## EMPLOYMENT

 and EARNINGSIncluding THE MONTHLY REPORT

ON THE LABOR FORCE

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

Other Publications on

## EMPLOMEIT DEVSLOPMTNTS...

National Releases - In addition to Employment and Barnines, the Bureau of Labor Statistics issues three related preliminary releases each month. One, The Monthly Feport on the Labor Force, is on employment, unemployment, hours, and earnings; the second on labor turnovor rates; the third on spendable esmings. The releases, which are available free upon request, include an analysis of current trends for broad froupinfs.

State and Area Releases - Employment, hours, earnings, and turnover data for States and areas are published in rreater industrial detail by the compiling agencies than can be included in Employment and Darnings. The individual State releases may be obtained from the State offices listed on the inside back cover of this publication.

## DIVISION OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS Harold Goldstein, Chief

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# EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT <br> HIGHLIGHTS 

Mounting layoffs in automobiles and other steel-using industries and the return of striking workers to their jobs in mid-November highlighted the employment situation for the month.

Layoffs caused by steel shortages, in addition to some seasonal influences, raised total unemployment by 400,000 over the month to 3.7 million in mid-November. Insured unemployment under State programs also rose by 400,000 over the month--a comparatively large amount--to 1.7 million.

Unemployment did not rise as much as anticipated among women and teenagers in November because a smaller number than usual entered the labor for ce looking for preChristmas work. Partly as a result, the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment fell to 5.6 percent in November from 6.0 percent in October.

The number of workers on nonfarm payrolls rose by 100,000 over the month to 52.7 million, as striking steel workers returned to their jobs while, at the same time, substantial layoffs occurred in automobiles and other steel-using industries. Total employment dropped by 1.2 million between October and November. Total nonagricultural employment fell by 700, 000; a substantial proportion of the decline was due to layoffs in autos and other metal working industries. The return of striking steel workers was not reflected in the change in total employment since they were counted as employed both months.

## Payroll Employment

The total number of factory workers was practically unchanged over the month at 16.2 million, although there were sharply different movements in two basic industries. Employment in the primary metals industry rose by 375,000 as striking steel workers returned to their jobs; at the same time, steel shortages in auto plants resulted in a cutback of about 225,000 jobs in the transportation equipment industry. Steel shortages were also responsible for employment reductions (instead of the increases normal for this time of year) in fabricated metals and in the machinery industries. Some of these declines occurred in plants supplying metal stampings and electrical equipment for motor vehicles. Other developments in manufacturing employment were mainly seasonal, including a drop of 50,000 in the food industry.

An employment drop of 150,000 construction workers was somewhat more than seasonal, continuing the slight downward tendency of recent months. However, there was no real indication from employer reports that this was the result of steel shortages. Employment in trade rose by 160,000 with the start of the Christmas shopping season.

Nonfarm payroll employment on a seasonally adjusted basis was almost 300,000 below its prestrike level of June. The major declines were in durable goods manufacturing (mainly autos and fabricated metals), down 370,000; mining (especially iron and soft coal), down 45, 000; and transportation, down 30, 000.

Cutbacks in employment during the strike period have mainly affected the industries which experienced the sharpest losses during the recession of 1957-58 and were in process of recovering these losses. (See Chart on page 4.)

Mining continued to show employment losses during the period of general recovery and then experienced further sharp reductions early in the strike period. Employment in the trade and service industries, which had been showing rapid growth previous to the strike, has shown little gain since midyear. On the other hand, employment in government (chiefly State and local) and in finance has continued to expand.

## TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT <br> Actual and Seasonally Adjusted


unemployment compensation for Federal employees, veterans, ex-servicemen. railroad workers (RRB), and temporary programs (through June 1959)

## Factory Hours and Earnings

The workweek of factory production workers, which generally shows little change between October and November, declined by 0.4 hours to 39.9 hours. Contributing to this decline was a reduction of about 4 hours in automobile plants. In addition, there were greater-than-seasonal declines in a number of other durable goods industries. Although hours of work fell in the primary metals industry, the drop occurred in plants other than steel mills.

Hourly earnings in manufacturing rose by 2 cents to $\$ 2.23$ in November, close to the average prior to the steel strike, and reflected the return of the steel workers whose earnings are high relative to manufacturing as a whole. Average weekly earnings were virtually unchanged over the month (approximately $\$ 89$ per week), with the rise in hourly earnings offset by the decline in hours of work.

## Total Unemployment

At 3,670, 000 in November, unemployment was 160,000 lower than a year earlier, but substantially higher than in November of the previous two years.

Joblessness normally increases between October and November as a result of seasonal slackening in construction, agriculture, and a number of manufacturing activities, as well as the entrance of women and youngsters into the labor force to look for preChristmas work. This November the rise of 400,000 in the number of unemployed occurred almost entirely among adult men. After allowance for seasonal changes, the unemployment rate for this group edged up over the month to 4.7 percent; last June, before the start of the steel strike, its unemployment rate was 3.7 percent. On the other hand, unemployment did not rise as much as usual among women and teenagers in November, and partly as a result, the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment fell from 6.0 percent to 5.6 percent over the month. There are also indications, however, that the expected October-November seasonal rise in unemployment may be appreciably overstated because of technical difficulties in the adjustment method itself.

The effects of steel shortages were apparent in the unemployment rate in some steelusing industries. One in every 4 auto workers was unemployed in November compared with 1 in 20 before the strike began. In fabricated metals the unemployment rate of 10 percent was double the prestrike rate. In addition to seasonal influences, the increase of 200,000 in the number of newly unemployed (under 5 weeks) reflected the spreading effects of of steel shortages. There was also a rise over the month of 100,000 among those unemployed from 1 to 3 months (which includes some workers laid off in steel-servicing industries shortly after the strike began). On the other hand, the number of long-term unemployed (persons jobless 15 weeks and over) has remained relatively unchanged since August at about three-quarters of a million. The level in November $1959(784,000)$ was about 450,000 below the number in November a year ago, but was still about 350,000 higher than in November of 1955 and 1956. Over half of the long-term unemployed this November had been seeking work for more than 26 weeks.

## Labor Force

The total labor force, including the employed, the unemployed, and the Armed Forces, dropped by 800,000 over the month to 71.8 million in November. There is normally a decline this month because large numbers of farm workers--particularly women-leave the labor force after the harvest season. In addition, some workers normally leave the labor force at this time of year when they are laid off from nonfarm industries that contract in the winter. However, the net decline in the labor force this November was larger than usual.

Despite the relatively large drop over the month, the labor force in November was three-quarters of a million higher than a year ago; more than half of this increase was contributed by women, although they represent less than a third of the total labor force. As in the past several years, those entries have come from women over 35.

## INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT CHANGES IN......



Since midyear the labor force has averaged about three-quarters of a million above the level for the comparable period in 1958. This compares with an annual increase of about 500,000 during the first half of this year and similarly small growth in most of the period since 1957. Labor force expansion as projected on the basis of long-range trends would average out to nearly 1 million per year for this period, assuming high levels of employment.

## Total Employment

The drop of 1.2 million in total employment (to 65.6 million in November) was slightly larger than is usual for this month. There was a much greater than seasonal decline in total nonagricultural employment and a somewhat smaller than usual reduction in agriculture.

The nonagricultural employment decline totaled 700,000 in November; more than half of this drop occurred among self-employed and domestic service workers, some of whom left the labor force. In addition, there were substantial cutbacks in automobile employment and in other durable goods industries as a result of steel shortages.

Agricultural employment fell by one-half million over the month to 5.6 million, a relatively small decline, as harvest activity continued into November. Some workers who normally shift from agricultural work into nonfarm jobs in November spent most of the November survey week in farm work. These workers are counted only in their main job. The absence of the usual farm-to-nonfarm shift was also a factor in the unusually large drop in nonagricultural employment over the month.

The persistent declines in agricultural employment of previous years have not, in general, been continued in 1959, possibly because of unusually low employment in this sector in 1958. However, the level of agricultural employment in 1959 has been about 400,000 below the 1957 level and 700,000 below 1956.

## Hours of Work in the Nonfarm Economy

The steel strike not only reduced nonfarm employment but was also a factor in reducing the number of hours worked by persons who normally work full time. The number of workers reduced to part-week work because of economic reasons (mainly slack work and material shortages) numbered 1.2 million in November, approximately 160, 000 higher than in October and close to the level of a year ago. These persons worked about 3 days during the November survey week, almost the same as the previous month.

The number of part-time workers who preferred full-time work but could find only part-time jobs remained unchanged over the month at the comparatively high level of 1. 1 million. This group worked an average of 19 hours during the November survey week.

As in September and October, the occurrence of a holiday (Veterans Day) in the survey week resulted in 4 million usual full-time workers putting in a short week. This was twice the number who reported a short week in October because of Columbus Day, but only a fourth of those who did not work on Labor Day.

Insured Unemployment
State insured unemployment, which does not include new entrants to the labor market, rose by 400,000 between October and November to nearly 1.7 million, a much sharper than usual rise for this time of year. In addition to the normal seasonal influences, the increase reflected the large-scale layoffs because of steel shortages, particularly in the auto, machinery, and fabricated metals industries.

The national rate of insured unemployment (not adjusted for seasonality) moved up from 3.3 percent in October to 4.3 percent in November. A year ago the rate was 4.4 percent, and in November 1957 it was 3.7 percent. Michigan's rate of 10.2 percent

(up from 3. 1 in October) was the highest in the Nation. Five other States had rates of more than 6. 0 percent--West Virginia (8.2), Montana (7.2), Washington (6.8), Maine (6.3), and Kentucky (6.2).

An estimated 95,000 persons exhausted their State benefit rights in November, compared with 102,000 in October and 175,000 in November, 1958.

Insured unemployment rose in all States between mid-October and mid-November. The largest increases--118, 000 in Michigan and 42,000 in Ohio--were due mainly to steel shortage layoffs in auto plants, and to a lesser extent, in fabricated metal plants. Insured unemployment more than doubled in the Detroit area, while in Saginaw and Flint the volumes were 10 times as great as in October. A rise of 37,000 in California was attributed to seasonal cutbacks in lumbering and food processing activities, and some layoffs in auto assembly plants. Steel shortage layoffs also contributed to insured unemployment increases ranging from 12,000 to 19,000 in five other States--Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey, New York, and Wisconsin. Seasonal curtailments in apparel plants were also a factor in New York's increase.

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

Table A-I: Employment status of the momstitrimal mopration
1929 to inte

| Year and month | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { noninsti- } \\ \text { tutional } \\ \text { popula- } \\ \text { tion } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Total labor force in- } \\ & \text { cluding Armed Forces }\end{aligned}\right.$ |  | Total | Civilian labor force Employed ${ }^{2}$ <br> Unemploye |  |  |  |  |  | Not in labor force |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  |  | Nonagri- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Perce } \\ & \text { labor } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { nt of } \\ & \text { force } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Number | noninsti- <br> tutional <br> popula- <br> tion |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agri- } \\ & \text { culture } \end{aligned}$ | cultural <br> indus- <br> tries | Number | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Not } \\ \text { season- } \\ \text { ally } \\ \text { adjusted } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Season- } \\ & \text { ally } \\ & \text { adjusted } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1929................ | $\begin{aligned} & \left(\begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49,440 \\ & 50,080 \\ & 50,680 \\ & 51,250 \\ & 51,840 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | 49,780 | 47,630 | 10,450 | 37,180 | 1,550 | 3.2 | - | (3) |
| 1930................ |  |  |  | 49,820 | 45,480 | 10,340 | 35,140 | 4,340 | 8.7 | - |  |
| 1931................ |  |  |  | 50,420 | 42,400 | 10,290 | 32,110 | 8,020 | 15.9 | - | (3) |
| 1932................. |  |  |  | 51,000 | 38,940 | 10,170 | 28,770 | 12,060 | 23.6 | - | (3) |
| 1933................ |  |  |  | 51,590 | 38,760 | 10,090 | 28,670 | 12,830 | 24.9 | - | (3) |
| 1934................ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3\end{array}\right.$$(3)$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52,490 \\ & 53,140 \\ & 53,740 \\ & 54,320 \\ & 54,950 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{array}\right)$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52,230 \\ & 52,870 \\ & 53,440 \\ & 54,000 \\ & 54,610 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40,890 \\ & 42,260 \\ & 44,410 \\ & 46,300 \\ & 44,220 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,900 \\ 10,110 \\ 10,000 \\ 9,820 \\ 9,690 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30,990 \\ & 32,150 \\ & 34,410 \\ & 36,480 \\ & 34,530 \end{aligned}$ |  | 21.7 | - | $\begin{aligned} & \left(\begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{array}\right. \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & (3) \end{aligned}$ |
| 1935................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $10,610$ | 20.1 |  |  |
| 1936................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9,030 | 16.9 | - |  |
| 1937................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,700 | 14.3 | - |  |
| 1938................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,390 | 19.0 | - |  |
| 1939................ | $\begin{gathered} (3) \\ 100,380 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55,600 \\ & 56,180 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (3) \\ & 56.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55,230 \\ & 55,640 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45,750 \\ & 47,520 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,610 \\ & 9,540 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36,140 \\ & 37.980 \end{aligned}$ | 9,1808,120 | $\begin{aligned} & 17.2 \\ & 14.6 \end{aligned}$ | - | (3)44,200 |
| 1940. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941. | 101,520 | 57,53060,380 | $\begin{aligned} & 56.7 \\ & 58.8 \end{aligned}$ | 55,910 | 50,350 | 9,1009,250 | 41,250 | 5,560 | 9.9 | - | 43,990 |
| 1942. | 102,610 |  |  | 56,410 |  |  |  |  | 4.7 | - | $\begin{aligned} & 42,230 \\ & 39,100 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1943................. | 103,660 | 64,560 | 62.3 | 55,540 | 54,470 | 9,080 | 45,390 | 1,070 | 1.9 | - |  |
| 1944. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 104,630 | 66,040 | 63.1 | 54,630 | 53,960 | 8,950 | 45,010 | 670 | 1.2 | - | 38,590 |
| 1945................. | 105,520 | 65,290 | 61.9 | 53,860 | 52,820 | 8,580 | 44,240 | 1,040 | 1.9 | - | 40,230 |
| 1946. | 106,520 | 60,970 | 57.2 | 57,520 | 55,250 | 8,320 | 46,930 | 2,270 | 3.9 | - | 45,550 |
| 1947. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 107,608 | 61,758 | 57.4 | 60,168 | 57,812 | 8,256 | 49,557 | 2,356 | 3.9 | - | 45,850 |
| 1948................. | 108,632 | 62,898 | 57.9 | 61,442 | 59,117 | 7,960 | 51,156 | 2,325 | 3.8 | - | 45,733 |
| 1949. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 109,773 | 63,721 | 58.0 | 62,105 | 58,423 | 8,017 | 50,406 | 3,682 | 5.9 | - | 46,051 |
| 1950................. | 110,929 | 64,749 | 58.4 | 63,099 | 59,748 | 7,497 | 52,251 | 3,351 | 5.3 | - | 46,181 |
| 951.. | 112,075 | 65,983 | 58.9 | 62,884 | 60,784 | 7,048 | 53,736 | 2,099 | 3.3 | - | 46,092 |
|  | 113,270 | 66,560 | 58.8 | 62,966 | 61,035 | 6,792 | 54,243 | 1,932 | 3.1 | - | 46,710 |
| 953 4 ............. | 115,094 | 67,362 | 58.5 | 63,815 | 61,945 | 6,555 | 55,390 | 1,870 | 2.9 | - | 47,732 |
| 954...................... |  | 67,81868,896 | 58.4 | 64,468 | 60,890 | 6,495 | 54,395 | 3,578 | 5.6 | - | 48,401 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 117,388 \\ & 118,734 \\ & 120,445 \end{aligned}$ |  | 58.759.3 | 65,848 | 62,944 | 6,718 | 56,225 | 2,904 | 4.4 | - | 48,492 |
| 1956. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 70,387 \\ & 70.744 \end{aligned}$ |  | 67,530 | 64,708 | 6,572 | 58,135 | 2,822 | 4.2 | - | 48,348 |
| 1957. |  |  | 58.7 | 67,946 | 65,011 | 6,222 | 58,789 | 2,936 | 4.3 | - | 49,699 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1958: Novem | $\begin{aligned} & 122,486 \\ & 122,609 \end{aligned}$ | 71,11270,701 | $\begin{aligned} & 58.1 \\ & 57.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68,485 \\ & 68,081 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64,653 \\ & 63,973 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,695 \\ & 4,871 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58,958 \\ & 59,102 \end{aligned}$ | 3,8334,108 | 5.66.0 | 5.96.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 51,374 \\ & 51,909 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January...... | $\begin{aligned} & 122,724 \\ & 722.832 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70,027 \\ & 70,062 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57.1 \\ & 57.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67,430 \\ & 67,471 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62,706 \\ & 62,722 \end{aligned}$ | 4,6934,692 | 58,01358,030 | 4,7244,749 | 7.0 | $6.0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52,697 \\ & 52,770 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.0 |  |  |
| March. ....... | $\begin{aligned} & 122,832 \\ & 122,945 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70,062 \\ & 70,768 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57.0 \\ & 57.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67,471 \\ & 68,189 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62,722 \\ & 63,828 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,692 \\ & 5,203 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58,030 \\ & 58,625 \end{aligned}$ | 4,749 4,362 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 52,17751,849 |
| April........ | 123,059 | 71,210 | 57.958.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 68,639 \\ & 69,405 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65,012 \\ & 66,016 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,848 \\ & 6,408 \end{aligned}$ | 59,163 | 3,627 | 5.3 | 5.3 |  |
| May. . . . . . . . | $\begin{aligned} & 123,180 \\ & 123,296 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71,955 \\ & 73,862 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 59,608 | 3,389 | 4.95.6 | 4.94.9 | 51,22549,435 |
| June. . . . . . . . |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 58.4 \\ & 59.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69,405 \\ & 71,324 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66,016 \\ & 67,342 \end{aligned}$ | 7,231 | 60,111 | 3,982 |  |  |  |
| July.......... | $\begin{aligned} & 123,422 \\ & 123,549 \\ & 123,659 \\ & 123,785 \\ & 123,908 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73,875 \\ & 73,204 \\ & 72,109 \\ & 72,629 \\ & 71,839 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59.9 \\ & 59.3 \\ & 58.3 \\ & 58.7 \\ & 58.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71,338 \\ & 70,667 \\ & 69,577 \\ & 70,103 \\ & 69,310 \end{aligned}$ | 67,594 <br> 67,241 <br> 66,347 <br> 66,831 <br> 65,640 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,825 \\ & 6,357 \\ & 6,242 \\ & 6,124 \\ & 5,601 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60,769 \\ & 60,884 \\ & 60,105 \\ & 60,707 \\ & 60,040 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,744_{4} \\ & 3,426 \\ & 3,230 \\ & 3,272 \\ & 3,670 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 5.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 6.0 \\ & 5.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49,547 \\ & 50,345 \\ & 51,550 \\ & 51,155 \\ & 52,068 \end{aligned}$ |
| August........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noveraber. . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Data, for $1940-52$ revised to include about 150,000 members of the Armed Forces who were outside the continental United States in 1940 and who were, therefore, not enumerated in the 1940 Census and were excluded from the $1940-52$ estimates.
${ }^{2}$ Data for $1947-56$ adjusted to reflect changes in the definition of employment and unemployment adopted in January 1957 . Two groups averaging about one-quarter miliion workers which were formerly classified as employed (with a job but not at work) -those on temporary layoff and those waiting to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days-were assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. Data by sex, shown in table A-2, were adjusted for the years 1948-58.
${ }^{8}$ Not available.
${ }^{4}$ Beginning with 1953, labor force and employment figures are not strictiy comparable with previous years as a result of the introduction of material from the 1950 Census into the estimating procedure. Population levels were raised by about 600 , ooo; labor force, total employment, and agricultural employment by about 350,000 , primarily affecting the figures for total and males. other categories were relatively unaffected.

NOTE: Data for 1929-39 based on sources other than direct enumeration.

Talie A-2: Employmont states of the moniestitutional peperation, by sox

${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1, table A-1. ${ }^{2}$ See footnote 2, table A-1. ${ }^{2}$ See footnote 4, table A-1.

Tolilo A.S: Employmoot states of the moninstitational popalatien, hy ago aod sex
November 1959

| Age and sex | Total labor force including Armed Forces |  | Civilian labor force |  |  |  |  |  | Not in labor force |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Emp | loyed | Unemp | loyed |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Fces <br> Percent of <br> moninsti- <br> tutional <br> population | Number | Percent of noninstitutional population | $\begin{gathered} \text { Agri- } \\ \text { cul- } \\ \text { ture } \end{gathered}$ | Nonagricultural industries | Number | ```Percent of labor force``` | Total | Keeping house | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { In } \\ \text { school } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unable } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { work } \end{gathered}$ | Other |
| Total. | 71,839 | 58.0 | 69,310 | 57.1 | 5,601 | 60,040 | 3,670 | 5.3 | 52,068 | 34,426 | 10,013 | 1,677 | 5,952 |
| Male. | 48,729 | 80.8 | 46,232 | 79.9 | 4,526 | 39,337 | 2,370 | 5.1 | 11,604 | 80 | 5,115 | 1,001 | 5,408 |
| 14 to 17 years.......... | 1,587 | 28.5 | 1,545 | 27.9 | 356 | 1,024 | 165 | 10.7 | 3,985 | 6 | 3,854 | 20 | 106 |
| 14 and 15 years....... | 509 | 18.3 | 509 | 18.3 | 156 | 331 | 22 | 4.3 | 2,268 | 6 | 2,229 | 6 | 27 |
| 16 and 17 years. | 1,078 | 38.6 | 1,036 | 37.6 | 200 | 693 | 143 | 13.8 | 1,717 | - | 1,625 | 14 | 79 |
| 18 to 24 years. | 6,692 | 83.9 | 5,340 | 80.6 | 442 | 4,389 | 507 | 9.5 | 1,282 | - | 1,109 | 22 | 152 |
| 18 and 19 year | 1,718 | 71.5 | 1,352 | 66.4 | 154 | 1,013 | 184 | 13.6 | 685 |  | 619 | 7 | 60 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 4,974 | 89.3 | 3,988 | 87.0 | 288 | 3,376 | 323. | 8.1 | 597 |  | 490 | 15 | 92 |
| 25 to 34 years. | 10,907 | 97.3 | 10,237 | 97.1 | 641 | 9,153 | 443 | 4.3 | 304 | 1 | 139 | 66 | 99 |
| 25 to 28 year | 5,198 | 96.2 | 4,789 | 95.9 | 314 | 4,211 | 264 | 5.5 | 205 |  | 129 | 26 | 50 |
| 30 to 34 yea | 5,709 | 98.3 | 5,448 | 98.2 | 327 | 4,942 | 179 | 3.3 | 99 | 1 | 10 | 40 | 49 |
| 35 to 44 years. | 11,271 | 97.9 | 10,901 | 97.8 | 814 | 9,640 | 446 | 4.1 | 24.4 | 1 | 11 | 92 | 139 |
| 35 to 39 years. | 5,867 | 98.0 | 5,632 | 97.9 | 398 | 4,988 | 246 | 4.4 | 118 | - | 8 | 41 | 69 |
| 40 to 44 years. | 5,404 | 97.7 | 5,269 | 97.7 | 416 | 4,652 | 200 | 3.8 | 126 | 1 | 3 | 51 | 70 |
| 45 to 54 years. | 9,524 | 95.9 | 9,465 | 95.8 | 880 | 8,180 | 405 | 4.3 | 411 | 4 | 2 | 133 | 273 |
| 45 to 48 years | 5,113 | 96.8 | 5,069 | 96.8 | 447 | 4,408 | 214 | 4.2 | 169 | 3 | 2 | 58 | 106 |
| 50 to 54 year | 4,411 | 94.8 | 4,396 | 94.8 | 433 | 3,772 | 191 | 4.3 | 242 | 1 | - | 75 | 167 |
| 55 to 84 years. | 6,400 | 87.7 | 6,395 | 87.7 | 780 | 5,325 | 290 | 4.5 | 987 | 9 | - | 218 | 671 |
| 55 to 59 years. | 3,608 | 91.5 | 3,604 | 91.5 | 400 | 3,039 | 165 | 4.6 | 334 | 5 | - | 91 | 239 |
| 60 to 64 years. | 2,792 | 83.2 | 2,791 | 83.2 | 380 | 2,286 | 125 | 4.5 | 563 | 4 | - | 127 | 432 |
| 85 years and over | 2,351 | $34 \cdot 4$ | 2,351 | 34.4 | 611 | 1,628 | 113 | 4.8 | 4,479 | 61 |  | 451 | 3,967 |
| 85 to 69 year | 1,276 | 48.0 | 1,276 | 48.0 | 279 | 930 | 68 | 5.3 | 1,382 | 10 | - | 101 | 1,271 |
| 70 years and over | 1,075 | 25.8 | 1,075 | 25.8 | 332 | 698 | 45 | 4.2 | 3,097 | 51 | - | 350 | 2,696 |
| Female. | 23,110 | 36.4 | 23,078 | 36.3 | 1,074 | 20,703 | 1,301 | 5.6 | 40,464 | 34,346 | 4,898 | 676 | 54.4 |
| 14 to 17 years.......... | 1,020 | 18.9 | 1,020 | 18.9 | 57 | 837 | 127 | 12.5 | 4,379 | 315 | 4,016 | 12 | 36 |
| 14 and 15 years | 288 | 10.7 | 288 | 10.7 | 23 | 253 | 13 | 4.4 | 2,396 | 63 | 2,320 | 6 | 7 |
| 16 and 17 years | 732 | 27.0 | 732 | 27.0 | 34 | 584 | 114 | 15.6 | 1,983 | 252 | 1,696 | 6 | 29 |
| 18 to 24 years. | 3,692 | 46.8 | 3,674 | 46.7 | 102 | 3,240 | 332 | 9.0 | 4,196 | 3,289 | 816 | 22 | 68 |
| 18 and 19 year | 1,151 | 48.9 | 1,144 | 48.7 | 35 | 961 | 148 | 12.9 | 1,205 | 580 | 591 | 8 | 26 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 2,541 | 45.9 | 2,530 | 45.8 | 67 | 2,279 | 184 | 7.3 | 2,991 | 2,709 | 225 | 14 | 42 |
| 25 to 34 years.......... | 4,083 | 35.4 | 4,075 | 35.4 | 184 | 3,667 | 224 | 5.5 | 7,441 | 7,349 | 36 | 28 | 30 |
| 25 to 29 years | 1,879 | 34.3 | 1,874 | 34.2 | 75 | 1,682 | 117 | 6.3 | 3,606 | 3,554 | 22 | 12 | 19 |
| 30 to 34 years. | 2,204 | 36.5 | 2,201 | 36.5 | 109 | 1,985 | 107 | 4.8 | 3,835 | 3,795 | 14 | 16 | 11 |
| 35 to 44 years. | 5,384 | 44.5 | 5,379 | 44.5 | 254 | 4,837 | 289 | 5.4 | 6,717 | 6,621 | 18 | 35 | 44 |
| 35 to 39 years. | 2,616 | 41.6 | 2,613 | 41.6 | 133 | 2,318 | 163 | 6.2 | 3,667 | 3,624 | 10 | 18 | 15 |
| 40 to 44 years. | 2,768 | 47.6 | 2,766 | 47.6 | 121 | 2,519 | 126 | 4.5 | 3,050 | 2,997 | 8 | 17 | 29 |
| 45 to 54 years. | 5,201 | 49.8 | 5,199 | 49.8 | 223 | 4,768 | 206 | 4.0 | 5,250 | 5,158 | 8 | 33 | 51 |
| 45 to 49 year | 2,809 | 50.5 | 2,808 | 50.4 | 116 | 2,575 | 116 | 4.1 | 2,758 | 2,704 | 4 | 15 | 35 |
| 50 to 54 years. | 2,392 | 49.0 | 2,391 | 49.0 | 107 | 2,193 | 90 | 3.8 | 2,492 | 2,454 | 4 | 18 | 16 |
| 55 to 64 years.......... | 2,892 | 36.5 | 2,892 | 36.5 | 188 | 2,611 | 91. | 3.1 | 5,037 | 4,879 | 5 | 76 | 77 |
| 55 to 59 years.......... | 1,750 | 41.5 | 1,750 | 41.5 | 104 | 1,601 | 44 | 2.5 | 2,469 | 2,408 | 3 | 33 | 25 |
| 80 to 64 years.. | 1,142 | 30.8 | 1,142 | 30.8 | 84 | 1,010 | 47 | 4.1 | 2,568 | 2,471 | 2 | 43 | 52 |
| 85 years and over. | 841 | 10.1 | 841 | 10.1 | 66 | 743 | 32 | 3.8 | 7,445 | 6,736 | 1 | 469 | 239 |
| 65 to 69 years. | 514 | 17.0 | 514 | 17.0 | 45 | 447 | 22 | 4.2 | 2,517 | 2,422 | - | 48 | 47 |
| 70 years and over.. | 327 | 6.2 | 327 | 6.2 | 21 | 296 | 19 | 3.0 | 4,928 | 4,314 | 1 | 421 | 192 |

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

Tablo A-4: Employmont status of male vaterans of World War II io tho civiliza moniastitotioual mpolation

| Employment status | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 1958 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total. | 14,446 | 14,450 | 14,494 |
| Civilian labor force. | 14,117 | 14,138 | 14,150 |
| Employed.... | 13,574 | 13,727 | 13,587 |
| Agriculture. | 611 | 629 | 651 |
| Nonagricultural industries...... | 12,963 | 13,098 | 12,935 |
| Unemployed......................... | 543 | 411 | 563 |
| Not in labor force | 328 | 312 | 346 |

Table $A \cdot 5$ : Emplayment status of the civilian naninstitatinal mpulation, by marital status and sax

| Sex and employment status |  | November 1959 |  |  | October 1959 |  |  |  |  | November 1958 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Married, spouse present | Married, spouse absent | Widowed or divorced | Single | Married, spouse present | Married, spouse absent. | Widowed or divorced | Single | Married, spouse present | Married, spouse absent | Widowed or divorced | Single |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Labor force.. | 89.6 | 87.5 | 54.6 | 56.2 | 89.7 | 88.5 | 54.3 | 58.5 | 89.6 | 86.2 | 53.6 | 57.1 |
| Not in labor force. | 10.4 | 12.5 | 45.4 | 43.8 | 10.3 | 11.5 | 45.7 | 41.5 | 10.4 | 13.8 | 46.4 | 42.9 |
| Labor force.... | 100.0 | 109.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Employed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 96.3 | 91.9 | 91.9 | 89.2 | 97.1 | 93.1 | 94.2 | 90.2 | 96.0 | 90.4 | 90.7 | 88.8 |
| Agriculture............... | 8.9 | 15.7 | 10.6 | 13.0 | 9.0 | 21.6 | 11.7 | 14.3 | 9.1 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 14.9 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 87.4 | 76.2 | 81.3 | 76.2 | 88.1 | 71.5 | 82.5 | 75.9 | 86.9 | 78.3 | 78.4 | 73.9 |
| Unemployed.................. | 3.7 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 10.8 | 2.9 | 6.9 | 5.8 | 9.8 | 4.0 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 11.2 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Labor, force. | 32.0 | 55.4 | 37.7 | 46.3 | 32.7 | 57.4 | 38.1 | 47.4 | 31.2 | 56.4 | 38.4 | 47.4 |
| Not in labor force | 68.0 | 44.6 | 62.3 | 53.7 | 67.3 | 42.6 | 61.9 | 52.6 | 68.8 | 43.6 | 61.6 | 52.6 |
| Labor force.. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Employed.................... | 94.7 | 93.6 | 94.8 | 93.4 | 95.1 | 92.6 | 94.6 | 94.1 | 94.2 | 92.3 | 95.1 | 93.7 |
| Agriculture............... | 5.9 | $4 \cdot 2$ | 3.4 | 2.7 | 7.0 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 88.8 | 89.4 | 91.4 | 90.7 | 88.1 | 87.9 | 90.8 | 90.0 | 88.5 | 89.5 | 92.6 | 90.9 |
| Unemployed.................. | 5.3 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 4.9 | 7.4 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 6.3 |

