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## Alaska and Hawaii <br> in National Data

Beginning with January 1960, Alaska and Hawail are included in all labor force figures and also in the industry ivision totals shown in table B-1. See the statement on page vili.

## Manpower -

## Challenge of the 1960 s

In this new decade, probably to a our oxtent than at any other thee in and utilization of manpower will greatly influence our success in achieving continued economic and social progress. he Department of Labor has just reased a new major study, ManpowerChallenge of the 1960 s , which is avail able requet (see page 11,

Preliminary annual averages for 1959 for all national employment, hours, and earnings series by industry are shown in tables $\mathrm{B}-2$ and $\mathrm{C}-6$. Averages of labor turnover rates for the manufacturing division are shown in table $\mathrm{D}-1$.
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# EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT <br> HIGHLIGHTS 


#### Abstract

The employment situation between December and January reflected continued recovery from the effects of the steel strike, with gains in employment and hours of work in automobile plants and other durable goods manufacturing industries. The largest changes over the month, however, were the seasonal declines in employment and the increases in unemployment customary at this time of year.


Total employment fell by 1.9 million over the month to 64.0 million, with substantial post-Christmas cutbacks in trade and further curtailment in construction and other outdoor work. Nonagricultural employment declined by 1.7 million to 59.4 million, but the January level was still the highest on record for the month, 1.2 million above a year ago. Accompanying the usual substantial cuts in seasonal work was a continuation of the job recovery in automobiles and such other hard goods industries as fabricated metals and heavy machinery. As in December, the gains in factory employment largely reflected the recall of workers laid off as a result of steel shortages last fall and employment in this sector in January has just about returned to prestrike levels (seasonally adjusted). Agricultural employment fell seasonally by 200,000 to 4.6 million.

Unemployment rose by 600,000 to $4,150,000$ between December and January, about the expected increase in the jobless total for this time of year. As a result, the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment remained unchanged over the month at 5.2 percent, slightly higher than last spring before the steel strike began. The unemployment rate in January 1960 was substantially lower than in January a year earlier when the re were 600,000 more jobless persons and the unemployment rate stood at 6.0 percent. In January 1957 before the 1957-1958 business downturn, however, the rate was 4.2 percent.

Long-term unemployment (the number without jobs 15 weeks or longer) moved up from 800,000 in December to 900,000 in January. Some increase in long-term unemployment is normal between these months. The number of long-term unemployed has shown no significant downward trend since last May after having come down sharply from early 1959 levels. Relatively few of those laid off as an indirect result of the steel strike remained unemployed for more than 3 months.

The total labor force--including the employed, the unemployed, and the Armed Forces-numbered 70.7 million in January $1960,1.4$ million lower than a month earlier. Substantial declines occur in January as many temporary workers leave the labor force upon termination of their Christmas season jobs, and women and young men who are no longer needed on farms in midwinter return full time to their household or school responsibilities.

## Nonfarm Payroll Employment

Nonfarm payroll employment dropped by $1,700,000$ over the month with the large post-holiday decline in retail trade and the postal service and winter cutbacks in construction and other activities influenced by the weather. The decline was less than usual for this time of year largely because the automobile industry and its suppliers added workers in an effort to make up production losses suffered during the period of steel shortages. The total on nonfarm payrolls, at 52 million in January, was up by 1.7 million over the year and almost 600,000 above the previous January record set in 1957.


Employment in manufacturing industries dropped by 75,000 over the monthhalf the usual seasonal decline--to 16.4 million in January. The usual sharp winter cutbacks occurred in the food processing and lumber industries. On the other hand, an increase of 60,000 was recorded in the transportation equipment industry, with heightened auto activity also reflected in a job pickup in the fabricated metals industry, in plants producing auto stampings and hardware. The machinery industry reported a substantially greater-than-seasonal job rise in January, with gains in plants producing farm and construction equipment as well as in those producing consumer goods. Aircraft employment continued the downtrend which has persisted over the past year. Employment developments in other manufacturing industries were mainly seasonal.

Factory job levels were 700,000 higher than a year ago but still one-half million below January 1957. Most of the gain over the year occurred in durable goods industries. The employment setback in durable goods resulting from the steel strike had been mostly made up by January, but losses in nondurable goods industries which occurred during the latter half of 1959 have so far not been recovered.

Nonmanufacturing employment declined sharply, as it usually does in January, with the largest drop- 900,000 - in trade. January employment in trade was 375,000 higher than a year ago and at a record for the month. Gains in this industry were fairly consistent during the first 8 months of 1959 , but the re was a halt in growth between August and the end of the year.

Federal Government employment fell by more than 300,000 as temporary workers employed in post offices were released after the Christmas season. Winter weather resulted in a cutback of 270,000 jobs in contract construction.

## Factory Hours and Earnings

The factory workweek dropped by 0.1 hours over the month to 40.4 hours, one of the smallest declines for January in the postwar period; a decline of one-half hour is about normal between December and January. Seasonal declines in the workweek were offset this January by a large increase in automobile plants and a small rise (instead of the usual large decline) in the workweek of fabricated metals plants. In addition, there were substantially smaller-than-usual declines in electrical machine ry and in a number of other durable and nondurable goods industries.

Average hourly earnings rose by 2 cents to $\$ 2.29$ in January because of wage rate increases and more overtime work at premium pay. Average weekly earnings of factory production workers rose by 56 cents over the month to $\$ 92.52$, with average earnings in durable goods industries going over the $\$ 100$ mark for the first time.

Average weekly earnings were more than $\$ 5$ higher than a year ago in manufacturing industries, and $\$ 6$ higher in durable goods industries. In the transportation equipment industry, average weekly earnings were $\$ 11.50$ higher than a year ago, with the workweek over 2 hours longer, and hourly earnings 14 cents higher. Although most major industry groups reported higher weekly earnings this year than last, two industries (apparel and rubber) reported virtually no change and one (leather) reported a small decline.

## Occupations

The employed total of 64.0 million in January 1960 represented a new record for the month, about 1 million above the level of a year ago and 1.2 million above the prerecession level of January 1957. The occupational composition of the work force has continued to change over this 3 -year period, for the most part in line with long-term developments but to some extent reflecting the effects of the 1957-58 recession. The
largest numerical gain was recorded by the white-collar group which expanded by 1.6 million or about 6 percent. A larger percentage increase ( 10 percent) was registered by personal service occupations which rose by about threequarters of a million. Also in line with long-range trends, there was a 400,000 decline in the number working in farm occupations. There were three-quarters of a million fewer blue collar workers-craftsmen, operatives, and nonfarm laborers--in early 1960 than 3 years earlier, but this loss was due in large part to the heavy job cuts in manufacturing industries in 1958. Nevertheless, over the period since World War II, white-collar employment has been growing much more rapidly than blue collar employment. The ratio between the two groups is now about 55 white-collar workers to every 45 blue-collar workers whereas in the early postwar period it was just the reverse.

## Part-Time Workers

Part-time employment in nonfarm industries due to "economic" reasons was virtually unchanged over the month. There continued to be about 1.1 million regular fulltime workers whose hours had been cut below 35 because of slack work or other economic factors. About an equal number reported that they regularly worked under 35 hours because they could not find full-time work. Each of the part-time categories was about 100,000 smaller than a year earlier.

Full-time workers whose hours had been temporarily reduced for economic reasons were no more numerous in January 1960 than before the recession in January 1957. On the other hand, the number of workers who can find only jobs that are regularly parttime was about 350,000 higher this January than in January 1957 (1.1 million against 750,000 ). About half these workers are in service activities, another fourth in trade. Nearly 60 percent of these part-time workers are women, who accounted for more than half the increase since early 1957. There has been a slight increase in the number of married men in this category (up from 200,000 to 300,000 ), but the present level for married men is still less than 1 percent of their number in nonfarm employment (over 30 million).

## Characteristics of the Unemployed

Almost half of the unemployed in January had been looking for jobs for less than 5 weeks. These included workers who had been laid off from seasonally contracting industries such as trade, construction, agriculture, and food processing. There were about 2-1/4 million persons who were unemployed both in December and January, including 900,000 who had been unemployed 15 weeks or longer by mid-January. The number of long-term unemployed was down by one-half million from a year ago, however, accounting for most of the decline in the jobless total over the year, but was still 400,000 higher than in January 1957.

Age and Sex.--Unemployment rose seasonally among both men and women in January, but the job situation had improved for both groups as compared with a year ago. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for men was 5 percent in January 1960 and 6 percent a year earlier. Their rate of unemployment had fallen under 5 percent in the spring of last year, but returned almost to the 6 percent level during the steel strike. The rate fell sharply in December and is currently just a shade higher than before the strike. The unemployment rate for women did not show as much improvement over the year (down from 6 percent to $5-1 / 2$ percent, seasonally adjusted) since much of the decline in unemployment has been among recession-affected industries employing men primarily. In just about every age group unemployment rates for men and women were higher than before the recession.

Marital Status. --Married men among the unemployed numbered 1.5 million, up by one-quarter million over the month. Unemployment among this group nearly always rises in January because of cutbacks in outdoor work. Their rate of unemployment, however, ( 4.3 percent) remained lower than that of other groups in the labor force. Their
proportion of the jobless total ( 37 percent in January 1960) was about the same as in January of most other years. However, in the first quarter of 1958 , it had reached a peak of 44 percent.

The number of single persons among the unemployed, about three-fourths of whom are under 25 years of age, remained almost unchanged over the month at 1.4 million (one-third of all the unemployed). Employment among the se young persons fell sharply in January, but the great majority of those whose seasonal jobs were terminated did not look for a new job.

White and Nonwhite Persons.-- The chart below illustrates the much less favorable position of nonwhite persons in the labor force. Altogether, about 12 percent of the nonwhite labor force was unemployed in January as compared with 5 percent of the white labor force. The proportion of workers among the long-term unemployed was three times as great for nonwhites as for whites. In each occupation group, the unemployment rate for Negroes was significantly higher than for white workers. Moreover, Negroes are heavily concentrated in occupations with the highest unemployment rates-laborers, farm laborers, and operatives.

Nonwhite workers who have jobs are more likely than white workers to be involuntarily on part time. In January 1960, about 10 percent of all nonwhite workers, but only 3 percent of white workers, had less than 35 hours of work for such reasons as slow business or inability to find full-time jobs.

Industry Attachment. - Unemployment inautos declined in January. Only l out of every 25 auto workers was unemployed in January, half the proportion a month earlier, and appreciably lower than in January a year ago. In fact, the rate was no higher than in January 1957 before the recession. In the durable goods sector as a whole, however, there were about 600,000 jobless workers in early 1960 as compared with 470 , 000 three years earlier. Employment in durable goods industries is now 400,000 lower than 3 years ago, indicating that the re has been a fair amount of shifting into other industries.

In addition to the auto industry, the metalworking and machinery industries recorded sharp improvements over the year. In nondurable goods on the other hand, the rates of unemployment in most industries were about the same as a year earlier. Significant drops in unemployment were recorded in several nonmanufacturing sectors, although the mining industry was a notable exception.


