prepared for the benchmark quarter are compared with the new benchmark levels, industry by industry. Where revisions are necessary, the monthly estimates are adjusted between the new benchmark and the preceding one. Following revision for these intermediate periods, the industry data from the most recent benchmark are projected to the current month by use of the sample trends. Under this procedure, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment while the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level.

#### Estimating Method

The estimating procedure for industries for which data on both "all employees" and "production and related workers" are published (manufacturing and selected mining industries) is outlined below; the first step under this method is also used for industries for which only figures on "all employees" are published.

The first step is to compute total employment (all employees) in the industry for the month following the benchmark period. The all-employee total for the last benchmark month (e.g., March) is multiplied by the percent change of total employment over the month for the group of establishments reporting for both March and April. Thus, if firms in the BLS sample for an industry report 30,000 employees in March and 31,200 in April, April employment is 104 percent (31,200 divided by 30,000) of March employment. If the all-employee benchmark in March is 40,000, the all-employee total in April would be 104 percent of 40,000 or 41,600.

The second step is to compute the productionworker total for the industry. The all-employee total for the month is multiplied by the ratio of production workers to all employees. This ratio is computed from establishment reports in the monthly sample. Thus, if these firms in April report 24,960 production workers and a total of 31,200 employees, the ratio of production workers to all employees would be .80 (24,960 divided by 31,200). The production-worker total in April would be 33,280 (41,600 multiplied by .80).

Figures for subsequent months are computed by carrying forward the totals for the previous month according to the method described above.

The number of women employees in manufacturing, published quarterly, is computed by multiplying the all-employee estimate for the industry by the ratio of women to all employees as reported in the industry sample.

#### Employment Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

Employment series for many industries reflect a regularly recurring seasonal movement which can be measured on the basis of past experience. By eliminating that part of the change in employment which can be ascribed to usual seasonal variation, it is possible to clarify the cyclical and other nonseasonal movements in the series. Adjusted employment aggregates are shown and also indexes (1947-49 = 100) derived from these aggregates. The indexes have the additional advantage of comparing the current seasonally adjusted employment level with average employment in the base period.

#### Comparability with Other Employment Estimates

Employment data published by other government and private agencies may differ from BLS employment statistics because of differences in definition, sources of information, methods of collection, classification, and estimation. BLS monthly figures are not directly comparable, for example, with the estimates of the Census Monthly Report on the Labor Force (MRLF). Census data are obtained by personal interviews with individual members of a small sample of households and are designed to provide information on the work status of the whole population, classified by their demographic characteristics. The BLS, on the other hand, obtains data by mail questionnaire which are based on the payroll records of business units, and prepares detailed statistics on the industrial and geographic distribution of employment and on hours of work and earnings.

Since BLS employment figures are derived from establishment payroll records, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once in the BLS series. By definition, proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and unpaid family workers are excluded from the BLS but not the MRLF series.

Employment estimates compiled by the Bureau of the Census from its censuses and/or annual sample surveys of manufacturing establishments also differ from BLS employment statistics. Among the important reasons for lack of comparability are differences in industries covered, in the business units considered parts of an establishment, and in the industrial classification of establishments. Similar differences exist between the BLS data and those in County Business Patterns published jointly by the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

#### B. LABOR TURNOVER

#### Definition

"Labor turnover," as used in the BLS program, refers to the gross movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employment status with respect to individual firms during a calendar month. This movement is subdivided 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. All employees, including executive, office, sales, other salaried personnel, and production workers are covered by both the turnover movements and the employment base used in computing labor turnover rates. All groups of employees -- full- and part-time, permanent, and temporary -- are included. Transfers from one establishment to another within a company are not considered to be turnover items.

#### Method of Computation

To compute turnover rates for individual industries, the total number of each type of action (accessions, quits, etc.) reported for a calendar month by the sample establishments in each industry is first divided by the total number of employees reported by these establishments, who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of that month. The result is multiplied by 100 to obtain the turnover rate.

For example, in an industry sample, the total number of employees who worked during, or received pay for, the week of January 12-18 was reported as 25,498. During the period January 1-31 a total of 284 employees in all reporting firms quit. The quit rate for the industry is:

$$\frac{284 \times 100 = 1.1}{25,498}$$

To compute turnover rates for broader industrial categories, the rates for the component industries are weighted by the estimated employment.