Tabla A.6: Empinyment states of the civilian soninstitntional popolation, by colar and sax

| Color and employment status | November 1959 |  |  | October 2959 |  |  | November 1958 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| WHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 109,114 | 52,090 | 57,023 | 109,010 | 52,046 | 56,964 | 107,789 | 51,465 | 56,323 |
| Labor force............................................... Percent of population................... | 61,787 56.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 41,699 \\ 80.1 \end{array}$ | 20,088 35.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 62,419 \\ 57.3 \end{array}$ | 41,919 80.5 | 20,501 36.0 | 61,018 56.6 | 41,317 80.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 19,701 \\ 35.0 \end{array}$ |
| Employed......................................... | 58,825 | 39,805 | 19,020 | 59,840 | 40,358 | 19,482 | 57,959 | 39,329 | 18,630 |
| Agriculture. | 4,613 | 3,899 | 715 | 5,102 | 4,148 | 954 | 4,758 | 4,056 | 703 |
| Nonagricultural industries.................. | 54,212 | 35,905 | 18,306 | 54,738 | 36,210 | 18,528 | 53,201 | 35,273 | 17,927 |
| Unemployed...................................... | 2,963 | 1,895 | 1,068 | 2,577 | 1,558 | 1,019 | 3,060 | 1,989 | 1,071 |
| Percent of labor force................ | 4.8 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.4 |
| Not in labor force. | 47,326 | 10,391 | 36,935 | 46,590 | 10,127 | 36,464 | 46,772 | 10,148 | 36,624 |
| NONWHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 12,265 | 5,746 | 6,519 | 12,249 | 5,739 | 6,510 | 12,071 | 5,657 | 6,414 |
| Labor force................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7,523 | 4,533 | 2,990 | 7,68/4 | 4,633 | 3,052 | 7,468 | 4,506 | 2,962 |
| Percent of population.................. | 61.3 | 78.9 | 45.9 | 62.7 | 80.7 | 46.9 | 61.9 | 79.7 | 46.2 |
| Employed....................................... . . . | 6,815 |  | 2,757 | 6,991 | 4,185 | 2,806 | 6,695 | 3,990 | 2,705 |
| Agriculture.... | 986 | 626 | 360 | 1,022 | 634 | 389 | . 937 | 648 | 289 |
| Nonagricultural industries................. | 5,830 | 3,432 | 2,398 | 5,969 | 3,551 | 2,417 | 5,758 | 3,342 | 2,416 |
| Unemployed.......... | 708 | 475 | 233 | 695 | 449 | 246 | 773 | 515 | 258 |
| Percent of labor force. | 9.4 | 10.5 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 8.1 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 8.7 |
| Not in labor force. | 4,742 | 1,213 | 3,529 | 4,565 | 1,106 | 3,459 | 4,603 | 1,152 | 3,451 |

Table A.7: Emplovment status of the civilian neninstitutional population,
Not at Work

## total and urban, by region

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

| Resion | November 1959 |  |  |  |  | October 1959 |  |  |  |  | November 1958 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percent of population in labor force | Labor force |  |  |  | Percent of population in labor force | Labor force |  |  |  | Percent of population in labor force | Labor force |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | loyed |  |  |  |  | loyed |  |  |  |  | loyed |  |
|  |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agri- } \\ & \text { cul- } \\ & \text { ture } \end{aligned}$ | Nonagricultural industries | Unemployed |  | Total | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Agrim } \\ \text { cul- } \\ \text { ture } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nonagri- } \\ \text { culturai } \\ \text { indus- } \\ \text { tries } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Unem- } \\ \text { ployed } \end{array}$ |  | Total | Agri-culture | Nonagri- <br> cultural <br> indus- <br> tries | Unemployed |
| Total. | 57.1 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 86.6 | 5.3 | 57.8 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 86.6 | 4.7 | 57.1 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 86.1 | 5.6 |
| Northeas | 58.1 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 92.1 | 5.5 | 58.2 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 92.1 | 5.3 | 58.1 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 90.9 | 6.6 |
| North Centra | 57.4 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 84.7 | 5.1 | 58.4 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 85.3 | 3.9 | 57.1 | 100.0 | 10.4 | 84.2 | 5.4 |
| South.. | 56.2 | 100.0 | 12.3 | 82.6 | 5.1 | 56.9 | 100.0 | 13.2 | 82.1 | 4.7 | 56.5 | 100.0 | 12.4 | 82.7 | 4.9 |
| West. | 56.8 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 88.4 | 5.8 | 57.9 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 88.2 | 4.9 | 56.8 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 87.6 | 5.6 |
| Urban. | 58.1 | 100.0 | . 9 | 93.3 | 5.8 | 58.5 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 93.8 | 5.2 | 58.2 | 100.0 | . 8 | 92.9 | 6.3 |
| Northeast. | 58.6 | 100.0 | . 5 | 93.9 | 5.6 | 58.5 | 100.0 | . 4 | 94.2 | 5.4 | 58.4 | 100.0 | . 4 | 92.7 | 6.9 |
| North Central | 57.8 | 100.0 | . 5 | 93.5 | 6.0 | 58.7 | 100.0 | . 8 | 94.5 | 4.7 | 58.0 | 100.0 | . 6 | 93.1 | 6.3 |
| South. | 58.5 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 92.4 | 5.7 | 58.4 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 92.5 | 5.6 | 58.5 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 93.0 | 5.7 |
| West...... | 57.4 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 93.0 | 6.0 | 58.6 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 93.5 | 5.2 | 57.9 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 92.7 | 5.9 |

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

| Type of industry and class of worker | November 1959 |  |  | October 1959 |  |  | November 1958 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 65,640 | 43,863 | $\underline{21,777}$ | 66,831 |  | 22,287 | 64,651. | 1,3,320 | 21,3311 |
| Agriculture. | 5,601 | 4,526 | 1,074 | 6,124 | 4,782 | 1,343 | 5,695 | 4,704 | 991 |
| Wage and salary worke | 1,626 | 1,266 | 360 | 2,006 | 1,495 | 512 | 2,772 | 1,465 | 306 |
| Seif-employed worker | 2,971 | 2,857 | 114 | 2,997 | 2,870 | 127 | 2,987 | 2,863 | 125 |
| Unpaid family workers | 1,004 | 403 | 602 | 1,121 | 417 | 704 | 936 | 376 | 560 |
| Nonagricultural industries. | 60,040 | 39,337 | 20,703 | 60,707 | 39,762 | 20,945 | 58,959 | 38,616 | 20,343 |
| Wage and salary workers | 53,183 | 34,268 | 18,914 | 53,597 | 34,535 | 19,062 | 52,089 | 33,557 | 18,532 |
| In private household | 2,374 | 256 | 2,118 | 2,517 | 363 | 2,155 | 2,356 | 231 | 2,126 |
| Government workers. | 7,956 | 4,852 | 3,104 | 7,929 | 4,808 | 3,121 | 7,763 | 4,674 | 3,089 |
| Other wage and salary worker | 42,853 | 29,160 | 13,693 | 43,151 | 29,364 | 13,786 | 41,969 | 28,652 | 13,317 |
| Self-employed workers. | 6,285 | 5,018 | 1,267 | 6,529 | 5,182 | 1,34? | 6,236 | 4,994 | 1,243 |
| Unpaid family workers. | 572 | 51 | 521 | 582 | 45 | 536 | 634 | 65 | 569 |

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

| Reason for not working | Noveraber 1959 |  |  |  | October 1959 |  |  |  | November 1958 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Nonagricultural industries |  |  | Total | Nonagricultural industries |  |  | Total | Nonagricultural industries |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Wage and salary workers |  |  | Total | Wage and salary workers |  |  | Total | Wage and salary workers |  |
|  |  |  | Number | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent } \\ \text { paid } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Number | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { paid } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Number | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { paid } \end{gathered}$ |
| Total........ | 2,064 | 1,920 | 1,646 | 44.2 | 2,644 | 2,490 | 2.183 | 46.2 | 1,977 | 1,784. | 1,474 | 14.8 |
| Bad weather....... | 74 | 48 | 34 | (1) | 55 | 22 | 13 | (1) | 44 | 22 | 16 | (1) |
| Industrial dispute | 128 | 128 | 128 | - | 382 | 382 | 382 | - | 33 | 33 | 33 | - |
| Vacation... | 622 | 601 | 548 | 87.0 | 975 | 939 | 845 | 85.2 | 602 | 574 | 538 | 77.8 |
| Illness. | 871 | 820 | 707 | 29.8 | 847 | 792 | 689 | 37.0 | 850 | 779 | 646 | 30.5 |
| All other.. | 369 | 322 | 230 | 15.7 | 384 | 354 | 255 | 12.5 | 442 | 375 | 241 | 17.8 |

[^0]NOTE: Persons on temporary (less ihan 30 -day) layoff and persons scheduled to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days have not been included in the category "With a job but not at work" since January 1957. Most of these persons are now classified as unemployed. These groups numbered 44,000 and 133,000 , respectively, in November 1959 .

| Occupation group | November 1959 |  |  |  |  |  | November 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Male | Female | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { distribution } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Total | Male | Female | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { distribution } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Male | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fe- } \\ & \text { male } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Total | Male | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fe- } \\ & \text { male } \end{aligned}$ |
| Total. | 65,640 | 43,863 | 21,777 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 64,653 | 43,318 | 21,334 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers........ | 7,477 | 4,815 | 2,662 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 12.2 | 7,282 | 4,602 | 2,680 | 11.4 | 10.6 | 12.5 |
| Medical and other health workers.................... | 1,266 | 535 | 731 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 1,262 | 529 | 733 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 3.4 |
| Teachers, except college | 1,666 | 482 | 1,184 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 5.4 | 1,654 | 410 | 1,244 | 2.6 | . 9 | 5.8 |
| Other professional, technical, and kindred workers | 4,545 | 3,798 | 747 | 6.9 | 8.7 | 3.4 | 4,366 | 3,663 | 703 | 6.8 | 8.5 | 3.3 |
| Farmers and farm managers. | 2,982 | 2,872 | 110 | 4.5 | 6.5 | . 5 | 2,964 | 2,850 | 114 | 4.6 | 6.6 | . 5 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm... | 6,956 | 5,919 | 1,038 | 10.6 | 13.5 | 4.8 | 6,886 | 5,897 | 989 | 10.6 | 13.6 | 4.6 |
| Salaried workers.... | 3,537 | 3,038 | 500 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 2.3 | 3,286 | 2,853 | 433 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 2.0 |
| Self-employed workers in retail trade | 1,706 | 1,329 | 377 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 1,767 | 1,387 | 380 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 1.8 |
| Self-employed workers, except retail trad | 1,713 | 1,552 | 161 | 2.6 | 3.5 | . 7 | 1,833 | 1,657 | 176 | 2.8 | 3.8 | . 8 |
| Clerical and kindred workers.......................... | 9,541 | 3,069 | 6,472 | 14.5 | 7.0 | 29.7 | 9,215 | 2,958 | 6,257 | 14.2 | 6.8 | 29.3 |
| Stenographers, typists, and secreta | 2,421 | 71 | 2,350 | 3.7 | . 2 | 10.8 | 2,274 | 81 | 2,193 | 3.5 | . 2 | 10.3 |
| Other clerical and kindred worker | 7,120 | 2,998 | 4,122 | 10.8 | 6.8 | 18.9 | 6,941 | 2,877 | 4,064 | 10.7 | 6.6 | 19.0 |
| Sales workers. | 4,506 | 2,777 | 1,729 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 4,354 | 2,605 | 1,749 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 8.2 |
| Retail trade | 2,616 | 1,092 | 1,524 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 7.0 | 2,590 | 1,032 | 1,558 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 7.3 |
| Other sales worker | 1,890 | 1,685 | 205 | 2.9 | 3.8 | . 9 | 1,763 | 1,572 | 191 | 2.7 | 3.6 | -9 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers............. | 8,491 | 8,243 | 249 | 12.9 | 18.8 | 1.1 | 8,502 | 8,258 | 24.4 | 13.1 | 19.0 | 1.1 |
| Carpenters.............................................. | 855 | 854 | 2 | 1.3 | 1.9 | (1) | 884 | 882 | 2 | 1.4 | 2.0 | (1) |
| Construction craftsmen, except car | 1,681 | 1,669 | 12 | 2.6 | 3.8 | . 1 | 1,689 | 1,673 | 16 | 2.6 | 3.9 | . 1 |
| Mechanics and repairmen. | 2,015 | 1,996 | 19 | 3.1 | 4.6 | . 1 | 2,060 | 2,038 | 22 | 3.2 | 4.7 | .$^{.1}$ |
| Metal craftsmen, except mecha | 1,100 | 1,086 | 14 | 1.7 | 2.5 | . 1 | 1,043 | 1,041 | 2 | 1.6 | 2.4 | (1) |
| Other craftsmen and kindred worke | 1,770 | 1,667 | 103 | 2.7 | 3.8 | . 5 | 1,773 | 1,664 | 109 | 2.7 | 3.8 | . 5 |
| Foremen, not elsewhere classified | 1,070 | 971 | 99 | 1.6 | 2.2 | .5 | 1,055 | 961 | 94 | 1.6 | 2.2 | . 4 |
| Operatives and kindred worker | 11,761 | 8,439 | 3,323 | 17.9 | 19.2 | 15.3 | 12,791 | 8,382 | 3,409 | 18.2 | 19.3 | 16.1 |
| Drivers and deliverymen. | 2,411 | 2,383 | 28 | 3.7 | 5.4 | . 1 | 2,348 | 2,315 | 33 | 3.6 | 5.3 | . 2 |
| Other operatives and kindred workers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods manufacturin | 3,344 | 2,455 | 890 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 3,287 | 2,461 | 826 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 3.9 |
| Nondurable goods manufac | 3,174 | 1,506 | 1,668 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 7.7 | 3,385 | 1,616 | 1,769 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 8.3 |
| Other industries. | 2,832 | 2,095 | 737 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 2,772 | 1,991 | 781 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 3.7 |
| Private household workers | 2,135 | 56 | 2,079 | 3.3 | . 1 | 9.5 | 2,133 | 38 | 2,095 | 3.3 | . 1 | 9.8 |
| Service workers, except private hou | 5,844 | 2,750 | 3,094 | 8.9 | 6.3 | 14.2 | 5,566 | 2,694 | 2,872 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 13.4 |
| Protective service work | 787 | 744 | 43 | 1.2 | 1.7 | . 2 | 748 | 724 | 24 | 1.2 | 1.7 | . 1 |
| Waiters, cooks, and bartende | 1,602 | 412 | 1,190 | 2.4 | . 9 | 5.5 | 1,482 | 452 | 1,030 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 4.8 |
| Other service workers. | 3,455 | 1,594 | 1,861 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 8.5 | 3,336 | 1,518 | 1,818 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 8.5 |
| Farm laborers and foremen. | 2,303 | 1,376 | 928 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 2,406 | 1,577 | 829 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| Faid workers. | 1,308 | 976 | 332 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1,4,82 | 1,203 | 279 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 1.3 |
| Unpaid family workers | 995 | 400 | 596 | 1.5 | -9 | 2.7 | 924 | 374 | 550 | 1.4 | . 9 | 2.6 |
| Laborers, except farm and min | 3,642 | 3,547 | 96 | 5.5 | 8.1 | $\cdot 4$ | 3,555 | 3,458 | 97 | 5.5 | 8.0 |  |
| Construction. | 864 | 864 | - | 1.3 | 2.0 | - | 778 | 776 | 2 | 1.2 | 1.8 | (1) |
| Manufacturing... | 1,163 | 1,103 | 60 | 1.8 | 2.5 | . 3 | 2,137 | 1,091 | 46 | 1.8 | 2.5 | .2 |
| Other industries. | 1,616 | 1,580 | 36 | 2.5 | 3.6 | . 2 | 2,639 | 1,590 | 49 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 2 |

1 Less than 0.05.

# Table A-11: Major accepation group of employod persons, by color and sox 

| Major occupation group | November 1959 |  |  |  |  |  | November 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | White |  |  | - Nonwhite |  |  | White |  |  | Nonwhite |  |  |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . thous ands.. | 58,825 | 39,805 | 19,020 | 6,815 | 4,058 | 2,757 | 57,959 | 39,329 | 18,630 | 6,695 | 3,990 | 2,705 |
| Per | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers | 12.1 | 11.7 | 13.0 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 13.6 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 5.7 |
| Farmers and farm managers.................... | 4.7 | 6.7 | . 5 | 3.3 | 5.1 | . 7 | 4.8 | 6.8 | .6 | 2.9 | 4.7 | . 3 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm. | 11.5 | 14.5 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 11.6 | 14.7 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 1.5 |
| clerical and kindred worker | 15.5 | 7.2 | 32.8 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 8.7 | 15.2 | 6.9 | 32.5 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 7.2 |
| Sales workers.. | 7.5 | 6.8 | 8.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 9.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers..... | 13.7 | 19.7 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 9.8 | . 6 | 14.0 | 20.0 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 9.5 | . 9 |
| Operatives and kindred workers............... | 17.9 | 18.9 | 15.6 | 18.5 | 22.2 | 13.0 | 18.0 | 18.9 | 16.0 | 20.5 | 23.8 | 15.8 |
| Private household workers. | 2.0 | . 1 | 6.1 | 13.8 | - 3 | 33.5 | 2.0 | .1 | 6.2 | 14.3 | - 3 | 34.9 |
| Service workers, except private household... | 8.0 | 5.5 | 13.3 | 16.5 | 13.8 | 20.5 | 7.6 | 5.4 | 12.3 | 17.0 | 14.1 | 21.3 |
| Farm laborers and foremen. ................... | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 12.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 9.9 |
| Laborers, except farm and mine............... | 4.4 | 6.3 | . 4 | 15.5 | 25.7 | . 7 | 4.4 | 6.3 | . 4 | 15.2 | 24.7 | 1.0 |

Talle $\mathrm{A} \cdot 12$ : Unemployed presons, ty dration af memplayment


Tallu A.13: Unemployed persons, by major occupation grouf and indestry group

${ }^{1}$ Percent of labor force in each group who were unemployed. ${ }^{2}$ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and persons with no previous work experience, not shown separately.

Table A.14: Persoas unemployed 15 weeks and over, by selectel characteristics


[^1] with no previous work experience, not shown separately.

Table A.15: Persous at werk, by hours worked, type of industry, and class of worker
November 1959

| Hours worked | Total | iculture |  |  |  | Nonagricultural industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Wage and | Self- | Unpaid |  |  | and | ary wo | 5 | Self- | Unpaid |
|  |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { salary } \\ & \text { workers } \end{aligned}$ | employed workers | family workers | Total | Total | house- | Government | Other | employed workers | family workers |
| Total at work...thousands. | 63,576 | 5,454 | 1,604 | 2,845 | 1,004 | 58,122 | 51,536 | 2,336 | 7,694 | 41,507 | 6,014 | 572 |
| Perc | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | $\underline{100.0}$ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 to 34 hours | 25.1 | 30.8 | 38.4 | 20.0 | 49.5 | 24.5 | 24.8 | 61.4 | 34.3 | 21.1 | 19.9 | 41.1 |
| 1 to 14 hour | 5.7 | 6.8 | 11.2 | 6.8 | - | 5.6 | 5.4 | 34.5 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 7.5 | - |
| 15 to 21 hour | 5.2 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 5.2 | 27.5 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 13.2 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 22.8 |
| 22 to 29 hour | 4.5 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 4.8 | 15.3 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 7.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 11.3 |
| 30 to 34 hours | 9.7 | 5.1 | 7.4 | 3.2 | 6.7 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 5.9 | 22.8 | 8.9 | 4.0 | 7.0 |
| 35 to 40 hours | 42.9 | 15.8 | 19.3 | 23.5 | 16.7 | 45.5 | 48.5 | 19.0 | 42.6 | 51.2 | 21.9 | 22.1 |
| 35 to 39 hour | 6.0 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 9.6 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 8.6 |
| 40 hours..... | 36.9 | 9.2 | 13.0 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 39.5 | 42.4 | 13.4 | 35.9 | 45.2 | 17.3 | 13.5 |
| 41 hours and over | 32.0 | 53.5 | 42.4 | 66.5 | 33.8 | 29.9 | 26.7 | 19.5 | 23.1 | 27.6 | 58.2 | 36.8 |
| 41 to 47 hours. | 7.8 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 6.7 |
| 48 hours.. | 6.9 | 6.2 | 4.8 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 4.7 | 6.9 | 6.8 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 4.9 | 7.3 | 8.2 | $7 \cdot 9$ |
| 49 hours and ove | 17.3 | 40.8 | 31.0 | 52.9 | 22.1 | 15.0 | 11.8 | 9.8 | 10.5 | 12.1 | 42.5 | 22.2 |
| 49 to 54 hours | 6.0 | 9.6 | 11.1 | 9.4 | 8.1 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 21.3 | 6.2 |
| 55 to 59 hou | 2.3 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 5.7 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 4.3 | 2.0 |
| 80 to 69 ho | 4.8 | 12.6 | 8.7 | 16.7 | 6.8 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 13.0 | 5.8 |
| 70 hours and over.. | 4.2 | 14.3 | 7.9 | 21.1 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 13.9 | 8.2 |
| Average hours.. | 39.9 | 44.5 | 39.1 | 50.4 | 36.3 | 39.5 | 38.7 | 26.1 | 38.0 | 39.5 | 46.7 | 39.1 |

Table A.16: Persons employed in nonagricultural industries, by full-time or part-time status and reason for part time

| Hours worked, usual status, and reason working part time | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Hours worked, usual status, and reason working part time | Nov. $1959$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total. | 60,040 | 60,707 | 58,958 | Usually work full time--Continued Part time for other reasons.... | 5,979 | 4,150 | 4,969 |
| With a job but not at work | 1,920 | 2,490 | 1,784 | Own illne | 672 | 729 | 611 |
| At work. | 58,122 | 58,217 | 57,174 | Vacatio | 223 | 255 | 225 |
| 41 hours and ov | 17,446 | 18,080 | 17,176 | Bad weath | 355 | 419 | 259 |
| 35 to 40 hours | 26,431 | 27,720 | 26,938 | Holiday. | 4,070 | 2,141 | 3,239 |
| 1 to 34 hours. | 14,245 | 12,418 | 13,061 | All | 660 | 606 | 645 |
| Usually work full time on present $j$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part time for economic reasons Slack work.................. | 1,196 859 | 1,034 767 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,129 \\ 910 \end{array}$ | Usually work part time on present job: For economic reasons ${ }^{1}$..................... | 1,143 | 1,139 | 1,131 |
| Material shortages or repa | 162 | 207 | 72 | Average hours. | 19.0 | 18.7 | 28.6 |
| New job started. | 117 | 104 | 85 |  |  |  |  |
| Job terminated. | 64 | 55 | 62 | For other reasons. | 5,927 | 6,095 | 5,832 |
| Average hours. | 23.8 | 23.9 | 24.1 | Average hours for total at wo | 39.5 | 40.0 | 39.7 |

[^2]Table A-17: Wage and salary workers, by full-time or part-time status and major industry group

| November 1959of persons 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Major industry group | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { at } \\ \text { work } \end{gathered}$ | 1 to 34 hours |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 35 \text { to } \\ 39 \\ \text { hours } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 40 \\ \text { hours } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total41 hours <br> 41 to <br> 47 <br> hours |  | and over |  |
|  |  | Total | Usually wor <br> time on pres <br> Part time <br> for economic <br> reasons | full full Part time for other reasons | Usually wo time on pr Formic reasons | ork part esent job For other reasons |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 48 \\ \text { hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 49 \\ \text { hours } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ |
| Agriculture | 100.0 | 38.4 | 2.4 | 6.1 | 12.3 | 17.6 | 6.3 | 13.0 | 42.4 | 6.6 | 4.8 | 32.0 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 100.0 | 24.8 | 2.1 | 11.0 | 2.0 | 9.7 | 6.1 | 42.4 | 26.7 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 11.8 |
| Construction | 100.0 | 32.0 | 6.0 | 20.7 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 5.5 | 42.7 | 19.8 | 7.3 | 4.5 | 8.0 |
| Manufacturing. | 100.0 | 16.2 | 3.4 | 9.3 | . 6 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 56.5 | 21.6 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 8.0 |
| Durable goods. | 100.0 | 14.7 | 3.3 | 9.5 | . 4 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 61.5 | 22.2 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 7.6 |
| Nondurable goods........... | 100.0 | 18.4 | 3.6 | 9.2 | . 8 | 4.8 | 9.5 | 50.1 | 22.1 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 8.5 |
| Transportation and public utilitie | 100.0 | 18.1 | 1.4 | 12.8 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 54.2 | 24.0 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 11.6 |
| Wholesale and retail trade.... | 100.0 | 24.7 | 1.1 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 16.3 | 5.0 | 37.5 | 38.8 | 10.1 | 10.6 | 18.1 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 100.0 | 25.9 | - 3 | 17.1 | 1.2 | 7.3 | 13.6 | 40.4 | 20.1 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 9.6 |
| Service industries............. | 100.0 | 32.5 | 1.0 | 7.5 | 4.2 | 19.8 | 7.6 | 30.6 | 29.3 | 8.8 | 6.5 | 14.0 |
| Educational services.. | 100.0 | 30.4 | . 3 | 13.4 | . 9 | 15.81 | 12.0 | 27.3 | 30.4 | 10.6 | 3.7 | 16.1 |
| Other professional services. | 100.0 | 24.0 | . 7 | 7.9 | 1.7 | 13.7 | 6.0 | 43.4 | 26.6 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 13.5 |
| All other service industries | 100.0 | 39.1 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 7.6 | 26.0 | 6.1 | 24.6 | 30.2 | 9.6 | 7.6 | 13.0 |
| All other industries.... | 100.0 | 37.3 | 2.2 | 30.3 | 1.2 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 37.6 | 21.1 | 4.8 | 6.4 | 9.9 |

Tathe A-10: Parsens at work, ly fali-time or part-time states anl major scempation gronf
November 1959


Talle A-19: Parsons at worl in nonagriciteral iadnstries, by fall-time add part-time statos and solected characteristics


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

| Year and month | TOTAL | Mining | Contract construction | Manufacturing | Transportation and public utilities | Wholesale and retail trade | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Service and miscellaneous | Government |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1919.............. | 26,829 | 1,124 | 1,021 | 10,534 | 3,711 | 4,664 | 1,050 | 2,054 | 2,671 |
| 1920.............. | 27,088 | 1,230 | 848 | 10,534 | 3,998 | 4,623 | 1,110 | 2,142 | 2,603 |
| 1921. | 24,125 | 953 | 1,012 | 8,132 | 3,459 | 4,754 | 1,097 | 2,187 | 2,531 |
| 1922. | 25,569 | 920 | 1,185 | 8,986 | 3,505 | 5,084 | 1,079 | 2,268 | 2,542 |
| 1923............... | 28,128 | 1,203 | 1,229 | 10,155 | 3,882 | 5,494 | 1.123 | 2,431 | 2,611 |
| 1924. | 27,770 | 1,092 | 1,321 | 9,523 | 3,806 | 5,626 | 1,163 | 2,516 | 2,723 |
| 1925................ | 28,505 | 1,080 | 1,446 | 9,786 | 3,824 | 5,810 | 1,166 | 2,591 | 2,802 |
| 1926.............. | 29,539 | 1,176 | 1,555 | 9,997 | 3,940 | 6,033 | 1,235 | 2,755 | 2,848 |
| 1927............... | 29,691 | 1,105 | 1,608 | 9,839 | 3,891 | 6,165 | 1,295 | 2,871 | 2,917 |
| 1928.............. | 29,710 | 1,041 | 1,606 | 9,786 | 3,822 | 6,137 | 1,360 | 2,962 | 2,996 |
| 1929............... | 31,041 | 1,078 | 1,497 | 10,534 | 3,907 | 6,401 | 1,431 | 3,127 | 3,066 |
| 1930.............. | 29,143 | 1,000 | 1,372 | 9,401 | 3,675 | 6,064 | 1,398 | 3,084 | 3,149 |
| 1931. | 26,383 | 864 | 1,214 | 8,021 | 3,243 | 5,531 | 1,333 | 2,913 | 3,264 |
| 1932.. | 23,377 | 722 | 970 | 6,797 | 2,804 | 4,907 | 1,270 | 2,682 | 3,225 |
| 1933.............. | 23,466 | 735 | 809 | 7,258 | 2,659 | 4,999 | 1,225 | 2,614 | 3,167 |
| 1934.............. | 25,699 | 874 | 862 | 8,346 | 2,736 | 5,552 | 1,247 | 2,784 | 3,298 |
| 1935.............. | 26,792 | 888 | 912 | 8,907 | 2,771 | 5,692 | 1,262 | 2,883 | 3,477 |
| 1936.............. | 28,802 | 937 | 1,145 | 9,653 | 2,956 | 6,076 | 1,313 | 3,060 | 3,662 |
| 1937. | 30,718 | 1,006 | 1,112 | 10,606 | 3,114 | 6,543 | 1,355 | 3,233 | 3,749 |
| 1938.............. | 28,902 | 882 | 1,055 | 9,253 | 2,840 | 6,453 | 1,347 | 3,196 | 3,876 |
| 1939.............. | 30,311 | 845 | 1,150 | 10,078 | 2,912 | 6,612 | 1,399 | 3,321 | 3,995 |
| 1940. | 32,058 | 916 | 1,294 | 10,780 | 3,013 | 6,940 | 1,436 | 3,477 | 4,202 |
| 1941. | 36,220 | 947 | 1,790 | 12,974 | 3,248 | 7,416 | 1,480 | 3,705 | 4,660 |
| 1942. | 39,779 | 983 | 2,170 | 15,051 | 3,433 | 7,333 | 1,469 | 3,857 | 5,483 |
| 1943. | 42,106 | 917 | 1,567 | 17,381 | 3,619 | 7,189 | 1,435 | 3,919 | 6,080 |
| 1944............... | 41,534 | 883 | 1,094 | 17,111 | 3,798 | 7,260 | 1,409 | 3,934 | 6,043 |
| 1945. | 40,037 | 826 | 1,132 | 15,302 | 3,872 | 7,522 | 1,428 | 4,011 | 5,944 |
| 1946. | 41,287 | 852 | 1,661 | 14,461 | 4,023 | 8,602 | 1,619 | 4,474 | 5,595 |
| 1947. | 43,462 | 943 | 1,982 | 15,290 | 4,122 | 9,196 | 1,672 | 4,783 | 5,474 |
| 1948. | 44,448 | 982 | 2,169 | 15,321 | 4,141 | 9,519 | 1,741 | 4,925 | 5,650 |
| 1949............... | 43,315 | 918 | 2,165 | 14,178 | 3,949 | 9,513 | 1,765 | 4,972 | 5,856 |
| 1950.. | 44,738 | 889 | 2,333 | 14,967 | 3,977 | 9,645 | 1,824 | 5,077 | 6,026 |
| 1951.. | 47,34.7 | 916 | 2,603 | 16,104 | 4,166 | 10,012 | 1,892 | 5,264 | 6,389 |
| 1952. | 48,303 | 885 | 2,634 | 16,334 | 4,185 | 10,281 | 1,967 | 5,411 | 6,609 |
| 1953.............. | 49,681 | 852 | 2,622 | 17,238 | 4,221 | 10,527 | 2,038 | 5,538 | 6,645 |
| 1954............... | 48,431 | 777 | 2,593 | 15,995 | 4,009 | 10,520 | 2,122 | 5,664 | 6,751 |
| 1955.............. | 50,056 | 777 | 2,759 | 16,563 | 4,062 | 10,846 | 2,219 | 5,916 | 6,914 |
| 1956.............. | 51,766 | 807 | 2,929 | 16,903 | 4,161 | 11,221 | 2,308 | 6,160 | 7,277 |
| 1957.............. | 52,162 | 809 | 2,808 | 16,782 | 4,151 | 11,302 | 2,348 | 6,336 | 7,626 |
| 1958. ............... | 50,543 | 721 | 2,648 | 15,468 | 3,903 | 11,141 | 2,374 | 6,395 | 7,893 |
| 1958: November... | 51,432 | 712 | 2,784 | 15,795 | 3,885 | 11,382 | 2,374 | 6,426 | 8,074 |
| December. | 51,935 | 713 | 2,486 | 15,749 | 3,881 | 11,976 | 2,373 | 6,384 | 8,373 |
| 1959: January.... | 50,310 | 704 | 2,343 | 15,674 | 3,836 | 11,052 | 2,363 | 6,314 | 8,024 |
| February... | 50,315 | 693 | 2,256 | 15,771 | 3,835 | 10,990 | 2,371 | 6,333 | 8,066 |
| March...... | 50,878 | 688 | 2,417 | 15,969 | 3,865 | 11,083 | 2,386 | 6,377 | 8,093 |
| April...... | 51,430 | 694 | 2,662 | 16,034 | 3,879 | 11,136 | 2,403 | 6,511 | 8,111 |
| May........ | 51,982 | 701 | 2,834 | 16,187 | 3,914 | 11,234 | 2,413 | 6,583 | 8,116 |
| June....... | 52,580 | 713 | 2,986 | 16,455 | 3,944 | 11,352 | 2,442 | 6,623 | 8,065 |
| July. ...... | 52,343 | 710 | 3,035 | 16,410 | 3,949 | 11,324 | 2,475 | 6,603 | 7,837 |
| August..... | 52,066 | 639 | 3,107 | 16,169 | 3,922 | 11,360 | 2,474 | 6,582 | 7,813 |
| September.. | 52,648 | 620 | 3,043 | 16,367 | 3,927 | 11,464 | 2,452 | 6,617 | 8,158 |
| October.... | 52,561 | 622 | 2,962 | 16,193 | 3,909 | 11,551 | 2,442 | 6,609 | 8,273 |
| November... | 52,658 | 667 | 2,810 | 16,209 | 3,911 | 11,714. | 2,440 | 6,571 | 8,336 |