Beginning in January 1960, Alaska and Hawaii are included in all figures from the labor force survey and in the figures for total nonfarm employment and major industry divisions from the payroll survey. The sample for the labor force survey was expanded to include representation of these two States. Reliable estimates for individual States cannot be provided however. In comparing labor force figures prior to 1960 with later figures, allowances in the major estimates were made in the preceding text (see table below). The estimates for agricultural employment and unem. ployment were affected so slightly that the se series can be regarded as entirely comparable with pre- 1960 data. No allowance was necessary in comparing percentages such as unemployment rates.

Adjustments to January figures to make them consistent with pre- 1960 data excluding Alaska and Hawaii
(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)


Industry employment estimates (from the payroll survey) have been reconstructed for 1959 to include Alaska and Hawaii for the major industry divisions. In some tables where detailed industries are also shown, the estimates will not include Alaska and Hawaii.

> Revision of Seasonal Adjustment Factors

The seasonal adjustment factors currently in use for the labor force statistics are based on data through 1957. New factors using data through mid- 1959 will be introduced with the publication of the February estimates, and revisions of the historical series will be made available. The new factors, which are to be used throughout 1960, reflect improvements in methodology as a result of research conducted during the past six months.

Table A-1: Employment status of the manarstitutianal population
1929 to date

${ }^{1}$ Data for $1947-56$ adjusted to reflect changes in the definition of employment and unemployment adopted in January 1957 . Two groups averaging about onequarter million workers which were formerly classified as employed (with a job but not at work) - those on temporary layoff and those waiting to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days-were assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. Data by sex, shown in table A-2, were adjusted for the years 1948-50.
${ }^{2}$ Not available.
${ }^{3}$ Beginning 1953, labor force and employment figures are not strictly comparable with previous years as a result of the introduction of material from the 1950 Census into the estimating procedure. Population levels were raised by about boo, ooo; labor force, total employment, and agricultural employment by about 350,000 , primarily affecting the figures for total and males. Other categories were relatively unaffected.
(Data for January 1960 include Alaska and Hawaii and are therefore not directiy comparable with earlier data. Population levels were increased by 470,000 , the civilian labor force by 282,000 , the employed by 266 , 000, and nonagricultural employment by 220,000 . The estimates for agricultural employment and unemployment were affected so slightly that these serles can be regarded as entirely comparable with pre-1960 data.

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

| Sex, | year, and month | Total noninstitutional population | Total labor force in-cluding Armed Forces |  | Total | Civilian labor force |  |  |  |  |  | Not in labor force |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Number | Percentofnoninsti-tutionalpopula-tion |  | Total | Agri-culture | Nonagricultural industries | Number | Percent of labor force |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Not season- ally adjusted | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Season- } \\ \text { ally } \\ \text { adjusted } \end{array}$ |  |
| MALE |  | 50,080 | 42,020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940. |  |  |  |  | 41,480 | 35,550 | 8,450 | 27,100 | 5,930 | 14.3 | - | 8,060 |
| 1944. | . . . . . | 51,980 | 46,670 | $89.8$ | 35,460 | 35,110 | 7,020 | 28,090 | 350 | 1.0 | - | 5,310 |
| 1947. |  | 53,005 | 44,844 | 84.5 | 43,272 | 41,677 | 6,953 | 34,725 | 1,595 | $3 \cdot 7$ | - | 8,242 |
| 1948. |  | 53,513 | 45,300 | 84.7 | 43,858 | 412,268 | 6,623 | 35,645 | 1,590 | 3.6 | - | 8,213 |
| 1949. |  | 54,028 | 45,674 | 84.5 | 44,075 | 41,473 | 6,529 | 34, 844 | 2,602 | 5.9 | - | 8,354 |
| 1950. |  | 54,526 | 46,069 | 84.5 | 44,442 | 42,162 | 6,271 | 35,891 | 2,280 | 5.1 |  | 8,457 |
| 1951. | . . . . . . . . . . | 54,996 | 46,674 | 84.9 | 43,612 | 42,362 | 5,791 | 36,571 | 1,250 | 2.9 |  | 8,322 |
| 1952. |  | 55,503 | 47,001 | 84.7 | 43, 4.54 | 42,237 | 5,623 | 36,614 | 1,217 | 2.8 | - | 8,502 |
| $1953{ }^{2}$ |  | 50,534 | 47,692 | 84.4 | 44,194 | 42,966 | 5,496 | 37, 1770 | 1,228 | 2.8 | - | 8,840 |
| 1954. |  | 57,016 | 47,847 | 83.9 | 44,537 | 42,165 | 5,429 | 36,736 | 2,372 | 5.3 | - | 9,169 |
| 1955. |  | 57,484 | 48,054 | 83.6 | 45,041 | 4:3,152 | 5,479 | 37,673 | 1,889 | 4.2 | - | 9,430 |
| 1956. |  | 58,044 | 48,579 | 83.7 | 45,756 | 43,999 | 5,268 | 38,731 | 1,757 | 3.8 | - | 9,465 |
| 1957. | .............. | 58,813 | 48,649 | 82.7 | 45,882 | 43,990 | 5,037 | 38,952 | 1,893 | 4.1 | - | 10,164 |
| 1958. |  | 59,478 | 48,802 | 82.1 | 46,197 | 43,042 | 4,802 | 36,210 | 3,155 | 6.8 | - | 10,677 |
| 1959. | ............... | 60,100 | 49,061 | 81.7 | 46,562 | 44,089 | 4,749 | 39,340 | 2,473 | 5.3 | - | 11,019 |
| 1959: | January...... | 59,822 | 47,981 | 80.2 | 45,417 | 42,135 | 4,154 | 37,981 | 3,282 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 11,841 |
|  | February..... | 59,868 | 48,073 | 80.3 | 45,514 | 42,156 | 4,165 | 37,991 | 3,359 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 11,795 |
|  | March......... | 59,918 | 48,360 | 80.7 | 45,813 | 42,842 | 4,505 | 38,338 | 2,971 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 11,558 |
|  | April......... | 59,967 | 48,653 | 81.1 | 46,114 | 43,798 | 4,900 | 38,898 | 2,317 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 11,314 |
|  | May........... | 60,021 | 48,945 | 81.5 | 46,427 | 44,342 | 5,051 | 39,291 | 2,085 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 11,076 |
|  | June.......... | 60,072 | 50,385 | 83.9 | 47,879 | 45,476 | 5,535 | 39,942 | 2,403 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 9,687 |
|  | July......... | 60,128 | 50,684 | 84.3 | 48,179 | 45,863 | 5,369 | 40,493 | 2,315 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 9,444 |
|  | August....... | 60,186 | 50,230 | 83.5 | 47,725 | 45,587 | 5,050 | 40,537 | 2,138 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 9,956 |
|  | September.... | 60,222 | 49,110 | 81.5 | 46,610 | 44,588 | 4,824 | 39,764 | 2,022 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 11,113 |
|  | October...... | 60,278 | 49,045 | 81.4 | 46,551 | 44,544 | 4,782 | 39,762 | 2,007 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 11,233 |
|  | November..... | 60,333 | 48,729 | 80.8 | 46,232 | 43,863 | 4,526 | 39,337 | 2,370 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 11,604 |
|  | December..... | 60,389 | 48,778 | 80.8 | 46,278 | 43,873 | 4,128 | 39,744 | 2,405 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 11,612 |
| 1960: | January ${ }^{3} .$. | 60,664 | 48,412 | 79.8 | 45,923 | 43,103 | 3,995 | 39,108 | 2,821 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 12,251 |
|  | female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 50,300 | 14,160 | 28.2 | 34,360 | 11,970 | 1,090 | 10,000 | 2,190 | 15.5 | - | 36,240 |
| 1944. | , | 52,650 | 19,370 | 36.8 | 19,170 | 10,850 | 1,930 | 10,920 | , 320 | 1.7 | - | 33,280 |
| 1947. |  | 54,523 | 16,915 | 31.0 | 15,89 | 13,349 | 1,314 | 15,036 | 547 | 3.2 | - | 37,608 |
| 1948. |  | 55,118 | 17,599 | 31.9 | .17,853 | IU, 61.8 | 1,338 | 15,510 | 735 | 4.1 | - | 37,520 |
| 1949. |  | 55,745 | 18,042 | 32.4 | 18,030 | 16,947 | 1,386 | 15,551 | 1,083 | 6.0 | - | 37,697 |
| 1950. |  | 56,404 | 18,680 | 33.1 | 18,657 | 17,584 | 1,226 | 16,358 | 1,073 | 5.8 | - | 37,724 |
| 1951. |  | 57,078 | 19,309 | 33.8 | 19,272 | 18,121 | 1,257 | 17,1:4 | 851 | 4.4 | - | 37,770 |
| 1952. |  | 57,766 | 19,553 | 33.9 | 19,513 | 18,796 | 1,170 | 17,1528 | 715 | 3.7 | - | 38,208 |
| $1953{ }^{2}$ |  | 58,561 | 19,508 | 33.5 | 19,621 | 10,979 | 1,061 | 17,910 | $61+2$ | 3.3 | - | 38,893 |
| 1954. | ........ | 59,203 | 19,971 | 33.7 | 19,931 | 18,724 | 1,067 | 1.7,657 | 1,207 | 6.1 | - | 39,232 |
| 1955. |  | 59,904 | 20,842 | 34.8 | 20,80' | 12,790 | 1,239 | 10,551 | 1,015 | 1.9 | - | 39,002 |
| 1956. | ....... | 60,590 | 21,808 | 35.9 | 21,774 | 20,707 | 1,305 | 19,401 | 1,067 | 4.9 | - | 38,883 |
| 1957. |  | 61,532 | 22,097 | 35.9 | 22,064 | 22,021 | 1,184 | 19,837 | 1,043 | 4.7 | - | 30,535 |
| 1958. |  | 62,472 | 22,482 | 36.0 | 22,451 | 20,924 | 1,042 | 19,802 | 1,526 | 6.8 | - | 39,990 |
| 1959. | . ........... | 63,265 | 22,865 | 36.1 | 22,832 | 21,492 | 1,087 | 20,405 | 1,340 | 5.9 | - | 40,401 |
| 1959: | January...... | 62,902 | 22,046 | 35.0 | 22,013 | 20,571 | 539 | 20,032 | 1,442 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 40,856 |
|  | February..... | 62,964 | 21,989 | 34.9 | 21,957 | 20,566 | 527 | 20,039 | 1,391 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 40,975 |
|  | March......... | 63,027 | 22,408 | 35.6 | 22,376 | 20,985 | 698 | 20,287 | 1,391 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 40,619 |
|  | April......... | 63,092 | 22,557 | 35.8 | 22,525 | 21,214 | 949 | 20,265 | 1,310 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 40,535 |
|  | May........... | 63,159 | 23,010 | 36.4 | 22,978 | 21,674 | 1,358 | 20,317 | 1,304 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 40,149 |
|  | June.......... | 63,224 | 23,477 | 37.1 | 23,445 | 21,866 | 1,696 | 20,170 | 1,579 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 39,748 |
|  | July.......... | 63,294 | 23,191 | 36.6 | 23,159 | 21,731 | 1,455 | 20,276 | 1,429 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 40,102 |
|  | August........ | 63,363 | 22,974 | 36.3 | 22,942 | 21,654 | 1, 307 | 20,347 | 1,288 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 40,389 |
|  | September.... | 63,437 | 22,999 | 36.3 | 22,967 | 21,759 | 1,418 | 20,341 | 1,209 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 40,437 |
|  | October...... | 63,506 | 23,584 | 37.1 | 23,552 | 22,287 | 1,343 | 20,945 | 1,265 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 39,922 |
|  | November...... | 63,574 | 23,110 | 36.4 | 23,078 | 21,777 | 1,074 | 20,703 | 1,301 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 40,464 |
|  | December..... | 63,644 | 23,030 | 36.2 | 22,998 | 21,826 | 683 | 23,144 | 1,172 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 40,614 |
| 1960: | January ${ }^{3}$... | 63,942 | 22,277 | 34.8 | 22,245 | 20,917 | 615 | 20,301 | 1,328 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 41,655 |

${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1, table A-1. ${ }^{2}$ See footnote 3, table A-1. ${ }^{3}$ See footnote 4, table A-1.