Separate turnover rates for men and women are published quarterly for 1 month in each quarter. Only accessions, quits, and total separations are published. These rates are computed in the same manner as the all-employee rates; for example, the quit rate for women is obtained from an industry sample by dividing the number of women who quit during the month by the number of women employees reported.

Average monthly turnover rates for the year for all employees are computed by dividing the sum of the monthly rates by 12.

#### Comparability with Earlier Data

Labor turnover rates are available on a comparable basis from January 1930 for manufacturing as a whole and from 1943 for two coal mining and two communication industries. Rates for many individual industries and industry groups for the period prior to January 1950 are not comparable with those for the subsequent period because of a revision which involved (1) the adoption of the Standard Industrial Classification (1945) code structure for manufacturing industries, and (2) the introduction of weighting

in the computation of industry-group rates.

#### 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:

- Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar-month; the employment reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.
- (2) The turnover sample excludes certain industries (see under coverage, p. 2-E).
- (3) Plants on strike are not included in the turnover computations beginning with the month the strike starts through the month the workers return; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment figures.

#### C. HOURS AND EARNINGS

Definitions of production workers, nonsupervisory employees, payrolls, and man-hours from which hours and earnings data are derived are included in the glossary, page 7-E. Methods used to compute hours and earnings averages are described in summary of methods for computing national statistics, page 6-E.

#### Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings for manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries are on a "gross" basis, i.e., they reflect 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 basis. 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 refer to the actual return to the worker for a stated period of time; rates are the amounts stinulated for a given unit of work or time. However, the average earnings series 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 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 turn-over, and absenteeism.

#### Average Weekly Hours

The workweek information relates to average hours worked or paid for, and is somewhat different from standard or scheduled hours. Normally, 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 establishments. 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 works 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, the 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 on the industry-group level may also be caused by a marked change in gross hours for a component industry where little or no overtime was worked in both the previous and current months. In addition, such factors as stoppages, absenteeism, and labor turnover may not have the same influence on overtime hours as on gross hours.

## Gross Average Weekly Earnings in Current and 1947-49 Dollars

These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings before and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the BLS Consumer Price Index.

#### Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings

Net spendable average weekly earnings in current dollars are obtained by deducting 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, net spendable earnings have been computed for two types of income receivers: (1) a worker with no dependents; and (2) a worker with three dependents.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with three dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for <u>all</u> production workers in manufacturing industries without regard to marital status, family composition, and total family income.

Net spendable weekly earnings in 1947-49 dollars represent an approximate measure of changes in "real" net spendable weekly earnings. "Real" earnings are computed by dividing the current Consumer Price Index into the spendable earnings average for the current month. The resulting level of spendable earnings expressed in 1947-49 dollars is thus adjusted for changes in purchasing power since that base period.

#### Average Hourly Earnings, Excluding Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries

These data are based on the application of adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings (as described in the <u>Monthly Labor Review</u>, May 1950, pp. 537-540; reprint available, Serial No. R. 2020). This method eliminates only the earnings due to overtime paid for at one and one-half times the straight-time rates after 40 hours a week. Thus, no adjustment is made for other premium-payment provisions—for example, holiday work, late-shift work, and overtime rates other than time and one-half.

#### Indexes of Aggregate Weekly Man-Hours

The indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours are prepared by dividing the current month's aggregate by the monthly average for the 1947-49 period. These aggregates represent the product of average weekly hours and employment.

The aggregate man-hours are defined as total manhours for which pay was received by full- and parttime production or construction workers, including hours paid for holidays, sick leave, and vacations taken. The man-hours are for 1 week of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month, and may not be typical of the entire month.

#### Railroad Hours and Earnings

The figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon 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. Because hours and earnings data for manufacturing and other nonmanufacturing industries are based upon reports to the BLS which generally represent 1 weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month, the data for railroad employees are not strictly comparable with other industry information shown in this publication.

#### STATISTICS FOR STATES AND AREAS

State and area employment, hours, and earnings statistics are collected and prepared by State agencies in cooperation with the BLS. These statistics are based on the same establishment reports used by the BLS for preparing national estimates. State employment series are adjusted to benchmark data from State unemployment insurance agencies and the Bureau of Cld Age and Survivors Insurance. Because some States have more recent benchmarks than others and use slightly varying methods of computation, the sum of the State figures may differ slightly from the official U.S. totals prepared by the BLS.