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

Table B.2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry

| Industry | All employees |  |  |  |  | Production workers ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & \hline 1050 \end{aligned}$ | oct. | Sept. 1959 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } \\ 195 . \end{gathered}$ | oct. | Nov. 1959 | oct. | Sept. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 105 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1058 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL. | 52,658 | 52,561 | 52,648 | 51,432 | 51,136 | - | - | - | - | - |
| MINING. | 667 | 622 | 620 | 712 | 708 | - | 483 | 479 | 563 | 560 |
| metal minime | 71.6 | 46.5 | 46.7 | 93.7 | 90.6 | - | 33.7 | 34.0 | 77.0 | 73.8 |
| Iron mining. | - | 9.6 | 9.7 | 31.2 | 31.9 | - | 5.2 | 5.3 | 26.7 | 27.3 |
| Copper mining. | - | 8.8 | 8.9 | 29.6 | 27.5 | - | 6.2 | 6.4 | 24.4 | 22.5 |
| Lead and zinc | - | 1.4 | 11.5 | 12.1 | 11.1 | - | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 8.6 |
| anthracite mining. | - | 15.9 | 15.6 | 19.5 | 19.3 | - | 14.2 | 13.9 | 17.7 | 17.5 |
| bituminous-coal mining. | 165.4 | 146.4 | 136.3 | 190.5 | 189.1 | - | 129.7 | 119.0 | 169.5 | 168.3 |
| crude-petroleum and matural-gas PRODUCTION. | - | 299.2 | 306.0 | 296.7 | 296.6 | - | 210.3 | 215.7 | 205.8 | 205.7 |
| Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).......... | - | 178.4 | 181.8 | 182.9 | 184.0 | - | 105.4 | 107.6 | 108.1 | 109.3 |
| nommetallic miming and quarrying. | 112.3 | 14.4 | 115.2 | 112.2 | 112.4 | - | 95.5 | 96.4 | 93.4 | 94.8 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTIOM. | 2,810 | 2,962 | 3,043 | 2,784 | 2,887 | - | 2,556 | 2,637 | 2,407 | 2,508 |
| nonbuilding construction. | - | 634 | 660 | 605 | 652 | - | 556 | 581 | 532 | 580 |
| Highway and street construction | - | 309.7 | 329.5 | 286.7 | 317.3 | - | 284.3 | 303.4 | 261.8 | 292.3 |
| Other nonbuilding construction. | - | 323.9 | 330.8 | 318.1 | 335.1 | - | 271.4 | 277.5 | 269.8 | 287.5 |
| building construction. | - | 2,328 | 2,383 | 2,179 | 2,235 | - | 2,000 | 2,056 | 1,875 | 1,928 |
| oemeral contractors. | - | 800.6 | 827.7 | 769.0 | 789.2 | - | 703.7 | 729.2 | 680.6 | 698.5 |
| special-trade contractors. | - | 1,527.2 | 1,555.2 | 1,410.3 | 1,445.3 | - | 1,295.9 | 1,326.6 | 1,194. 2 | 1,229.9 |
| Plumbing and heating. | - | 321.7 | 329.1 | 315.3 | 323.7 | - | 264.4 | 270.5 | 257.6 | 265.8 |
| Painting and decorating | - | 229.3 | 239.9 | 181.6 | 189.4 | - | 208.0 | 218.8 | 164.4 | 172.2 |
| Electrical work. | - | 181.2 | 185.1 | 179.3 | 183.9 | - | 144.6 | 148.4 | 143.8 | 148.4 |
| Other special-trade contractors | - | 795.0 | 801.1 | 734.1 | 748.3 | - | 678.9 | 688.9 | 628.4 | 643.5 |
| MANUFACTURING. | 16,209 | 16,193 | 16,367 | 15,795 | 15,536 | 12,222 | 12,209 | 22,373 | 11,981 | 11,721 |
| DURABLE GOODS.... | 9,250 | 9,166 | 9,225 | 8,982 | 8,663 | 6,875 | $6,791$ | $6,847$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,742 \\ & 5,230 \end{aligned}$ | $6,421$ |
| NONDURABLE GOODS. | 6,959 | 7,027 | 7,142 | 6,813 | 6,873 | 5,347 | $5,418$ | $5,526$ | $5,239$ | $5,300$ |
| Durable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ordmance and accessories. | 141.8 | 24.4 | 145.2 | 133.9 | 129.2 | 71.0 | 72.8 | 73.5 | 71.4 | 66.6 |
| lumber and wood products. | 666.0 | 678.9 | 687.9 | 645.2 | 659.3 | 598.4 | 610.6 | 619.7 | 579.4 | 594.4 |
| Lossing camps and contractor |  | 106.2 | 108.4 | 96.2 | 100.3 |  | 99.6 | 101.7 | 90.0 | 94.2 |
| Sawmilis and planing mills..... | - | 329.0 | 332.9 | 317.2 | 324.5 | - | 300.0 | 304.2 | 289.6 | 297.5 |
| Millwork, plywood, prefabricated structural wood products........ | - | 142.9 | 145.5 | 133.4 | 135.1 | - | 120.9 | 123.6 | 112.2 | 114.0 |
| Wooden containers. | - | 43.6 | 43.7 | 44.9 | 45.7 | - | 39.8 | 39.7 | 40.9 | 41.8 |
| Miscellaneous wood products. | - | 57.2 | 57.4 | 53.5 | 53.7 | - | 50.3 | 50.5 | 46.7 | 46.9 |
| FURMITURE AND Fixtures. | 387.8 | 391.6 | 392.0 | 373.5 | 374.3 | 324.8 | 328.5 | 329.1 | 312.3 | 313.2 |
| Household furniture.. |  | 285.4 | 284.6 | 271.1 | 271.7 | - | 246.8 | 246.3 | 233.6 | 234.4 |
| Office, public-building, and professional furniture.......................... | - | 47.9 | 48.1 | 45.0 | 4.8 | - | 37.7 | 37.8 | 35.2 | 35.0 |
| Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures. | - | 33.7 | 33.8 | 34.2 | 34.5 | - | 24.8 | 24.9 | 25.6 | 25.8 |
| Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| furniture and fixture | - | 24.6 | 25.5 | 23.2 | 23.3 | - | 19.2 | 20.1 | 17.9 | 18.0 |
| stome, clay, amd olass products....... | 551.4 | 560.8 | 572.8 | 522.1 | 519.4 | 447.9 | 457.3 | 469.2 | 426.2 | 422.3 |
| Flat glass... |  | 34.8 | 34.7 | 22.4 | 16.4 |  | 30.5 | 30.4 | 18.8 | 12.1 |
| Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.. | - | 99.1 | 104.5 | 96.4 | 97.6 | - | 83.0 | 88.6 | 82.1 | 83.2 |
| Glass products made of purchased glass. | - | 18.7 | 18.6 | 17.3 | 17.3 | - | 15.5 | 15.5 | 14.3 | 14.2 |
| Cement, hydraulic........... | - | 41.1 | 43.2 | 42.3 | 42.8 | - | 33.8 | 35.8 | 35.0 | 35.4 |
| Structural clay products... | - | 78.0 | 77.6 | 75.1 | 76.0 | - | 67.9 | 67.5 | 65.5 | 66.2 |
| Pottery and related products......... | - | 50.0 | 50.2 | 45.3 | 44.7 | - | 43.2 | 43.5 | 38.9 | 38.4 |
| Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products. | - | 122.0 | 125.4 | 112.6 | 114.1 | - | 97.4 | 101.0 | 90.3 | 91.7 |
| Cut-stone and stone products. Misc. nonmetallic mineral pro |  | 18.2 | 18.4 | 18.5 | 19.0 |  | 15.8 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.4 |
| Misc. nonmetallic mineral P | - | 98.9 | 100.2 | 92.2 | 91.5 | - | 70.2 | 70.9 | 65.3 | 64.7 |

[^3]Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry-Continued

| Industry | All employees |  |  |  |  | Production workers ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oet. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Durable Goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| primary metal industries. | 1,195.1 | 823.1 | 834.1 | 1,139.7 | 1,107.7 | 968.8 | 602.3 | 61.1 .0 | 929.8 | 898.5 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills. | - | 222.9 | 229.0 |  | 554.5 | - | 119.5 | 123.3 | 59.3 | 57.1 |
| Iron and steel foundrie | - | 225.5 | 228.3 | 203.5 | 188.3 | - | 192.9 | 195.6 | 174.2 | 158.5 |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals. | - | 4.9 | 45.2 | 54.3 | 53.5 | - | 32.8 | 33.3 | 41.9 | 41.1 |
| Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals............................ | - | 11.9 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.5 | - | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.4 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals. | - | 116.9 | 117.5 | 108.7 | 106.8 | - | 89.8 | 90.5 | 83.5 | 81.9 |
| Nonferrous foundries | - | 67.7 | 66.1 | 61.5 | 58.7 | - | 55.8 | 54.3 | 50.3 | 47.6 |
| Miscellaneous primary metal industries.. | - | 233.3 | 235.9 | 142.0 | 134.4 | - | 102.5 | 105.2 | 111.8 | 104.0 |
| fabricated metal products. | 1,036.4 | 1,051.5 | 1,082.6 | 1,061.2 | 1,028.2 | 799.6 | 813.7 | 84.1 .4 | 827.1 | 791.2 |
| Tin cans and other tinwar | - | 57.7 | 65.4 | 58.3 | 59.3 | - | 50.0 | 57.7 | 50.6 | 51.7 |
| cutlery, hand tools, and hardwa | - | 129.6 | 138.5 | 134.4 | 115.6 | - | 101.9 | 110.0 | 107.0 | 87.6 |
| Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies............................ | - | 120.6 | 121.7 | 112.5 | 113.9 | - | 93.2 | 94.0 | 86.1 | 87.8 |
| Fabricated structural metal products.... | - | 262.9 | 273.7 | 298.5 | 304.8 | - | 181.4 | 190.2 | 214.7 | 219.9 |
| Metal stampinǵ, coating, and engraving.. | - | 236.9 | 239.2 | 223.3 | 207.8 | - | 194.6 | 196.4 | 183.1 | 166.2 |
| Lighting fixtures... | - | 51.5 | 51.3 | 48.0 | 43.8 | - | 40.5 | 40.4 | 37.5 | 32.9 |
| Fabricated wire products. | - | 54.3 | 54.8 | 56.0 | 55.2 | - | 43.3 | 43.8 | $45 \cdot 1$ | 4.4 |
| Miscellaneous fabricated metal products. | - | 138.1 | 138.0 | 130.2 | 127.8 | - | 108.8 | 108.9 | 103.0 | 100.8 |
| machinery (except electrical). | 1,629.6 | 1,637.0 | 1,655.3 | 1,474.7 | 1,461.6 | 1,142.2 | 1,149.8 | 1,167.1 | 1,020.1 | 1,004.5 |
| Engines and turbines..... | - | 106.5 | 106.4 | 95.9 | 91.2 | - | 67.7 | 68.1 | 61.6 | 56.9 |
| Agricultural machinery and tractors | - | 151.3 | 167.5 | 123.1 | 139.5 | - | 106.5 | 119.8 | 83.1 | 96.9 |
| Construction and mining machinery. | - | 125.5 | 132.5 | 114.1 | 115.7 | - | 85.2 | 91.6 | 76.2 | 77.3 |
| Metalworking machinery..... | - | 246.9 | 246.5 | 215.1 | 209.2 | - | 182.9 | 182.1 | 155.0 | 149.1 |
| Special-industry machinery lexcept metalworking machinery)............ | - | 169.8 | 170.3 | 155.4 | 154.8 | - | 118.3 | 119.1 | 106.2 | 105.0 |
| General industrial machinery ${ }^{2}$ | - | 230.1 | 229.4 | 212.2 | 231.0 | - | 147.0 | 146.1 | 132.9 | 131.7 |
| Office and store machines and devices | - | 136.1 | 134.5 | 130.3 | 129.1 | - | 91.6 | 90.4 | 88.5 | 87.7 |
| Service-industry and household machines. | - | 186.5 | 185.7 | 171.2 | 165.9 | - | 138.5 | 138.3 | 125.7 | 121.4 |
| Miscellaneous machinery parts.. | - | 284.0 | 282.4 | 257.4 | 245.2 | - | 212.0 | 211.6 | 190.9 | 178.5 |
| Electrical machinery... | 1,305.2 | 1,311.1 | 1,301.8 | 1,764.9 | 1,119.5 | 887.4 | 893.7 | 888.4 | 788.2 | 746.0 |
| Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus. | - | 412.7 | 416.9 | 377.2 | 361.1 | - | 231.4 | 286.5 | 253.9 | 237.7 |
| Electrical appliances.................... | - | 40.2 | 39.7 | 37.0 | 35.3 | - | 30.5 | 30.0 | 27.9 | 26.3 |
| Insulated wire and cable | - | 28.7 | 23.0 | 27.6 | 26.9 | - | 22.1 | 21.5 | 21.3 | 20.9 |
| Electrical equipment for vehicle | - | 73.5 | 72.5 | 67.8 | 50.5 | - | 57.7 | 56.7 | 53.1 | 35.9 |
| Electric lamps....... | - | 29.3 | 28.5 | 25.8 | 25.6 | - | 25.5 | 24.8 | 22.1 | 21.8 |
| Communication equipment. | - | 675.8 | 664.4 | 582.5 | 576.0 | - | 438.3 | 430.2 | 375.7 | 372.0 |
| Miscellaneous electrical products | - | 50.9 | 51.7 | 46.9 | 44.1 | - | 38.2 | 38.7 | 34.2 | 31.4 |
| transportation equipment. | 1,469.2 | 1,693.9 | 1,685.4 | 1,670.4 | 1,461.3 | 989.7 | 1,210.1 | 1,199.8 | 1,199.0 | 991.5 |
| Motor vehicles and equipm | - | 787.1 | 758.7 | 702.7 | 506.4 | - | 626.2 | 599.5 | 554.1 | 357.8 |
| Aircraft and parts.. | - | 716.5 | 730.5 | 706.3 | 763.1 | - | 434.1 | 445.3 | 483.7 | 480.8 |
| Aircraft. | - | 418.1 | 429.2 | 462.6 | 459.7 | - | 252.9 | 262.7 | 293.3 | 291.0 |
| Aircraft engines and parts. | - | 145.2 | 145.8 | 152.1 | 252.6 | - | 86.1 | 85.6 | 90.5 | 90.3 |
| Aircraft propellers and parts. | - | 13.9 | 14.1 | 15.7 | 16.2 | - | 8.6 | 8.9 | 10.1 | 10.4 |
| Other aircraft parts and equipmen | - | 139.4 | 141.4 | 136.9 | 134.5 | - | 86.5 | 88.1 | 89.9 | 89.1 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing. | - | 130.7 | 131.3 | 146.0 | 142.2 | - | 106.7 | 107.1 | 122.4 | 118.4 |
| Ship building and repairing. | - | 109.3 | 111.1 | 127.1 | 124.7 | - | 88.3 | 89.8 | 106.4 | 103.7 |
| Boat building and repairing. | - | 21.4 | 20.2 | 18.9 | 17.5 | - | 18.4 | 17.3 | 16.0 | 14.7 |
| Railroad equipment.. | - | 48.5 | 53.9 | 4.5 | 39.9 | - | 34.0 | 38.8 | 30.7 | 26.1 |
| Other transportation equipment. | - | 10.9 | 11.0 | 9.9 | 10.2 | - | 9.1 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 8.4 |
| instruments and related products.......... | 351.0 | 351.5 | 349.8 | 318.8 | 316.9 | 230.7 | 231.7 | 230.7 | 209.0 | 207.2 |
| Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.................................. | - | 67.0 | 66.4 | 58.2 | 57.9 | - | 36.8 | 36.5 | 32.0 | 31.7 |
| Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments. | - | 97.4 | 96.7 | 85.5 | 84.7 | - | 65.8 | 65.1 | 57.5 | 56.8 |
| Optical instruments and lenses. | - | 16.9 | 16.4 | 15.0 | 14.5 | - | 11.5 | 11.2 | 10.0 | 9.6 |
| Sursical, medical, and dental instruments. | - | 43.7 | 43.6 | 41.4 | 41.3 | - | 29.0 |  | 27.0 |  |
| Ophthalmic goods. | - | 27.6 | 27.5 | 23.8 | 23.5 | - | 22.0 | 21.9 | 18.5 | 18.2 |
| Photographic apparat | - | 65.9 | 66.1 | 65.1 | 64.9 | - | 39.7 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.6 |
| Watches and clocks. | - | 33.0 | 33.1 | 29.8 | 29.9 | - | 26.8 | 26.8 | 24.2 | 24.3 |

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

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

| Industry | All employees |  |  |  |  | Production workers ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Nov. $1958$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Oct. $1959$ | Sept. <br> 1959 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Durable Goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| miscellaneous manufacturing industries... | 516.4 | 522.5 | 517.7 | 478.0 | 484.6 | 414.0 | 420.2 | 416.6 | 379.4 | 385.8 |
| Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.... | - | 48.1 | 46.8 | 46.3 | 46.1 | - | 38.3 | 37.3 | 36.3 | 36.2 |
| Musical instruments and parts.. | - | 19.8 | 19.1 | 27.4 | 17.1 | - | 16.8 | 16.0 | 14.4 | 14.2 |
| Toys and sporting goods. | - | 100.5 | 99.2 | 85.2 | 92.9 | - | 86.0 | 85.1 | 71.4 | 78.8 |
| Pens, pencils, other office supplie | - | 32.3 | 32.1 | 29.9 | 29.9 | - | 24.3 | 24.1 | 22.1 | 22.2 |
| Costume jewelry, buttons, notions....... | - | 63.2 | 63.0 | 60.9 | 61.8 | - | 50.6 | 50.7 | 49.2 | 49.9 |
| Fabricated plastics products.... | - | 97.0 | 96.3 | 87.1 | 87.4 | - | 77.1 | 76.4 | 68.4 | 68.3 |
| Other manufacturing industries. | - | 161.6 | 161.2 | 151.2 | 149.4 | - | 127.1 | 127.0 | 117.6 | 116.2 |
| Nondurable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS. | 1,476.2 | 1,525.3 | 1,614.8 | 1,488.5 | 1,555.4 | 1,031.1 | 1,078.8 | 1,162.0 | 1,050.1 | 1,115.2 |
| Meat products. | - | 294.5 | 291.1 | 313.4 | 313.7 | - | 233.2 | 229.0 | 250.9 | 250.5 |
| Dairy products. | - | 95.5 | 100.9 | 93.9 | 96.8 | - | 64.1 | 68.9 | 62.2 | 64.4 |
| Canning and preser | - | 258.7 | 352.0 | 217.6 | 271.7 | - | 224.4 | 316.2 | 178.1 | 237.1 |
| Grain-mill product | - | 213.0 | 115.4 | 113.3 | 115.7 | - | 78.0 | 79.9 | 78.4 | 81.0 |
| Bakery products. | - | 288.7 | 289.2 | 283.9 | 285.9 | - | 165.3 | 165.0 | 164.0 | 166.1 |
| Sugar. | - | 43.4 | 29.2 | 46.0 | 42.5 | - | 36.7 | 23.8 | 40.4 | 36.8 |
| Confectionery and related product | - | 79.0 | 77.7 | 82.0 | 81.9 | - | 64.6 | 63.3 | 67.6 | 68.1 |
| Beverage | - | 214.9 | 220.5 | 208.5 | 209.5 | - | 117.6 | 120.7 | 114.8 | 115.4 |
| Miscellaneous food produ | - | 137.6 | 138.8 | 135.9 | 138.3 | - | 94.9 | 95.2 | 93.7 | 95.8 |
| tobacco manufactures | 94.9 | 102.6 | 108.8 | 95.5 | 104.1 | 84.2 | 92.4 | 98.4 | 85.0 | 93.6 |
| Cigarettes. | - | 37.7 | 37.7 | 37.2 | 36.6 | - | 32.5 | 32.6 | 32.2 | 31.7 |
| Cigars.. | - | 27.4 | 27.1 | 29.1 | 29.1 | - | 25.8 | 25.5 | 27.3 | 27.4 |
| Tobacco and snuff | - | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.5 | - | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.5 |
| Tobacco stemming and redr | - | 31.1 | 37.3 | 22.7 | 31.9 | - | 28.7 | 34.7 | 20.1 | 29.0 |
| textile-mill products. | 968.0 | 978.1 | 983.1 | 958.4 | 954.7 | 874.2 | 884.7 | 889.6 | 867.0 | 863.3 |
| Scouring and combing plan | - | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.3 | - | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| Yarn and thread mills. |  | 110.3 | 111.7 | 110.1 | 109.3 | - | 101.7 | 103.2 | 101.7 | 100.8 |
| Broad-woven fabric mill | - | 399.9 | 400.4 | 400.2 | 399.0 | - | 371.2 | 371.5 | 372.1 | 370.9 |
| Narrow fabrics and smallwa | - | 29.5 | 29.9 | 28.5 | 28.4 | - | 25.9 | 26.3 | 24.8 | 24.7 |
| Knitting mills... | - | 228.4 | 230.2 | 215.5 | 217.1 | - | 207.7 | 209.5 | 195.3 | 197.0 |
| Dyeing and finishing textile | - | 89.4 | 89.5 | 86.2 | 85.3 | - | 77.5 | 77.5 | 74.6 | 73.8 |
| Carpets, rugs, other floor cove | - | 46.5 | 46.5 | 45.9 | 45.3 | - | 38.9 | 38.8 | 38.2 | 37.5 |
| Hats (except cloth and millinery). | - | 9.5 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 9.8 | - | 8.4 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.6 |
| Miscellaneous textile goods. | - | 59.0 | 59.0 | 56.4 | 55.2 | - | 48.3 | 48.6 | 46.6 | 45.2 |
| apparel and other finished textile PRODUCTS. | 1,233.5 | 1,232.8 | 1,239.1 | 1,183.2 | 1,181.2 | 1,101.7 | 1,100.9 | 1,106.2 | 1,053.3 | 1,051.2 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats. | 1,233. | 113.5 | 114.0 | -106.2 | 106.4 | , | 101.8 | 102.4 | 93.9 | 93.8 |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing. | - | 351.0 | 351.4 | 325.9 | 317.4 | - | 320.4 | 320.5 | 287.6 | 289.1 |
| Women's outerwear... | - | 336.5 | 343.6 | 345.2 | 339.9 | - | 300.4 | 306.2 | 308.2 | 303.1 |
| Women's, children's under garments...... | - | 124.1 | 122.5 | 118.7 | 117.5 | - | 111.0 | 109.7 | 106.9 | 105.6 |
| Millinery.... | - | 18.6 | 18.7 | 16.8 | 19.9 | - | 16.4 | 16.4 | 14.5 | 17.6 |
| Children's oute | - | 72.9 | 74.4 | 73.4 | 74.8 | - | 64.8 | 66.2 | 65.0 | 66.3 |
| Fur goods...... | - | 9.8 | 9.5 | 12.0 | 12.0 | - | 7.7 | 7.4 | 9.4 | 9.3 |
| Miscellaneous apparel and accessories... | - | 63.9 | 64.2 | 59.9 | 60.3 | - | 57.6 | 58.0 | 54.1 | 54.6 |
| Other fabricated textile products........ | - | 142.5 | 140.7 | 135.1 | 133.0 | - | 120.8 | 319.4 | 113.7 | 111.8 |
| Paper and allied products.. | 564.5 | 560.3 | 571.8 | 553.7 | 553.8 | 451.8 | 453.8 | 459.7 | 445.9 | 446.5 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills | - | 273.7 | 278.2 | 271.4 | 270.7 | - | 222.0 | 227.0 | 222.5 | 222.2 |
| Paperboard containers and boxes......... | - | 158.3 | 158.0 | 154.3 | 154.1 | - | 127.7 | 127.3 | 124.3 | 124.2 |
| Other paper and allied products......... | - | 134.3 | 135.6 | 128.0 | 129.0 | - | 104.1 | 105.4 | 99.1 | 100.1 |
| primting, publishing, and allied INDUSTRIES. | 887.6 | 886.1 | 882.0 | $\varepsilon 56.8$ | 858.3 | 571.1 |  | 569.8 |  |  |
| Newspapers. | 887.6 | 880.1 | 88.0 | E) ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 858.3 | 571.1 | 571.4 | 569.8 | 548.0 | 550.6 |
| Periodicals | - | 327.1 65.1 | 326.3 63.7 | 318.8 | 318.2 63.0 | - | 164.8 27.9 | 163.8 27.4 | 159.7 25.7 | 159.4 |
| Books... | - | 59.3 | 59.5 | 55.6 | 55.3 | - | 37.0 | 37.0 | 33.2 | 33.3 |
| Commercial printing | - | 228.4 | 227.3 | 219.9 | 221.5 | - | 183.9 | 183.4 | 176.8 | 178.6 |
| Lithographing. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - | 67.7 | 67.3 | 66.4 | 66.2 | - | 51.2 | 51.0 | 50.2 | 50.1 |
| Greeting cards........................... | - | 22.3 | 22.1 | 21.9 | 22.4 | - | 16.1 | 16.3 | 15.7 | 16.2 |
| Bookbinding and related industries...... | - | 47.5 | 47.7 | 44.0 | 44.2 | - | 37.5 | 37.7 | 34.9 | 34.9 |
| services................................ | - | 68.2 | 68.1 | 67.6 | 67.5 | - | 53.0 | 53.2 | 51.8 | 51.8 |

[^4]Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry-Continued

| Industry | A1 employees |  |  |  |  | Production workers ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { act. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nondurablé Goods--Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| chemicals ano allied products. | 861.9 | 860.8 | 860.8 | 823.7 | 825.1 | 540.6 | 541.7 | 539.9 | 514.0 | 516.5 |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals. | - | 103.6 | 104.2 | 100.5 | 100.0 | - | 69.2 | 69.4 | 66.5 | 66.2 |
| Industrial organic chenicals.. | - | 331.1 | 332.1 | 312.2 | 311.3 | - | 209.0 | 208.0 | 194.0 | 193.1 |
| Drugs and medicines.................... | - | 104.3 | 104.9 | 102.7 | 102.7 | - | 56.8 | 57.6 | 56.9 | 56.7 |
| Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations...................................... | - | 51.7 | 51.9 | 50.5 | 50.9 | - | 30.4 | 30.8 | 30.7 | 31.3 |
| Paints, pigments, and fillers......... | - | 77.2 | 75.7 | 73.7 | 73.8 | - | 46.6 | 45.7 | 44.2 | 44.4 |
| Gum and wood chemicals. | - | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.8 | - | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.4 |
| Fertilizers.. | - | 34.7 | 35.0 | 32.0 | 34.1 | - | 24.7 | 24.9 | 22.5 | 24.6 |
| Vegetable and animal oils and fats.... | - | 43.8 | 41.7 | 42.8 | 42.8 | - | 30.8 | 28.5 | 29.6 | 30.1 |
| Miscellaneous chemicals................... | - | 105.6 | 107.5 | 101.7 | 101.7 | - | 67.9 | 68.6 | 63.4 | 63.7 |
| Products of petroleum ano coal. | 227.1 | 230.1 | 231.7 | 235.1 | 233.1 | 148.3 | 151.1 | 152.9 | 155.9 | 153.3 |
| Petroleum refining...................... | - | 184.0 | . 185.4 | 188.5 | 186.0 | - | 115.6 | 117.1 | 119.5 | 116.4 |
| Coke, other petroleum and coal products....................................... | - | 46.1 | 46.3 | 46.6 | 47.1 | - | 35.5 | 35.8 | 36.4 | 36.9 |
| Rubser products. | 270.1 | 273.0 | 273.5 | 253.7 | 252.8 | 209.7 | 212.1 | 212.4 | 195.3 | 194.5 |
| tires and inmer tub | - | 106.8 | 108.0 | 102.1 | 101.0 | - | 79.8 | 80.5 | 76.2 | 75.3 |
| Rubber footwear. | - | 23.3 | 23.2 | 21.2 | 21.4 | - | 19.0 | 19.0 | 17.2 | 17.1 |
| Other rubber products | - | 142.9 | 142.3 | 130.4 | 130.4 | - | 113.3 | 112.9 | 101.9 | 102.1 |
| Leather and leather products............ | $375 \cdot 3$ | 371.7 | 376.1 | 363.9 | 354.2 | $334 \cdot 3$ | 331.3 | 335.4 | 324.3 | 315.0 |
| Leather: tanned, curried, and finished. |  | 36.2 | 36.9 | 38.2 | 37.9 |  | 31.9 | 32.6 | 34.0 | 33.7 |
| Industrial leather belting and packing. | - | 4.9 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 | - | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.. | - | 18.8 | 18.9 | 18.6 | 17.8 | - | 16.8 | 16.9 | 16.6 | 15.9 |
| Footwear lexcept rubber)............... | - | 244.4 | 248.8 | 238.6 | 230.0 | - | 219.5 | 223.7 | 214.2 | 205.9 |
| Luģage. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - | 16.2 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 16.0 | - | 14.0 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 13.6 |
| Handbags and small leather goods...... | - | 34.4 | 33.2 | 33.5 | 33.2 | - | 30.5 | 29.3 | 29.7 | 29.4 |
| Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods. | - | 16.8 | 17.0 | 14.6 | 15.0 | - | 14.9 | 15.1 | 12.8 | 13.2 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES. | 3,911 | 3,909 | 3,927 | 3,885 | 3,897 | - | - | - | - | - |
| TRANSPORTATION. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,570 | 2,567 | 2,574 | 2,536 | 2,546 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Interstate railroads | 2, | 894.4 | 906.1 | 951.0 | 961.0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Class I railroads. | - | 786.0 | 797.2 | 831.1 | 841.5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Local railways and bus ilnes........... | - | 92.7 | 32.1 | 94.2 | 94.1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trucking and warehousing............... | - | 897.4 | 881.2 | 822.6 | 811.2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other transportation and services...... | - | 683.7 | 694.1 | 668.3 | 679.9 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bus lines, except local................ | - | 40.1 | 41.6 | 40.3 | 41.3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Air transportation (common carrier)... | - | 149.8 | 149.2 | 134.6 | 141.1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pipe-line transportation (except natural gas). | - | 24.8 | 25.2 | 25.2 | 25.4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| communication. | 741 | 741 | 746 | 751 | 752 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Telephone | - | 703.3 | 707.7 | 712.6 | 73.3 .7 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Telegraph | - | 37.2 | 37.2 | 37.4 | 37.5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES. | 600 | 601 | 607 | 598 | 599 | - |  | 541 | 532 |  |
| Gas and electric utilities............. | - | 577.4 | 583.6 | 575.2 | 576.5 | - | 513.8 | 520.1 | 511.4 | 512.9 |
| Electric light and power utilities.... | - | 254.8 | 258.1 | 255.8 | 256.6 | $-$ | 221.1 | 224.3 | 220.5 | 221.0 |
| Gas utilities............. | - | 153.9 | 155.3 | 151.5 | 151.8 | - | 138.2 | 139.7 | 136.4 | 137.1 |
| Electric light and gas utilities combined. | - | 168.7 | 170.2 | 167.9 | 168.1 | - | 1.5'. 5 | 156.1 | 154. 5 | 154.8 |
| Local utilities, not elsewhere classified. | - | 23.4 | 23.7 | 22.7 | 22.9 | - | 20.7 | 21.0 | 20.2 | 20.4 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRadE. | 11,714 | 11,551 | 21,464 | 11,382 | 11,225 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wholesale trade. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,141 | 3,122 | 3,097 | 3,052 | 3,039 | - | 2,695 | 2,671 | 2,655 | 2,646 |
| Wholesalers, full-service and limitedfunction. | 3 | 1,859.0 | 1,847.9 | 1,791.2 | $1,776.6$ | - | 1,622.8 | 1,612.9 | 1,574.0 | $1,560.3$ |
| Automotive........................... . | - | 138.6 | 138.4 | 128.8 | $127.9$ | - | 120.7 | 120.6 | 112.2 | 111.3 |
| Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors........................ | - | 313.7 | 311.2 | 311.9 | 307.7 | - | 280.1 | 277.9 | 280.4 | 276.3 |
| Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment................... | - | 454.4 | 452.9 | 439.7 | 438.2 | - | 393.5 | 392.2 | 382.5 | 381.6 |
| function wholesalers................... | - | 952.3 | 945.4 | 910.8 | 902.8 | - | 828.5 | 822.2 | 798.9 | 791.1 |
| Wholesale distributors, other........... | - | 1,263.3 | 1,248.8 | 1,261.0 | 1,262.8 | - | 1,072.5 | 1,058.1 | 1,082.4 | 1,085.6 |

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

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

${ }^{1}$ For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for all other industries, to nonsupervisory worlers.

2 General industrial machinery: The production-worker employment figure for May 1959 shown in the August 1959 issue of this report should have read 141.5.
${ }^{3}$ Data for nonsupervisory workers exclude eating and drinking places.
4 Data are prepared by the U.S. Civil Service Comnission and relate to civilian employment only.
NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.
Talle B-3: Federal military personnel


[^5]Table B.4: Emplogees in nenagricultural estalishments.