Table A-3: Employment status of the noninstitutional population, by age and sex
January 1960

| Age and sex | Total labor force including Armed Forces |  | Civilian labor force |  |  |  |  |  | Not in labor force |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\overbrace{$ Percent of  <br>  noninsti-  <br>  tutional  <br>  population }$^{\text {Civil }}$ | Enployed Unemployed |  |  |  | Total | Keeping house |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unable } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { work } \end{gathered}$ | Other |
|  | Number | $\|$Percent of <br> noninsti- <br> tutional <br> population | Number |  | Agri-culture | Nonagricultural industries | Number | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { labor } \\ \text { force } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 20,689 | 56.7 | 68,168 | 55.8 | 4,611 | 59,409 | 4. 149 | 6.1 | 53.917 | 35,213 | 10,526 | 1,675 | 6.503 |
| Male. | 48,412 | 79.8 | 45,923 | 78.9 | 3,995 | 39,108 | 2,821 | 6.1 | 12,251 | 112 | 5,325 | 990 | 5.825 |
| 14 to 17 years. | 1,467 | 26.1 | 1,426 | 25.6 | 272 | 951 | 204 | 14.3 | 4,14.8 | 6 | 3,987 | 13 | 143 |
| 14 and 15 years. | 407 | 14.6 | 407 | 14.6 | 100 | 284 | 23 | 5.6 | 2,386 | 6 | 2,330 | 9 | 42 |
| 18 and 17 year | 1,060 | 37.5 | 1,019 | 36.6 | 172 | 667 | 181 | 17.7 | 1,762 | - | 1,65? | 4 | 101 |
| 18 to 24 years. | 6,588 | 82.0 | 5,241 | 78.3 | 344 | 4,286 | 611 | 11.7 | 1,452 | 1 | 1,198 | 28 | 224 |
| 18 and 19 year | 1,660 | 68.1 | 1,295 | 62.5 | 130 | 966 | 200 | 15.4 | 776 | 1 | 669 | 6 | 99 |
| 20 to 24 years | 4,928 | 88.0 | 3,946 | 85.4 | 214 | 3,320 | 411 | 10.4 | 676 | - | 529 | 22 | 125 |
| 25 to 34 years. | 10,924 | 97.2 | 10,256 | 97.1 | 576 | 9,123 | 557 | 5.4 | 307 | 6 | 116 | 73 | 115 |
| 25 to 29 years. | 5,231 | 96.6 | 4,823 | 96.3 | 269 | 4,252 | 302 | 6.3 | 182 | - | 99 | 31 | 54 |
| 30 to 34 yea | 5,693 | 97.8 | 5,433 | 97.7 | 307 | 4,871 | 255 | 4.7 | 125 | 6 | 17. | 42 | 61 |
| 35 to 44 years. | 11,311 | 97.8 | 10,942 | 97.7 | 747 | 9,679 | 516 | 4.7 | 259 | 8 | 12 | 85 | 153 |
| 35 to 39 year | 5,883 | 97.9 | 5,649 | 97.8 | 365 | 4,999 | 285 | 5.0 | 128 | 1 | 7 | 38 | 81 |
| 40 to 44 years | 5,428 | 97.6 | 5,293 | 97.6 | 382 | 4,680 | 231 | 4.4 | 131 | 7 | 5 | 47 | 72 |
| 45 to 54 year | 9,539 | 95.4 | 9,480 | 95.4 | 804 | 8,206 | 470 | 5.0 | 461 | 5 | 11. | 134 | 312 |
| 45 to 49 years | 5,119 | 96.3 | 5,075 | 96.3 | 408 | 4,405 | 262 | 5.2 | 194 | 3 | 6 | 49 | 137 |
| 50 to 54 year | 4,420 | 94.3 | 4,405 | 94.3 | 396 | 3,801 | 208 | 4.7 | 267 | 2 | 5 | 85 | 175 |
| 55 to 64 years. | 6,335 | 86.3 | 6,330 | 86.3 | 701. | 5,273 | 357 | 5.6 | 1,003 | 17 | 2 | 221 | 764 |
| 55 to 59 year | 3,596 | 90.6 | 3,592 | 90.6 | 338 | 3,035 | 220 | 6.1 | 371 | 12 | 2 | 97 | 260 |
| 80 to 64 yea | 2,739 | 81.3 | 2,738 | 81.2 | 363 | 2,238 | 137 | 5.0 | 632 | 5 |  | 124 | 504 |
| 65 years and ove | 2,247 | 32.7 | 2,247 | 32.7 | 552 | 1,588 | 107 | 4.8 | 4,620 | 69 | - | 437 | 4,114 |
| 85 to 89 years. | 1,268 | 47.5 | 1,268 | 47.5 | 244 | 955 | 69 | 5.4 | 1,402 | 7 | - | 105 | 1,290 |
| 70 years and ov | 979 | 23.3 | 979 | 23.3 | 308 | 633 | 38 | 3.9 | 3,218 | 62 | - | 332 | 2,824 |
| Female. | 22,277 | 34.8 | 22,245 | 34.8 | 615 | 20,301 | 1,328 | 6.0 | 41,665 | 35,101 | 5,201 | 685 | 678 |
| 14 to 17 years... | 871 | 16.0 | 871 | 16.0 | 21 | 763 | 86 | 9.9 | 4,569 | 332 | 4,188 | 8 | 43 |
| 14 and 15 years | 268 | 9.9 | 268 | 9.9 | 4 | 256 | 7 | 2.8 | 2,429 | 56 | 2,357 | 6 | 11 |
| 18 and 17 year | 603 | 22.0 | 603 | 22.0 | 17 | 507 | 79 | 13.1 | 2,110 | 276 | 1,831 | 2 | 32 |
| 18 to 24 years. | 3,587 | 45.1 | 3,569 | 45.0 | 30 | 3,184 | 356 | 10.0 | 4,367 | 3,346 | 934 | 22 | 65 |
| 18 and 19 year | 1,113 | 46.6 | 1,106 | 46.4 | 20 | 941 | 145 | 13.1 | 1,276 | 580 | 661 | 5 | 30 |
| 20 to 24 years | 2,474 | 44.4 | 2,463 | 44.3 | 10 | 2,243 | 211 | 8.6 | 3,091 | 2,766 | 273 | 17 | 35 |
| 25 to 34 years. | 3,950 | 34.2 | 3,942 | 34.1 | 101 | 3,587 | 253 | 6.4 | 7,604 | 7,496 | 46 | 21 | 41 |
| 25 to 29 s | 1,848 | 33.6 | 1,843 | 33.5 | 40 | 1,677 | 125 | 6.8 | 3,654 | 3,598 | 23 | 12 | 21 |
| 30 to 34 year | 2,102 | 34.7 | 2,099 | 34.7 | 61 | 1,910 | 128 | 6.1 | 3,950 | 3,898 | 23 | 9 | 20 |
| 35 to 44 yea.s. | 5,14, | 42.3 | 5,139 | 42.2 | 157 | 4,723 | 259 | 5.0 | 7,025; | 6,921 | 23 | 33 | 48 |
| 35 to 39 year | 2,473 | 39.1 | 2,470 | 39.1 | 72 | 2,279 | 119 | 4.8 | 3,844 | 3,786 | 16 | 18 | 24 |
| 40 to 44 years. | 2,671 | 45.6 | 2,669 | 45.6 | 85 | 2,4,44 | 140 | 5.3 | 3,181 | 3,135 | 7 | 15 | 24 |
| 45 to 54 years... | 5,069 | 48.2 | 5,067 | 48.2 | 212 | 4,705 | 220 | 4.3 | 5,446 | 5,3444 | 6 | 51 | 46 |
| 45 to 49 years | 2,724 | 48.7 | 2,723 | 48.7 | 69 | 2,542 | 112 | 4.1 | 2,874 | 2,831 | 2 | 20 | 22 |
| 50 to 54 year | 2,345 | 47.7 | 2,344 | 47.7 | 73 | 2,163 | 108 | 4.6 | 2,572 | 2,513 | 4 | 31 | 24 |
| 55 to 64 years. | 2,853 | 35.8 | 2,853 | 35.8 | 111 | 2,621 | 121 | 4.2 | 5,129, | 4,950 | 3 | 67 | 100 |
| 55 to 59 year | 1,721 | 40.6 | 1,721 | $4 \mathrm{C}$. | 55 | 1,598 | 68 | 3.9 | 2,522 | 2,447 | 3 | 31 | 41 |
| 60 to 84 years | 1,132 | 30.4 | 1,132 | 30.4 | 56 | 1,023 | 53 | 4.7 | 2,597 | 2.503 | - | 36 | 59 |
| 85 years and over | 803 | 9.6 | 803 | 9.6 | 52 | 719 | 32 | 4.0 | 7.534 | 5,713 | 1 | 485 | 337 |
| 85 to 69 years. | 482 | 15.8 | 482 | 15.8 | 35 | 424 | 23 | 4.8 | 2.566 | 2,430 | - | 51 | 86 |
| 70 years and ove | 321 | 6.1 | 321 | 6.1 | 17. | 295 |  | 2.7 | 4,968 | 4,283 | 1 | 434 | 251 |

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

Data include Alaska and Hawail beginning 1980. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)
Table A-4: Employment status of male veterans of Worid War II in the civilian noninstitutional population

| Employment status | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 14, 4.83 | 14, L4, 2 | 14, 486 |
| Civilian labor force. | 14, 108 | 14,104 | 14.097 |
| Employed.. | 13,478 | 13,657 | 13,362 |
| Agriculture. | 585 | 609 | 576 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 12,893 | 13,048 | 12,786 |
| Unemployed. | 630 | 447 | 735 |
| Not in labor force. | 375 | 338 | 389 |