Additional industry detail may be obtainable from the cooperating State agencies listed on the inside back cover of this report.

NOTE: Additional information concerning the preparation of the employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover series---concepts and scope, survey methods, and reliability and limitations---is contained in technical notes for each of these series, available from BLS free of charge. For all of this information as well as similar material for other BLS statistics, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168, December 1954. Copies are on file in many public and university libraries, or may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. at 65 cents each.

# SUMMARY OF METHODS FOR COMPUTING NATIONAL STATISTICS EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS

Item	Individual manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries	Total nonegricultural divisions, major groups, and groups				
	MONTHLY DATA					
All employees	All-employee estimate for previous month multiplied by ratio of all employees in current month to all employees in previous month for sample establishments which reported for both months.	Sum of all-employee estimates for component industries.				
Production workers	All-employee estimate for current month multiplied by ratio of production workers to all employees in sample establishments for current month.	Sum of production-worker estimates for component industries.				
Average weekly hours	Total production or nonsupervisory man-hours divided by number of production or nonsupervisory workers.	Average, weighted by employment, of the average weekly hours for component industries.				
Average hourly earnings	Total production or nonsupervisory worker payroll divided by total production or nonsupervisory worker man-hours.	Average, weighted by aggregate man- hours, of the average hourly earn- ings for component industries.				
Average weekly earnings	Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.	Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.				
	ANNUAL AVERAGE DATA					
All employees and pro- duction workers	Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12.	Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12.				
Average weekly hours	Annual total of aggregate man- hours (employment multiplied by average weekly hours) divided by annual sum of employment.	Average, weighted by employment, of the annual averages of weekly hours for component industries.				
Average hourly earnings	Annual total of aggregate pay- rolls (weekly earnings multiplied by employment) divided by annual aggregate man-hours.	Average, weighted by aggregate man- hours, of the annual averages of hourly earnings for component in- dustries.				
Average weekly earnings	Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.	Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.				

#### **GLOSSARY**

ALL EMPLOYEES - The total number of persons on establishment payrolls who worked full- or part-time or
received pay for any part of the pay period ending
nearest the 15th of the month. Includes salaried
officers of corporations as well as employees on
the establishment payroll engaged in new construction and major additions or alterations to the plant
who are utilized as a separate work force (forceaccount construction workers). Proprietors, selfemployed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family
workers, and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS - Includes working foremen, journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, helpers, laborers, and similar workers engaged in new work, alterations, demolition, and other actual construction work, at the site of construction or working in shop or yard at jobs (such as precutting and preassembling) ordinarily performed by members of the construction trades; includes all such workers regardless of skill, engaged in any way in contract construction activities.

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION - Covers only firms engaged in the construction business on a contract basis for others. Force-account construction workers, i.e., hired directly by and on the payroll of Federal, State, and local government, public utilities, and private establishments, are excluded from contract construction and included in the employment for such establishments.

DURABLE GOODS - The durable-goods subdivision includes the following major manufacturing industry groups: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products; machinery; electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries as defined. This definition is consistent with that used by other Federal agencies, e.g., Federal Reserve Board.

ESTABLISHMENT - "A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed; for example, a factory, mill. store, mine, or farm. Where a single physical location comprises two or more units which maintain separate payroll and inventory records and which are engaged in distinct or separate activities for which different industry classifications are provided in the Standard Industrial Classification, each unit shall be treated as a separate establishment. establishment is not necessarily identical with the business concern or firm which may consist of one or more establishments. It is also to be distinguished from organizational subunits, departments, or divisions within an establishment." (Standard Industrial Classification Manual, U. S. Bureau of the Budget, Vol. I, Part I, p. 1, November 1945.)

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE - Covers private establishments operating in the fields of finance (banks, security dealers, loan agencies, holding companies, and other finance agencies); insurance (insurance carriers and independent agents and brokers); and real estate (real estate owners, including

speculative builders, subdividers, and developers; and agents and brokers).

GOVERNMENT - Covers Federal, State, and local government establishments performing legislative, executive, and judicial functions, including Government corporations, Government force-account construction, and such units as arsenals, navy yards, and hospitals. Federal government employment excludes employees of the Central Intelligence Agency. State and local government employment includes teachers, but excludes, as nominal employees, paid volunteer firemen and elected officials of small local units.