## by industry division and selected groups, seasonally adjusted



NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.
Table B-5: Employees in private and Government shipyards, by region

| Region ${ }^{1}$ | October 1959 |  |  | September 1959 |  |  | October 1958 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Private | Navy | Total | Private | Navy | Total | Private | Navy |
| ALL REGIONS. | 202.1 | 109.3 | 92.8 | 204.2 | 111.1 | 93.1 | 219.9 | 124.7 | 95.2 |
| North Atlantic ${ }^{2}$. | 98.6 | 57.6 | 41.0 | 99.2 | 58.1 | 41.1 | 98.4 | 55.8 | 42.6 |
| South Atlantic. | 36.3 | 17.7 | 18.6 | 35.9 | 17.3 | 18.6 | 35.5 | 16.8 | 18.7 |
| Gulf. | 20.4 | 20.1 | - | 21.2 | 21.2 | - | 27.8 | 27.8 | - |
| Pacific. | 38.8 | 5.6 | 33.2 | 39.8 | 6.4 | 33.4 | 50.1 | 16.2 | 33.9 |
| Great Lakes | 4.1 | 4.1 | - | 4.1 | 4.1 | - | 4.6 | 4.6 | - |
| Inland... | 3.9 | 3.9 | - | 4.0 | 4.0 | - | 3.5 | 3.5 | - |

1 The North Atlantic region includes all yards bordering on the Atlantic in Conn., Del., Maine, Md., Mass., N. H., N.J., N. Y., Pa., F. I., Vt. The South Atlantic region includes all yards bordering on the Atlantic in Fla., Ga., N. C., S.C., Va. The Gulf region includes all yards bordering on the Gulf of Mexico in Ala., Fla., La., Miss., Tex. The Pacific region includes all yards in Calif., Oreg., Wash. The Great Lakes region includes all yards bordering on the Great Lakes in Ill., Mich., Minn., N. Y., Ohio, Pa., Wis. The Inland region includes all other yards. $\quad \mathbf{2}$ Navy data include Curtis Bay Coast Guard Yard.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
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## State Industry Employment

Table B.7: Employes in nonagricultoral establishments, by industry division and State

| State | TOTAL |  |  | Mining |  |  | Contract construction |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Alabama, | 710.4 | 713.2 | 725.0 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 12.6 | 39.1 | 39.9 | 41.2 |
| Arizona | 305.2 | 300.8 | 292.3 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 25.7 | 30.4 | 30.8 | 29.5 |
| Arkansas. | 353.4 | 355.9 | 350.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 15.4 | 17.4 | 22.2 |
| Callfornia | 4,750.0 | 4,772.5 | 4,569.3 | 32.6 | 33.2 | 33.0 | 299.3 | 300.3 | 295.9 |
| Colorado ${ }^{1}$ | 482.1 | 485.7 | 476.4 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 14.7 | 34.4 | 35.5 | 35.6 |
| Connecticut. | 896.9 | 896.1 | 874.7 | (2) | (2) | (2) | 48.5 | 49.6 | 50.2 |
| Delaware | 151.2 | 152.6 | 145.4 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 12.9 | 13.0 | 12.0 |
| District of Columbi | 509.5 | 512.1 | 503.3 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 22.3 | 22.7 | 21.3 |
| Florida. | 1,255.5 | 1,230.1 | 1,180.1 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 136.4 | 137.4 | 135.7 |
| Georsia | 1,010.9 | 1,010.7 | 978.5 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 58.1 | 59.7 | 59.9 |
| Idaho. | 157.3 | 163.2 | 156.1 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 11.2 | 12.0 | 12.2 |
| Illinoi | (4) | 3,440.3 | 3,372.7 | (4) | 29.7 | 30.7 | (4) | 183.7 | 177.7 |
| Indiana | 1,362.4 | 1,379.5 | 1,343.6 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 64.4 | 67.5 | 69.9 |
| Iowa. . | 687.2 | 688.9 | 657.5 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 42.6 | 43.6 | 39.8 |
| Kansas ${ }^{5}$ | 557.6 | 561.3 | 543.7 | 18.0 | 18.6 | 18.2 | 35.9 | 38.0 | 39.1 |
| Kentucky. | 629.4 | 630.3 | 636.0 | 28.0 | 27.6 | 36.2 | 36.5 | 38.7 | 36.3 |
| Louisiana | 762.3 | 762.7 | 771.9 | 42.3 | 43.6 | 43.4 | 58.8 | 62.5 | 65.4 |
| Maine. | 275.4 | 278.4 | 271.2 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 14.9 |
| Maryland. | 859.1 | 862.7 | 867.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 65.9 | 67.8 | 64.7 |
| Massachusetts | 1,838.0 | 1,837.2 | 1,809.3 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 82.1 | 82.9 | 83.2 |
| Michigan. | 2,283.7 | 2,269.7 | 2,069.0 | 11.3 | 17.2 | 15.0 | 107.0 | 110.6 | 102.5 |
| Minnesota. | 91.9 .9 | 928.0 | 921.0 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 18.4 | 66.1 | 66.9 | 62.5 |
| Mississippi ${ }^{1}$ | 401.8 | 401.4 | 391.3 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 26.6 | 27.6 | 26.6 |
| Missouri ${ }^{\text {I }}$. | 1,313.1 | 1,317.8 | 1,291.3 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 66.8 | 71.5 | 70.6 |
| Montana. | 155.8 | 158.5 | 162.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 8.6 | 11.8 | 13.4 | 12.3 |
| Nebraska. | 371.8 | 372.3 | 363.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 24.3 | 24.6 | 24.1 |
| Nevada. | 94.9 | 97.0 | 91.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 6.6 |
| New Hampshire | 193.7 | 197.0 | 185.9 | . 3 | - 3 | . 3 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| New Jersey. | 1,928.8 | 1,931.4 | 1,892.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 103.6 | 102.6 | 94.4 |
| New Mexico. | 230.2 | 231.7 | 224.8 | 19.0 | 18.9 | 18.1 | 18.5 | 19.8 | 22.6 |
| New York. | 6,045.1 | 6,031.3 | 5,989.8 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 10.4 | 273.6 | 281.3 | 269.5 |
| North Carolina | 1,139.7 | 1,142.1 | 1,104.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 56.5 | 57.7 | 60.2 |
| North Dako | 130.8 | 131.0 | 127.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 14.4 | 15.2 | 14.3 |
| Ohio. | 3,027.1 | 3,042.5 | 2,970.3 | 21.0 | 21.3 | 20.1 | 164.6 | 169.1 | 162.4 |
| OkI ahoma | 558.1 | 556.6 | 552.9 | 50.4 | 51.6 | 48.1 | 32.3 | 33.9 | 33.2 |
| Oregon. | 507.5 | 520.6 | 493.9 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 28.4 | 29.8 | 29.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,500.4 | 3,505.5 | 3,618.9 | 55.4 | 53.7 | 71.4 | 176.2 | 180.8 | 185.6 |
| Rhode Island. | 384.2 | 283.1 | 279.4 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 19.8 | 19.8 | 20.3 |
| South Carolina | 543.5 | 543.8 | 529.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 32.6 | 31.1 | 29.6 |
| South Dakota | 138.0 | 138.1 | 136.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 11.1 |
| Tennessee. | 877.2 | 877.9 | 868.9 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 48.5 | 48.8 | 46.3 |
| Tex | 2,449.4 | 2,450.6 | 2,418.6 | 122.5 | 124.9 | 123.8 | 167.7 | 174.1 | 159.9 |
| Utah | 251.6 | 253.9 | 250.0 | 9.4 | 8.1 | 14.1 | 17.4 | 18.7 | 17.4 |
| Vermon | 106.9 | 109.4 | 104.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 7.4 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 7.1 |
| Virginia. | 1,006.4 | 1,002.5 | 975.4 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 18.0 | 74.6 | 75.4 | 69.0 |
| Washington ${ }^{1}$ | 808.1 | 820.1 | 812.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 45.5 | 48.4 |  |
| West Virginia ${ }^{1}$ | 454.5 | 456.7 | 469.3 | 57.6 | 57.9 | 67.9 | 21.2 | 21.3 | 22.2 |
| Wisconsin. | 1,148.9 | 1,164.6 | 1,101.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 59.7 | 61.8 10.2 | 57.4 9.8 |
| Wyoming. . . . . . . . . . | 90.1 | 93.5 | 91.5 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 9.8 |

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

Talie B.7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State-Continued

| State | Manufacturing |  |  | Transportation and public utilities |  |  | Wholesale and retail trade |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1.959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Alabama. | 217.5 | 220.5 | 231.7 | 47.1 | 47.6 | 48.4 | 142.7 | 142.2 | 139.8 |
| Arizona ${ }^{1}$ | 46.1 | 45.2 | 42.3 | 23.6 | 23.7 | 23.0 | 74.8 | 74.0 | 69.1 |
| Arkansas | 99.5 | 100.4 | 93.3 | 29.1 | 28.9 | 28.3 | 79.0 | 79.0 | 77.5 |
| California. | 1,312.5 | 1,344.1 | 1,255.3 | 357.0 | 359.9 | 353.6 | 1,030.8 | 1,030.8 | 990.4 |
| Colorado 1 | 77.3 | 77.6 | 78.7 | 43.3 | 43.6 | 44.3 | 119.7 | 120.9 | 116.0 |
| Connecticut.. | 403.4 | 403.6 | 388.5 | 45.6 | 46.1 | 46.2 | 156.3 | 154.8 | 153.3 |
| Delaware.. | 58.9 | 59.5 | 56.3 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 28.3 | 28.0 | 27.5 |
| District of Columbi | 20.4 | 20.5 | 19.9 | 29.1 | 29.2 | 28.0 | 83.8 | 83.5 | 83.2 |
| Florida. | 193.9 | 189.0 | 179.3 | 96.6 | 97.6 | 94.6 | 355.9 | 339.2 | 325.5 |
| Georǵa. | 334.1 | 334.7 | 320.8 | 71.8 | 71.5 | 70.6 | 222.8 | 222.1 | 211.4 |
| Idaho. | 31.8 | 32.3 | 30.4 | 15.1 | 15.4 | 16.2 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 38.3 |
| Illinoi | (4) | 1,218.7 | 1,172.6 | (4) | 284.4 | 286.0 | (4) | 721.4 | 715.6 |
| In | 553.1 | 570.7 | 544.4 | 92.1 | 92.1 | 93.8 | 278.5 | 275.7 | 271.9 |
| Iowa. | 182.4 | 184.0 | 169.9 | 55.2 | 55.9 | 54.7 | 170.7 | 171.3 | 165.1 |
| Kansas | 119.9 | 120.4 | 114.2 | 55.5 | 55.8 | 55.0 | 127.6 | 128.4 | 123.4 |
| Kentucky. | 168.9 | 167.9 | 167.1 | 53.0 | 52.8 | 54.4 | 134.6 | 134.2 | 135.3 |
| Louisi | 146.7 | 145.8 | 147.0 | 81.5 | 81.4 | 82.4 | 176.3 | 176.6 | 177.8 |
| Maine. | 105.3 | 106.9 | 103.3 | 18.4 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 53.9 | 54.0 | 53.5 |
| Maryland. | 238.7 | 240.3 | 257.5 | 70.3 | 70.5 | 72.6 | 184.6 | 183.9 | 180.8 |
| Massachusetts | 690.5 | 690.3 | 665.3 | 104.1 | 104.0 | 108.3 | 372.6 | 369.0 | 372.4 |
| Michigan. | 983.8 | 977.6 | 776.6 | 141.4 | 139.7 | 135.9 | 423.7 | 420.0 | 428.4 |
| Minnesota | 223.5 | 233.3 | 222.0 | 81.8 | 82.1 | 85.7 | 231.2 | 228.7 | 227.3 |
| Mississippi | 121.1 | 120.7 | 118.3 | 26.1 | 25.9 | 25.7 | 84.7 | 84.3 | 80.7 |
| Missouri ${ }^{1}$. | 390.5 | 391.2 | 364.0 | 121.4 | 121.1 | 122.1 | 307.3 | 306.1 | 308.5 |
| Montana. | 17.7 | 17.1 | 21.4 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 19.1 | 37.7 | 38.7 | 38.0 |
| Nebraska. | 65.0 | 64.8 | 62.0 | 37.7 | 37.9 | 38.4 | 91.8 | 91.5 | 88.9 |
| Nevada. | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 19.9 | 20.5 | 18.8 |
| New Hampshire | 88.7 | 88.7 | 82.4 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 33.2 | 33.5 | 32.1 |
| New Jersey. | 777.2 | 784.0 | 760.3 | 149.3 | 148.9 | 148.6 | 356.0 | 353.2 | 352.1 |
| New Mexico. | 17.1 | 17.8 | 16.2 | 21.2 | 21.1 | 20.3 | 49.1 | 49.3 | 46.8 |
| New York. | 1,898.0 | 1,892.6 | 1,862.8 | 483.9 | 484.0 | 491.6 | 1,227.0 | 1,215.2 | 1,225.6 |
| North Carolina | 499.5 | 505.0 | 480.3 | 65.5 | 65.1 | 62.7 | 212.7 | 210.6 | 205.3 |
| North Dakot | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 38.6 | 38.0 | 37.5 |
| Ohio.. | 1,208.2 | 1,226.2 | 1,170.2 | 198.5 | 199.9 | 206.6 | 593.2 | 592.9 | 582.5 |
| Oklahoma. | 84.7 | 85.3 | 84.2 | 47.1 | 46.9 | 47.5 | 128.7 | 127.6 | 127.5 |
| Oregon. | 152.4 | 158.9 | 148.2 | 45.3 | 45.6 | 45.8 | 110.5 | 112.4 | 105.4 |
| Penneylvania. | 1,298.0 | 1,303.6 | 1,390.7 | 268.6 | 271.1 | 282.5 | 691.7 | 687.6 | 687.5 |
| Rhode Island. | 117.0 | 116.6 | 114.2 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 14.1 | 52.1 | 51.6 | 50.4 |
| South Carolina | 231.9 | 233.1 | 224.2 | 25.4 | 25.6 | 26.3 | 97.0 | 97.6 | 95.3 |
| South Dakota. | 13.6 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 37.3 |
| Tennessee | 301.4 | 303.6 | 292.9 | 55.6 | 55.3 | 57.1 | 191.8 | 191.0 | 190.2 |
| Texas. | 479.5 | 482.8 | 474.0 | 225.2 | 225.8 | 225.3 | 628.4 | 624.2 | 619.3 |
| Utah. | 42.2 | 43.5 | 41.1 | 22.4 | 22.5 | 22.9 | 56.6 | 57.4 | 55.1 |
| Vermont | 35.5 | 36.8 | 33.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 20.3 | 20.5 | 20.0 |
| Virgina. | 276.8 | 274.1 | 265.9 | 84.3 | 84.6 | 85.5 | 210.4 | 208.9 | 203.9 |
| Washington ${ }^{\text {? }}$ | 220.3 | 225.8 | 231.7 | 61.2 | 63.4 | 61.9 | 180.9 | 181.2 | 177.3 |
| West Virginia | 128.9 | 129.7 | 125.9 | 44.7 | 44.8 | 47.3 | 82.6 | 83.4 | 85.1 |
| Wisconsin. | 462.5 | 479.8 | 424.5 | 75.1 | 75.3 | 74.0 | 229.5 | 226.2 | 227.4 |
| Wyoming. | 7.4 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 7.9 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 12.7 | 18.7 | 19.4 | 19.0 |

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

Table B-7: Employes in nonagricnitural establishments, by industry division and State-Continued

| State | Finance, insurance, and real estate |  |  | Service and miscellaneous |  |  | Government |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept e } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Alabama........................... | 28.2 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 71.0 | 71.1 | 70.2 | 155.5 | 154.0 | 152.4 |
| Arizona. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 13.6 | 13.6 | 12.6 | 41.8 | 40.9 | 37.9 | 65.8 | 63.3 | 62.2 |
| Arkansas | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 38.9 | 73.4 | 73.4 | 72.5 |
| California | 232.0 | 230.8 | 219.5 | 630.3 | 628.5 | 600.7 | 855.5 | 844.9 | 820.9 |
| Colorado ${ }^{1}$ | 23.3 | 23.3 | 22.2 | 66.2 | 68.1 | 63.1 | 102.9 | 101.5 | 101.8 |
| Connecticut....................... | 52.0 | 52.3 | 50.8 | 100.1 | 99.0 | 96.8 | 91.1 | 90.7 | 89.1 |
| Delaware... | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 15.9 | 16.9 | 15.5 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 17.9 |
| District of Columbia ${ }^{6}$ | 25.1 | 25.2 | 24.7 | 76.7 | 76.1 | 74.0 | 252.1 | 254.9 | 252.2 |
| Florida. | 70.6 | 71.0 | 66.4 | 183.8 | 181.6 | 168.4 | 210.1 | 206.1 | 202.3 |
| Georgia. | 41.4 | 41.5 | 39.9 | 93.3 | 93.6 | 92.1 | 183.7 | 181.9 | 178.5 |
| Idaho. | $5 \cdot 3$ | 5.3 | 5.1 | 18.0 | 18.5 | 17.8 | 32.7 | 36.2 | 32.4 |
| Illinois | (4) | 175.4 | 175.1 | (4) | 420.8 | 412.4 | (4) | 406.1 | 402.6 |
| Indiana | 52.4 | 52.7 | 51.3 | 127.9 | 127.3 | 124.1 | 183.4 | 182.9 | 178.0 |
| Iowa.. | 29.7 | 29.6 | 28.8 | 85.7 | 84.9 | 82.6 | 116.7 | 115.4 | 112.6 |
| Kansas. | 21.1 | 21.3 | 20.7 | 67.4 | 67.6 | 63.8 | 112.2 | 111.2 | 109.3 |
| Kentucky. | 21.5 | 21.8 | 21.7 | 74.7 | 75.3 | 74.5 | 112.3 | 111.9 | 110.3 |
| Louisiana | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.2 | 85.7 | 85.3 | 86.8 | 140.1 | 136.6 | 138.9 |
| Maine.. | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 26.7 | 28.6 | 26.6 | 46.4 | 45.7 | 45.6 |
| Maryland 6 | 41.1 | 41.8 | 40.6 | 108.4 | 108.5 | 105.7 | 147.5 | 147.3 | 143.4 |
| Massachusetts | 95.5 | 95.1 | 95.0 | 253.0 | 257.5 | 251.2 | 240.2 | 238.4 | 233.9 |
| Michigan. | 75.7 | 75.7 | 73.7 | 218.6 | 227.2 | 226.7 | 322.2 | 313.8 | 310.2 |
| Minnesota. | 45.1 | 45.4 | 44.2 | 120.1 | 120.8 | 117.7 | 146.0 | 144.3 | 143.3 |
| Mississippi | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 38.4 | 86.4 | 86.0 | 84.4 |
| Missouri | 65.2 | 65.7 | 64.5 | 163.4 | 164.5 | 163.7 | 189.8 | 189.0 | 189.4 |
| Montana. | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 20.2 | 21.2 | 20.1 | 37.8 | 37.2 | 36.7 |
| Nebraska. | 20.5 | 20.5 | 20.1 | 52.0 | 52.2 | 50.4 | 77.5 | 77.6 |  |
| Nevada. | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 29.8 | 31.0 | 28.2 | 18.0 | 18.1 | -17.4 |
| New Hampshi | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 23.4 | 25.6 | 22.2 | 21.6 | 27.9 | 22.0 |
| New Jersey | 87.1 | 87.6 | 88.1 | 224.5 | 226.3 | 218.3 | 227.7 | 225.4 | 226.7 |
| New Mexico. | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 35.3 | 35.8 | 32.2 | 61.3 | 60.2 | 60.3 |
| New York. | 467.0 | 466.5 | 462.8 | 885.3 | 888.6 | 870.6 | 801.7 | 794.3 | 796.6 |
| North Carolina | 35.9 | 35.9 | 34.3 | 104.0 | 103.1 | 101.0 | 162.6 | 161.7 | 157.5 |
| North Dakot | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 18.8 | 18.6 | 17.7 | 31.9 | 31.9 | 31.3 |
| onio.. | 108.5 | 109.3 | 106.9 | 353.0 | 353.2 | 344.6 | 380.1 | 370.6 | 377.1 |
| Oklahoma. | 22.7 | 22.8 | 22.7 | 61.4 | 60.9 | 61.3 | 130.8 | 127.6 | 128.4 |
| Oregon. | 19.5 | 19.7 | 18.9 | 57.6 | 59.6 | 55.1 | 92.6 | 93.1 | 90.3 |
| Pennsylvania. | 144.1 | 145.2 | 143.1 | 437.8 | 437.1 | 431.0 | 428.6 | 426.4 | 427.1 |
| Rhode Island. | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 31.1 | 30.9 | 30.5 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 37.7 |
| South Carolina. | 15.9 | 16.0 | 15.7 | 43.0 | 42.8 | 42.6 | 96.1 | 96.0 | 94.6 |
| South Dakota. | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 19.0 | 19.4 | 18.7 | 38.9 | 38.2 | 37.8 |
| Tennessee | 34.1 | 34.1 | 33.1 | 96.8 | 96.6 | 95.1 | 141.4 | 140.7 | 146.2 |
| Texas. | 115.0 | 115.3 | 113.5 | 285.2 | 284.7 | 284.1 | 425.9 | 418.8 | 418.7 |
| Utah. | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 31.4 | 31.7 | 29.6 | 61.6 | 61.3 | 59.5 |
| Vermont. | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 15.5 | 16.3 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 15.5 |
| Virginia ${ }^{6}$ | 42.7 | 42.9 | 40.6 | 104.9 | 105.8 | 101.9 | 194.8 | 192.9 | 190.6 |
|  | 37.5 | 38.3 | 34.5 | 94.2 | 96.3 | 91.8 | 166.8 | 165.0 | 164.3 |
| West Virginia ${ }^{1}$ | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 44.9 | 45.3 | 44.4 | 62.2 | 62.1 | 64.0 |
| Wisconsin | 42.1 | 42.0 | 41.4 | 122.6 | 123.2 | 121.6 | 154.5 | 153.4 | 151.5 |
| Wyoming. | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 8.2 | 10.4 | 9.2 | 21.4 | 21.6 | 21.4 |

${ }_{2}$ Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
${ }_{3}^{2}$ Combined with construction.
${ }_{4}$ Combined with service.
${ }_{5}$ Not available.
${ }^{5}$ Contract construction, transportation and public utilities, and total revised; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
${ }^{6}$ Federal employment in the Maryland and Virginia sectors of the District of Columbia metropolitan area is included in data for District of Columbia.

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

Table B.8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division

| Industry division | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1.959 \end{aligned}$ | 0ct. 1958 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ALABAMA |  |  |  |  |  | ARIZONA |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Birmirgham |  |  | Mobile |  |  | Phoenix ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Tucson ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 187.8 | 188.6 | 202.4 | 91.0 | 91.9 | 89.4 | 166.0 | 162.5 | 150.1 | 65.3 | 63.4 | 61.5 |
| Mining. | 6.2 | 6.2 | 8.6 | (1) | (1) | (1) | . 5 | . 5 | . 4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Contract construction. | 14.3 | 14.3 | 13.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 15.9 | 7.1 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 6.4 |
| Manufacturing. | 50.5 | 51.4 | 65.9 | 15.7 | 17.3 | 16.6 | 30.0 | 29.2 | 25.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.0 |
| Trans. and pub. util | 15.0 | 15.2 | 15.7 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 |
| Trade. | 46.0 | 45.9 | 44.9 | 19.0 | 18.8 | 18.5 | 44.2 | 43.5 | 39.8 | 14.9 | 14.4 | 14.0 |
| Financ | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 8.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Service | 22.9 | 22.9 | 22.2 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 21.7 | 20.9 | 19.6 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 9.1 |
| Government. | 21.4 | 21.1 | 20.4 | 26.1 | 26.1 | 24.7 | 29.7 | 28.4 | 27.7 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 13.4 |
|  | ARKANSAS |  |  | CALIFORMIA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Little Rock- <br> N. Little Rock |  |  | Fresno ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Los AngelesLong Beach |  |  | Sacramento |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 78.8 | 79.2 | 77.2 | - | - | - | 2,299.0 | 2,295.6 | 2,179.9 | 159.2 | 261.4 | 150.4 |
| Mining. | (1) | (1) | (1) | - | - | - | 12.7 | 13.1 | 13.4 | . 3 | - 3 | . 3 |
| Contract construction. | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.5 | - | - | - | 137.9 | 139.2 | 127.1 | 12.0 | 21.9 | 10.5 |
| Manufacturing. | 15.4 | 15.5 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 785.7 | 786.4 | 737.7 | 26.6 | 29.3 | 24.6 |
| Trans. and pub. util | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.9 | - | - | - | 142.6 | 143.7 | 139.7 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.2 |
| Trade. | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.0 | - | - | - | 497.8 | 496.3 | 475.3 | 30.7 | 30.7 | 28.4 |
| Financ | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.7 | - | - | - | 114.8 | 114.4 | 108.4 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.9 |
| Service. | 11.3 | 11.3 | 10.9 | - | - | - | 323.6 | 321.2 | 306.0 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 12.8 |
| Government. . . . . . . . . | 14.7 | 14.7 | 14.6 | - | - | - | 283.9 | 281.3 | 272.3 | 58.3 | 57.9 | 56.7 |
|  | CALIFORNIA-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario |  |  | San Diego |  |  | San FranciscoOakland |  |  |  | San Jose |  |
| TOTAL. | - | - | - | 253.7 | 255.0 | 240.1 | 972.3 | 976.9 | 952.1 | 174.6 | 181.5 | 157.6 |
| Mining. | - | - | - | . 5 | . 5 | . 5 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Contract constructio | - | - | - | 19.9 | 20.1 | 18.9 | 63.1 | 62.6 | 60.9 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 14.3 |
| Manufacturing. | 28.9 | 29.3 | 34.7 | 73.8 | 74.2 | 70.2 | 194.7 | 203.3 | 197.2 | 63.5 | 72.6 | 56.3 |
| Trans. and pub. util | - | - | - | 13.3 | 13.4 | 12.7 | 107.8 | 107.8 | 105.8 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 8.5 |
| trade. | - | - | - | 48.8 | 49.0 | 46.7 | 214.3 | 214.2 | 207.1 | 31.3 | 31.1 | 29.3 |
| Financ | - | - | - | 10.4 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 65.5 | 65.2 | 63.4 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 5.8 |
| Servic | - | - | - | 33.0 | $33 \cdot 7$ | 30.0 | 129.5 | 129.0 | 125.7 | 24.3 | 22.8 | 21.1 |
| Government. . . . . . . . . . | - | - | - | 54.0 | 53.8 | 51.5 | 195.6 | 193.0 | 190.1 | 24.1 | 23.6 | 22.2 |
|  | CALIFORMIA-Continued |  |  | COLORADO |  |  | CONAECTICUT |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Stockton ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Denver ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Bridgeport |  |  | Hartford |  |  |
| TOTAL | - | - | - | 305.5 | 306.8 | 294.1 | 116.5 | 116.6 | 114.5 | 211.7 | 211.0 | 208.7 |
| Mining. | - | - | - | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Contract constru | - | $\stackrel{-}{7}$ | - | 24.6 | 24.6 | 22.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.8 |
| Manufacturing. | 13.8 | 17.1 | 14.1 | 58.3 | 58.2 | 53.9 | 62.9 | 63.4 | 61.0 | 75.2 | 75.4 | 73.8 |
| Trans. and pub. util | , | , | - | 29.5 | 29.7 | 29.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.1 |
| Trade.. | - | - | - | 77.0 | 77.8 | 74.6 | 19.7 | 19.2 | 19.6 | 42.6 | 41.8 | 41.7 |
| Finance | - | - | - | 17.4 | 17.7 | 17.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 30.4 | 30.5 | 30.5 |
| Service | - | - | - | 41.3 | 41.8 | 40.1 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 22.2 | 21.8 | 21.8 |
| Government. ........... | - | - | - | 53.1 | 52.7 | 52.3 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 21.5 | 21.5 | 21.1 |
|  | CONMECTICUT-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | New Britain |  |  | New Haven |  |  | Stamford |  |  | Waterbury |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 40.5 | 40.2 | 38.6 | 121.8 | 122.5 | 121.1 | 54.9 | 55.1 | 53.2 | 67.3 | 67.1 | 64.5 |
| Mining. . . . . . | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Contract construction. | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Manufacturing. ........ | 25.0 | 24.9 | 23.3 | 43.3 | 43.5 | 43.0 | 23.1 | 23.0 | 21.4 | 39.3 | 39.1 | 36.9 |
| Trans. and pub. util. | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Trade.. | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 23.1 | 23.2 | 22.8 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.6 |
| Finance | . 9 | . 9 | . 8 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Service. | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 17.6 | 17.7 | 17.5 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.9 |
| Government | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 |
|  | DELAWARE |  |  | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA |  |  | FLORIDA |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wilmington |  |  | Washington |  |  | Jacksonville |  |  | Miami |  |  |
| tOTAL. | 128.6 | 129.4 | 125.0 | 682.4 | 685.1 | 670.0 | 135.8 | 135.7 | 132.2 | 295.5 | 293.4 |  |
| Mining. . . . . . . . . . . . | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Contract construction. | 9.6 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 46.1 | 46.8 | 44.8 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 31.0 | 30.9 | 30.7 |
| Manufacturing......... | 56.6 | 55.7 | 54.0 | 33.0 | $33 \cdot 3$ | 31.5 | 20.6 | 20.2 | 20.2 | 38.4 | $37 \cdot 5$ | 37.2 |
| Trans. and pub. util.. | 8.1 | 3.1 | 8.0 | 47.1 | 47.3 | 44.6 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 33.2 | 33.2 | 33.1 |
| Trade... | 22.8 | 22.9 | 22.2 | 133.5 | 132.7 | 132.6 | 39.1 | 38.9 | 37.7 | 82.9 | 82.2 | 79.5 |
| Finance. | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 34.9 | 35.0 | 34.3 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 18.3 |
| Service. | 13.5 | 14.0 | 12.9 | 108.0 | 107.5 | 1.03 .6 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.4 | 55.3 | 55.1 | 51.8 |
| Government. | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 279.8 | 282.5 | 278.6 | 21.8 | 21.9 | 21.2 | 35.6 | 35.5 | 33.3 |

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

Table B-8: Employees in aenagricultural ostablishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued