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

Table A.5: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, by marital status and sex

|  | January 1960 |  |  |  | December 1959 |  |  |  | January 1959 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sex and employment status | Married, spouse present | Married, spouse absent | WI dowed <br> or <br> divorced | Single | Married, spouse present | Married, spouse absent. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Widowed } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { divorced } \end{gathered}$ | Sinéle | 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. | 88.9 | 84.8 | 53.7 | 54.5 | 89.2 | 86.3 | 54.2 | 57.4 | 89.1 | 84.4 | 53.8 | 55.3 |
| Not in labor force | 11.1 | 15.2 | 46.3 | 45.5 | 10.8 | 13.7 | 45.8 | 42.6 | 10.9 | 15.6 | 46.2 | 44.7 |
| 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.................... | 95.7 | 86.8 | 89.5 | 86.6 | 96.4 | 91.2 | 92.9 | 88.1 | 94.7 | 85.9 | 88.3 | 85.4 |
| Agriculture............... | 8.0 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 8.1 | 11.2 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 8.4 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 12.3 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 87.7 | 76.1 | 78.4 | 75.5 | 88.3 | 80.0 | 81.0 | 76.5 | 86.3 | 75.8 | 78.0 | 73.1 |
| Unemployed.................. | 4.3 | 13.2 | 10.5 | 13.4 | 3.6 | 8.7 | 7.1 | 11.9 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 14.1 | 11.7 | 14.6 |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 200.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Labor force. | 30.2 | 56.6 | 37.5 | 44.2 | 31.5 | 57.7 | 37.5 | 46.8 | 30.4 | 57.3 | 37.7 | 44.6 |
| Not in labor force. | 69.8 | 43.4 | 62.5 | 55.8 | 68.5 | 42.3 | 62.5 | 53.2 | 69.6 | 42.7 | 62.3 | 55.4 |
| 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.. | 94.6 | 89.4 | 94.7 | 93.3 | 95.8 | 93.0 | 94.3 | 93.7 | 93.5 | 88.2 | 93.9 | 94.1 |
| Agriculture. | 3.7 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 1.5 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 90.9 | 86.9 | 92.7 | 92.1 | 92.0 | 90.6 | 92.0 | 92.2 | 90.2 | 86.8 | 92.3 | 92.9 |
| Unemployed......... | 5.4 | 10.6 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 11.8 | 6.1 | 5.9 |

NOTE: Data include $A 2 a s k a$ and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

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

| Color and employment status | January 1960 |  |  | December 1959 |  |  | January 1959 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| WHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 109,508 | 52,268 | 57,241 | 109,219 | 52,136 | 57,084 | 108,022 | 51,584 | 56,439 |
| Labor force | 60,812 | 41,383 | 19,429 | 61,852 | 41,724 | 20,128 | 60,234 | 40,985 | 19,248 |
| Percent of population | 55.5 | 79.2 | 33.9 | 56.6 | 80.0 | 35.3 | 55.8 | 79.5 | 34.1 |
| Employed. | 57,523 | 39,144 | 18,380 | 59,073 | 39,834 | 19,239 | 56,481 | 38,337 | 18,144 |
| Agriculture | 3,998 | 3,483 | 516 | 4,113 | 3,604 | 509 | 4,054 | 3,585 | 471 |
| Nonagricultural industr | 53,525 | 35,661 | 17,863 | 54,960 | 36,230 | 18,730 | 52,428 | 34,753 | 17,675 |
| Unemployed. | 3,289 | 2,239 | 1,049 | 2,778 | 1,890 | 889 | 3,753 | 2,649 | 1,104 |
| fercent of labor forc | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| Not in lator force | 48,696 | 10,884 | 37,812 | 47,368 | 10,412 | 36,956 | 47,788 | 10,598 | 37,190 |
| NONWHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, | 12,576 | 5,907 | 6,669 | 12,282 | 5,754 | 6,529 | 12,105 | 5,674 | 6,431 |
| Labor force. | 7,356 | 4,540 | 2,816 | 7,424 | 4,554 | 2,871 | 7,196 | 4,431 | 2,765 |
| Percent of population. | 58.5 | 76.9 | 42.2 | 60.4 | 79.1 | 44.0 | 59.4 | 78.1 | 43.0 |
| Employed. | 6,495 |  | 2,537 |  | 4,038 | 2,587 | 6,225 |  | 2,427 |
| Agriculture. | 610 | 513 | . 97 | 698 | 524 | 173 | 639 | 569 | 70 |
| Nonagricultural industrie | 5,885 | 3,445 | 2,440 | 5,928 | 3,514 | 2,414 | 5,585 | 3,228 | 2,357 |
| Unemployed.......... | 861 | 582 | 279 | 799 | 515 | 284 | 971 | 633 | 338 |
| Fercent of labor force. | 11.7 | 12.8 | 9.9 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 9.9 | 13.5 | 14.3 | 12.2 |
| Not in lator force | 5,220 | 1,367 | 3,853 | 4,858 | 1,200 | 3,658 | 4,909 | 1,243 | 3,666 |

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

Table A.T: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population,
Not at Work total and urban, by region
(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over

| Region | January 1960 |  |  |  |  | December 1959 |  |  |  |  | January 1959 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percent <br> of pop- <br> ulation <br> in labor <br> force | Labor force |  |  |  | Percent of population in labor force | Labor force |  |  |  | Fercent of population in labor force | Labor force |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | loyed |  |  |  |  | ployed |  |  |  |  | loyed |  |
|  |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agri- } \\ & \text { cui- } \\ & \text { ture } \end{aligned}$ | Nonagricultural indus tries | Unemployed |  | Total | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Agri- } \\ \text { cul- } \\ \text { ture } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Nonagricultural industries | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Unem- } \\ \text { ployed } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Arri- } \\ & \text { cul- } \\ & \text { ture } \end{aligned}$ | Nonagricultural indus. tries | Unemployed |
| Total. | 55.8 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 87.1 | 6.2 | 57.0 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 87.9 | 5.2 | 56.1 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 86.0 | 7.0 |
| Northeast.. | 57.3 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 91.6 | 6.3 | 58.4 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 92.8 | 5.1 | 57.6 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 89.9 | 7.9 |
| North Central. | 56.3 | 100.0 | 9.4 | 85.7 | 4.9 | 57.5 | 100.0 | 9.6 | 86.1 | 4.3 | 56.2 | 100.0 | 9.4 | 84.4 | 6.1 |
| South.. | 54.0 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 84.0 | 6.9 | 55.3 | 100.0 | 9.6 | 84.8 | 5.6 | 54.3 | 100.0 | 9.8 | 83.3 | 6.9 |
| West. | 56.0 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 87.7 | 6.6 | 57.1 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 88.5 | 6.1 | 56.8 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 87.3 | 7.1 |
| Urban. | 57.2 | 100.0 | . 7 | 93.1 | 6.2 | 58.4 | 100.0 | . 7 | 93.9 | 5.4 | 57.8 | 100.0 | . 6 | 92.2 | 7.2 |
| Northeast.. | 57.9 | 100.0 | $\cdot 3$ | 93.3 | 6.4 | 58.9 | 100.0 | . 3 | 94.3 | 5.4 | 58.2 | 100.0 | . 3 | 91.5 | 8.2 |
| North Central. | 57.1 | 100.0 | . 5 | 94.2 | 5.3 | 58.4 | 100.0 | . 5 | 94.4 | 5.1 | 57.2 | 100.0 | . 4 | 92.9 | 6.7 |
| South. | 57.3 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 92.0 | 6.7 | 58.3 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 93.2 | 5.6 | 58.1 | 100.0 | . 8 | 93.0 | 6.2 |
| West. | 56.0 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 92.6 | 6.3 | 57.3 | 100.0 | . 9 | 93.0 | 6.1 | 58.0 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 92.0 | 7.0 |

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

| Type of industry and class of worker | January 1960 |  |  | December 1959 |  |  | January 1959 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 64,020 | 43,103 | 20,917 | 65,699 | 43,873 | 21,826 | 62,706 | 42,135 | 20,572 |
| Agriculture. | 4,611 | 3,995 | 615 | 4,811 | 4,128 | 683 | 4,693 | 4,154 | 539 |
| Wage and salary work | 1,276 | 1,107 | 169 | 1,342 | 1,168 | 1.72 | 1,227 | 1,114 | 113 |
| Self-employed worker | 2,727 | 2,622 | 105 | 2,749 | 2,642 | 108 | 2,834 | 2,749 | 85 |
| Unpaid family workers. | 608 | 267 | 341 | 723 | 321 | 402 | 632 | 290 | 342 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 59,409 | 39,108 | 20,301 | 60,888 | 39,744 | 21,144 | 58,013 | 37,981 | 20,032 |
| Wage and salary worker | 52,553 | 33,970 | 18,583 | 53,738 | 34,432 | 19,307 | 51,458 | 33,054 | 18,404 |
| In private household | 2,346 | 170 | 2,176 | 2,568 | 220 | 2,348 | 2,316 | 169 | 2,147 |
| Government worker | 7,738 | 4,714 | 3,024 | 7,877 | 4,775 | 3,102 | 7,806 | 4,724 | 3,082 |
| other wase and salary work | 42,469 | 29,087 | 13,382 | 43,293 | 29,437 | 13,857 | 41,335 | 28,160 | 13,175 |
| Self-employed workers. | 6,327 | 5,065 | 1,262 | 6,548 | 5,232 | 1,315 | 5,972 | 4,856 | 1,116 |
| Unpaid family workers. | 529 | 72 | 456 | 599 | 77 | 523 | 584 | 12 | 512 |

noTe: Data include Alaska and Hawai beginning 1980. (See footnote 4, tatle A-1.)

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

| Reason for not working | January 1960 |  |  |  | December 1959 |  |  |  | January 1959 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Nonagricultural industries |  |  | Total | Nonagricultural industries |  |  | Total | Nonagricultural industries |  |  |
|  |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wate } \\ & \text { salary } \end{aligned}$ | and workers |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Waǵe } \\ & \text { salary } \end{aligned}$ | and <br> workers |  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wage } \\ \text { salary } \end{gathered}$ | and <br> workers |
|  |  |  | Number | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Fercent } \\ \text { paid } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { paid } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Number | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { paid } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Total........... | 2,343 | 2,070 | 1,629 | 33.9 | 2,893 | 1,707 | 1,399 | 41.7 | 2,086 | 1,801 | 1,415 | 35.8 |
| Bad weather.. | 351 | 246 | 158 | 7.0 | 99 | 63 | 42 | (1) | 322 | 239 | 146 | 4.1 |
| Industrial dispute | 47 | 47 | 47 | , | 64 | 64 | 64 | - | 36 | 36 | 36 | 5 |
| vacation.......... | 334 | 321 | 247 | 76.9 | 442 | 421 | 364 | 81.6 | 290 | 279 | 233 | 75.4 |
| Illness. | 1,144 | 1,068 | 913 | 34.1 | 867 | 813 | 694 | 35.7 | 952 | 859 | 751 | 37.9 |
| All other. | 466 | 386 | 263 | 14.8 | 421 | 347 | 235 | 16.2 | 486 | 388 | 248 | 14.9 |

[^0]NOTE: Fersons on temporary (less than $30-d a y$ ) 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 133,000and 93,000, respectively, in January 1960.