#### LABOR TURNOVER:

<u>Separations</u> are terminations of employment during the calendar month and are classified according to cause: quits, discharges, layoffs, and miscellaneous separations (including military), as defined below.

Quits are terminations of employment during the calendar month initiated by employees for such reasons as: acceptance of a job in another company, dissatisfaction, return to school, marriage, maternity, ill health, or voluntary retirement where no company pension is provided. Failure to report after being hired and unauthorized absences of more than 7 consecutive calendar days are also classified as quits. Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were also included in this category.

<u>Discharges</u> are terminations of employment during the calendar month inititated by the employer for such reasons as employees' incompetence, violation of rules, dishonesty, insubordination, laziness, habitual absenteeism, or inability to meet physical standards.

Layoffs are terminations of employment during the calendar month lasting or expected to last more than 7 consecutive calendar days without pay, initiated by the employer without prejudice to the worker, for such reasons as lack of orders or materials, release of temporary help, conversion of plant, introduction of labor-saving machinery or processes, or suspensions of operations without pay during inventory periods.

Miscellaneous separations (including military) are terminations of employment during the calendar month because of permanent disability, death, retirement on company pension, and entrance into the Armed Forces expected to last more than 30 consecutive calendar days. Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits. Beginning September 1940, military separations were included here.

Persons on leave of absence (paid or unpaid) with the approval of the employer are not counted as separations until such time as it is definitely determined that such persons will not return to work. At that time, a separation is reported as one of the above types, depending on the circumstances.

Accessions are the total number of permanent and temporary additions to the employment roll during the calendar month, including both new and rehired employees. Persons returning to work after a layoff, military separations, or other absences who have been counted as separations are considered accessions.

MAN-HOURS - Covers man-hours worked or paid for of specified groups of workers, during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The specified group of workers in manufacturing and mining industries, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants is production and related workers; in the contract construction industry, it is construction workers; and in the other industries, it is nonsupervisory employees. The man-hours include hours paid for holidays, sick leave, and vacations taken; if the employee elects to work during a vacation period, the vacation pay and the hours it represents are omitted.

MANUFACTURING - Covers private establishments engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of inorganic or organic substances into new products and usually described as plants, factories, or mills, which characteristically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Establishments engaged in assembling component parts of manufactured products are also considered manufacturing if the new product is neither a structure nor other fixed improvement. Government manufacturing operations such as arsenals and navy yards are excluded from manufacturing and are included under Government.

MINING - Covers establishments engaged in the extraction from the earth of organic and inorganic minerals which occur in nature as solids, liquids, or gases; includes various contract services required in mining operations, such as removal of overburden, tunneling and shafting, and the drilling or acidizing of oil wells; also includes ore dressing, beneficiating, and concentration.

NONDURABLE GOODS - The nondurable-goods subdivision includes the following major manufacturing industry groups: food and kindred products; tobacco mamufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products. This definition is consistent with that used by other Federal agencies, e.g., Federal Reserve Board.

NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES - Includes 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.

OVERTIME HOURS - Covers 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.

PAYROLL - The weekly payroll for the specified groups

of full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The specified group of employees in the manufacturing and mining industries, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants is production and related workers; in the contract construction industry, it is construction workers; and in the other industries, it is nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. The payroll is reported before deductions for old-age and unemployment insurance, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for sick leave, holidays, and vacations taken. Excludes cash payments for vacations not taken, retroactive pay not earned during period reported, value of payments in kind, and bonuses, unless earned and paid regularly each pay period.

PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS - Includes working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including lead men and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

#### REGIONS:

North - Includes all States except the 17 listed as South.

South - Includes the following 17 States: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

(In the case of sawmills and planning mills, general, a third region is identified - the West - and includes California, Oregon, and Washington.)

SERVICE AND MISCELIANEOUS - Covers establishments primarily engaged in rendering services to individuals and business firms, including automotive repair services. Excludes domestic service workers. Nongovernment schools, hospitals, museums, etc., are included under service and miscellaneous; similar Government establishments are included under Government.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES - Covers only private establishments engaged in providing all types of transportation and related services; telephone, telegraph, and other communication services or providing electricity, gas, steam, water, or sanitary service. Similar Government establishments are included under Government.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - Covers establishments engaged in wholesale trade, i.e., selling merchandise to retailers, and in retail trade, i.e., selling merchandise for personal or household consumption, and rendering service incidental to the sales of goods. Similar Government establishments are included under Government.

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