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


| Industry division | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Sept. $1959$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Oct. } \\ 1959 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MAssachusett ${ }^{\text {-Continued }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | NICHIGAM |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | SpringfieldHolyoke |  |  | Worcester |  |  | Detroit |  |  | Flint |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 154.5 | 154.6 | 151.5 | 96.7 | 96.6 | 98.0 | 1,163.7 | 1,156.0 | 1,073.5 | 117.2 | 115.9 | 71.4 |
| Mining. . | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | - | - | - |
| Contract construction.. | 6.0 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 47.3 | 50.2 | 51.2 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 3.7 |
| Manufacturing. | 66.1 | 66.7 | 64.1 | 44.3 | 44.7 | 44.1 | 523.9 | 515.1 | 430.1 | 69.2 | 68.2 | 24.1 |
| Trans. and pub. util | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 69.0 | 67.5 | 68.3 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| Trade. | 30.2 | 29.4 | 30.5 | 17.9 | 17.5 | 18.6 | 221.0 | 219.6 | 224.4 | 17.8 | 17.5 | 18.4 |
| Finance | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 47.3 | 47.1 | 45.8 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Service | 18.7 | 19.1 | 18.7 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 127.1 | 127.5 | 125.7 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 8.7 |
| Government. . . . . . . . . . . | 17.9 | 17.4 | 17.1 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 127.3 | 128.2 | 127.1 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.2 |
|  | MICHIOAM-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Grand Rapids |  |  | Lansing |  |  | MuskegonMuskegon Heights |  |  | Saginaw |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 117.1 | 117.2 | 103.7 | 78.4 | 77.1 | 64.9 | 47.3 | 47.3 | 43.5 | 53.3 | 54.5 | 42.6 |
| Minins. | (1) | (1) | (1) | - | - | - | (1) | (1) | (1) | - | - | - |
| Contract construction. | 6.0 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Manufacturing. | 53.7 | 53.3 | 41.2 | 25.8 | 26.9 | 13.8 | 27.0 | 27.0 | $23 \cdot 7$ | 24.7 | 26.1 | 14.7 |
| Trans. and pub. util | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 3.4 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| Trade. | 23.0 | 23.0 | 23.3 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 9.8 |
| Finance | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Service | 13.2 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.1 |
| Governmen | 8.9 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 22.8 | 19.8 | 22.5 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
|  | MIMMESOTA |  |  |  |  |  | W\|3sis3lPPI |  |  | M13s0URI |  |  |
|  | Duluth |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Minneapolis- } \\ & - \text { St. Paul } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Jackson ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Kansas City |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 35.6 | 36.3 | 41.0 |  | 536.4 | $530 \cdot 3$ | 63.3 | 63.3 | 61.2 | 379.8 | 380.8 | 372.5 |
| mining. | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 1.1 | 1.1 | . 9 | 1.0 | .9 | . 9 |
| Contract construction. | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 34.5 | 34.1 | 33.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 25.0 | 26.0 | 26.0 |
| Manufacturing. | 5.5 | 5.7 | 8.3 | 149.4 | 149.4 | 147.3 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 100.9 | 101.1 | 98.1 |
| Trans. and pub. util | 4.8 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 51.8 | 52.2 | 51.8 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 41.0 | 41.6 | 40.7 |
| Trade. | 9.4 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 134.7 | 131.6 | 130.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.0 | 100.3 | 99.6 | 96.5 |
| Finance | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 33.2 | 33.6 | 32.6 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 23.4 | 23.5 | 23.3 |
| Service | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 69.3 | 70.0 | 67.5 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 47.2 | 47.1 | 46.6 |
| Government. . . . . . . . . . . | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 67.7 | 65.5 | 66.7 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 40.5 |
|  | MIssouri-Continued |  |  | Mentana |  |  | MEBRASKA |  |  | MEYADA |  |  |
|  | St. Louls |  |  | Grest Palls |  |  | Omaha |  |  | Reno |  |  |
| TOTAL. . | 712.3 | 715.0 | 698.0 | 18.2 | 18.4 | 19.4 | 158.8 | 158.7 | 154.0 | 30.9 | 32.4 | 29.2 |
| Mining. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (6) | (6) | (6) |
| Contract construction | 30.6 | 30.6 | 32.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Manufacturing. | 263.7 | 265.5 | 248.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 36.0 | 36.3 | 33.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Trans. and pub. util | 62.4 | 63.1 | 62.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 20.9 | 21.1 | 21.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| Trade.. | 152.3 | 152.1 | 151.5 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 35.3 | 35.1 | 34.7 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 6.8 |
| Finance | 35.8 | 36.0 | 35.3 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Service | 86.2 | 86.7 | 86.6 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 22.3 | 22.4 | 21.3 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 8.2 |
| Government. . . . . . . . . . . | 78.1 | 77.7 | 77.1 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 19.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.7 |
|  | MEW HAMP SHIRE |  |  | HEW JERSEY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Manchester |  |  | NewarkJersey city ${ }^{7}$ |  |  | Paterson? |  |  | Perth Amboy 7 |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 42.8 | 42.8 | 42.3 | 820.1 | 817.6 | 805.1 | 419.3 | 417.1 | 408.0 | 166.5 | 166.4 | 162.7 |
| Mining. . . . . . . . . . . . . | (1) | (1) | (1) | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | . 4 | . 5 | . 6 |
| Contract construction. | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 35.6 | 34.9 | 30.0 | 26.3 | 26.1 | 24.3 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 9.4 |
| Manufacturing.. | 18.6 | 18.5 | 18.3 | 332.5 | 334.9 | 323.2 | 181.2 | 181.3 | 175.6 | 81.9 | 82.1 | 80.5 |
| Trans. and pub. util | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 84.1 | 83.8 | 82.5 | 23.7 | 23.5 | 23.6 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.5 |
| Trade. | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 148.5 | 145.9 | 150.: | 81.7 | 80.4 | 80.0 | 26.5 | 26.0 | 25.9 |
| Finance | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 50.9 | 51.4 | 52.4 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 13.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Service................ | 5.4 | 5.4 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 90.8 | 90.2 | 89.1 | 46.4 | 46.6 | 45.0 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.1 |
| Government. . . . . . . . . . | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 77.5 | 76.3 | 77.2 | 45.3 | 44.6 | 45.0 | 22.3 | 22.1 | 22.6 |
|  | MEW JERSEY-continuod |  |  | HEW MEXICO |  |  | MEW YOṘK |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Trenton |  |  | Al buguergue |  |  | Albany-Schenectady-Troy |  |  | Binghamton |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 99.6 | 100.8 | 97.3 | 77.5 | 78.0 | 75.5 | 201.3 | 201.6 | 205.7 | 77.8 | 78.3 | 76.6 |
| Mining. | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Contract construction. | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| Manufacturing. | 35.3 | 36.8 | 33.5 | 7.5 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 7.2 | 57.7 | 57.8 | 61.8 | 39.6 | 40.3 | 38.8 |
| Trans. and pub. util. | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 15.9 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| Trade.. | 17.0 | 16.8 | 17.6 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 16.9 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 41.2 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 23.0 |
| Finance | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Service. | 14.3 | 14.3 | 13.5 | 17.2 | 17.4 | 16.1 | 26.6 | 26.8 | 26.1 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.2 |
| Government. | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 16.7 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 46.2 | 45.9 | 44.5 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 9.0 |

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


| Industry division | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | Oct. <br> 1958 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | Oct. <br> 1958 <br> 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Sept. 1959 | Oct. <br> 1958 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Oct. } \\ 1959 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Sept. 1959 | Oct. <br> 1958. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MEW YOBK-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Buffalo |  |  | Elmira ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nassau and } \\ & \text { Suffolk Counties }{ }^{7} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | New York City ${ }^{7}$ |  |  |
| total. | 407.2 | 411.8 | $416.1$ | 31.6 | 31.9 | 31.8 |  | 399.2 | $384 \cdot 3$ | 3,503.6 | $3,478.9$ | $3,488.9$ |
| Mining | (1) | (1) | (1) |  |  |  | (1) | (1) | (1) | 2.0 | $2.0$ | $2.1$ |
| Contract constructio | 27.1 | 28.9 | 26.1 |  | - | - | 33.4 | 35.2 | 33.8 | 116.2 | 120.0 | 120.4 |
| Manufacturing. | 157.7 | 160.3 | 165.4 | 25.0 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 115.1 | 114.9 | 111.0 | 978.3 | 969.3 | 966.5 |
| trans. and pub, util | 33.8 | 33.9 | 35.2 |  | - | - | 22.5 | 22.7 | 22.9 | 320.3 | 319.5 | 324.8 |
| Trade... | 83.0 | 82.8 | 84.4 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 83.7 | 85.2 | 85.6 | 735.2 | 723.4 | 733.2 |
| Finance | 14.5 | 14.5 | 14.7 | - | - | - | 15.1 | 14.7 | 14.5 | 373.9 | 374.9 | 372.7 |
| Service. Governme | 46.6 44.5 | 46.6 44.7 | 46.9 43.4 | - | - | - | 57.4 63.0 | 62.5 63.9 | 54.6 61.9 | 576.4 401.2 | 572.8 397.0 | 568.2 401.2 |
| Governm | MEW rork-continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { New York-Northeastern } \\ \text { New Jersey } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Rochester |  |  | syracuse |  |  | Utica-Rome |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 5,556.5 | 5,535.5 | 5,490.8 | (4) |  |  | 247.1 | ${ }^{146.7}$ | 145.4 | 100.6 | 99.6 |  |
| Mining | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.4 | (4) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Contract construction | 247.0 | 252.8 | 240.3 |  | 11.9 | 11.1 | 5.8 |  | 6.7 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 3.1 |
| Manufacturing. | 1,767.4 | 1,758.4 | 1,725.6 | (4) | 108.6 | 101.8 | 57.5 | 57.3 | 54.6 | 40.8 | 39.4 | 41.6 |
| Trans. and pub. | 476.4 | 1475.4 | 479.0 | (4) | 9.9 | 9.4 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.5 |
| Trade.. | 1,126.0 | 1;111.2 | 1,124.4 | (4) | 37.9 | 37.6 | 30.2 | 29.8 | 30.3 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 16.7 |
| pinance | 468.8 | 469.8 | 467.8 | (4) | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| Servic | 821.3 | 823.7 | 807.0 | (4) | 23.7 | 23.7 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 19.5 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.2 |
| Government............ | 644.5 | 639.2 | 641.4 | (4) | 20.9 | 20.6 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 22.2 | 22.0 | 20.9 |
|  | MEW YORK=Continuod |  |  | NORTM CAROLIMA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Westchester County ${ }^{7}$ |  |  | Charlotte |  |  | GreensboroHigh Point |  |  | Winston-Salem |  |  |
| total. | 221.3 | 220.6 | 209.1 |  | 95.2 | 92.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mining. | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Contract constructi | 20.0 | 20.9 | 19.5 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.6 | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Manufacturing. | 66.4 | 63.8 | 57.0 | 25.8 | 25.8 | 25.2 | 46.6 | 46.5 | 44.9 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 37.9 |
| trans. and pub. | 14.6 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.4 | - | - |  |  |  |  |
| Trade | 45.6 | 45.4 | 44.7 | 27.9 | 27.8 | 27.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ${ }^{\text {Finan }}$ | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Service.............. | 36.1 27.5 | 37.0 27.6 | 36.1 26.2 | 10.5 8.9 | 10.4 8.8 | 10.2 8.0 |  | - | - |  | - |  |
|  | MORTM DAKOTA |  |  | anto |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Fargo |  |  | Akron |  |  | Canton |  |  | cincinnati |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 23.5 | 23.4 | 23.7 | 180.8 | 181.5 | 174.3 | 99.6 | 99.4 | 107.1 | 402.4 | 400.5 | 392.4 |
| Mining. ............... | (1) | (1) | (1) |  | . 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contract construction | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 19.9 |
| Manufacturing........ | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 86.9 <br> 11.8 | 87.1 | 83.0 | 44.2 | 43.8 | 52.9 | 160.0 | 159.7 | 151.0 |
| Trans. and pub. util Trade. | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.7 |
| Trade....... | $7 \cdot 7$ | 7.8 | 7.8 | 35.4 | 35.3 | 33.1 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 19.1 | 80.3 | 79.8 | 79.1 |
| Finance. Service. | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 3.3 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 3.2 | 18.3 | 18.5 | 18.9 |
| Government............ | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 19.0 | 19.2 | 19.0 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 47.8 | 48.5 | 48.7 |
|  | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 24.5 | 14.2 | 13.8 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 42.3 | 40.4 | 41.7 |
|  | orio-continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | cleveland |  |  | Columbus |  |  | Dayton |  |  | Toledo |  |  |
| total. |  |  | 662.2 | 248.3.7 | 252.1.7 | 240.5 | 225.0.4 | 225.2 | 211.3 | 162.3.2 | 163.6 | 151.6 |
| Mining. | $\begin{array}{r}67.9 \\ 31.4 \\ \hline 2.4\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | . 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contract construction |  | 32.4 | 34.1 | 26.0 | 16.8 | 15.5 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 10.0 |
| Manufacturing. | $274.1$ | 275.7 | 259.6 | 67.1 | 71.6 | 63.3 | 96.3 | 96.8 | 84.4 | 61.0 | 62.2 | 52.9 |
| Trans. and pub. util.. | $\begin{array}{r} 4.1 \\ 43.5 \\ 138.2 \end{array}$ | 44.3 | 45.3 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.4 | 3.5 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.5 |
| Trade... |  | 137.6 | 136.7 | 54.3 | 54.0 | 51.3 | 38.7 | 38.3 | 37.7 | 35.5 | 35.6 | 35.1 |
| Finance. | 30.986.0 | 31.2 | 30.0 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.1 |
| Service................ |  | 87.4 | 84.5 | 30.6 | 30.7 | 30.3 | 23.9 | 24.1 | 23.8 | 20.6 | 20.7 | 20.7 |
|  | 72.3 | 71.5 | 71.6 | 47.3 | 46.1 | 46.6 | 42.6 | 42.1 | 42.3 | 14.7 | 14.2 | 14.1 |
|  | OHIO-Continued |  |  | OKLA HOMA |  |  |  |  |  | OREGOM |  |  |
|  | Youngstown |  |  | oklahoma City |  |  | Tulsa |  |  | Portland ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| total. | 163.1 |  |  | 1.62 .0 | 161.0 | 156.2 | 319.8 | 120.4 | 128.7 | 260.6 | 266.1 |  |
| Mining................ | 163.1.5 | 166.3 .5 | 190.3 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.4 | (1) | (1) | 252.8$(1)$16.0 |
| Contract construction. |  | 10.2 | 9.3 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 9.9 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 15.5 | 16.8 |  |
| Manufacturing. . | $64.3$ | 67.1 | 92.5 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 17.9 | 27.0 | 27.4 | 27.9 | 64.4 | 66.8 | 62.5 |
| Trans. and pub, util.. | $\begin{aligned} & 11.1 \\ & 35.7 \end{aligned}$ | 11.2 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 28.0 | 28.1 | 28.3 |
| Trade... |  | 35.54.64.6 | 34.6 | 39.4 | 39.0 | 37.2 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 28.4 | 65.1 | 65.3 | 61.2 |
| Finance | $\begin{aligned} & 35.7 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 21.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}4.4 \\ 20.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9.5 18.9 | 9.5 18.9 | 9.3 18.5 | 5.9 14.2 | 6.0 14.2 | 6.0 14.0 | 13.9 <br> 34.6 <br> 1.6 | 24.1 35.4 | 13.6 |
| Gove |  | $\begin{aligned} & 21.2 \\ & 16.0 \end{aligned}$ | 16.2 | 45.1 | 44.1 | 44.5 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 39.1 | 39.6 | 38.2 |

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

Tale B.8: Empleyees in managrientitral astalishments lar selected arens, hy iadastry division-Continued

| Industry division | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & -1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & \underline{2959} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | _-_ PENMSYLVANIA _ _ _ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Allentown- <br> Bethlehem-Easton |  |  | Erie |  |  | Harrisburg |  |  | Lancaster |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 163.9 | 163.7 | 173.4 | - | - | - | 135.9 | 136.5 | 136.0 | 92.1 | 92.4 | 88.9 |
| Mining. | . 8 | . 8 | . 9 | - | - | - | (1) | (1) | (1) | - | - | - |
| Contract construction. | 8.2 | 8.1 | 7.2 | - | - | - | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Manufacturing......... | 81.9 | 82.1 | 93.2 | 38.3 | 37.9 | 35.0 | 31.4 | 31.4 | 32.3 | 47.1 | 47.6 | 44.9 |
| Trans. and pub. util. | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.8 |  |  |  | 12.9 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Trade... | 28.0 | 27.9 | 27.4 | - | - | - | 24.2 | 24.3 | 23.6 | 16.1 | 15.9 | 15.8 |
| Finance. | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | - | - | - | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Service | 18.0 | 17.9 | 17.4 | - | - | - | 15.7 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.2 |
| Government. | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.3 | - | - | - | 37.9 | 37.8 | 37.0 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 7.1 | 6.9 |
|  | PEMNSYLYANIA-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Philadelphia |  |  | Pittsburgh |  |  | Reading |  |  | Scranton |  |  |
| TOTAL. . | 1,469.2 | 1,459.0 | 1,459.9 | 678.3 | 679.6 | 776.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mining, ............... | 2.0 | 2.0 | - 2.1 | 9.2 | 8.1 | 13.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Contract construction. | 78.8 | 80.3 | 82.0 | 39.9 | 41.1 | 44.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Manufacturing........ | 533.4 | 534.9 | 529.0 | 214.7 | 217.2 | 295.6 | 51.8 | 52.3 | 49.6 | 29.4 | 29.6 | 30.1 |
| Trans. and pub. util: | 109.3 | 110.1 | 110.8 | 56.0 | 56.4 | 64.2 | - |  | - | - | - | - |
| Trade.... | 300.1 | 293.4 | 295.5 | 151.3 | 151.3 | 155.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Finance | 73.0 | 73.6 | 74.4 | 31.0 | 31.5 | 31.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Service | 187.6 | 181.4 | 184.1 | 103.4 | 102.0 | 100.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Government | 185.0 | 183.3 | 182.0 | 72.8 | 72.0 | 72.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | PENHSYLVAMIA-Continued |  |  |  |  |  | RHODE ISLAND |  |  | SOUTH CAROLIMA |  |  |
|  | Wilkes-EarreHazleton |  |  | York |  |  | Providence |  |  | Charleston |  |  |
| TOTAL.. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 280.7 | 280.1 | 277.9 | 55.7 | 55.7 | 53.9 |
| Mining... | - | - | - | - | - | - | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Contract construction. | - |  | - | - | - | - | 17.5 | 17.5 | 18.0 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Manu facturing......... | 40.3 | 40.7 | 38.3 | 42.6 | 43.4 | 42.4 | 127.6 | 127.7 | 126.8 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.3 |
| Trans. and pub. util... | . 3 | . 7 | - | - | - |  | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.7 |
| Trade.... | - | - | - | - | - | - | 49.5 | 49.1 | 47.9 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.1 |
| Finance. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12.2 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Service. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28.8 | 28.5 | 28.2 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 4.9 |
| Government. | - | - | - | -- | - | - | 33.0 | 33.0 | 32.7 | 17.6 | 17.7 | 17.6 |
|  | SOUTH CAROLIMA-Continued |  |  |  |  |  | SOUTH DAKOTA |  |  | TEMMESSEE |  |  |
|  | Columbia |  |  | Greenville |  |  | Sioux Falls |  |  | Chattanooga |  |  |
| TOTAL. . | 67.4 | 67.2 | 66.6 | - | - | - | 26.5 | 26.5 | 26.1 | 89.2 | 90.1 | 89.9 |
| Mininǵ. | (1) | (1) | (1) | - | - | - | (1) | (1) | (1) | . 1 | . 1 | .1 |
| Contract construction.. | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.4 | - | - | - | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.5 |
| Manufacturing.......... | 11.4 | 21.4 | 10.9 | 32.7 | 31.4 | 30.1 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 40.1 | 40.8 | 41.4 |
| Trans. and pub. util... | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.3 | ? |  | - | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.9 |
| Trade. | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14.7 | - | - | - | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.4 |
| Finance. | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.1 | - | - | - | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Service............... | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.7 | - | - | - | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 8.7 |
| Government. ............ | 18.6 | 18.5 | 18.5 | - | - | - | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.0 |
|  | TEMMESSEE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TExAS |  |  |
|  | Knoxville |  |  | Memphis |  |  | Nashville |  |  | Dallas |  |  |
| TOTAL.. | 171.1 | 112.1 | 107.9 | 187.9 | 187.5 | 181.6 | 138.2 | 138.3 | 137.5 | - | - | - |
| Mining. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | - 3 | -3 | . 3 | - | - | - |
| Contract construction.. | 7.9 | 8.9 | 7.0 | 12.4 | 11.6 | 12.4 | $7 \cdot 9$ | 7.9 | 7.4 | - | - | - |
| Manufacturing.......... | 41.9 | 42.3 | 40.3 | 45.0 | 44.8 | 41.2 | 38.7 | 39.1 | 40.1 | 83.7 | 83.7 | 86.5 |
| Trans. and pub. util... | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 16.2 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 21.3 | - | - | - |
| Trade... | 22.1 | 21.7 | 22.3 | 50.9 | 50.3 | 48.9 | 30.6 | 30.4 | 29.9 | - | - | - |
| Finance. | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.2 | - | - | - |
| Service. | 11.0 | 13.0 | 10.8 | 24.4 | 24.5 | 24.2 | 21.2 | 22.2 | 20.7 | - | - | - |
| Government. | 16.7 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 30.6 | 30.9 | 30.0 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 18.9 | - | - | - |
|  | TEXAS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | UTAM |  |  |
|  | Fort Worth |  |  | Houston |  |  | San Antonio |  |  | Salt Lake City |  |  |
| TOTAL. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 130.9 | 131.4 | 130.0 |
| Mining. . . . . . . . . . . . . | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.6 | 2.6 | 6.3 |
| Contract construction.. | -3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9.5 | 9.8 | 9.2 |
| Manufacturing.......... | 53.4 | 53.4 | 52.0 | 89.0 | 89.7 | 90.2 | 24.0 | 23.9 | 22.5 | 22.2 | 21.7 | 21.8 |
| Trans. and pub. util... | 5 | - | - | - | . 7 | - | - | - | - | 13.3 | 13.4 | 13.5 |
| Trade.................. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36.4 | 36.5 | 34.2 |
| Finance............... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.0 |
| Service................ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18.2 | 18.5 | 17.0 |
| Government............ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20.4 | 20.5 | 20.0 |

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

Table 8.8: Employes in nonagricnlieral estalishments for selacted arens, by industry division-Continuad

*1945 SIC and 1942 SSB Industrial Classification.
${ }^{1}$ Combined with service.
${ }^{2}$ Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
${ }_{4}^{3}$ Combined with construction.
${ }^{4}$ Not available.
${ }^{5}$ Total includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.
${ }^{6}$ Combined with manufacturing.
${ }^{7}$ Subarea of New York $\rightarrow$ Northeastern New Jersey.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table C.1: Gross hours and oarnings of prodnction workers in manufacturing
1919 to date

| Year and month | Manufacturing |  |  | Durable goods |  |  | Nondurable goods |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { earnings } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Average } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { hours } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\qquad$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Average } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { earnings } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Average weekly hours | Average <br> hourly <br> earnings | Average weekly earnings | Average weekly hours | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { hourly } \\ \text { earninǵs } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 1919...................... | \$22.08 | 46.3 | \$0.477 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1920....................... | 26.30 | 47.4 | . 555 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1921...................... | 22.18 | 43.1 | . 515 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1922...................... | 21.51 | 44.2 | . 487 | - ${ }^{-}$ | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1923...................... | 23.82 | 45.6 | . 522 | \$25.78 | - | - | \$21.94 | - | - |
| 1924..................... | 23.93 | 43.7 | . 547 | 25.84 | - | - | 22.07 | - | - |
| 1925...................... | 24.37 | 44.5 | . 547 | 26.39 | - | - | 22.44 | - | - |
| 1926. | 24.65 | 45.0 | . 548 | 26.61 | - | - | 22.75 | - | - |
| 1927. | 24.74 | 45.0 | . 550 | 26.66 | - | - | 23.01 | - | - |
| 1928...................... | 24.97 | 44.4 | . 562 | 27.24 | - | - | 22.88 | - | - |
| 1929. | 25.03 | 44.2 | . 566 | 27.22 | - | - | 22.93 | - | - |
| 1930. | 23.25 | 42.1 | . 552 | 24.77 | - | - | 21.84 | - | - |
| 1931. | 20.87 | 40.5 | . 515 | 21.28 | - | - | 20.50 | - | - |
| 1932. | 17.05 | 38.3 | . 446 | 16.21 | 32.6 | \$0.497 | 17.57 | 41.9 | \$0.420 |
| 1933..................... | 16.73 | 38.1 | . 442 | 16.43 | 34.8 | . 472 | 16.89 | 40.0 | . 427 |
| 1934. | 18.40 | 34.6 | . 532 | 18.87 | 33.9 | . 556 | 18.05 | 35.1 | . 515 |
| 1935. | 20.13 | 36.6 | . 550 | 21.52 | 37.3 | . 577 | 19.11 | 36.1 | . 530 |
| 1936. | 21.78 | 39.2 | . 556 | 24.04 | 41.0 | . 586 | 19.94 | 37.7 | . 529 |
| 1937..................... | 24.05 | 38.6 | . 624 | 26.91 | 40.0 | . 674 | 21.53 | 37.4 | . 577 |
| 1938...................... | 22.30 | 35.6 | . 627 | 24.01 | 35.0 | . 686 | 21.05 | 36.1 | . 584 |
| 1939. | 23.86 | 37.7 | .633 | 26.50 | 38.0 | . 698 | 21.78 | 37.4 | . 582 |
| 1940. | 25.20 | 38.1 | . 661 | 28.14 | 39.3 | . 724 | 22.27 | 37.0 | . 602 |
| 1941...................... | 29.58 | 40.6 | . 729 | $3^{12} .04$ | 42.1 | . 808 | 24.92 | 38.9 | . 640 |
| 1942..................... | 36.65 | 42.9 | . 853 | 42.73 | 45.1 | . 947 | 29.13 | 40.3 | . 723 |
| 1943...................... | 43.14 | 44.9 | . 961 | 49.30 | 46.6 | 1.059 | 34.12 | 42.5 | . 803 |
| 1944. | 146.08 | 45.2 | 1.019 | 52.07 | 46.6 | 1.117 | 37.12 | 43.1 | . 861 |
| 1945. | 44.39 | 43.4 | 1.023 | 49.05 | 44.1 | 1.111 | 38.29 | 42.3 | . 904 |
| 1946. | 43.82 | 40.4 | 1.086 | 46.49 | 40.2 | 1.156 | 41.14 | 40.5 | 1.015 |
| 1947. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 49.97 | 40.4 | 1.237 | 52.45 | 40.6 | 1.292 | 46.96 | 40.1 | 1.171 |
| 1948...................... | 54.14 | 40.1 | 1.350 | 57.11 | 40.5 | 1.410 | 50.61 | 39.6 | 1.278 |
| 1949. | 54.92 | 39.2 | 1.401 | 58.03 | 39.5 | 1.2669 | 51.41 | 38.8 | 1.325 |
| 1950. | 59.33 | 40.5 | 1.465 | 63.32 | 41.2 | 1.537 | 54.71 | 39.7 | 1.378 |
| 1951. | 61.71 | 40.7 | 1.59 | 69.47 | 41.6 | 1.67 | 58.46 | 39.5 | 1.48 |
| 1952. | 67.97 | 40.7 | 1.67 | 73.46 | 41.5 | 1.77 | 60.98 | 39.6 | 1.54 |
| 1953...................... | 71.69 | 40.5 | 1.77 | 77.23 | 41.3 | 1.87 | 63.60 | 39.5 | 1.61 |
| 1954. | 71.86 | 39.7 | 1.81 | 77.18 | 40.2 | 1.92 | 64.74 | 39.0 | 1.66 |
| 1955. | 76.52 | 40.7 | 1.88 | 83.21 | 41.4 | 2.01 | 68.06 | 39.8 | 1.71 |
| 1956..................... | 79.99 | 40.4 | 1.98 | 86.31 | 41.1 | 2.10 | 71.10 | 39.5 | 1.80 |
| '1957.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 82.39 | 39.8 | 2.07 | 88.66 | 40.3 | 2.20 | 73.51 | 39.1 | 1.88 |
| 1958..................... | 83.50 | 39.2 | 2.13 | 90.06 | 39.5 | 2.28 | 75.2 ? | 38.8 | 1.94 |
| 1958: November.......... | 86.58 | 39.9 | 2.17 | 94.30 | 40.3 | 2. 34 | 77.22 |  | 1.96 |
| December.......... | 88.04 | 40.2 | 2.19 | 96.29 | 40.8 | 2.36 | 78.01 | 39.6 | 1.97 |
| 1959: Jenuary........... | 87.38 | 39.9 | 2.19 | 94.94 | 40.4 | 2.35 | 77.81 | 39.3 | 1.98 |
| February.......... | 88.00 | 40.0 | 2.20 | 95.11 | $40 \cdot 3$ | 2.36 | 78.01 | 39.4 | 1.98 |
| March............. | 89.24 | 40.2 | 2.22 | 97.10 | 40.8 | 2.38 | 79.00 | 39.5 | 2.00 |
| April............. | 89.87 | 40.3 | 2.23 | 97.75 | 40.9 | 2.39 | 79.00 | 39.5 | 2.00 |
| May................ | 90.32 | 40.5 | 2.23 | 98.64 | 41.1 | 2.40 | 79.40 | 39.7 | 2.00 |
| June.............. | 91.17 | 40.7 | 2.24 | 99.36 | 41.4 | 2.40 | 79.60 | 39.8 | 2.00 |
| July............... | 89.65 | 40.2 | 2.23 | 96.80 | 40.5 | 2.39 | 80.00 | 39.8 | 2.01 |
| August............ | 88.70 | 40.5 | 2.19 | 95.88 | 40.8 | 2.35 | 80.20 | 40.1 | 2.00 |
| September......... | 89.47 | 40.3 | 2.22 | 96.70 | 40.8 | 2.37 | 80.79 | 39.8 | 2.03 |
| Oc tober............ | 89.06 | 40.3 | 2.21 | 96.52 | 40.9 | 2.36 | 79.79 | 39.5 | 2.02 |
| November.......... | 88.98 | 39.9 | 2.23 | 95.91 | 40.3 | 2.38 | 79.59 | 39.4 | 2.02 |

NOTE: Data on hours of work based on the household survey are shown in tables A-15 through A-19. Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C.2: Gross bours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

| Major industry group | Average | weekly earnings |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earninǵs |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nov. $1959$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 1958 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| MANUFACTURING. | \$88.98 | \$89.06 | \$86.58 | 39.9 | 40.3 | 39.9 | \$2.23 | \$2.21 | \$2.17 |
| DURABLE GOODS. | 95.91 | 96.52 | 94.30 | 40.3 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 2.38 | 2.36 | 2.34 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 79.59 | 79.79 | 77.22 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 2.02 | 2.02 | 1.96 |
| Durable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ordnance and accessories. | 105.37 | 106.66 | 103.16 | 41.0 | 41.5 | 41.1 | 2.57 | 2.57 | 2.51 |
| Lumber and wood products | 80.80 | 82.01 | 77.59 | 40.2 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 1.93 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 75.35 | 76.49 | 73.03 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 40.8 | 1.82 | 1.83 | 1.79 |
| Stone, clay, and glass produc | 90.76 | 91.24 | 87.53 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 2.23 | 2.22 | 2.14 |
| Primary metal industries | 110.88 | 105.74 | 108.08 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 39.3 | 2.80 | 2.65 | 2.75 |
| Fabricated metal products | 96.05 | 96.76 | 94.66 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 2.36 | 2.36 | 2.32 |
| Machinery lexcept electrical | 103.32 | 104.08 | 96.96 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 39.9 | 2.52 | 2.52 | 2.43 |
| Electrical machinery. | 90.72 | 91.17 | 88.91 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.19 |
| Transportation equipment. | 102.94 | 109.35 | 106.78 | 38.7 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 2.66 | 2.70 | 2.63 |
| Instruments and related products. | 94.30 | 94.53 | 90.76 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.23 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industrie | 76.95 | 77.52 | 75.14 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.86 |
| Nondurable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred product | 86.69 | 86.09 | 83.64 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 2.13 | 2.11 | 2.04 |
| Tobacco manufacture | 63.00 | 63.60 | 62.72 | 37.5 | 40.0 | 39.2 | 1.68 | 1.59 | 1.60 |
| Textile-mill products. | 63.99 | 63.99 | 61.26 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.52 |
| Apparel and other finished textile produ | 56.30 | 55.02 | 54.42 | 36.8 | 36.2 | 35.8 | 1.53 | 1.52 | 1.52 |
| Faper and allied products... | 95.42 | 95.44 | 90.95 | 42.6 | 42.8 | 42.5 | 2.24 | 2.23 | 2.14 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industr | 1 C 3.90 | 104.72 | 99.30 | 38.2 | 38.5 | 37.9 | 2.72 | 2.72 | 2.62 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 100.60 | 100.85 | 96.82 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 2.13 | 2.43 | 2.35 |
| Products of petroleum and coal | 116.11 | 116.52 | 112.46 98.09 | 39.9 | 40.6 40.8 | 40.6 40.7 | 2.91 | 2.87 2.48 | 2.77 2.41 |
| Rubber products......... Leather and leather prod | 96.14 59.25 | 101.18 58.28 | 98.09 59.63 | 39.4 36.8 | 40.8 36.2 | 40.7 37.5 | 2.44 1.61 | 2.48 1.61 | 2.41 1.59 |
| Leather and leather prod | 59.25 | 58.28 | 59.63 | 36.8 | 36.2 | 37.5 | 1.61 | 1.61 | 1.59 |

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.
Table C-3: Average overtime hours and average hourly earnings excluding overtime of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

| Major industry group | Average overtime hours |  |  |  |  | Average hourly earnings excluding overtime ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Sept. $1959$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Oct. } \\ 1958 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| MANUFACTURING. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | \$2.14 | \$2.14 | \$2.08 |
| DURABLE GOODS. | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.28 | 2.28 | 2.23 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS. | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.89 |
| Durable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ordnance and accessories | - | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.51 | 2.49 | 2.44 |
| Lumber and wood product | - | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1.87 |
| Furniture and fixtures | - | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 1.75 | 1.76 | 1.73 |
| Stone, clay, and glass product | - | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.13 | 2.14 | 2.03 |
| Primary metal industries. | - | 2.6 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.56 | 2.56 | 2.68 |
| Fabricated metal products. | - | 2.9 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.28 | 2.29 | 2.21 |
| Machinery (except electrical). | - | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.44 | 2.43 | 2.34 |
| Electrical machinery. | - | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.17 | 2.16 | 2.10 |
| Transportation equipment. | - | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.62 | 2.62 | 2.48 |
| Instruments and related products. | - | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.23 | 2.22 | 2.17 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | - | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 1.79 |
| Nondurable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred products. | - | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.02 | 1.99 | 1.93 |
| Tobacco manufactures. | - | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.57 | 1.52 | 1.50 |
| Textile-mill products. | - | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 1.52 | 1.53 | 1.47 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products. | - | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.49 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| Paper and allied products.... | - | 4.6 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 2.12 | 2.12 | 2.03 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industr | - | 3.2 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Chemicals and allied products. | - | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.36 | 2.39 | 2.27 |
| Products of petroleum and coal | - | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.80 | 2.83 | 2.69 |
| Rubber products. | - | 3.3 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.39 | 2.35 | 2.31 |
| Leather and leather products | - | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.59 | 1.58 | 1.55 |