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

| Occupation group | January 1960 |  |  |  |  |  | January 1959 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Fe}- \\ & \mathrm{male} \end{aligned}$ |
| Total. | 64,020 | 43,103 | 20,917 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 62,706 | 42,135 | 20,571 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred worke | 7,351 | 4,743 | 2,607 | 11.5 | 1.1 .0 | 12.5 | 7,159 | 4,490 | 2,669 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 13.0 |
| Medical and other health work | 1,243, | 558 | 685 | 1.9 | 1.3 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 1,221 | 501 | 720 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 3.5 |
| Teachers, except college. | 1,697 | 482 | 1,215 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 5.8 | 1,600 | 379 | 1,221 | 2.6 | . 9 | 5.9 |
| Other professional, technical, and kindred workers | 4,411 | 3,703 | 707 | 6.9 | 8.6 | 3.4 | 4,339 | 3, 609 | 730 | 6.9 | 8.6 | 3.5 |
| Farmers and farm managers............................ | 2,700 | 2,600 | 100 | 4.2 | 6.0 | . 5 | 2,850 | 2,770 | 80 | 4.5 | 6.6 | . 4 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except fa | 6,947 | 5,867 | 1,080 | 10.9 | 13.6 | 5.2 | 6,770 | 5,763 | 1,007 | 10.8 | 13.7 | $4 \cdot 9$ |
| Salaried workers,................................ | 3,402 | 2,879 | 523 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 6.7 | 2.5 | 3,246 | 2,771 | 475 | 5.2 | 6.6 | $2 \cdot 3$ |
| Self-employed workers in retail trade. | 1,766 | 1,383 | 384 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1,713 | 1,358 | 355 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 1.7 |
| Self-employed workers, except retail trade........ | 1,779 | 1,605. | 173 | 2.8 | 3.7 | . 8 | 1,812 | 1,635 | 177 | 2.9 | 3.9 | . 9 |
| Clerical and kindred worke | 9,502 | 3,109 | 6,394 | 14.8 | 7.2 | 30.6 | 9,254 | 2,992 | 6,262 | 14.8 | 7.1 | 30.4 |
| Stenographers, typists, and secreta | 2,383 | 66 | 2,317 | 3.7 | . 2 | 11.1 | 2,293 | 63 | 2,230 | 3.7 | . 1 | 10.8 |
| Other clerical and kindred wor | 7,119 | 3,043 | 4,077 | 11.1 | 7.1 | 19.5 | 6,961 | 2,929 | 4,032 | 21.1 | 7.0 | 19.6 |
| Sales work | 4,154 | 2,652 | 1,504 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 4,149 | 2,540 | 1,609 | 6.6 | 6.01 | 7.8 |
| Retail t | 2,407 | 1,077 | 1,337 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 6.4 | 2,1442 | 1,004 | 1,438 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 7.0 |
| Other sales wo | 1,747 | 1,575 | 173 | 2.7 | 3.7 | . 8 | 1,706 | 1,535 | 171 | 2.7 | 3.6 | . 8 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred work | 8,422 | 8,215 | 206 | 13.2 | 19.1 | 1.0 | 8,325 | 8,097 | 228 | 13.3 | 19.2 | 1.1 |
| Carpenters.... | 802 | 801 | 1 | 1.3 | 1.9 | (1) | 826 | 825 | 1 | 1.3 | 2.0 | (1) |
| Construction craftsmen, except | 1,599 | 1,585 | 14 | 2.5 | 3.7 | - 1 | 1,512 | 1,505 |  | 2.4 | 3.6 | (1) |
| Mechanics and repairmen.. | 2,048 | 2,034 | 14 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 1. | 2,104 | 2,091 | 13 | 3.4 | 5.0 | $\mathrm{il}^{1}$ |
| Metal craftsmen, except mechan | 1,100 | 1,096 | -3 | 1.7 | 2.5 | (1) | 1,013 | 1,006 | 7 | 1.6 | 2.4 | (1) |
| Other craftsmen and kindred work | 1,733 | 1,654 | 79 | 2.7 | 3.8 | . 4 | 1,743 | 1,645 | 98 | 2.8 | 3.9 | . 5 |
| Foremen, not elsewhere classified. | 1,140 | 1,045 | 95 | 1.8 | 2.4 | . 5 | 1,126 | 1,024 | 102 | 1.8 | 2.4 | . 5 |
| Operatives and kindred worker | 11,856 | 3,641 | 3,215 | 18.5 | 20.0 | 15.4 | 11,519 | 8,392 | 3,127 | 18.14 | 19.9 | 15.2 |
| Drivers and deliverymen. | 2,311 | 2,285 | 26 | 3.6 | 5.3 | ] | 2,287 | 2,256 | 32 | 3.6 | 5.4 | . 2 |
| Other operatives and kindred work |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods manufacturing | 3,618 | 2,804 | 813 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 3.9 | 3,362 | 2,625 | 737 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 3.6 |
| Nondurable soods ma | 3,196 | 1,521 | 1,675 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 8.0 | 3,143 | 1,524 | 1,619 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 7.9 |
| Other industries. | 2,731 | 2,031 | 701 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 2,727 | 1,987 | 740 | 4.4 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 3.6 |
| Private household workers. | 2,196 |  | 2,149 | 3.4 | . 1 | 10.3 | 2,146 | 45 | 2,201 | 3.4 | . 1 | 20.2 |
| Service workers, except private househol | 5,927 | 2,830 | 3,089 | 9.3 | 6.6 | 24.8 | 5,745 | 2,766 | 2,979 | 9.2 | 6.6 | 14.5 |
| Protective service workers | 735 | 709 | 25 | 1.1 | 1.6 | . 1 | 766 | 744 | 22 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1 |
| waiters, cooks, and barten | 1,536 | 445 | 1,091 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 5.2 | 1,534 | 450 | 1,064 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 5.2 |
| Other service workers | 3,656 | 1,604 | 1,973 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 9.4 | 3,4,65 | 3, 572 | 1,893 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 9.2 |
| Farm laborers and fore | 1,653 | 1,175 | 477 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 1,646 | 1,224 | 1.22 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.1 |
| Paid workers... | 1,047 | 008 | 239 | 1.6 | 2.1 | . 7 | 1,029 | 937 | 22 | 1.6 | 2.2 | . 4 |
| Unpaid family workers. | 606 | 267 | 338 | .9 | . 6 | 1.6 | 617 | 287 | 330 | 1.0 | 7 | 1.6 |
| Laborers, except farm and m | 3,309 | 3,215 | 34 | 5.2 | 7.5 | (1) ${ }^{4}$ | 3,243 | 3,056 | $\delta^{7}$ | 5.0 | $7 \cdot 3$ | . 4 |
| Construction.. | 668 | 661 | 4 | 1.0 | 1.5 | ( 1 ) | 639 | 639 | - | 1.0 | 1.5 | - |
| Marufacturing | 1,179 | 1,132 | 4 | 1.8 | 2.6 | . 2 | 1,040 | 993 | 41 | 1.7 | 2.4 | . 2 |
| Other industries.. | 1,462 | 1., 14.19 | 43 | 2.3 | 3.3 | . 2 | 1,1+64 | 1,417 | 47 | 2.3 | 3.4 | . 2 |

${ }^{1}$ Less than C.C.5. NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawail beginning 1980. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)
Table A-11: Major occupation group of employed persons, by color and ser

| Major occupation group | January 1960 |  |  |  |  |  | January 105\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | White |  |  | Nonwhite |  |  | White |  |  | white |  |  |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . thousands. | 57,523 | 39,244 | 18,380 | 6,405 | 3,958 | 2,537 | 56,481 | 38,337 | 18,144 | 6,225 | 3,708 | 2,1:27 |
| Percent. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers | 12.2 | 17.7 | 13.2 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 6.8 | 12.2 | $21.1+$ | 13.9 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 6.3 |
| Farmers and farm managers. | 4 | 6.2 | . 5 | 2.8 | $4 \cdot 3$ | . 6 | 4.7 | 6.7 | . | 3.1 | 5.0 | . 1 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm. $\qquad$ | 11.8 | 14.7 | 5.6 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 11.7 | 24.8 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.0 |
| clerical and kindred wor | 15.8 | 7.4 | 33.6 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 8.8 | 15.7 | 7.3 | 33.4 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 8.0 |
| Sales workers. | 7.0 | 6.6 | 7.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 8.6 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.9 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers..... | 13.9 | 19.9 | 1.1 | 6.7 | 10.7 | . 3 | 14.2 | 20.2 | 1.2 | 5.7 | 9.2 | . + |
| Operatives and kindred workers.. | 18.3 | 19.6 | 15.6 | 20.1 | 24.4 | 13.6 | 18.1 | 29.3 | 15.5 | 21.1 | 26.2 | 13.3 |
| Private household workers. | 2.0 | . 1 | 6.2 | 15.8 | . 4 | 39.8 | 2.0 | . 1 | 6.1 | 1.6.1 | . 4 | 40.6 |
| Service workers, except private hou | 8.2 | 5.7 | 13.7 | 18.3 | 15.5 | 22.6 | 8.2 | 5.8 | 13.2 | 23.2 | 14.3 | 24.1 |
| Farm latorers and foremen. | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 6.5 | 8.2 | 2.6 |
| Laborers, except farm and mine | 4.1 | 5.2 | . 14 | 14.3 | 22.7 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 5.6 | . 4. | 1.4 .8 | 23.8 | . 7 |

NoTE: Lata include Alaska and Hawaí beginning 1980. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