[^6]Tablo C-4: Indexes of aggregate weekly manhours and payroils in industrial and construction actuities ${ }^{1}$

$$
(1947-49-100
$$

| Activity | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Nov. } \\ 1259 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. $1959$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Man-hours |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 99.6 | 101.5 | 103.0 | 98.5 | 97.8 |
| MINING. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 64.0 | 60.3 | 59.2 | 68.4 | 68.0 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION. | 121.4 | 133.9 | 136.5 | 123.8 | 135.3 |
| MANUFACTURING. | 98.8 | 99.6 | 101.1 | 96.9 | 94.5 |
| DURABLE GOODS. | 103.1 | 103.3 | 103.9 | 101.2 | 96.0 |
| MONDURABLE GOODS. | 93.6 | 95.1 | 97.7 | 91.7 | 92.6 |
| Durable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ordnance and accessories | 315.0 | 326.9 | 326.9 | 317.6 | 297.0 |
| Lumber and wood products | 78.8 | 81.7 | 82.5 | 76.3 | 80.0 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 111.3 | 113.5 | 112.4 | 105.3 | 106.4 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 103.3 | 106.4 | 103.9 | 98.6 | 97.9 |
| Primary metal industries | 94.5 | 59.1 | 60.2 | 90.0 | 86.2 |
| Fabricated metal products | 103.4 | 106.2 | 111.6 | 107.2 | 102.5 |
| Machinery (except electrical). | 101.1 | 102.4 | 103.5 | 87.9 | 85.6 |
| Electrical machinery......... | 140.1 | 141.9 | 141.0 | 124.7 | 116.1 |
| Transportation equipment. | 95.7 | 122.5 | 119.9 | 121.5 | 99.1 |
| Instruments and related product | 121.8 | 122.7 | 121.7 | 109.6 | 107.9 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 108.7 | 111.1 | 109.4 | 99.3 | 100.9 |
| Nondurable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred products..................., | 83.9 | 88.0 | 96.2 | 86.2 | 91.4 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 78.4 | 91.8 | 100.0 | 82.7 | 92.1 |
| Textile-mill products. | 74.5 | 75.5 | 74.5 | 73.7 | 72.9 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products. | 107.7 | 106.1 | 107.0 | 100.3 | 100.7 |
| Paper and allied products.... | 113.2 | 114.1 | 116.6 | 111.4 | 112.0 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries. | 115.3 | 116.2 | 116.8 | 109.7 | 110.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products............... | 105.9 | 106.4 | 108.3 | 100.3 | 100.3 |
| Products of petroleum and coal.............. | 78.4 | 81.3 | 84.0 | 83.9 | 81.6 |
| Rubber products. | 103.9 | 108.8 | 110.2 | 100.0 | 99.4 |
| Leather and leather products. | 90.5 | 88.4 | 90.8 | 89.5 | 85.9 |
|  | Payrolls |  |  |  |  |
| MINING. | - | 96.7 | 94.3 | 106.8 | 105.0 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION. | - | 239.6 | 242.9 | 212.2 | 231.4 |
| MANUFACTURING. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 166.1 | 166.1 | 169.1 | 158.4 | 152.5 |

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

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.
Tatio $\mathrm{C}-5$ : Gress and spondale average weelly emings ia industrial and coastraction activitias, in current and 1947 -49 dollars ${ }^{2}$

| Type of earnings | Mining |  |  | Contract construction |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. 1959 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 2958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ |
| Gross average weekly earnings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars. | \$109.33 | \$107.45 | $\$ 102.40$ | \$117.66 | \$115.66 | \$115.82 | \$89.06 | \$89.47 | $\$ 85.17$ |
| 1947-49 dollars | 87.12 | 85.82 | $82.78$ | 93.75 | 92.38 | 93.63 | 70.96 | 71.46 | $68.05$ |
| Spendable average weekly earnings: Worker with no dependents: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars. | 88.29 | 86.85 | 83.47 | 94.67 | 93.14 | 93.75 | 72.51 | 72.83 | 69.80 |
| 1947-49 dollars. | 70.35 | 69.37 | 67.48 | 75.43 | 74.39 | 75.79 | 57.78 | 58.17 | 56.43 |
| Worker with 3 dependents: | 96.57 | 3 | 91.38 |  |  | 102.38 |  |  |  |
| 1947-49 dollars.... | 76.95 | 75.90 | 73.87 | 82.39 | 101.28 81.28 | 82.76 | 63.77 | 64.19 | 77.25 62.45 |

[^7]Table C-6: Grass hoars and earnings of arodection workers, ${ }^{1}$ by indestry

| Industry | Average | weekly earnings |  | Averaǵe weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { oct. } \\ 1959 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ |
| MINING. | \$109.33 | \$107.45 | \$102.40 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 40.0 | \$2.66 | \$2.64 | \$2.56 |
| metal mimimg. | 98.74 | 99.29 | 98.30 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 38.7 | 2.45 | 2.47 | 2.54 |
| Iron mining. | 86.98 | 90.19 | 101.03 | 30.2 | 31.1 | 35.7 | 2.88 | 2.90 | 2.83 |
| Copper mining | 108.62 | 99.46 | 99.79 | 44.7 | 41.1 | 40.4 | 2.43 | 2.42 | 2.47 |
| Lead and zinc mining. | 91.13 | 94.85 | 87.42 | 40.5 | 41.6 | 40.1 | 2.25 | 2.28 | 2.18 |
| anthracite minimg. | 82.50 | 88.36 | 77.52 | 30.0 | 31.9 | 29.7 | 2.75 | 2.77 | 2.61 |
| bituminous-coal mining. | 124.21 | 115.81 | 107.76 | 38.1 | 35.2 | 35.8 | 3.26 | 3.29 | 3.01 |
| crude-petroleum and matural-gas production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services). | 112.84 | 116.72 | 107.60 | 40.3 | 41.1 | 40.3 | 2.80 | 2.84 | 2.67 |
| nonmetallic minimg and quarryime. | 97.68 | 99.01 | 95.37 | 44.2 | 44.6 | 45.2 | 2.21 | 2.22 | 2.17 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION. | 117.66 | 115.66 | 115.82 | 37.0 | 36.6 | 38.1 | 3.18 | 3.16 | 3.04 |
| NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION. | 117.74 | 112.58 | 118.71 | 40.6 | 39.5 | 42.7 | 2.90 | 2.85 | 2.78 |
| Highway and street construction | 113.30 | 109.62 | 117.04 | 41.2 | 40.6 | 44.5 | 2.75 | 2.70 | 2.63 |
| Other nonbuilding construction. | 122.80 | 116.35 | 120.66 | 40.0 | 38.4 | 40.9 | 3.07 | 3.03 | 2.95 |
| BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. | 118.05 | 116.71 | 11.15 .18 | 36.1 | 35.8 | 36.8 | 3.27 | 3.26 | 3.13 |
| general contractors. | 109.85 | 107.87 | 107.01 | 35.9 | 35.6 | 36.9 | 3.06 | 3.03 | 2.90 |
| special-trade contractors. | 122.72 | 121.70 | 119.64 | 36.2 | 35.9 | 36.7 | 3.39 | 3.39 | 3.26 |
| Plumbing and heating. | 130.79 | 126.29 | 126.39 | 37.8 | 36.5 | 38.3 | 3.46 | 3.46 | 3.30 |
| Painting and decorating. | 115.17 | 116.47 | 110.92 | 34.9 | 35.4 | 35.1 | 3.30 | 3.29 | 3.16 |
| Electrical work. | 144.38 | 138.75 | 140.12 | 38.5 | 37.0 | 38.6 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 3.63 |
| Other special-trade contractor | 116.82 | 117.51 | 114.12 | 35.4 | 35.5 | 36.0 | 3.30 | 3.31 | 3.17 |
| MANUFACTURING. | 89.06 | 89.47 | 85.17 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 39.8 | 2.21 | 2.22 | 2.14 |
| DURABLE GOODS. | 96.52 | 96.70 | 91.83 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.1 | 2.36 | 2.37 | 2.29 |
| nondurable goods. | 79.79 | 80.79 | 76.83 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 39.4 | 2.02 | 2.03 | 1.95 |
| Durable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ordmance and accessories. | 106.66 | 105.22 | 103.00 | 41.5 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 2.57 | 2.56 | 2.50 |
| LUMBER AND WOOd Products. | 82.01 | 82.62 | 80.15 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 2.01 | 2.03 | 1.95 |
| Sawmills and planing mills | 79.56 | 79.77 | 77.30 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 1.95 | 1.96 | 1.89 |
| Sawnilis and planing mills, gene | 80.38 | 80.39 | 78.12 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 1.97 | 1.98 | 1.91 |
| South ${ }^{2}$ | 54.02 | 52.71 | 52.58 | 42.2 | 41.5 | 42.4 | 1.28 | 1.27 | 1.24 |
| West ${ }^{3}$ | 99.60 | 99.50 | 96.16 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 2.49 | 2.50 | 2.41 |
| Millwork, plywood, prefabricated structural wood products. | 84.66 | 83.43 | 83.42 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 41.5 | 2.07 | 2.06 | 2.01 |
| Millwo | 83.43 | 81.61 | 82.54 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 41.9 | 2.03 | 2.01 | 1.97 |
| Plywood. | 87.57 | 86.50 | 85.49 | 41.7 | 40.8 | 41.7 | 2.10 | 2.12 | 2.05 |
| Wooden containers | 60.94 | 62.06 | 59.09 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 1.49 | 1.54 | 1.47 |
| Wooden boxes, other than cis | 60.01 | 61.41 | 57.60 | 41.1 | 40.4 | 40.0 | 1.46 | 1.52 | 1.44 |
| Miscellaneous wood products | 67.08 | 66.42 | 66.08 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 41.3 | 1.64 | 1.64 | 1.60 |
| Furmiture amd fixtures. | 76.49 | 75.58 | 73.39 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 1.79 |
| Household furni | 73.25 | 72.04 | 70.79 | 42.1 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 1.74 | 1.74 | 1.71 |
| Wood household furniture, except uphols | 66.92 | 65.21 | 63.69 | 42.9 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.52 |
| Wood household furniture, upholstered. | 79.68 | 77.71 | 78.06 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 41.3 | 1.92 | 1.90 | 1.89 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings.. | 84.05 | 85.49 | 80.18 | 40.8 | 41.7 | 40.7 | 2.06 | 2.05 | 1.97 |
| Office, public-building, and professional furniture | 86.11 | 86.11 | 81.80 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 40.1 | 2.08 | 2.09 | 2.04 |
| Wood offlce furnitur | 74.09 | 72.07 | 65.31 | 44.1 | 42.9 | 41.6 | 1.68 | 1.68 | 1.57 |
| Metal office furniture. | 92.40 | 93.50 | 88.30 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 38.9 | 2.31 | 2.32 | 2.27 |
| Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixture | 90.45 | 93.89 | 86.80 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 39.1 | 2.25 | 2.29 | 2.22 |
| Screens, blinds, and misc. furniture and fixtures. | 74.93 | 71.53 | 71.69 | 40.5 | 39.3 | 40.5 | 1.85 | 1.82 | 1.77 |
| stone, clay, and glass products. | 91.24 | 91.43 | 86.51 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 2.22 | 2.23 | 2.11 |
| Flat glass............... | 130.52 | 133.34 | 78.12 | 41.7 | 42.6 | 28.1 | 3.13 | 3.13 | 2.78 |
| Glass and dlassware, pressed or blown | 86.19 | 84.36 | 87.67 | 39.0 | 38.0 | 40.4 | 2.21 | 2.22 | 2.17 |
| Glass container | 83.00 | 81.77 | 88.73 | 37.9 | 37.0 | 40.7 | 2.19 | 2.21 | 2.18 |
| Pressed or blown glass. | 90.32 | 88.09 | 86.40 | 40.5 | 39.5 | 40.0 | 2.23 | 2.23 | 2.16 |
| Glass products made of purchased glass | 74.56 | 72.68 | 75.07 | 40.3 | 39.5 | 40.8 | 1.85 | 1.84 | 1.84 |
| Cement, hydraulic................................................. | 99.96 | 106.17 | 96.701 | 40.8 | 41.8 | 40.8 | 2.45 | 2.54 | 2.37 |

${ }^{1}$ See footnotes at end of tabla. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C.f: Gross hours and oarnings of prodection wertors, 1 iy indestry-Coctinnad

| Industry | Average weekiy earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { oct. } \\ 1959 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Oct. } \\ 1958 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Durable Goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stone, clay, And alass products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Structural clay product | \$81.19 | \$80.80 | \$79.15 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 40.8 | \$1.99 | \$2.00 | \$1.94 |
| Brick and hollow thl | 77.28 | 76.54 | 74.03 | 42.0 | 41.6 | 42.3 | 1.84 | 1.84 | 1.75 |
| Floor and wall til | 82.42 | 83.23 | 78.99 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 2.02 | 2.05 | 1.96 |
| Sewer | 81.00 | 81.74 | 79.60 | 39.9 | 39.3 | 40.2 | 2.03 | 2.08 | 1.98 |
| Clay refracto | 89.92 | 88.60 | 91.10 | 38.1 | 37.7 | 38.6 | 2.36 | 2.35 | 2.36 |
| Pottery and related pr | 82.08 | 80.35 | 75.52 | 38.9 | 37.9 | 37.2 | 2.11 | 2.12 | 2.03 |
| Concrete, gypsum, and plaster | 93.93 | 94.13 | 91.80 | 44.1 | 44.4 | 45.0 | 2.13 | 2.12 | 2.04 |
| Concrete products. | 90.37 | 88.68 | 88.40 | 44.3 | 43.9 | 45.1 | 2.04 | 2.02 | 1.96 |
| Cut-stone and stone producta | 77.70 | 75.99 | 75.26 | 42.0 | 41.3 | 40.9 | 1.85 | 1.84 | 1.84 |
| Miscellaneous nonmetallic mine | 95.94 | 96.46 | 91.62 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 40.9 | 2.34 | 2.33 | 2.24 |
| Abrasive produc | 99.20 | 95.94 | 95.18 | 40.0 | 39.0 | 40.5 | 2.48 | 2.46 | 2.35 |
| Asbestos product | 101.34 | 102.62 | 94.21 | 42.4 | 43.3 | 41.5 | 2.39 | 2.37 | 2.27 |
| Nonclay refractorie | 94.94 | 96.31 | 95.63 | 36.8 | 36.9 | 38.1 | 2.58 | 2.61 | 2.51 |
| Primary metal imoustries | 105.74 | 106.40 | 106.59 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 38.9 | 2.65 | 2.66 | 2.74 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mil | 116.97 | 118.73 | 114.52 | 38.1 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 3.07 | 3.10 | 2.99 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products. | 117.87 | 118.94 | 114.90 | 37.9 | 38.0 | 38.3 | 3.11 | 3.13 | 3.00 |
| Electrometallurgical products | 105.52 | 118.43 | 100.75 | 40.9 | 42.6 | 40.3 | 2.58 | 2.78 | 2.50 |
| Iron and steel foundries | 95.74 | 96.14 | 87.93 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 37.9 | 2.43 | 2.44 | 2.32 |
| Gray-iron foundr | 95.52 | 95.44 | 85.88 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 38.0 | 2.40 | 2.41 | 2.26 |
| Malleable-tron found | 93.84 | 94.08 | 85.33 | 39.1 | 39.2 | 37.1 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.30 |
| Steel foundries. | 97.15 | 98.42 | 94.35 | 38.4 | 38.9 | 38.2 | 2.53 | 2.53 | 2.47 |
| Primary suelting and refining of nonferrous | 108.26 | 111.90 | 102.36 | 40.7 | 41.6 | 40.3 | 2.66 | 2.69 | 2.54 |
| primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and | 95.41 | 102.53 | 91.54 | 40.6 | 42.9 | 39.8 | 2.35 | 2.39 | 2.30 |
| Primary refining of aluminum. | 117.16 | 117.11 | 118.90 | 40.4 | 39.3 | 41.0 | 2.90 | 2.98 | 2.90 |
| Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous | 94.99 | 96.22 | 93.15 | 41.3 | 42.2 | 41.4 | 2.30 | 2.28 | 2.25 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous met | 109.45 | 107.71 | 106.30 | 41.3 | 40.8 | 41.2 | 2.65 | 2.64 | 2.58 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copp | 108.94 | 109.72 | 104.42 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 41.6 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.51 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of alumi | 112.75 | 106.62 | 110.97 | 41.0 | 39.2 | 41.1 | 2.75 | 2.72 | 2.70 |
| Nonferrous foundries. | 103.42 | 101.76 | 94.87 | 41.7 | 41.2 | 40.2 | 2.48 | 2.47 | 2.36 |
| Miscellaneous primary metal in | 108.54 | 121.11 | 106.93 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 39.9 | 2.70 | 2.71 | 2.68 |
| Iron and steel forgings | 109.62 | 112.58 | 104.83 | 38.6 | 39.5 | 38.4 | 2.84 | 2.85 | 2.73 |
| Wire drawing. | 105.73 | 108.62 | 1.05 .52 | 41.3 | 42.1 | 40.9 | 2.56 | 2.58 | 2.58 |
| Welded and heavy-riveted | 103.60 | 106.80 | 110.00 | 38.8 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 2.67 | 2.65 | 2.75 |
| FABRICATED METAL PRODUCT | 96.76 | 99.66 | 93.02 | 41.0 | 41.7 | 40.8 | 2.36 | 2.39 | 2.28 |
| Tin cans and other tinw | 107.86 | 127.32 | 106.55 | 40.7 | 45.8 | 41.3 | 2.65 | 2.78 | 2.58 |
| Cutlery, hand tools, and | 91.62 | 93.71 | 87.99 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 41.7 | 2.24 | 2.28 | 2.11 |
| Cutlery and edge tool | 83.82 | 80.39 | 78.78 | 41.7 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 2.01 | 1.98 | 1.95 |
| Hand tools. | 93.66 | 92.29 | 88.31 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 39.6 | 2.29 | 2.29 | 2.23 |
| Hardware | 93.20 | 97.94 | 90.93 | 40.7 | 41.5 | 43.3 | 2.29 | 2.36 | 2.10 |
| Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies. | 92.63 | 92.00 | 92.70 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 41.2 | 2.31 | 2.30 | 2.25 |
| Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies............................ 011 burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, | 97.36 | 95.83 | 92.97 | 39.9 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 2.44 | 2.42 | 2.33 |
| not elsewhere classified. | 90.85 | 90.23 | 92.80 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 41.8 | 2.26 | 2.25 | 2.22 |
| Fabricated structural metal produc | 96.56 | 97.75 | 95.11 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 2.39 | 2.39 | 2.36 |
| Structural steel and ornamental metal | 94.40 | 95.51 | 94.56 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 39.9 | 2.36 | 2.37 | 2.37 |
| Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and | 90.06 | 91.88 | 91.13 | 39.5 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 2.28 | 2.28 | 2.25 |
| Boiler-shop produ | 101.52 | 105.15 | 97.53 | 41.1 | 42.4 | 40.3 | 2.47 | 2.48 | 2.42 |
| Sheet-metal work | 101.19 | 99.55 | 99.12 | 41.3 | 40.8 | 41.3 | 2.45 | 2.44 | 2.40 |
| Metal stamping, coating, and eng | 103.74 | 106.25 | 91.25 | 42.0 | 42.5 | 40.2 | 2.47 | 2.50 | 2.27 |
| Vitreous-enameled products. | 82.03 | 79.38 | 82.03 | 42.5 | 40.5 | 42.5 | 1.93 | 2.96 | 1.93 |
| Stamped and pressed metal produ | 109.20 | 112.14 | 94.09 | 42.0 | 42.8 | 39.7 | 2.60 | 2.62 | 2.37 |
| Lighting fixtures. | 87.72 | 95.22 | 81.40 | 40.8 | 42.7 | 40.7 | 2.15 | 2.23 | 2.00 |
| Fabricated wire product | 88.80 | 88.80 | 86.48 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 40.6 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.13 |
| Miscellaneous fabricated metal products. | 95.87 | 96.74 | 93.71 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 41.1 | 2.31 | 2.32 | 2.28 |
| Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and | 97.11 | 106.85 | 99.84 | 39.0 | 41.9 | 39.0 | 2.49 | 2.55 | 2.56 |
| Steel springs................ | 109.71 | 101.53 | 96.47 | 41.4 | 38.9 | 39.7 | 2.65 | 2.61 | 2.43 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and | 99.01 | 100.14 | 97.94 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 41.5 | 2.38 | 2.39 | 2.36 |
| Screw-machine products. | 92.77 | 92.13 | 89.82 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 2.23 | 2.22 | 2.18 |
| machimery (except electrical) | 104.08 | 103.16 | 94.41 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 39.5 | 2.52 | 2.51 | 2.39 |
| Engines and turbines. | 109.62 | 109.88 | 105.82 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 2.70 | 2.68 | 2.60 |
| Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels...................... Diesel and other internal-combustion ensines, not | 118.61 | 116.69 | 116.31 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 2.90 | 2.86 | 2.83 |
| elsewhere classified. | 107.33 | 108.09 | 102.31 | 40.5 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 2.65 | 2.63 | 2.52 |
| Agricultural machinery and tract | 102.82 | 101.89 | 96.47 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 2.59 | 2.56 | 2.43 |
| Tractors. | 107.46 | 104.94 | 98.89 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 2.70 | 2.65 | 2.51 |
| Africultural machinery (except tractors) | 97.02 | 98.09 | 93.83 | 39.6 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 2.45 | 2.44 | 2.34 |

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

Talie C.f: Gross hans and annings of preduction werkers, ${ }^{1}$ in indestry-Continual

|  |
| ---: | :--- |

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



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

Table C.6: Grass hours and eanings of mraductian werkars, ${ }^{1}$ by industry-Centined

| Industry | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Ott } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Nondurable Goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| textile-mill Products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Knitting mills. | \$57.81 | \$57.45 | \$57.48 | 38.8 | 38.3 | 39.1 | \$1.49 | \$1.50 | \$1.47 |
| Full-fashioned hosie | 57.91 | 56.00 | 59.98 | 38.1 | 36.6 | 39.2 | 1.52 | 1.53 | 1.53 |
| North ${ }^{4}$. | 63.76 | 59.57 | 62.88 | 40.1 | 37.7 | 39.8 | 1.59 | 1.58 | 1.58 |
| South ${ }^{2}$ | 55.43 | 54.66 | 58.89 | 37.2 | 36.2 | 39.0 | 1.49 | 1.51 | 1.51 |
| Seamless hosier | 53.41 | 52.13 | 52.47 | 38.7 | 37.5 | 38.3 | 1.38 | 1.39 | 1.37 |
| North ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ | 54.49 | 52.54 | 54.88 | 39.2 | 37.8 | 39.2 | 1.39 | 1.39 | 1.40 |
| South ${ }^{2}$ | 53.27 | 52.13 | 51.95 | 38.6 | 37.5 | 38.2 | 1.38 | 1.39 | 1.36 |
| Knit o | 59.44 | 61.23 | 59.91 | 38.1 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 1.56 | 1.57 | 1.54 |
| Knit underw | 56.77 | 55.10 | 55.98 | 39.7 | 38.8 | 39.7 | 1.43 | 1.42 | 1.41 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles.... | 71.21 | 69.66 | 69.64 | 41.4 | 40.5 | 41.7 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.67 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles lexcept woo | 71.55 | 69.26 | 69.39 | 41.6 | 40.5 | 41.8 | 1.72 | 1.71 | 1.66 |
| Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings. | 80.54 | 80.73 | 81.51 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 42.9 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.90 |
| Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn | 75.43 | 77.93 | 78.12 | 39.7 | 40.8 | 42.0 | 1.90 | 1.91 | 1.86 |
| Hats (except cloth and millinery). | 57.07 | 60.02 | 55.28 | 34.8 | 35.1 | 33.3 | 1.64 | 1.71 | 1.66 |
| Miscellaneous textile goods. | 74.12 | 74.52 | 71.28 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 1.83 | 1.84 | 1.76 |
| Felt goods lexcept woven felts and hats | 81.38 | 79.79 | 77.39 | 41.1 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 1.93 |
| Lace goods............................... | 68.63 | 69.32 | 66.55 | 37.5 | 38.3 | 37.6 | 1.83 | 1.81 | 1.77 |
| Paddings and upholstery filling | 78.02 | 77.11 | 75.72 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 42.3 | 1.88 | 1.89 | 1.79 |
| Processed waste and recovered fibe | 65.89 | 64.74 | 62.82 | 41.7 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 1.58 | 1.56 | 1.51 |
| Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coa | 96.05 | 98.75 | 92.01 | 42.5 | 43.5 | 42.4 | 2.26 | 2.27 | 2.17 |
| Cordage and twine.. | 60.99 | 63.20 | 60.83 | 38.6 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 1.58 | 1.60 | 1.54 |
| apparel amd other finished textile products. | 55.02 | 55.69 | 55.08 | 36.2 | 36.4 | 36.0 | 1.52 | 1.53 | 1.53 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats | 65.84 | 67.28 | 61.41 | 37.2 | 37.8 | 34.5 | 1.77 | 1.78 | 1.78 |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work cloth | 49.91 | 49.91 | 47.60 | 38.1 | 38.1 | 36.9 | 1.31 | 1.31 | 1.29 |
| Shirts, collars, and nightwear | 51.22 | 51.35 | 48.50 | 39.1 | 38.9 | 37.6 | 1.31 | 1.32 | 1.29 |
| Separate trousers. | 50.03 | 49.61 | 46.41 | 37.9 | 37.3 | 35.7 | 1.32 | 1.33 | 1.30 |
| Work shirts...... | 46.29 | 45.67 | 42.82 | 38.9 | 38.7 | 36.6 | 1.19 | 1.18 | 1.17 |
| Women's outerwe | 55.59 | 57.61 | 58.30 | 32.7 | 33.3 | 33.7 | 1.70 | 1.73 | 1.73 |
| Women's dresse | 54.67 | 56.03 | 55.90 | 31.6 | 32.2 | 32.5 | 1.73 | 1.74 | 1.72 |
| Household apparel. | 47.33 | 46.85 | 47.57 | 34.8 | 34.7 | 35.5 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.34 |
| Women's suits, coats, and s | 63.72 | 68.85 | 71.11 | 31.7 | 33.1 | 33.7 | 2.01 | 2.08 | 2.11 |
| Women's, children's under garme | 52.50 | 51.52 | 52.30 | 37.5 | 36.8 | 37.9 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.38 |
| Underwear and nightwear, except | 51.82 | 49.85 | 51.21 | 38.1 | 37.2 | 38.5 | 1.36 | 1.34 | 1.33 |
| Corsets and allied garments...... | 54.72 | 55.44 | 54.81 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 36.3 | 1.52 | 1.54 | 1.51 |
| Millinery. | 60.68 | 67.32 | 68.24 | 32.8 | 34.7 | 36.3 | 1.85 | 1.94 | 1.88 |
| Children's outerwe | 50.62 | 50.20 | 51.71 | 35.9 | 35.6 | 37.2 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.39 |
| Miscelfaneous apparel and accessori | 53.20 | 52.91 | 53.48 | 37.2 | 37.0 | 37.4 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.43 |
| Other fabricated textile products. | 59.75 | 59.75 | 57.91 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.1 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.52 |
| Curtains, draperies, and other h | 54.04 | 54.04 | 52.36 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.36 |
| Textile bags.................... | 60.04 | 62.33 | 60.98 | 38.0 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 1.58 | 1.57 | 1.54 |
| Canvas product | 54.81 | 56.21 | 60.05 | 37.8 | 38.5 | 40.3 | 1.45 | 1.46 | 1.49 |
| Paper and allied products. | 95.44 | 96.77 | 91.38 | 42.8 | 43.2 | 42.7 | 2.23 | 2.24 | 2.14 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mil | 104.24 | 106.32 | 98.75 | 43.8 | 44.3 | 43.5 | 2.38 | 2.40 | 2.27 |
| Paperboard containers and boxes | 89.89 | 90.95 | 86.50 | 42.4 | 42.5 | 42.4 | 2.12 | 2.14 | 2.04 |
| Paperboard boxes. | 89.46 | 89.68 | 85.85 | 42.6 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 2.10 | 2.11 | 2.02 |
| Fiber cans, tubes, and drums. | 92.34 | 99.54 | 92.51 | 40.5 | 42.0 | 41.3 | 2.28 | 2.37 | 2.24 |
| Other paper and allied products. | 83.64 | 84.03 | 80.95 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 41.3 | 2.03 | 2.02 | 1.96 |
| Primting, publishing, and allied industries. | 104.72 | 106.70 | 99.68 | 38.5 | 38.8 | 37.9 | 2.72 | 2.75 | 2.63 |
| Newspapers | 109.96 | 111.96 | 105.19 | 35.7 | 36.0 | 35.3 | 3.08 | 3.11 | 2.98 |
| Periodicals. | 119.83 | 132.30 | 105.73 | 41.9 | 44.1 | 39.6 | 2.86 | 3.00 | 2.67 |
| Book | 91.54 | 92.23 | 87.42 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 39.2 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.23 |
| Commercial printing | 121.94 | 106.00 | 99.04 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 39.3 | 2.63 | 2.65 | 2.52 |
| Lithographing. | 108.27 | 109.60 | 100.10 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 39.1 | 2.70 | 2.74 | 2.56 |
| Greeting eards. | 69.54 | 68.60 | 65.77 | 38.0 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 1.83 | 1.81 | 1.74 |
| Bookbinding and related industries. | 80.22 | 81.09 | 76.40 | 38.2 | 38.8 | 38.2 | 2.10 | 2.09 | 2.00 |
| Miscellaneous publishing and printing se | 114.22 | 127.34 | 112.42 | 38.2 | 38.6 | 37.6 | 2.99 | 3.04 | 2.99 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 100.85 | 104.48 | 95.94 | 41.5 | 42.3 | 41.0 | 2.43 | 2.47 | 2.34 |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals | 113.28 | 117.87 | 105.97 | 41.8 | 42.4 | 40.6 | 2.71 | 2.78 | 2.61 |
| Alkalies and chlorine. | 113.63 | 118.21 | 105.30 | 42.4 | 43.3 | 40.5 | 2.68 | 2.73 | 2.60 |
| Industrial organic chemicals. | 107.23 | 112.89 | 101.91 | 41.4 | 42.6 | 40.6 | 2.59 | 2.65 | 2.51 |
| Plastics, except synthetic rubb | 111.94 | 117.45 | 105.66 | 42.4 | 43.5 | 41.6 | 2.64 | 2.70 | 2.54 |
| Synthetic rubber.. | 120.54 | 130.66 | 114.67 | 42.0 | 42.7 | 41.1 | 2.87 | 3.06 | 2.79 |
| Synthetic fibers. | 89.47 | 96.83 | 84.96 | 40.3 | 42.1 | 39.7 | 2.22 | 2.30 | 2.14 |
| Explosives... | 98.70 | 98.17 | 99.53 | 39.8 | 39.4 | 41.3 | 2.48 | 2.49 | 2.41 |
| Drugs and medicines. | 92.66 | 94.39 | 86.24 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 40.3 | 2.26 | 2.28 | 2.14 |
| Soap, cleaning and polishing preparation | 108.84 | 110.30 | 102.18 | 41.7 | 42.1 | 41.2 | 2.61 | 2.62 | 2.48 |
| Soap and glycerin... | 119.00 | 121.13 | 1.11 .10 | 41.9 | 42.5 | 41.3 | 2.84 | 2.85 | 2.69 |

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

# Tolle C.S: Grass haors and agniags of prodection worters, ${ }^{1}$ by indestry-Gumionad 



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

Table C-6: Gross tenrs and sernings of pradection workers, ${ }^{1}$ iy iedestry-Gontinnad

| Industry | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hotels and lodging places: <br> Hotels, year-round ${ }^{9}$. | \$48.20 | \$448.36 | \$ $\$ 45.65$ | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.4 | \$1.19 | \$1.20 | \$1.13 |
| Personal services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Laundries...................................................... | 46.96 | 46.96 | 44.92 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.4 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.14 |
| Cleaning and dyeing plants | 55.46 | 53.54 | 52.80 | 39.9 | 38.8 | 39.4 | 1.39 | 1.38 | 1.34 |
| Motion pictures: Motion ${ }^{\text {Picture }}$ production and distribution. | 213.67 | 110.97 | 102.32 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

${ }^{i}$ For mining and manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for all other industries, to nonsupervisory workers.
${ }^{2}$ South: Includes the following 17 States-Ala., Ark., Del., D.C., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Miss., N.C., Okla., S.C., Tena., Tex., Va., and $w$. Va.
'West: Includes Calif., Oreg., and Wash.
${ }^{4}$ North: Includes all States except the 17 listed as South in footnote 2.
${ }^{5}$ Not available.
${ }^{6}$ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators; service assistants; operating room instructors; and pay-station attendants. In 1858 , such employees made up 37 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.
${ }^{7}$ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. In 1958 , such employees made up 29 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.
${ }^{8}$ Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.
${ }^{9}$ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.