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

| Duration of unemployment | Jan. | $1960$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & \text { I959 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Sept. } \\ 1959 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Age a } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JuIV } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1.959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Thay } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Mar} . \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Feb. } \\ -1959 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 4,149 | 100.0 | 3,577 | 3,670 | 3,272 | 3,230 | 3,426 | 3,744 | 3,982 | 3,389 | 3,627 | 4,362 | 4,749 | 4,724 |
| Less than 5 weeks | 1,909 | 46.0 | 1,683 | 1,846 | I, 607 | 1,539 | 1,567 | 1,773 | 2,274 | 1,405 | 1,382 | 1,365 | 1,600 | 1,861 |
| Less than 1 | 16 | . 4 | 11 | 23 | 28 | 3 I | 25 | 16 | 55 | 25 | 22 | 13 | 17 | 8 |
| 1 week.... | 387 | 9.3 | 400 | 393 | 389 | 406 | 451 | 450 | 691 | 407 | 345 | 361. | 337 | 307 |
| 2 | 506 | 12.2 | 567 | 601 | 518 | 471 | 435 | 506 | 717 | 412 | 403 | 383 | 4.68 | 473 |
| 3 | 516 | 12.4 | 422 | 4.63 | 388 | 370 | 358 | 420 | 502 | 321 | 326 | 309 | 418 | 562 |
| 4 weeks | 483 | 11.6 | 284 | 366 | 284 | 261 | 298 | 381 | 309 | 241 | 286 | 299 | 360 | 511 |
| 5 to 14 | 2,330 | 32.1 | 1,083 | 1,040 | 939 | 955 | 1,076 | 1,154 | 780 | 864 | 848 | 1,452 | 1,685 | 1,488 |
| 5 to e | 341 | 8.2 | 305 | 330 | 269 | 257 | 282 | 440 | 191 | 219 | 246 | 290 | 402 | 423 |
| 7 to 10 week | 589 | 14.2 | 528 | 444 | 382 | 405 | 504 | 463 | 339 | 382 | 319 | 533 | 774 | 621 |
| 11 to 14 weeks | 400 | 9.6 | 250 | 276 | 283 | 293 | 290 | 251 | 250 | 263 | 283 | 629 | 509 | 444 |
| 15 weeks and ov | 910 | 21.9 | 81.1 | 784 | 726 | 736 | 783 | 817 | 927 | 1,120 | 1,398 | 1,544 | 1, 4.64 | 1,375 |
| 15 to 28 week | 441 | 10.6 | 381 | 356 | 333 | 340 | 290 | 302 | 387 | 51.5 | 675 | 767 | 727 | 557 |
| 27 weeks and | 469 | 11.3 | 430 | 428 | 393 | 396 | 493 | 515 | 540 | 605 | 723 | 777 | 737 | 818 |
| Average duration............ | 12.7 | - | 12.9 | 12.4 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 13.4 | 13.0 | 15.8 | 16.8 | 16,8 | 15.4 | 15.4 |

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawail beginning 1980. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)
Table A.13: Unemployed persons, by major occupation group and industry group

| Occupation and industry | $\left[\begin{array}{c}\begin{array}{c}\text { Percent } \\ \text { distribution }\end{array} \\ 100.0 \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1960 \\ & \begin{array}{c} \text { Unemployment } \\ \text { rate } 1 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}\right.$ | December Percent distribution | $\begin{aligned} & \text { er } 1259 \\ & \begin{array}{c} \text { Unemployment } \\ \text { rate } 1 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\text { January }}{\frac{\text { Percent }}{\text { distribution }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1959 } \\ & \begin{array}{c} \text { Unemployment } \\ \text { rate } 1 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP Total........................... |  | 6.1 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 7.0 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred worker | 2.8 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.6 |
| Farmers and farm managers. | . 3 | . 4 | . 3 | . 4 | (2) | . 1 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm | 2.7 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 1.6 |
| Clerical and kindred workers. | 9.2 | 3.8 | 8.9 | 3.2 | 8.3 | 4.0 |
| Sales workers. | 4.5 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 4.9 | 5.3 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred | 15.1 | 6.9 | 13.4 | 5.4 | 15.5 | 8.1 |
| Operatives and kindred workers. | 27.3 | 8.7 | 26.3 | 7.3 | 28.4 | 10.4 |
| Private household workers. | 2.5 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 5.4 |
| Service workers, except private household. | 8.9 | 5.9 | 9.1 | 5.2 | 9.9 | 7.5 |
| Parm laborers and foremen........... | 4.1 | 9.4 | 4.9 | 8.8 | 4.3 | 10.9 |
| Laborers, except farm and mine | 15.7 | 16.4 | 15.9 | 1.1 | 15.2 | 18.6 |
| No previous work experience. | 6.9 | - | 9.9 | - | 6.1 | - |
| I IDUSTRY GROUP |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ${ }^{3}$. | 100.0 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 7.0 |
| Experienced wage and salary workers .............. | 89.3 | 6.4 | 86.2 | 5.3 | 91.0 | 7.5 |
| Agriculture...................................... . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.0 | 14.0 | 5.3 | 12.3 | 5.0 | 16.1 |
| Nonagiricultural industries | 84.3 | 6.2 | 80.9 | 5.1 | 86.0 | 7.3 |
| Mining, forestry, and fisher | 1.9 | 10.8 | 1.4 | 7.0 | 2.9 | 13.7 |
| Construction. | 16.6 | 18.4 | 13.6 | 12.9 | 15.8 | 19.3 |
| Manufacturing. | 27.9 | 6.5 | 29.3 | 5.9 | 29.0 | 7.9 |
| Durable goods. | 14.4 | 5.9 | 17.4 | 6.1 | 17.7 | 8.2 |
| Frimary metal industries | . 9 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 8.2 |
| Fabricated metal products | 1.9 | 6.9 | 3.0 | 8.6 | 2.3 | 9.1 |
| Machinery (except electrical). | 1.7 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 7.2 |
| Electrical machinery...... | 1.4 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 6.7 |
| Transportation equipment. | 3.5 | 6.2 | 4.4 | 6.7 | 3.8 | 7.7 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment. | 1.1 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 8.4 | 2.3 | 10.3 |
| All other transportation equipment | 2.4 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 1.8 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 5.6 |
| Other durable goods industries.. | 5.1 | 9.2 | 5.2 | 7.6 | 4.7 | 9.7 |
| Nondurable goods...... | 13.5 | 7.2 | 11.9 | 5.6 | 11.9 | 7.5 |
| Food and kindred products | 3.4 | 9.3 | 2.8 | 7.0 | 2.9 | 9.1 |
| Textile-mill products. | 2.5 | 10.0 | 1.9 | 7.0 | 2.4 | 10.3 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products..... | 3.9 | 12.6 | 3.4 | 9.8 | 3.4 | 12.5 |
| Other nondurable goods industries................ | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 4.3 |
| Transportation and public utilities. | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 6.2 |
| Railroads and railway express | 1.2 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 8.4 |
| Other transportation... | 2.7 | 6.5 | 2.7 | 5.7 | 2.9 | 8.4 |
| Communication and other public utiliti | 1.5 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 2.8 |
| Wholesale and retail trade. | 16.4 | 6.4 | 13.9 | 4.4 | 1.6 .6 | $7 \cdot 3$ |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 1.7 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.9 |
| Service industries.. | 12.0 | 4.0 | 14.1 | 3.9 | 13.4 | 5.0 |
| Professional services. | 3.2 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 2.8 |
| All other service industrie | 8.8 | 6.5 | 10.1 | 6.0 | 9.4 | 7.6 |
| Public administration.................................... | 2.3 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.8 |

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

Long-Term Unemployment
Table A-14: Persous unemployed 15 weels and over, hy selected characteristics

${ }^{1}$ Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000 . ${ }^{2}$ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and persons with no previous work experience, not shown separately. NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawail beginning 198c. (See footnote 4, table A-l.)

Table A-15: Persons at work, by hours worked, type of industry, and class of worker
January 1960

| Hours worked | Total | Agriculture |  |  |  | Nonagricultural industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Wage and } \\ \text { salary } \\ \text { workers } \end{array}$ | Selfemployed workers | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Unpaid } \\ \text { family } \\ \text { workers } \end{array}\right\|$ | motal | - Wage and salary workers |  |  |  | Selfemployed workers | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unpaid } \\ & \text { family } \\ & \text { workers } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | households | Government | Other |  |  |
| Total at work...thousands...... | $\begin{array}{r} 61,675 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,336 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,221 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,506 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 608 \\ 1.00 .0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57,339 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 50,924 \\ 100.0 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,284 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,526 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,1,174 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,806 \\ & 200.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 529 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| 1 to 34 hours. | 19.4 | 39.5 | 42.0 | 32.2 | 64.6 | 17.9 | 17.3 | 62.0 | 12.6 | 15.8 | 20.1 | 37.0 |
| 1 to 14 hours | 6.3 | 12.4 | 16.2 | 13.5 | - | 5.9 | 5.6 | 34.2 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 8.7 | - |
| 15 to 21 hour | 5.2 | 12.6 | 10.0 | 7.7 | 38.3 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 13.3 | 3.4 | 4.1 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 1.9 .8 |
| 22 to 29 hour | 4.0 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 7.4 | 7.2 | 21.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 9.8 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 9.2 |
| 30 to 34 hour | 3.9 | 5.2 | 8.4 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 8.0 |
| 35 to 40 hours. | 49.0 | 26.7 | 19.5 | 16.1 | 13.8 | 51.5 | $55 \cdot 3$ | 19.2 | 61.7 | 56.2 | 20.2 | 27.3 |
| 35 to 39 hour | 6.6 | 7.6 | 3.9 | 8.4 | 11.5 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 6.0 |
| 40 hours.... | 42.4 | 9.1 | 15.6 | 7.7 | 2.3 | 44.9 | 48.5 | 14.3 | 54.9 | 49.2 | 16.1 | 21.3 |
| 41 hours and over | 37.7 | 43.8 | 38.5 | 51.7 | 21.6 | 30.7 | 27.4 | 18.9 | 25.6 | 28.0 | 59.8 | $35 \cdot 7$ |
| 41 to 47 hours. | 8.0 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 5.2 | 9.5 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 6.2 |
| 48 hours.. | 7.2 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 1.5 | $7 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 1$ | 3.4 | 4.8 | $7 \cdot 7$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 3$ |
| 49 hours and ove | 16.5 | 37.8 | 27.2 | 38.5 | 13.0 | 15.4 | 12.0 | 10.3 | 11.3 | 12.2 | 43.1 | 24.2 |
| 49 to 54 hours | 5.8 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 1.9 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 4.5 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 10.4 | 9.6 |
| 55 to 59 hours. | 2.5 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 4.5 | 3.2 |
| 60 to 69 hours. | 4.4 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 10.1 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 24.4 | 4.2 |
| 70 hours and | 3.8 | 12.7 | 8.6 | 25.4 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 13.8 | 9.2 |
| Average hours. | 40.0 | 40.0 | 37.7 | 43.3 | 31.0 | 40.0 | $39 \cdot 3$ | 26.4 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 46.7 | 40.1 |

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)
Table A.16: Persons employed in nonagricultural industries, by full-time or part-time status and reason lor part time

${ }^{1}$ Primarily includes persons who could find only part-time work. NoTE: Data include Alaska and Hawail beginning i960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table $A \cdot 17$ : Wage and salary workers, by full-time or part-time status and major industry group
January 1960

| Major industry group | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { at } \\ \text { work } \end{gathered}$ | 1 to 34 hours |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 35 & \text { to } \\ 39 \\ \text { hours } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \text { hours } \end{gathered}$ | 41 hours and over |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Usually work full time on present job |  | Usually work part time on present job |  |  |  |  | 41 to |  |  |
|  |  |  | Part time for economic reasons | $\begin{gathered} \text { Part time } \\ \text { for other } \\ \text { reasons } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { For } \\ \text { economic } \\ \text { reasons } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { For } \\ \text { other } \\ \text { reasons } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Total | 47 hours | hours | and over |
| Agriculture | 100.0 | 42.0 | 3.1 | 12.1 | 7.5 | 19.3 | 3.9 | 15.6 | 36.5 | 6.8 | 4.5 | 27.2 |
| Nonagricultural industr | 100.0 | 17.3 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 9.5 | 6.8 | 48.5 | 27.4 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 1.2 .0 |
| Construction. | 100.0 | 25.2 | 5.5 | 14.9 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 6.1 | 47.9 | 20.8 | 8.5 | 5.7 | 6.6 |
| Manufacturing. | 100.0 | 9.9 | 2.7 | 4.0 | . 6 | 2.6 | 6.4 | 60.3 | 23.5 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 8.8 |
| Durable goods. | 100.0 | 7.4 | 1.9 | 4.2 | . 3 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 65.1 | 23.7 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 9.5 |
| Nonduratle goods. | 100.0 | 12.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | $\cdot 9$ | 4.6 | 10.1 | 53.8 | 23.2 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 8.0 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 100.0 | 9.7 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 5.3 | 61.7 | 23.3 | 7.1 | 4.9 | 11.3 |
| Wholesale and retail trade. | 100.0 | 21.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 15.7 | 5.3 | 34.0 | 39.0 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 17.9 |
| Finance, insurance, and real esta | 100.0 | 10.3 | . 5 | 2.6 | . 8 | 6.4 | 18.3 | 47.9 | 23.5 | 8.0 | 3.9 | 11.6 |
| Service industries............ | 100.0 | 28.6 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 20.8 | 7.8 | 35.2 | 28.3 | 8.6 | 5.8 | 13.9 |
| Educational service | 100.0 | 20.3 | - 5 | $1 . ?$ | . 8 | 17.3 | 12.1 | 34.3 | 33.3 | 12.6 | 4.1 | 16.6 |
| Other professional services | 100.0 | 20.0 | . 4 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 15.3 | 6.6 | 48.8 | 24.7 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 12.4 |
| All other service industrie | 100.0 | 39.9 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 8.6 | 26.9 | 5.9 | 26.3 | 27.9 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 13.4 |
| All other industries. | 100.0 | 11.0 | 1.7 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 62.4 | 22.8 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 10.2 |

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

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Table A-18: Persons at wort, by full-time or part-time status and major occupation group
January 1960

| Major occupation group | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { at } \\ \text { work } \end{gathered}\right.$ | 1 to 34 hours |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 35 \text { to } \\ 39 \\ \text { hours } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \text { hours } \end{gathered}$ | 41 hours and over |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Aver- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { hours } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Usually work fulltime on present $\ddagger 0 b$ |  | Usually work part time on present job |  |  |  |  |  |  | 49 |  |
|  |  | Total | Part time for economic reasons | Part time for other reasons | For economic reasons | For other reasons |  |  | Total | $\begin{array}{cc} 41 & \text { to } \\ 4^{7} \\ \text { hours } \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 48 \\ \text { hours } \end{array}\right\|$ | hours and over |  |
| Total. | 100.0 | 19.4 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 10.7 | 6.6 | 42.4 | 31.7 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 16.5 | 40.0 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers. | 100.0 | 12.5 | . 5 | 2.2 | . 5 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 7.8 | 44.7 | 35.1 | $9 \cdot 9$ | 5.4 | 19.8 | 42.0 |
| Farmers and farm managers............ | 100.0 | 37.7 | 4.8 | 15.2 | . 3 | 11.4 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 52.2 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 5.9 | 39.0 | 43.6 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm. | 100.0 | 8.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | . 4 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 27.7 | 60.1 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 40.3 | 48.6 |
| Clerical and kindred workers.......... | 100.0 | 14.9 | . 9 | 3.3 | . 8 | 9.9 | 11.5 | 58.3 | 15.4 | 6.6 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 38.1 |
| Sales workers........................... | 100.0 | 26.8 | . 8 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 22.3 | 6.3 | 28.8 | 38.0 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 20.8 | 38.4 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. | 100.0 | 11.1 | 3.0 | 5.7 | . 8 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 54.5 | 29.7 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 11.6 | 40.9 |
| Operatives and kindred workers........ | 200.0 | 15.8 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 1.8 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 51.0 | 27.2 | 7.1 | 8.7 | 11.4 | 40.1 |
| Private household workers | 100.0 | 63.3 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 14.8 | 45.0 | 4.9 | 14.0 | 17.8 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 9.3 | 25.5 |
| Service workers, except private household. $\qquad$ | 100.0 | 26.4 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 18.9 | 5.3 | 37.7 | 30.7 | 7.4 | 9.6 | 13.7 | 38.1 |
| Farm laborers and foremen. | 100.0 | 53.7 | 2.9 | 12.2 | 5.9 | 32.7 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 31.4 | 6.4 | 2.8 | 22.2 | 34.5 |
| Laborers, except farm and mine....... | 100.0 | 26.5 | 3.7 | 8.9 | 4.7 | 9.2 | 4.4 | 49.2 | 19.8 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 36.3 |

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

Table A-19: Persons at work in nenagricultural industries, by full-time and part-time status and selected characteristics
January 1960


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

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


[^1]Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry


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 ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1960^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec: } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Jan}_{0} \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Durable Goods---Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| primary metal industries. | 1,268.8 | 1,265.0 | 1,196.2 | 1,155.4 | 1,134.7 | 1,043.7 | 1,039.3 | 975.0 | 943.4 | 911.5 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills. | - | 633.6 | 597.3 | 564.2 | 520.4 | - | 527.3 | 493.2 | 464.4 | 413.0 |
| Iron and steel foundrie | - | 231.2 | 215.8 | 208.2 | 223.5 | - | 198.4 | 183.2 | 178.2 | 191.7 |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals................. | - | 49.9 | 44.3 | 55.1 | 51.8 | - | 37.6 | 32.4 | 42.8 | 39.6 |
| Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals...................... | - | 12.5 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 12.2 | - | $9 \cdot 3$ | 8.8 | 8.7 | 9.1 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals..................... | - | 116.7 | 116.2 | 110.0 | 115.8 | - | 89.1 | 89.1 | 84.8 | 89.3 |
| Nonferrous foundries..... | - | 67.4 | 66.1 | 62.1 | 64.8 | - | 55.5 | 54.3 | 50.8 | 53.3 |
| Miscellaneous primary metal industri | - | 153.7 | 144.5 | 144.0 | 146.2 | - | 122.1 | 114.0 | 113.7 | 115.5 |
| fabricated metal products | 1,094.3 | 1,083.0 | 1,042.1 | 1,057.6 | 1,069.4 | 853.0 | 843.1 | 799.9 | 824.3 | 831.8 |
| Tin cans and other tinw | - | 56.4 | 55.9 | 55.3 | 59.6 | - | 48.8 | 48.2 | 47.8 | 51.9 |
| Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware...... | - | 138.1 | $123 \cdot 7$ | 136.2 | 134.0 | - | 110.4 | 95.0 | 109.0 | 105.8 |
| Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies........................... | - | 114.2 | 116.5 | 109.2 | 116.8 | - | 87.1 | 89.2 | 82.4 | 89.7 |
| Fabricated structural metal products.... | - | 282.8 | 275.5 | 294.8 | 285.2 | - | 200.1 | 192.8 | 211.7 | 203.4 |
| Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.. | - | 239.6 | 223.3 | 226.4 | 231.0 | - | 197.2 | 179.5 | 186.5 | 188.4 |
| Lighting fixtures. | - | 50.4 | 49.8 | 48.2 | 49.1 | - | 39.4 | 38.8 | 37.6 | 38.4 |
| Fabricated wire products. | - | 59.3 | 57.2 | 55.8 | 56.3 | - | 47.8 | 45.8 | 44.9 | 45.3 |
| Miscellaneous fabricated metal products. | - | 142.2 | 140.2 | 131.7 | 137.4 | - | 112.3 | 110.6 | 104.4 | 108.9 |
| Machinery (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL) | 1,676.1 | 1,656.2 | 1,625.8 | 1,493.9 | 1,611.1 | 1,178.2 | 1,163.2 | 1,135.9 | 1,038.2 | 1,133.9 |
| Engines and turbines........ | 1,676. | 107.4 | 104.6 | 96.4 | 103.2 | - | 68.6 | 66.0 | 61.5 | 65.9 |
| Agricultural machinery and tracto | - | 148.6 | 141.0 | 123.9 | 157.9 | - | 100.2 | 94.5 | 84.0 | 112.5 |
| Construction and mining machine | - | 129.4 | 125.2 | 120.2 | 129.9 | - | 89.0 | 84.7 | 81.9 | 89.7 |
| Metalworking machinery... | - | 255.2 | 251.6 | 218.5 | 238.6 | - | 189.5 | 186.7 | 157.8 | 175.6 |
| Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)............ | - | 172.4 | 171.8 | 156.1 | 165.3 | - | 120.9 | 120.2 | 107.0 | 114.8 |
| General industrial machiner | - | 229.2 | 228.9 | 213.0 | 223.3 | - | 146.4 | 146.0 | 133.7 | 141.8 |
| Office and store machines and devices... | - | 138.2 | 136.9 | 130.6 | 132.6 | - | 93.6 | 92.0 | 88.4 | 89.6 |
| Service-industry and household machines. | - | 190.6 | 184.4 | 173.6 | 184.7 | - | 142.1 | 136.3 | 129.0 | 137.8 |
| Miscellaneous machinery parts............ | - | 285.2 | 281.4 | 261.6 | 275.6 | - | 212.9 | 209.5 | 194.9 | 206.2 |
| Electrical machinery. | 1,308.5 | 1,314.8 | 1,301.5 | 1,166.2 | 1,241.3 | 884.2 | 893.3 | 881.6 | 788.9 | 839.8 |
| Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus. | - | 417.4 | 407.4 | 381.9 | 402.0 | - | 284.3 | 275.4 | 258.3 | 273.9 |
| Electrical appliances.................... | -- | 39.7 | 39.5 | 35.9 | 37.7 | - | 30.1 | 29.9 | 26.8 | 20.2 |
| Insulated wire and cable. | - | 29.3 | 28.8 | 28.0 | 28.1 | - | 22.8 | 22.2 | 21.7 | 21.7 |
| Electrical equipment for vehi | - | 74.5 | 70.7 | 65.2 | 69.4 | - | 58.6 | 54.9 | 50.8 | 54.0 |
| Electric lamps.. | - | 29.6 | 29.5 | 26.0 | 27.6 | - | 25.8 | 25.6 | 22.3 | 23.9 |
| Communication equipment. | - | 673.5 | 674.9 | 582.5 | 627.3 | - | 433.8 | 435.8 | 375.1 | 401.8 |
| Miscellaneous electrical products. | - | 50.8 | 50.7 | 46.7 | 49.2 | - | 37.9 | 37.8 | 33.9 | 36.3 |
| transportation equipment. | 1,729.6 | 1,667.6 | 1,511.1. | 1,681.4 | 1,666.1 | 1,249.8 | 1,184.8 | 1,026.0 | 1,207.6 | 1,185.4 |
| Motor vehicles and equipm | , 7 | 769.6 | 602.2 | 716.8 | 728.4 | - | 603.4 | 439.0 | 566.8 | 571.5 |
| Aircraft and parts. | - | 699.7 | 709.7 | 767.4 | 734.7 | - | 424.3 | 428.8 | 482.9 | 451.2 |
| Aircraft........ | - | 402.8 | 412.3 | 462.0 | 435.1 | - | 244.9 | 249.4 | 292.4 | 268.2 |
| Aircraft engines and parts. | - | 244.6 | 144.9 | 152.0 | 246.2 | - | 85.8 | 85.6 | 90.6 | 86.5 |
| Aircraft propellers and parts. | - | 13.6 | 13.6 | 15.8 | 14.2 | - | 8.4 | 8.3 | 10.2 | 9.0 |
| Other aircraft parts and equipment. | - | 138.7 | 138.9 | 137.6 | 139.2 | - | 85.2 | 85.5 | 89.7 | 87.5 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing. | - | 140.8 | 141.9 | 142.3 | 141.5 | - | 116.1 | 117.5 | 118.6 | 117.4 |
| Ship building and repairing.. | - | 117.7 | 129.5 | 122.4 | 119.6 | - | 96.0 | 98.1 | 101.6 | 98.4 |
| Boat building and repairing. | - | 23.1 | 22.4 | 19.9 | 21.9 | - | 20.1 | 19.4 | 17.0 | 19.0 |
| Railroad equipment....... | - | 47.8 | 46.9 | 45.8 | 51.4 | - | 33.3 | 32.2 | 32.1 | 37.0 |
| Other transportation equipme | - | 9.7 | 10.4 | 9.1 | 10.1 | - | 7.7 | 8.5 | 7.2 | 8.3 |
| Instruments and related products.......... | 353.1 | 354.2 | 352.5 | 320.2 | 338.9 | 230.6 | 232.2 | 231.9 | 209.6 | 222.4 |
| Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.................................... | - | 68.2 | 67.8 | 58.7 | 64.3 | - | 37.1 | 37.2 | 32.1 | 35.1 |
| Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments. | _ | 97.4 | 96.4 | 85.6 | 93.0 | _ | 65.0 | 64.4 | 57.2 | 62.4 |
| Optical instruments and lenses | - | 16.8 | 17.1 | 15.0 | 15.7 | - | 11.5 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 10.7 |
| Surgical, medical, and dental instruments..................... | _ | 44.9 | 44.1 | 42.1 | 43.1 | - | 30.1 | 29.5 | 27.7 | 28.7 |
| Ophthalmic goods. | - | 28.2 | 28.0 | 24.0 | 26.2 | - | 22.4 | 22.3 | 18.8 | 20.7 |
| Photographic apparatus | - | 67.1 | 66.8 | 64.9 | 65.2 | - | 40.7 | 40.5 | 39.6 | 39.3 |
| Watches and clocks. | - | 31.61 | 32.3 | 29.9 | 31.4 | - | 25.4 | 26.0 | 24.2 | 25.5 |