| State and area | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 0ct. } \\ 1958 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 c t_{0} \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ |
| ALABAMA. | \$71.51 | \$72.54 | \$72.28 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 39.5 | \$1.77 | \$1.80 | \$1.83 |
| Birmingham. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 89.10 | 91.03 | 92.73 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 2.20 | 2.27 | 2.33 |
| Mobile........................ . . . . . . . . . . | 87.85 | 89.32 | 84.77 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 39.8 | 2.18 | 2.20 | 2.13 |
| ARIZONA. | 96.80 | 97.84 | 96.17 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 41.1 | 2.42 | 2.44 | 2.34 |
| Phoenix. | 101.19 | 102.09 | 96.29 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 2.45 | 2.46 | 2.36 |
| ARKANSAS.................................... | 62.78 | 63.14 | 61.80 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 1.52 | 1.54 | 1.50 |
| Little Rock-Worth Little Rock.......... | 62.83 | 63.40 | 61.12 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 41.3 | 1.54 | 1.55 | 1.48 |
| CALTFORNLA. | 101.20 | 101.71 | 99.14 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 2.53 | 2.53 | 2.46 |
| Bakersfield................................ | 106. 49 | 104.75 | 104.33 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 41.4 | 2.61 | 2.58 | 2.52 |
| Fresno..... | 88.46 | 85.19 | 85.72 | 38.8 | 38.2 | 39.5 | 2.28 | 2.23 | 2.17 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 101.30 | 101.71 | 98.58 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 2.52 | 2.53 | 2.44 |
| Sacramento. . | 110.00 | 111.22 | 103.02 | 40.0 | 41.5 | 40.4 | 2.75 | 2.68 | 2.55 |
| San Bernardino-Rlverside-Ontario. | 98.95 | 99.60 | 105.08 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 41.7 | 2.48 | 2.49 | 2.52 |
| San Diego. | 107.73 | 106.27 | 108.05 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 41.4 | 2.66 | 2.65 | 2.61 |
| San Francisco-Oakland. | 104.40 | 106.27 | 102.31 | 39.1 | 39.8 | 39.5 | 2.67 | 2.67 | 2.59 |
| San Jose. | 102.47 | 99.19 | 95.13 | 40.5 | 41.5 | 39.8 | 2.53 | 2.39 | 2.39 |
| Stockton. | 91.87 | 94.94 | 91.94 | 39.6 | 41.1 | 41.6 | 2.32 | 2.31 | 2.21 |
| COLORADO..................................... | 90.52 | 91.76 | 90.40 | 39.7 | 40.6 | 40.0 | 2.28 | 2.26 | 2.26 |
| Denver. | 96.22 | 97.41 | 93.02 | 40.6 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.28 |
| CONNECTICUT.................................. | 94.43 | 92.93 | 88.48 | 41.6 | 41.3 | 40.4 | 2.27 | 2.25 | 2.19 |
| Bridgeport. | 97.23 | 96.12 | 92.34 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 2.36 | 2.35 | 2.28 |
| Hartford. | 98.46 | 96.41 | 90.85 | 41.9 | 41.2 | 40.2 | 2.35 | 2.34 | 2.26 |
| New Britain. | 93.41 | 94.53 | 83.16 | 41.7 | 42.2 | 39.6 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.10 |
| New Haven. | 89.35 | 87.23 | 84.56 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 39.7 | 2.19 | 2.17 | 2.13 |
| Stamford. | 99.17 | 100.44 | 92.84 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 40.9 | 2.35 | 2.38 | 2.27 |
| Waterbury............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 96.22 | 96.67 | 91.69 | 42.2 | 42.4 | 41.3 | 2.28 | 2.28 | 2.22 |
| DELAWARE. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 90.52 | 89.31 | 86.27 | 39.7 | 39.0 | 40.5 | 2.28 | 2.29 | 2.13 |
| Wilmington. | 103.06 | 102.17 | 97.66 | 40.1 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 2.57 | 2.58 | 2.46 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: <br> Washington. . ................................... | 96.23 | 97.76 | 94.77 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 40.5 | 2.43 | 2.45 | 2.34 |
| FLORIDA.. | 74.03 | 74.96 | 70.24 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 1.81 | 1.86 | 1.73 |
| Jacksonville | 81.00 | 82.61 | 73.82 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 2.01 | 2.06 | 1.85 |
|  | 72.28 | 73.78 | 69.32 | 39.5 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 1.83 | 1.84 | 1.72 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg. | 71.40 | 72.80 | 68.38 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 1.75 | 1.78 | 1.68 |
| GEORGIA. | 65.93 | 64.80 | 62.06 | 40.7 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 1.62 | 1.62 | 1.54 |
| Atlanta. | 83.41 | 78.39 | 75.79 | 40.1 | 39.0 | 40.1 | 2.08 | 2.01 | 1.89 |
| Savannah..................................... | 86.94 | $90.09^{\circ}$ | 83.01 | 42.0 | 42.9 | 41.3 | 2.07 | 2.10 | 2.01 |
| IDAHO. . | 89.28 | 92.38 | 89.25 | 40.4 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.13 |
| ILLINOIS..................................... | (1) | 96.03 | 91.44 | (1) | 40.7 | 39.9 | (1) | 2.36 | 2.29 |
| Chicago* .................................. | (1) | (1) | 96.74 | (1) | (1) | 39.9 | (1) | (1) | 2.42 |
| Peoria* | (1) | (1) | 97.18 | (1) | (1) | 39.8 | (1) | (1) | 2.44 |
| Rockford*................................. | (1) | (1) | 91.87 | (1) | (1) | 40.9 | (1) | (1) | 2.25 |
| INDIANA....................................... . | 96.97 | 97.49 | 94.20 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 39.9 | 2.38 | 2.37 | 2.36 |
| IONA. . | 95.81 | 94.11 | 89.55 | 41.2 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 2.32 | 2.31 | 2.20 |
| Des Moines................................. | 100.21 | 103.83 | 91.87 | 39.2 | 40.0 | 38.9 | 2.56 | 2.60 | 2.36 |
| Kansas. . . . . . . ............................... | 95.15 | 94.17 | 92.98 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 41.4 | 2.33 | 2.31 | 2.25 |
| Topeka...................................... | 97.38 | 96.50 | 96.54 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 2.34 | 2.30 | 2.29 |
| Wichita.................................... | 96.91 | 98.33 | 99.41 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 41.0 | 2.46 | 2.48 | 2.43 |

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

Table C.7: Gross hours and earnings of proluction workers in manafacturing, by State and selected areas-Continued

| State and area | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Averaje hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1258 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Oct. } \\ 1958 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Oet. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| KENTUUCKY. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | \$82.62 | \$82.00 | \$82. 82 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 41.0 | \$2.04 | \$2.05 | \$2.02 |
| Louisville.................................. | 96.54 | 94.91 | 94.99 | 41.0 | 39.7 | 41.7 | 2.36 | 2.39 | 2.28 |
| LOUISIANA....................................... | 84.67 | 87.57 | 81.40 | 41.3 | 41.9 | 40.7 | 2.05 | 2.09 | 2.00 |
| Baton Rouge. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 118.16 | 118.58 | 109.20 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 40.9 | 2.82 | 2.81 | 2.67 |
| New Orleans............................... | 85.10 | 88.26 | 82.14 | 39.4 | 40.3 | 39.3 | 2.16 | 2.19 | 2.09 |
| Shreveport.................................. | 85.06 | 85.88 | 79.93 | 41.9 | 42.1 | 41.2 | 2.03 | 2.04 | 1.94 |
| MAINE........................................... | 69.89 | 69.55 | 67.45 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 1.73 | 1.73 | 1.67 |
| Lewiston-Auburn.............................. | 57.67 | 58.62 | 57.61 | 36.5 | 37.1 | 37.9 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.52 |
| Portland....................................... | 73.53 | 75.81 | 71.24 | 38.7 | $39 \cdot 9$ | 39.8 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.79 |
| MARYLAND. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 84.80 | 85.64 | 86.27 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 2.12 | 2.12 | 2.13 |
| Bal timore..................................... | 90.00 | 91.76 | 92.97 | 40.0 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 2.25 | 2.26 | 2.29 |
| MASSACHUSETTS . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 81.18 | 81.60 | 76.83 | 39.6 | 40.0 | 39.2 | 2.05 | 2.04 | 1.96 |
| Boston........................................ | 86.41 | 87.60 | 83.74 | 39.1 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 2.21 | 2.19 | 2.12 |
| Fall River................................. | 59.79 | 62.96 | 58.72 | 35.8 | 37.7 | 36.7 | 1.67 | 1.67 | 1.60 |
| New Bedford................................. | 64.84 | 66.86 | 60.59 | 37.7 | 39.1 | 37.4 | 1.72 | 1.71 | 1.62 |
| Springfield-Holyoke........................ | 85.63 | 84.19 | 83.01 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 2.13 | 2.11 | 2.07 |
| Worcester................................... | 86.65 | 86.43 | 84.50 | $40 \cdot 3$ | 40.2 | 39.3 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.15 |
| MICHIGAN. ..................................... | 109.53 | 111.10 | 97.16 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 39.1 | 2.68 | 2.72 | 2.49 |
| Detroit...................................... | 117.87 | 119.43 | 103.87 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 38.8 | 2.86 | 2.91 | 2.68 |
| Flint........................................ | 109.98 | 118.57 | 60.99 | 40.3 | 41.2 | 21.9 | 2.73 | 2.88 | 2.79 |
| Grand Rapids................................ | 99.31 | 101.96 | 89.38 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 39.9 | 2.44 | 2.49 | 2.24 |
| Lansing...................................... | 106.88 | 105.91 | 102.58 | 39.6 | 38.4 | 40.4 | 2.70 | 2.76 | 2.54 |
| Muskegon-Muskegon Heights................. | 97.52 | 97.10 | 95.33 | 38.9 | 38.5 | 38.8 | 2.51 | 2.52 | 2.46 |
| Saginaw. ........................................ | 98.78 | 100.93 | 83.66 | 38.3 | 38.0 | 37.3 | 2.58 | 2.66 | 2.24 |
| MINNESOTA. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 94.41 | 90.80 | 91.04 | 41.2 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 2.29 | 2.22 | 2.22 |
| Duluth......................................... | 82.30 | 85.81 | 93.62 | 37.2 | 38.1 | 37.9 | 2.21 | 2.25 | 2.47 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul. ........................ | 97.44 | 96.12 | 92.78 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 2.39 | 2.37 | 2.30 |
| MISSISSIPPI. | 59.98 | 62.43 | 63.08 | 40.8 | 41.9 | 41.5 | 1.47 | 1.49 | 1.52 |
| Jackson. ....................................... | 70.15 | 70.25 | 69.12 | 43.3 | 43.1 | 43.2 | 1.62 | 1.63 | 1.60 |
| mLSsOURI. ...................................... | 85.68 | 86.38 | 81.43 | 39.5 | 39.6 | 38.9 | 2.17 | 2.18 | 2.10 |
| Kansas City.................................. | 95.92 | 93.71 | 93.91 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 40.5 | 2.36 | 2.35 | 2.32 |
| St. Louis....................................... | 95.92 | 95.76 | 91.11 | 39.7 | 39.3 | 39.8 | 2.42 | 2.44 | 2.30 |
| MONTANA. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 89.55 | 96.56 | 94.39 | 38.6 | 39.9 | 41.4 | 2.32 | 2.42 | 2.28 |
| NEBRASKA. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 86.16 | 86.32 | 81.14 | 42.6 | 43.4 | 41.7 | 2.02 | 1.99 | 1.95 |
| Oraha......................................... | 95.63 | 93.75 | 87.91 | 43.3 | 43.5 | 41.5 | 2.21 | 2.16 | 2.12 |
| NEVADA, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 110.27 | 211.19 | 107.87 | 41.3 | 41.8 | 40.4 | 2.67 | 2.66 | 2.67 |
| NEW HAMPSHLRE. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 69.20 | 70.41 | 65.67 | 40.0 | 40.7 | 39.8 | 1.73 | 1.73 | 1.65 |
| Manchester................................... | 64.74 | 63.36 | 60.32 | 39.0 | 38.4 | 37.7 | 1.66 | 1.65 | 1.60 |
| NEW JERSEY. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 93.13 | 93.43 | 88.94 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 2.31 | 2.31 | 2.22 |
| Newark-Jersey City 2 ...................... | 94.95 | 94.79 | 89.44 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.0 | 2.33 | 2.33 | 2.24 |
| Prterson ${ }^{2}$.................................... | 93.42 | 93.49 | 90.39 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.21 |
| Perth Amboy ${ }^{2}$.............................. | 97.71 | 99.44 | 91.44 | 40.9 | 41.4 | 40.0 | 2.39 | 2.40 | 2.29 |
| Trenton....................................... | 90.45 | 92.16 | 86.25 | 40.8 | 41.2 | 40.4 | 2.22 | 2.24 | 2.13 |
| NEW MEXICO................ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 82.41 | 83.64 | 81.40 | 40.2 | 40.6 | 40.1 | 2.05 | 2.06 | 2.03 |
| Albuquerque.................................. | 84.66 | 85.70 | 90.52 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 42.7 | 2.08 | 2.08 | 2.12 |

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

Table C-7: Grass hours and earnings of prodection workers in manufacturiag, by State and selected areas-Centinued

| State and area | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Oct. } \\ 1959 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oet. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| NEW YORK. | \$87.18 | \$88.06 | \$84.62 | 39.1 | 39.5 | 39.0 | \$2.23 | \$2.23 | \$2. 17 |
| Albany-Schenectady-Troy | 98.34 | 100.61 | 95.71 | 40.7 | 41.7 | 40.2 | 2.42 | 2.41 | 2.38 |
| Binghamton. | 82.55 | 80.93 | 75.62 | 39.4 | 38.8 | 37.9 | 2.09 | 2.08 | 2.00 |
| Buffalo. | 105.72 | 106.74 | 101.52 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 39.9 | 2.58 | 2.59 | 2.55 |
| Elmira. | 88.26 | 92.17 | 84.27 | 40.3 | 41.5 | 39.9 | 2.19 | 2.22 | 2.11 |
| Nassau-Suffolk Counties ${ }^{2}$ | 96.69 | 96.06 | 92.14 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 2.39 | 2.37 | 2.27 |
| New York City ${ }^{2}$....... | 81.80 | 83.41 | 81.92 | 37.5 | 38.3 | 38.1 | 2.18 | 2.18 | 2.15 |
| New York-Northeastern New J | 87.53 | 88.43 | 85.23 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 39.1 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.18 |
| Rochester.................... | (1) | 97.46 | 89.25 | (1) | 40.7 | 39.3 | (1) | 2.39 | 2.27 |
| Syracuse | 95.96 | 96.12 | 90.29 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.1 | 2.36 | 2.36 | 2.25 |
| Utica-Rome | 86.51 | 83.09 | 83.36 | 40.5 | 39.6 | 40.4 | 2.13 | 2.10 | 2.06 |
| Westchester County ${ }^{2}$. | 90.51 | 91.95 | 84.20 | 39.7 | 40.4 | 39.8 | 2.28 | 2.27 | 2.12 |
| NORTH CAROLINA. | 61.95 | 61.35 | 59.02 | 41.3 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.45 |
| Charlotte | 68.97 | 67.81 | 66.36 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 42.0 | 1.65 | 1.63 | 1.58 |
| Greensboro-High Point. | 61.60 | 60.68 | 56.32 | 40.0 | 38.9 | 37.8 | 1.54 | 1.56 | 1.49 |
| NORTH DAKOTA. | 84.84 | 77.91 | 83.75 | 44.3 | 41.5 | 44.3 | 1.91 | 1.88 | 1.89 |
| Fargo. | 84.78 | 81.34 | 90.24 | 40.3 | 39.8 | 42.5 | 2.11 | 2.04 | 2.12 |
| OHIO. | 101.84 | 102.69 | 95.44 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 39.3 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.43 |
| Akron | 114.97 | 112.30 | 98.30 | 41.6 | 40.7 | 37.3 | 2.76 | 2.76 | 2.64 |
| Canton. | 103.56 | 103.20 | 100.05 | 39.9 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 2.60 | 2.62 | 2.55 |
| Cincinnati | 97.63 | 98.35 | 93.75 | 42.4 | 41.8 | 41.2 | 2.36 | 2.35 | 2.28 |
| Cleveland. | 105.68 | 106.64 | 100.02 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 39.9 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.51 |
| Columbus | 96.08 | 99.08 | 91.16 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 40.1 | 2.37 | 2.42 | 2.27 |
| Dayton. | 109.40 | 110.14 | 92.01 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 36.0 | 2.69 | 2.69 | 2.56 |
| Toledo. | 110.09 | 108.86 | 98.59 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 39.1 | 2.70 | 2.67 | 2.52 |
| Youngstown. | 106.06 | 109.67 | 105.76 | 38.6 | 39.4 | 36.7 | 2.75 | 2.78 | 2.88 |
| OKIAHOMA. | 85.91 | 86.11 | 83.23 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.0 | 2.07 | 2.08 | 2.03 |
| Oklahoma City | 80.90 | 82.03 | 75.67 | 41.7 | 42.5 | 40.9 | 1.94 | 1.93 | 1.85 |
| Tulea. | 93.98 | 94.21 | 92.03 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 2.27 | 2.27 | 2.25 |
| OREGON. | 96.69 | 97.12 | 94.88 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.9 | 2.49 | 2.50 | 2.44 |
| Portland. | 96.42 | 94.73 | 92.27 | 39.5 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 2.44 | 2.43 | 2.37 |
| PEANSYYLVANIA... | 85.54 | 85.93 | 84.58 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 38.8 | 2.16 | 2.17 | 2.18 |
| Allentown-Bethlehem-Easto | 75.72 | 76.36 | 77.75 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 37.2 | 2.03 | 2.02 | 2.09 |
| Erie.. | 98.98 | 100.11 | 88.98 | 42.3 | 42.6 | 39.2 | 2.34 | 2.35 | 2.27 |
| Harrisburg | 73.63 | 72.13 | 71.25 | 39.8 | 39.2 | 37.9 | 1.85 | 1.84 | 1.88 |
| Lancaster. | 80.16 | 78.99 | 77.75 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 41.8 | 1.96 | 1.96 | 1.86 |
| Philadelphia | 92.80 | 94.54 | 86.80 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 39.1 | 2.32 | 2.34 | 2.22 |
| P1ttsburgh. | 104.01 | 105.20 | 103.33 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 38.7 | 2.62 | 2.63 | 2.67 |
| Reading. | 79.80 | 78.20 | 74.87 | 39.9 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 2.00 | 1.99 | 1.91 |
| Scranton. | 67.90 | 64.30 | 63.96 | 38.8 | 37.6 | 38.3 | 1.75 | 1.71 | 1.67 |
| Wilkes-Barre-Hazleto | 59.95 | 61.15 | 59.29 | 35.9 | 36.4 | 36.6 | 1.67 | 1.68 | 1.62 |
| York | 77.00 | 76.59 | 75.30 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 1.86 | 1.85 | 1.81 |
| RHODE ISLAND. | 72.52 | 73.47 | 71.60 | 39.2 | 39.5 | 40.0 | 1.85 | 1.86 | 1.79 |
| Providence | 73.16 | 74.93 | 69.83 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 1.82 | 1.85 | 1.75 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA. | 62.17 | 61.45 | 58.29 | 40.9 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 1.52 | 1.54 | 1.45 |
| Charleston. | 71.05 | 70.53 | 69.02 | 40.6 | 39.4 | 40.6 | 1.75 | 1.79 | 1.70 |
| SOUPH DAKOTA. | 95.18 | 92.26 | 87.21 |  | 48.3 | 44.9 | 1.93 | 1.91 | 1.94 |
| Sioux Falls | 111.69 | 108.52 | 104.00 | 52.6 | 51.6 | 48.0 | 2.12 | 2.10 | 2.17 |
| TENNESSEE. | 72.98 | 72.67 | 67.25 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 39.1 | 1.78 | 1.79 | 1.72 |
| Chattanooga | 74.40 | 76.73 | 72.58 | 40.0 | 40.6 | 40.1 | 1.86 | 1.89 | 1.81 |
| Knoxville. | 81.00 | 79.76 | 83.39 | 40.1 | 39.1 | 39.9 | 2.02 | 2.04 | 2.09 |
| Memphis.. | 81.73 | 84.18 | 74.92 | 41.7 | 42.3 | 40.5 | 1.96 | 1.99 | 1.85 |
| Nasnville. | 77.71 | 77.74 | 75.48 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 1.90 | 1.91 | 1.85 |

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

State and Area Hours and Earnings
Table C-7: Gross hours and annings of pradnction workers in maoufacturing, by State and selected areas-Continued

| State and area | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 06 \\ & 1950 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| TEXAS......................................... | \$89.24 | \$91.57 | \$85.48 | 41.7 | 42.2 | 40.9 | \$2.14 | \$2.17 | \$2.09 |
| Dalles..................................... | 82.35 | 83.75 | 81.56 | 41.8 | 42.3 | 41.4 | 1.97 | 1.98 | 1.97 |
| Fort Worth. | 106.34 | 109.13 | 99.72 | 41.7 | 42.3 | 40.7 | 2.55 | 2.58 | 2.45 |
| Houston.. | 101.50 | 106.07 | 97.12 | 41.6 | 42.6 | 40.3 | 2.44 | 2.49 | 2.41 |
| San Antonio. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 67.70 | 66.97 | 64.00 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 1.68 | 1.67 | 1.60 |
| UTAH............................................ | 80.74 | 84.03 | 90.16 | 36.7 | 40.4 | 39.2 | 2.20 | 2.08 | 2.30 |
| Salt Lake City............................... | 87.91 | 89.73 | 87.16 | 39.6 | 40.6 | 39.8 | 2.0 ? | 2.21 | 2.19 |
| VERMONT.......................................... | 74.95 | 75.10 | 70.45 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 41.1 | 1.78 | 2.79 | 1.71 |
| Burlington..................................... . | 78.68 | 76.87 | 73.67 | 41.8 | 41.5 | 41.1 | 1.38 | 1.85 | 1.79 |
| Springfield.................................... | 90.59 | 91.69 | 76.08 | 44.3 | 43.6 | 38.0 | 2.05 | 2.10 | 2.00 |
| VIRGINLA...................................... | 69.02 | 69.14 | 67.65 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 1.70 | 1.72 | 1.65 |
| Norfolk-Portsmouth. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 77.52 | 72.65 | 74.30 | 40.8 | 39.7 | 40.6 | 1.90 | 1.83 | 1.83 |
| Richmond.................................... | 77.57 | 79.76 | $74 \cdot 56$ | 40.4 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 1.92 | 1.95 | 1.85 |
| WASEITMGTON. ..................................... | 100.10 | 100.22 | 99.10 | 39.1 | 39.3 | 39.8 | 2.56 | 2.55 | 2.49 |
| Seattle. | 98.92 | 97.89 | 99.15 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 39.5 | 2.53 | 2.51 | 2.51 |
| Spokane......................................... | 106.66 | 110.84 | 105.99 | 39.8 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 2.68 | 2.71 | 2.63 |
| Tacoma......................................... | 100.22 | 100.49 | 96.19 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 39.1 | 2.61 | 2.61 | 2.46 |
| WEST VIRGINTA. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 93.30 | 93.56 | 87.85 | 39.7 | 38.5 | 38.7 | 2.35 | 2.43 | 2.27 |
| Charleston................................... | (1) | 117.86 | 103.95 | (1) | 40.5 | 38.5 | (1) | 2.91 | 2.70 |
| Wheeling-Steubenville..................... | (1) | 103.60 | 103.35 | (1) | 37.4 | 39.0 | (1) | 2.77 | 2.65 |
| WISCONSIN. .................................... | 95.34 | 93.35 | 89.11 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 2.32 | 2.27 | 2.18 |
| Kenosha. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 120.18 | 104.58 | 107.20 | 43.7 | 39.9 | 42.7 | 2.75 | 2.62 | 2.51 |
| Le Crosse................................... | 91.19 | 93.37 | 87.07 | 39.3 | 40.3 | 39.2 | 2.32 | 2.32 | 2.22 |
| Medison. .................................... | 110.08 | 105.17 | 96.38 | 42.2 | 42.3 | 39.4 | 2.61 | 2.49 | 2.45 |
| M11waukee...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 103.62 | 105.62 | 96.06 | 40.5 | 41.1 | 39.7 | 2.56 | 2.57 | 2.42 |
| Racine....................................... | 97.82 | 96.48 | 93.81 | 40.3 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 2.43 | 2.42 | 2.34 |
| WYOMING........................................ | 90.27 | 93.99 | 89.72 | 37.3 | 37.9 | 39.7 | 2.42 | 2.48 | 2.26 |
| Casper.......................................... | 112.42 | 117.62 | 112.12 | 38.9 | 40.7 | 39.9 | 2.89 | 2.89 | 2.81 |

${ }^{*} 1945$ Standard Industrial Classification.
${ }^{1}$ Not available.
${ }^{2}$ Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
NOIE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table 0.1: Lahor turnover rates in manufacturing
1951 to date
Per 100 employees)





| 3.4 |
| :--- |
| 3.9 |
| 3.3 |
| 1.8 |
| 3.2 |
| 2.6 |
| 2.1 |
| 1.6 |
| 2.5 |




Quits



|  |
| :--- |
| 0.8 |
| 1.3 |
| .8 |
| 2.2 |
| 1.1 |
| 1.8 |
| 1.4 |
| 2.9 |
| 1.3 |


|  |
| :--- |
| 0.8 |
| 1.1 |
| .8 |
| 2.3 |
| 1.3 |
| 1.6 |
| 1.4 |
| 3.2 |
| 1.3 |

1.0
1.3
.9
2.4
1.2
1.4
1.5
3.0
1.3
1.2
1.1
1.0
1.9
1.1
1.6
1.5
2.4
1.1

| 1.0 | 1.3 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 1.1 | 2.2 |
| .9 | 1.1 |
| 1.7 | 1.6 |
| 1.2 | 1.3 |
| 1.3 | 1.2 |
| 1.1 | 1.3 |
| 1.8 | 2.0 |
| 1.0 | 1.4 |
|  |  |
|  |  |


|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1.4 | 1.3 |
| 1.0 | .7 |
| 1.3 | 1.5 |
| 1.7 | 1.7 |
| 1.3 | 1.1 |
| 1.2 | 1.4 |
| 1.6 | 1.0 |
| 1.9 | 1.6 |
| 1.4 | 1.5 |
|  |  |

1.4
1.7
1.6
1.2
1.3
2.3
1.7
3.0

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| .7 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.3 |
| 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| 2.7 | 2.7 | 1.7 |
| 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.3 |
|  |  |  |

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

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

|  |
| :---: |
|  |

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

| Industry | Accession rates |  |  |  | Separation rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | New hires |  | Total |  | Quits |  | Layoffs |  |
|  | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | Sept. | oct. | Sept. | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | Sept. |
|  | 1959 | 1959 | 1959 | 1959 | 1959 | 1959 | 1959 | 1959 | 1959 | 1959 |
| Durable Goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT. | 3.1 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 11.8 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 10.5 | 2.6 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment. | (2) | 7.1 | (2) | 2.3 | (2) | 4.4 | (2) | 1.0 | (2) | 2.0 |
| Aircraft and parts........ | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Aircraft. | 1.2 | 1.5 | . 7 | - 9 | 3.2 | 4.1 | . 9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Aircraft engines and parts. | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 1.3 | . 4 | 2.7 |
| Aircraft propellers and parts | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Other aircraft parts and equipment. | $3 \cdot 3$ | 4.3 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing | (2) | 6.7 | (2) | 2.5 | (2) | 8.8 | (2) | 2.3 | (2) | 5.9 |
| Railroad equipment.. | 12.7 | 6.8 | $\cdot 3$ | . 5 | 17.7 | 14.3 | $\cdot 3$ | 1.2 | 16.8 | 12.0 |
| Locomotives and parts. | (2) | 1.2 | (2) | . 4 | (2) | 4.4 | (2) | 1.2 | (2) | 2.8 |
| Railroad and street cars | 14.6 | 13.6 | . 3 | . 6 | 21.2 | 26.4 | . 4 | 1.3 | 20.3 | 23.2 |
| Other transportation equipment | 3.6 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 1.0 |
| instruments amd related products. | 2.6 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.3 | . 6 |
| Photographic apparatus. | . 9 | 1.3 | . 8 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 2.2 | . 9 | . 2 | - 3 |
| Watches and clocks. | 2.1 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1.8 | - 7 |
| Professional and scientific instrument | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 1.7 | . 6 |
| miscellameous manufacturing industries. | 4.1 | 6.3 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Jewelry, silverware, and plated war | 2.6 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 2.4 | . 2 | . 4 |
| Nondurable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS. | 3.3 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| Meat products... | 3.9 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 2.5 |
| Grain-mill products | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 5.4 | . 8 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 2.9 |
| Bakery products. | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 2.6 | . 6 | . 7 |
| Beverages: Malt liquors. | (2) | 3.1 | (2) | 1.3 | (2) | 7.2 | (2) | 2.0 | (2) | 4.9 |
| tobacco manufactures. | 1.4 | 2.5 | -9 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 2.1 | . 8 | 1.5 | . 1 | . 2 |
| Cigarettes. | .6 | 1.6 | . 4 | . 9 | . 4 | 1.3 | . 1 | 1.0 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Cigars.... | 2.8 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 2.5 | (3) | . 4 |
| Tobacco and snuff. | .4 | 1.0 | . 3 | . 8 | 1.4 | 1.4 | . 5 | - 7 | $\cdot 3$ | . 2 |
| TExtilemill products. | 3.0 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| Yarn and thread mills. | 3.1 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 2.6 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 4.9 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Broad-woven fabric mills. | 3.4 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 2.6 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 3.9 | 1.9 | 2.6 | . 8 | . 8 |
| Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber | 3.4 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 2.6 | . 4 | . 5 |
| Woolen and worsted........ | 3.2 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 2.7 |
| Knitting mills...... | 3.0 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 1.1 |
| Full-fashioned hosi | 2.5 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| Seamless hosiery. | 3.1 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Knit underwear. | (2) | 3.6 | (2) | 2.8 | (2) | 3.8 | (2) | 2.7 | (2) | . 8 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles. | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1.7 | . 7 | 1.0 |
| Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings | (2) | 2.1 | (2) | 1.4 | (2) | 2.2 | (2) | 1.0 | (2) | . 8 |
| APPAREL AND OTHER finished textile products. | 4.0 | 5.0 | 3.0 | $3 \cdot 9$ | 3.7 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 3.6 | - 5 | . 8 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats... | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 2.5 | - 3 | .5 |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing | 4.1 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 3.8 | . 5 | . 7 |
| PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.. | 2.2 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 1.0 | .6 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mill | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 3.5 | . 7 | 2.5 | - 7 | . 5 |
| Paperboard containers and boxes. | 3.4 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 3.4 | -9 | . 5 |
| chemicals and allied products. | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.7 | - 7 | 1.7 | . 6 | . 5 |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 3.0 | . 5 | 1.6 | . 2 | . 7 |
| Industrial organic chemicals. | 1.0 | 1.3 | . 7 | . 9 | 1.2 | 2.0 | .4 | 1.2 | . 5 | . 4 |
| Synthetic fibers... | -9 | 1.0 | . 4 | . 5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | - 3 | . 6 | -9 | - 5 |
| Drugs and medicines.. | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 3.1 | $\cdot 9$ | 2.2 | $\cdot 3$ | .6 |
| Paints, pigments, and fillers. | 1.0 | 1.3 | . 9 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 3.1 | $\cdot 7$ | 2.3 | 1.4 | . 4 |
| Products of petroleum and coal. | - 7 | 1.0 | . 6 | .7 | 1.2 | 1.7 | . 4 | 1.0 | . 6 | - 3 |
| Petroleum refining... | .4 | . 4 | . 3 | . 3 | . 7 | 1.4 | . 2 | . 8 | - 3 | . 2 |
| RUBBER PRODUCTS.. | 2.3 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.0 | . 9 | 1.6 | 1.3 | $\cdot 9$ |
| Tires and inner tubes | 1.1 | 1.3 | (2) 6 | .9 | 1.6 | 2.1 | (2) | . 9 | (2) | . 8 |
| Rubber footwear.. | (2) | 5.1 | (2) | $3 \cdot 9$ | (2) | 4.0 | (2) | 3.0 | (2) | . 5 |
| Other rubber products | 3.0 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| Leather and leather products.. | 3.5 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Leather: tanned, curried, and finished. | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 3.5 | . 9 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Footwear lexcept rubber).. | 3.6 | $4 \cdot 31$ | 2.3 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 2.2 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 1.3 | 1.5 |

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

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

| Industry | Accession rates |  |  |  | ion rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | motal |  | New hires |  | Total |  | quits |  | Layoffs |  |
|  | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | Sept. |  | Sept. | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | Sept. |
|  | 1959 | 1959 | 1959 | 1959 | 1959 | 1959 | 1959 | $195 \%$ | 1959 | 1959 |
| NONMANIFFACTJRING: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| metal minimg. |  | $2 . \varepsilon$ |  |  |  |  |  | 2.2 | 0.6 |  |
| Iron mining. | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Copper mining. | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Lead and zine mining. | 2.0 | $2 . \varepsilon$ | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 2.7 | . 5 | . 4 |
| anthracite mining. | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.0 | . 1 | 1.3 | 1.7 | . 4 | . 5 | $\cdot 3$ | $\cdot 3$ |
| bituninous-coal mining... | 1.8 | 2.1 | . 7 | . 5 | 1.4 | 2.8 | $\cdot 4$ | .6 | .7 | . 8 |
| communication: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone... |  | 1.5 | - | - | (2) | 2.4 | (2) | 2.7 | (2) |  |
| Telegraph ${ }^{4}$. | (2) | 1.9 | - | - | (2) | 2.3 | (2) | 1.5 | (2) | . 5 |

${ }^{1}$ Data for the printing, publishing, and allied industries group are excluded.
${ }^{2}$ Not available.
${ }^{3}$ Less than 0.05 .
4ata relate to domestic employees except messengers.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Tabla D-4: Lalar turnover rates in manafacturiag for selocted States and areas

| State and area | Accession rates |  |  |  | Separation rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | New hires |  | Total |  | Quits |  | Layoffs |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Aug. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ |
| ATABAMA | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Mobile ${ }^{1}$ | 7.0 | 8.7 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 15.5 | 10.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 12.6 | 7.6 |
| ARIZONA...................................... | 5.9 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 2.5 |
| Phoenix...................................... | 6.6 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.9 |
| ARKANSAS..................................... | 6.2 | 6.6 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Iittle Rock-North Little Rock............ | 6.0 | 6.5 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| CALIFORNIA: <br> Los Angeles-Long Beach 1 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| San Diego 1 ............................... | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.1 | . 8 |
| San Francisco-Oakland ${ }^{1}$................. | 5.1 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.9 |
| San Jose 1 ................................. | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 1.0 | . 7 |
| CONNECTICUT. | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 1.8 | -9 | . 6 |
| Bridgeport.................................. | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.5 | -9 | . 6 |
| Hartford..................................... | 2.8 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.3 | . 6 | . 7 |
| New Britain. | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | . 5 | . 6 |
| New Haven................................... | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 1.8 | . 6 | $\cdot 5$ |
| Waterbury................................... | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1.6 | . 5 | . 4 |
| DELAWARE ${ }^{1} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 3.4 | 6.6 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 10.8 | 1.4 | 1.2 | -9 | 8.9 |
| Wilmington ${ }^{1}$............................... | 3.1 | 5.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 10.2 | 1.2 | . 8 | . 5 | 8.7 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: <br> Washington...................................... | 3.9 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 1.1 | $\cdot 7$ |
| FLORIDA. ....................................... | 7.0 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 2.7 |
| Jacksonville................................ | 7.9 | 8.3 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 7.7 | 9.9 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 5.4 |
| Miami..............z........................ | 7.5 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg........................ | 6.8 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.4 |
| GEORGIA.. | 5.9 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 6.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | . 8 | 3.5 |
| Atlanta 3 | 9.4 | 6.4 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 11.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 8.9 |
| IDAHO 4 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 8.9 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 1.5 |
| Indiana | 4.4 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.5 |
| Indianapolis 5 ............................ | 5.2 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | -9 | 2.0 |
| Kansas 6 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Wichita 6. | 3.0 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.1 | -9 |
| KENTUCKY.......................................... | 4.6 | 5.1 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.1 |
| LOUISTANA...................................... | 5.2 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.8 |
| MAINE.......................................... | 4.8 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Portland........................................ | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| MARYLAND. ..................................... | 5.5 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 4.2 |
| Baltimore................................... | 6.0 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 6.3 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 4.1 |
| MASSACHUSETTS.................................. | 4.8 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Boston. | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 2.4 | . 9 | 1.0 |
| Fall River.................................. | 5.4 | 7.5 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 1.1 | . 8 |
| New Bedford.................................. | 6.5 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 6.8 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 3.3 |
| Springfield-Holyoke......................... | 3.7 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.4 | . 7 |
| Worcester.................................... | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.1 | . 6 |
| MLNNESOTA. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6.9 | 7.7 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 12.1 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 7.4 | 2.8 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul....................... | 6.0 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| MISSISSIPPI. ..................................... | 5.7 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| Ja.ckson........................................ | 5.3 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 1.9 | -9 | . 5 |
| MLSSOURI. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.9 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| MONTANA 4 . .................................... | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
|  | 6.6 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 1.5 | . 7 |

NEVADA
6.6
6.3
5.5

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-4: Laber tarnever rates ia manufacturing for solected States and areas-Ceatinued

| State and area | Accession rates |  |  |  |  |  | Separation rates |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | New hires |  | Total |  | Quits |  | Layoffs |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sopt. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept- } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Auge } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aus. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septio } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ |
| NEW HAMPSHLRE.................................. | 5.7 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| NEW MEXICO 7 ................................. | 5.2 | (2) | 3.5 | (2) | 6.2 | (2) | 3.2 | (2) | 2.6 | (2) |
| Azbuquerque 7 .............................. | 4.1 | (2) | 2.3 | (2) | 4.5 | (2) | 2.4 | (2) | 1.8 | (2) |
| NEW YORK....................................... | 5.1 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 1.7 |
| Albany-Schenectady-Troy. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.1 | . 7 | . 8 | . 7 |
| Binghamton.................................. | 2.9 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.6 | . 4 | . 2 |
| Buffalo..... | 3.9 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| Elmira......... | 4.6 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.7 | . 7 |
| Nassau and Suffolk Counties | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.0 | . 4 | . 5 |
| New York City......... | 5.8 | 6.4 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| Rochester.. | 3.6 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | . 4 |
| Syracuse. | 3.3 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.1 | .4 | . 6 |
| Utica-Rome. | 4.5 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.9 |
| Westchester County. | 8.2 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 9.2 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 6.5 |
| NORTH CAROLINA................................ | 5.0 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 1.1 | . 5 |
| Charlotte. | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 1.0 | . 5 |
| Greensboro-High Point.. | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 | . 4 | . 2 |
| NORTH DAKOTA. | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 7.0 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 1.4 |
| Fargo......................................... | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 8.2 | 6.4 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 1.6 |
| OKTAHOMA 8 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| Oklahoma city | 8.2 | 7.0 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 6.9 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 3.4 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| Tulsa ${ }^{8}$.... | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 4.1 | $3 \cdot 9$ | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| OREGON 1 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| Portland 1 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 6.5 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 3.6 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.9 |
| RHODE ISTAND.................................... | 7.1 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.6 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA 9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | . 8 | 1.1 |
| Charleston. | 6.1 | 8.6 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 6.4 | 9.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 5.6 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA. | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 6.2 | 7.5 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 2.7 |
| Sioux Falls... | 5.6 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 5.8 | 7.2 | 2.8 | 3.5 | . 4 | 3.2 |
| TENNESSEE: Knoxville. | (2) | 2.1 | (2) | 1.5 | (2) | 2.8 | (2) | 1.0 | (2) | 1.5 |
| TEXAS ${ }^{10}$ | $3 \cdot 9$ | 4.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| VERMONT. . | 3.8 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.5 | . 6 |
| Burlington. | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | . 2 |
| Springfield............ | 3.5 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 2.0 | . 1 |
| VIRGINIA.. | 4.5 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 | .9 | 1.1 |
| Richmond. | 3.5 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 2.3 |
| WASHINGTON 1 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| WEST VIRGINIA.................................. | 3.3 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.2 |
| Charleston.................................... | . 8 | . 8 | . 6 | . 5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | . 6 | . 4 | . 5 | . 5 |
| Wheeling-Steubenville. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.3 | 2.8 | . 8 | $\cdot 9$ | 3.5 | 2.5 | 1.1 | $\cdot 7$ | 1.7 | . 8 |

lexcludes canning and preserving.
2Not available.
${ }^{3}$ Excludes agriculturai chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
texcludes canning and preserving, and sugar.
5 Excludes canning and preserving, and newspapers.
$\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{Fxc}} \mathrm{ludes}$ instruments and related products.
7Excludes furniture and fixtures.
$8_{\text {Excludes }}$ new-hire rate for transportation equipment.
Bxcludes tobacco sterming and redrying.
10 mxcludes canning and preserving, sugar, and tobacco.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

# Explanatory Notes 

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

## INTRODUCTION

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

Data based on household interviews are obtained from a abmple survey of the population. The survey is conducted each month by the Bureau of the Cenaus for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and provides a comprehensive neasure of the labor force, i.e., the total number of permone 14 years of age and over who are employed or unemployed. It also provides date on their personal and economic characteristics such at age, sex, color, marital status, occupations, hours of work, and duration of unew pioynent. The information is collected by trained inter vievers irom a sample of about 35,000 households in 330 areas throggiont the country and is based on the activity or statue reported for the calendar week ending nearest the 15 th of the monta.

Data based on eatablishment payroll records are coz:pilei a:h month from mail questionnaires by the Bureau of Iabc. tatistica, in cooperation with State agencies. The payroll aurvey provides detailed inductry daformation on nonagricultural vage and salery employment, average weehly hourn, average hourily and weekly earnings, and labor turnover fo:* the Mation, States, and metropolitan areas.

The figures are based on plyroll reports from a sample of 180,000 eatablishyent. employing about 25 nillion nonfarr: wage and salary workers. The data relate $t$, all workers, full- or part-tine, who received pay during the payroll period ending neareat the 15 th of the month.

## Relation between the houner old and payroll seried

The household end payroll data aupplement one another, each pioviding eignificant types of informa:ion thas; whe other cannot suitably supply. Population characturistise; for example, are readily obtained only from the nouseboid surney whereas detailed industrial claseifications zan be reliably derivel only from eatablishent reports.

Data $1 /$ e these two sourcen difer from enck other bectate of differences in definition and ccparege, fourliez of info mation, methode of collection, and sationtins procedures. Samping variability and reapcase errors are addicicinal reasona for eiscrepancies. The factors which ha'e a differential effect no levele and trende of the two series ase deacribeci beiow:

## Bmployment

Coverage. The housexiole survey definition of employment comprises wage and aalary vorkers (including domestica and other private household workera), self-employed persons, and unpaid workers who worked 15 hours or more during the survey week in family-operated enterpisises. Furloyment in both farm and nonfarm industries is inclvded. The payroll nurvey covers oniy wage and salary employees on the payrolls of nonfasm eatablishments.

Multiple fobholding. Tae housebold approach proviles information on the work statua of the population without diplication since each person 1s clatsitied as empleyes, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Emplored persons holing more shan one job are counted only once, ani are classifiei according to the job at which they worked the greateat number of
hours during the survey week. In the figures based on eatablisbment recorda, persons who worked in more than one establithnent during the reporting period are counted each time their names appear on payrolls.

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

## Hour: of Work

The household survey measures hours actually worked wheread the payroll survey measures hours paid for by employers. In the bcosebrid survey data, all persons with a job but not at work are exci ded from the hours diatributione and the computations of : age hours. In the payroll survey, employees on paic vact. $\because 2$, paid holiday, or paid eick leave are included and assitisd the nuaber of hours for which they were paid durirg the reporting period.

## Comparibility of the household interview data with other series

Uns mployent insurance deta. The unemployed total fror. th household survey includes all persons vho did not work at all uring the aurvey week and were looking for work or were waitire to be called back to a job from which they had been laid fff, regardless of whether or not they were eligible for unemployment insurance. Figures on unemployment insurance clains, prepared by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Department of Labor, exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemploymen: insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemploywent insurance aysteme (agriculture, State and local government, domestic service, self-employed, unpaid family work, nonprofit organizations, and firms below a minimum aize).

In addition, the qualifications for drawiag unemploysent compensation differ from the defindtion of unemployment used in the household survey. For exames, persons with a job but not at work and persons working only a few hours during the week are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are clasaified as employed rather thar wnemployed in the household survey.

Agricultural employment estiastea of the Department of Agriculture. The principal differences in coverage are the inclusion of persons under 14 in the Agricaltural Marketing Service (AMS) series and the reatment of dual jobholders who are counted more than once if they workel on more than one farm during the reporting period. There are also wide differences in asmpling techniques and collecting and eatimating methoda, which cannot be readily measured in terms of lapact on differences in level and trend of the two series.

Comparability of the payroll emplovent data with other aeries
Statistics on manufactures and business, Bureau of the Cenaus. BLS establishment staisistice on employasent differ from employment counts derived by the Bureau of the census from
its censuses or annual sample surveys of manufacturing establishments and the censuses of business establishments. The major reason for lack of comparability is different treatment of business units considered parts of an establishment, such as central administrative offices and auxiliary units, and in the industrial classification of establishments due to different reporting patterns by multi-unit companies. There are also differences in the scope of the industries covered, e.g., the Census of Business excludes profesaional services, transportation companies, and financial establishments, while these are included in BLS statistics.

County Businesa Patterns, Data in County Business Patterns, published jointly by the U.S. Departments of Comserce and Health, Education, and Welfare, differ from BLS establishment statistics in the units considered integral parts of an establishwent and in industrial classification. In addition, CBP data exclude employment in nonprofit institutions, interstate railromds, and government.

Employment covered by Unemployment Insurance programs. Not all nonfarm wage and salary workers are covered by the Unemploysent Insurance programs. All workers in certain activities, such as nonprofit organizations and interstate railroads, are excluded. In addition, mall firms in covered industries are also excluded in 34 States. In general, these are establishments with less than four employees.

## LABOR FORCE DATA

## COLLECTION AND COVERAGE

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

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

Inmates of institutions and persons under 14 years of age are not covered in the regular monthly enumerations and are excluded from the population and labor force statistics shown in this report. Data on members of the Armed Forces, who are included as part of the categories "total noninstitutional population" and "total labor force," are obtained from the Department of Defense.

The sample for CPS is spread over 330 areas comprising 638 counties and independent cities, with coverage in 48 States and the District of Columbia. At present, completed interviews are obtained each month from about 35,000 bouseholds. There are about l,500 additional sample households from which information should be collected but is not because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls, are temporarily absent, or are unavailable for other reasons. This represents a noninterview rate for the survey of about 4 percent. Fart of the aaple is changed each month. The rotation plan provides for approximately three-fourths of the sample to be conmon from one month to the next, and one-half to be common with the same month a year ago.

## CONCEPTS

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

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

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

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

Unemployed Persons comprise all persons who did not work at all during the survey week and were looking for work, regardless of whether or not they were eligible for unemployment insurance. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days (and were not in school during the survey week) ; or (c) would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily 111 or beileved no work was available in their line of work or in the commanity. Persons in this latter category will usually be residents of a comunity in which there are only a few dominant industries which were shut down during the survey week. Not included in this category are persons who say they were not looking for work because they were too old, too young, or handicapped in any way.

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

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

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

Not in Lebor Force includes all civilians 14 years and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed. These persons are further classified as "engaged in own home housework," "in school," "unable to work" because of long-term physical or mental 1liness, and "other." The "other" group includes for the most part retired persons, those reported as too old to work, the voluntarily idie, and seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an "off" season and who were not reported as unemployed. Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.
occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker apply to the job held in the survey week. Persons with two or more jobs are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. The occupation and industry groups used in data derived from the CPS household interviews are defined as in the 1950 Census of population. Information on the detailed categories included in these groups is available upon request.

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

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

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

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

Persons who worked 35 hours or more in the survey week are designated as working "full tine"; persons who worked between 1 and 34 hours are designated as working "part time." Part-time vorkers are classified by their usual status at their present job (either full time or part time) and by their reason for working part time during the survey week (economic or other reasons). "Bconomic reasons" include: slack work, material shortages, repairs to plant or equipenent, start or termination of job during the week, and inability to find full-time work. "Other reasons" include: Labor dispute, bad weather, own 111ness, vacation, demands of home housework, school, no desire for full-tine work and full-time worker only during peak season.

## ESTIMATING METHODS

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

1. Noninterview adjustment. The weights for all intervieved households are adjusted to the extent needed to account for occupied sample households for which no information was obtained because of absence, impassable roads, refusals, or unavailability for other reasons. This adjustment is made separately by groups of sample areas and, within these, for six groups--color (white and nonwhite) within the three residence categories (urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm). The proportion of sample bouseholds not interviewed varies from 3 to 5 percent depending on weather, vacations, etc.
2. Ratio estimates. The distribution of the population selected for the sample may differ somewhat, by chance, from that of the Nation as a whole, in such characteristics as age, color, sex, and residence. Since these population characteristics are closely correlated with labor force participation and other principal measurements made from the sample, the latter estimates can be substantially improved when weighted appropriately by the known distribution of these population characteristics. This is accomplished through two stages of ratio estimates as follows:
a. First-stage ratio estimate. This is the procedure in which the sample proportions are weighted by the known 1950 Census data on the color-residence distribution of the population. This step takes into account the differences existing at the tine of the 1950 Census between the colorresidence distribution for the fation and for the ample areas.
b. Second-stage ratio estimate. In this step, the sample proportions are weighted by independent current estimates of the population by age, sex, and color. These estimates are prepared by carrying forward the most recent census data (1950) to take account of subsequent aging of the population,
mortality, and migration between the United States and other countries.
3. Composite estimate procedure. In deriving statistics for a given month, a composite estimating procedure is used which takes account of net changes from the previous month for continuing parts of the sample ( 75 percent) as well as the sample results for the current month. This procedure reduces the sampling variability especially of month-to-month changes but also of the levels for most items.

## Seasonal Adjustment

The seasonal adjustment method used for unemployment and other labor force series is an adaptation of the standard ratio-to-moving average method, with a provision for "moving" adjustment factors to take account of changing seasonal patterns. A detailed description and illustration of the method appears in appendixes II and III of the report, Seasonal Variations in the Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-50, No. 82 . This report is available from BLS on request.

Seasonal adjustment factors for major components of the labor force to be applied to data for 1957 and later periods are shown in table A. Factors for broad age-sex groups and for duration of unemployment categories are included in the publication cited in the preceding paragraph. In computing these factors, the pre-1957 data were adjusted to reflect the new definitions of employment and unemployment adopted in January 1957. Seasonally adjusted aggregates for these series for 1948 to date are available on request.

Table A. Seasonal adjustment factors for the labor force and major components, to be used for the period 1957-59

| Month | Civilian <br> labor <br> force | Employment |  |  | Unemployment |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Agriculture | Nonagricultural industries | Total | Rate |
| Jan. | 97.6 | 96.8 | 80.7 | 98.7 | 114.3 | 116.9 |
| Feb | 97.6 | 96.9 | 81.6 | 98.8 | 113.2 | 115.7 |
| Mar. | 98.2 | 97.7 | 85.8 | 99.1 | 108.3 | 110.2 |
| Apr... | 98.7 | 98.7 | 93.5 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 100.3 |
| May... | 100.1 | 100.2 | 106.1 | 99.5 | 98.5 | 98.6 |
| June. | 102.6 | 102.0 | 118.7 | 100.1 | 116.0 | 113.4 |
| July.. | 103.0 | 102.9 | 117.2 | 100.9 | 105.5 | 102.6 |
| Aug... | 101.8 | 102.4 | 110.8 | 101.4 | 89.6 | 88.1 |
| Sept.. | 100.5 | 101.3 | 111.6 | 100.3 | 83.1 | 82.5 |
| oct. | 100.8 | 101.8 | 112.7 | 100.6 | 78.5 | 77.8 |
| Nov. | 100.1 | 100.3 | 97.0 | 100.7 | 95.5 | 95.0 |
| Dec | 99.3 | 99.3 | 84.4 | 100.9 | 98.6 | 99.0 |

In evaluating deviations from the seasonal patternthat is, changes in a seasonally adjusted series--it is important to note that seasonal adjustment is merely an approximation based on past experience. Seasonally adjusted estimates have a broader margin of possible error than the original data on which they are based, since they are subject not only to sampling and other errors but, in addition, are affected by the uncertainties of the seasonal adjustment process itself.

## Reliability of the Estimates

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

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

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

| Table B. Average standard error of major employnent status categories <br> (In thousands) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment status and sex | Average standard error of-- |  |
|  | Monthly level | Month-tomonth change (consecutive months only) |
| BOTE SEXES |  |  |
| Labor force and total employment. | 250 | 180 |
| Agriculture. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 200 | 120 |
| Nonagricultural employment | 300 | 180 |
| Unemployment. . . . . . | 100 | 100 |
| MALE |  |  |
| Labor force and total employment. | 120 | 90 |
| Agriculture . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 180 | 90 |
| Nonagricultural employment....... | 200 | 120 |
| Unemployment. | 75 | 90 |
| FEMALE |  |  |
| Labor force and total employment. | 180 | 150 |
| Agriculture...................... | 75 | 55 |
| Nonagricultural employment...... | 180 | 120 |
| Unemployment.... | 65 | 65 |

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

Table C. Standard error of level of monthly estimates

| Size of estimate | Both sexes |  | Male |  | Female |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { white } \end{aligned}$ | Nonwhite | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { white } \end{aligned}$ | Nonwhite | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { white } \end{aligned}$ | Nonwhite |
| 10,000. | 5 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 50,000. | 11 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 100,000. | 15 | 14 | 20 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 250,000. | 24 | 21 | 31 | 21 | 22 | 21 |
| 500,000. | 34 | 30 | 43 | 30 | 31 | 30 |
| 1,000,000. | 48 | 40 | 60 | 40 | 45 | 40 |
| 2,500,000........ | 75 | 50 | 90 | 50 | 70 | 50 |
| 5,000,000. | 100 | 50 | 110 | .... | 100 | .... |
| 10,000,000. | 140 | .... | 140 | $\ldots$ | 130 | .... |
| 20,000,000. | 180 | ... | 150 | .... | 170 | $\ldots$ |
| 30,000,000....... . | 210 | . . | .... | ... | .... |  |
| 40,000,000. | 220 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

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

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

| Standard error of monthly level | Standard error of month-tomonth change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Estimates relating to agricultural employment | All estimates except those relating to agricultural exployment |
| 10,000. | 14 | 12 |
| 25,000. | 35 | 26 |
| 50,000.. | 70 | 48 |
| 100,000 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 100 | 90 |
| 150,000. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 110 | 130 |
| 200,000.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | ... | 160 |
| 250,000. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . $\cdot$ | 190 |
| 300,000...... . .................. | . . | 220 |

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

Table E. Standard error of percentages

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

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## COLLECTION

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

## Federal-State Cooperation

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

State agencies mail the forms to the establishmenta and examine the returns for consistency, accuracy, and completeness. The States use the information to prepare State and area series and then send the data to the BLS for use in preparing the national series. The BLS and the Bureau of Employment Security jointily finance the current employment statistice program in 41 States, the turnover program in 40 States.

## Shuttle Schedules

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

The BLS 790 provides for entry of data on the number of full- and part-time workers on the payrolls of nonagricultural establishments for the pay period ending nearest the 15 th of each month. The labor turnover achedule provides for the collection of information on the tatal number of accessions and separations, by type, during the calendar month.

## INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

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

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

## COVERAGE

## Employment, Hours, and Earnings

Monthly reports on employment and, for most industries, payroll and man-hours are obtained from approximately 180,000 establishments. The table below shows the approximate proportion of total employment in each industry division covered by the group of establishments furnishing monthly employment data. The coverage for individual induatries within the division may vary from the proportions shown.

Approximate size and coverage of BLS employment and payrolls sample 1 /

| Industry division | Number of eatablishments in sample | Employees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number in sample | Percent of total |
| Mining. | 3,500 | 393,000 | 47 |
| Contract construction | 22,000 | 860,000 | 26 |
| Manufacturing. | 43,900 | 11,779,000 | 69 |
| Transportation and public utilities: Interstate railroads (ICC)........... | ---- | 1,152,000 | 97 |
| Other transportation and public utilities.......... | 15,700 | 1,693,000 | 57 |
| Wholesale and retail trade.. | 65,100 | 2,244,000 | 20 |
| Finance, insurance, and real eatate................... | 12,900 | 757,000 | 33 |
| Service and miscellaneous... | 11,400 | 848,000 | 13 |
| Government: |  |  |  |
| Federal (Civil Service <br> Commission) $2 / . .$. |  | 2,196,000 | 100 |
| State and local............. | 5,800 | 3,148,000 | 63 | mation, hours and earnings estimates mey be based on a slightly smaller sample than employment estimates.

2 / State and area estimates of Federal employment are based on $2, \overline{3} 00$ reports covering $1,430,000$ employees, collected through the BLS-State cooperative program.

## Labor Turnover

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

Approximate size and coverage of BLS labor turnover sample used in computing nationsl rates

| Industry | Number of establishments in sample | Employees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number in sample | Percent of total |
| Manufacturing. | 10,200 | 5,994,000 | 39 |
| Durable goods | 6,400 | 4,199,000 | 43 |
| Nondurable gooda | 3,800 | 1,795,000 | 32 |
| Netal mining. | 120 | 57,000 | 53 |
| Coal mining: |  |  |  |
| Anthracite | 20 | 6,000 | 19 |
| B1tuminous. | 200 | 71,000 | 32 |
| Communcation: |  |  |  |
| Telephone. | (1/) | 661,000 | 88 |
| Telegraph. | (1/) | 28,000 | 65 |

## 1/ Does not apply.

## CONCEPTS

## Industry Employment

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

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

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

## Benchmark Adjustmenta

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

The basic sourcea of benchmark information are the quarterly tabulations of employment data, by industry, compiled by State agencies from reports of establishments covered under State unemployment insurance laws. These tabulations are prepared under Bureau of Employment Security direction. Supplementary tabulations prepared by the U.S. Bureau of O1d Age and Survivors Insurance are used for the group of establishments exempt from State unemployment insurance laws because of their
small aize. Benchmarks for industries wholly or partly excluded from the unemployment insurance laws are derived from a variety of other sources.

The BLS estimates relating to the benchmark quarter (the first quarter of the year) 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. The new benchmark for each industry is then projected to the current month by use of the sample trends. Under this procedure, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment while the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level.

## Seasonal Adjustment

Employment series for many industries reflect a regularly recurring seasonal movement which can be measured on the basis of past experience. By eliminating that part of the change in employment which can be ascribed to usual seasonal variation, it is possible to clarify the cyclical and other nonseasonal movements in the series. Seasonally adjusted employment aggregates are published. These estimates are derived by the use of factors based on free-hand adjustments of 12 -month moving averages. Seasonal factors are available on request.

## Industry Hours and Earnings

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

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

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

Payroll covers the payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the l5th of the month. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind, e.g., old-age and unemployment insurance, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also included is pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm. Bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period), other pay not earned in pay period reported (e.g., retroactive pay), and the value of free rent, fuel, meals, or other payment in kind are excluded.

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

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

## Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings

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

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

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

## Average weekly Hours

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

## Average Overtime Hours

The overtime hours represent that portion of the gross average weekiy hours which vere 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 houra 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, premium may be paid for hours in excess of the atraight-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, absenteeiam, and labor turnover may not have the aame influence on overtime hours as on gross hours.

## Spendable Average Weekly Earninga

Spendable average veekly earninge in current dollars are obtained by deducting estimated Federal social security and income taxes from gross weekly earnings. The mount 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, sendable earnings are computed for two types of income receivers--a worker with no dependenta, and a worker with three dependents. The computations are based on the gross average weekly earnings for all production and related workers in manufacturing, mining, or contract construction without regard to marital status, family composition, or total family income.
"Real" earnings are computed by dividing the current Consumer Price Index into the earnings average for the current month. The resulting level of earnings expressed in 1947-49 dollars is thus adjusted for changes in purchesing power since the base period.

## Average Hourly Earnings Excluding Overtime

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

## Indexes of Aggregate Weekly Payrolls and Man-Houra

The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls and man-hours are prepared by dividing the current month's aggregate by the monthly average for the 1947-49 period. The man-hour aggregates are the product of average veekly hours and production-worker employment, and the payroll aggregates are the product of gross average weekly earnings and production-worker employment.

## Railroad Hours and Earnings

The figures for class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based on monthly data sumarized in the M-300 report of the Interstate Commerce Commision and relate to all employees who received pay during the month except executives, officials, and staff aseistants (ICC Group I). Gross average hourly earmings 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. Grose average weekly earninge are derived by multiplying average weekly hour by average hourly earnings.

## Labor Turnover

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

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

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

Layoffs are suspensions without pay lasting or expected to last more then 7 consecutive calendar days, inftiated by the exployer without prejudice to the worker.

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

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

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

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

## Comparability With Employment Series

Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries reflected by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown in the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons: (1) Accessions and separations are conputed for the entire calendar month; the employment reports refer to the pay period ending nearest the 15 th of the month; (2) the turnover aample excludes certain industries (see Coverage, p. 5-E); (3) plant on strike are not included in the turnover computations beginning with the month the strike tarts through the month the workers return; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment figures.

## STATISTICS FOR STATES AND AREAS

State and area employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover data are collected and prepared by State agencies in cooperation with BLS. Additional induatry detail may be obtained from the State agenciem lieted on the inside back cover. These statistics are based on the same establishont reports used by BLS for preparing national estimates. For employment, the sum of the State figures may differ slightly from the official U.S. totals because of differences in the timing of benchmark adjustments, lightly varying methode of computation, and, since January 1959, aifferent classification syatem. (See Indutrial Classification, p. 5-E.)

## ESTIMATING METHODS

The procedure used for estimating industry employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover atatistics are gummarized in the following table. Detail are given in the appropriate technical notes, which are available on requent.

# Summary of Methods for Computing Industry Statistics 

on Employment. Hours. Earnings. and Labor Turnover

| Item | Individual manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries | Totel nonagricultural divisions, major groups, and groups |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly Data |  |
| All employees | All-employee estimate for previous month multipiled by ratio of all employees in current month to all employees in previous month, for sample establishments which reported for both months. | Sum of all-employee estimates for component industries. |
| Production or nonsupervisory workers; Women employees | All-employee estimate for current month multiplied by (1) ratio of production or nonsupervisory workers to all employees in sample establishments for current month, (2) ratio of women to all employees. | Sum of production- or nonsupervisory-worker estimates, or vomen estimates, for component industries. |
| Gross average weekly hours | Production- or nonsupervisory-worker man-hours divided by number of production or nonsupervisory workers. | Average, weighted by production- or nonsupervisory-worker employvent, of the average weekly hours for component industries. |
| Average weekly overtime hours | Production-worker overtime man-hours divided by number of production workers | Average, veighted by production-worker employment, of the average weekly overtime hours for component industries. |
| Grose 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 houriy earnings for component industries. |
| Gross average weekly earnings | Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings. | Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings. |
| Labor turnover rates (total, men, and women) | The number of particular actions (e.g., quits) in reporting firms divided by total employment in those firms. The result is multiplied by 100 . For men (or women), the number of men (women) who quit is divided by the total number of men (women) employed. | Average, weighted by employment, of the rates for component industries. |
|  | Annual Average Data |  |
| All employees and production or nonsupervisory workers | Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12. | Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12. |
| Gross average weekly hours | Annual total of aggregate man-hours (produc-tion- or nonsupervisory-worker employment multiplied by average weekly hours) divided by annuel sum of employment. | Average, weighted by production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment, of the annual averages of weekly hours for component induatries. |
| Average weekly overtime hours | Annual total of aggregate overtime man-houra (production-worker employment multiplied by average weekly overtime hours) divided by annual sum of employment. | Average, weighted by production-worker employment, of the annual averages of weekly overtime hours for component industries. |
| Grose average hourly earnings | Annual total of aggregate payrolle (productionor nonsupervisory-worker employment multiplied by weekly earnings) divided by annual aggregate man-hours. | Average, weighted by aggregate man-hours, of the annual averages of hourly earnings for component industries. |
| Gross average weekly earnings | Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings. | Product of grose average weekly hours and average hourly earnings. |
| Labor turnover rates | Sum of monthly rates divided by 12. | Sum of monthly ratea divided by 12. |

# Employment Statisties Data <br> <br> Available from the BLS 

 <br> <br> Available from the BLS}


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* INDIVIDUAL HISTORICAL SUMMARY TABLES of national data for each industry or special series contained in tables $B-2$ through $B-6, C-3$ through $C-6$. and $D-2$ and $D-3$.

When ordering, specify the particular industry or series desired-see table for title of industry.

* ANNUAL REPORT ON THE LABOR FORCE, 1958
* STATE EMPLOYMENT Individual historical summary tables for each State, by industry division. These data were compiled prior to conversion of State series to the 1957 Standard Indus trial Classification, and are not comparable with currently publishedseries. See Announcement in March 1959 Employment and Earnings.
* GUIDE TO STATE EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS Shows the industry detail published by cooperating State agencies prior to the conversion of State series to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification (see preceding item).
* GUIDE TO EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS OF BLS Shows the beginning date of all national series published and gives each industry definition.
* TECHNICAL NOTES on:

Labor Force--Concepts and Methods Used in the Current Employment and Unemployment Statistics Prepared by the Bureau of the Census
Measurement of Industrial Employment
Hours and Earnings in Nonagricultural Industries
Measurement of Labor Turnover
The Calculation and Uses of the Spendable Earnings Series
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[^0]:    Percent not shown where base is less than $1 \infty, 000$

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000 . ${ }^{2}$ Not available. ${ }^{8}$ Includes self-employed, unpaid fanily workers, and persons

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Primarily includes persons who could find only part-time work.

[^3]:    See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

[^4]:    See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data refer to forces both in continental United States and abroad.
    NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
    SOURCE: U.S. Department of Defense and U.S. Department of Treasury.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
    ${ }^{2}$ Not available as average overtime rates are significantly above time and onehalf. Inclusion of data for the group in the nondurable-goods total has little effect.

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

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote, table C-4.
    NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