[^2]| Industry | All employees |  |  |  |  | Production workers ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AVE. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ |
| Durable Goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| miscellaneous manufacturing industries. | 480.1 | 496.3 | 516.9 | 459.3 | 486.5 | $377 \cdot 3$ | 394.9 | 414.8 | 360.4 | 386.4 |
| Jewelry, silverware, and plated war | - | 47.7 | 48.0 | 45.8 | 45.9 | - | 37.9 | 38.2 | 35.9 | 36.1 |
| Musical instruments and parts... | - | 19.8 | 19.8 | 17.3 | 18.0 | - | 16.6 | 16.7 | 14.3 | 14.9 |
| Toys and sporting goods. | - | 81.5 | 95.2 | 71.6 | 84.6 | - | 66.7 | 80.7 | 57.6 | 70.9 |
| Pens, pencils, other office suppli | - | 30.7 | 32.1 | 29.4 | 30.8 | - | 22.6 | 24.1 | 27.6 | 22.8 |
| Costume jewelry, buttons, notions. | - | 61.3 | 62.2 | 59.0 | 60.7 | - | 49.4 | 49.9 | 47.4 | 48.8 |
| Fabricated plastics products. | - | 96.2 | 97.1 | 87.9 | 92.5 | - | 76.2 | 77.0 | 68.7 | 72.8 |
| Other manufacturing industries | - | 159.1 | 162.5 | 148.3 | 154.0 | - | 225.5 | 128.2 | 114.9 | 120.1 |
| Nondurable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FOOD AMD KIMDRED PRODUCTS. | 1,379.4 | 1,433.5 | 1,478.2 | 1,438.6 | 1,470.6 | 938.0 | 990.1 | 1,031.8 | 1,001.0 | 1,025.5 |
| Meat products. | - | 306.4 | 305.0 | 312.2 | 301.7 | - | 245.5 | 243.6 | 250.2 | 240.3 |
| Dairy products | - | 90.8 | 91.6 | 93.5 | 97.1 | - | 60.2 | 60.8 | 62.2 | 65.6 |
| Canning and preser | - | 181.6 | 211.7 | 181.1 | 223.2 | - | 148.2 | 177.9 | 148.2 | 189.2 |
| Grain-mill produc | _ | 109.4 | 109.8 | 112.2 | 113.3 | - | 75.2 | 74.8 | 77.0 | 78.1 |
| Bakery products. | - | 288.3 | 290.0 | 282.3 | 285.3 | - | 163.4 | 165.7 | 162.0 | 162.1 |
| Sugar... | - | 41.0 | 45.4 | 41.0 | 37.2 | - | 35.1 | 39.0 | 35.5 | 25.4 |
| Confectionery and related | - | 77.9 | 78.8 | 79.0 | 73.5 | - | 63.2 | 64.0 | 64.5 | 59.4 |
| Beverages. | - | 205.6 | 210.5 | 202.5 | 209.1 | - | 109.2 | 113.4 | 108.7 | 111.8 |
| Miscellaneous food product | - | 132.5 | 135.4 | 134.8 | 136.2 | - | 90.1 | 92.6 | 92.7 | 93.6 |
| tobacco manufactur | 83.3 | 90.1 | 92.5 | 93.3 | 88.9 | 73.4 | 80.0 | 82.2 | 83.0 | 78.7 |
| Cigarettes | - | 37.6 | 38.0 | 37.0 | 37.3 | - | 32.5 | 32.8 | 32.1 | 32.2 |
| Cigars.. | - | 27.1 | 27.4 | 28.7 | 27.1 | - | 25.5 | 25.7 | 27.0 | 25.4 |
| Tobacco and snuff | - | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.6 | - | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 |
| Tobacco stemming and redry | - | 19.0 | 20.7 | 21.1 | 17.9 | - | 16.6 | 18.3 | 18.5 | 15.6 |
| textile-mill products. | 954.5 | 959.9 | 969.3 | 953.1 | 966.1 | 860.3 | 867.0 | 875.6 | 862.2 | 873.7 |
| Scouring and combing pla |  | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 | - | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| Yarn and thread mills. |  | 108.0 | 108.7 | 109.8 | 110.0 | - | 99.4 | 100.4 | 101.5 | 101.5 |
| Broad-woven fabric mills |  | 398.0 | 398.9 | 399.8 | 398.5 | - | 369.8 | 370.2 | 371.8 | 370.3 |
| Narrow fabrics and small | - | 29.5 | 29.3 | 28.8 | 29.5 | - | 25.8 | 25.8 | 25.2 | 25.9 |
| Knitting mills...... | - | 216.4 | 224.5 | 210.1 | 220.2 | - | 196.1 | 203.6 | 190.2 | 199.7 |
| Dyeing and finishing textile | - | 89.4 | 89.3 | 86.4 | 88.6 | - | 77.2 | 77.3 | 74.7 | 76.7 |
| Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings | - | 46.0 | 46.2 | 46.3 | 46.5 | - | 38.5 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.9 |
| Hats (except cloth and millinery)... | - | 10.2 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 10.0 | - | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 8.8 |
| Miscellaneous textile goods. | - | 57.0 | 56.9 | 56.5 | 57.3 | - | 46.3 | 46.1 | 46.6 | 46.9 |
| apparel and other finished textile PRODUCTS. | 2,216.3 | 1,234.8 | 1,239.9 | 1,183.8 | 1,210.4 | 1,085.7 | 1,104.6 | 1,107.0 | 1,055.6 | 1,079.4 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats. | 2, | 113.9 | 114.4 | 109.0 | 111.4 | 1,035 | 102.2 | 102.6 | 96.4 | 99.5 |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing. | - | 349.6 | 352.7 | 316.4 | 338.1 | - | 318.8 | 321.1 | 288.1 | 308.3 |
| Women's outer | - | 350.8 | 348.0 | 346.8 | 344.5 | _ | 324.6 | 371.3 | 311.1 | 307.5 |
| Women's, children's under garmen | - | 121.6 | 124.0 | 116.8 | 119.0 | - | 108.8 | 111.1 | 104.7 | 106.4 |
| Millinery. | - | 18.5 | 17.0 | 18.5 | 18.5 | - | 16.5 | 15.0 | 16.3 | 16.3 |
| Children's | - | 72.9 | 72.6 | 73.5 | 74.4 | - | 65.0 | 64.8 | 65.5 | 66.2 |
| Fur goods..... | - | 8.5 | 9.3 | 10.5 | 9.2 | - | 6.7 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 7.0 |
| Miscellaneous apparel and accessor | - | 60.9 | 62.7 | 58.1 | 60.2 | - | 54.8 | 56.8 | 52.5 | 54.4 |
| Other fabricated textile products. | - | 138.1 | 139.2 | 134.2 | 135.1 | - | 217.2 | 127.0 | 112.9 | 113.8 |
| PAPER AND ALLIED Products.. | 556.4 | 562.8 | 564.4 | 551.0 | 559.6 | 442.6 | 449.0 | 452.3 | 442.7 | 448.2 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills | - | 273.0 | 273.3 | 270.2 | 273.5 | - | 222.1 | 222.2 | 220.8 | 222.7 |
| Paperboard containers and boxes. | - | 155.7 | 157.7 | 152.5 | 153.5 | - | 124.8 | 127.1 | 122.5 | 122.9 |
| Other paper and allied products. | - | 134.1 | 133.4 | 128.3 | 132.6 | - | 103.1 | 103.0 | 99.4 | 102.6 |
| PRINTING, PUBLISHING, and ALLIED IMDUSTRIES...................... | 876.4 | 887.8 | 886.2 | 857.4 | 868.4 | 562.3 | 571.9 | 570.2 | 549.7 | 557.6 |
| Newspapers. | - | 329.7 | 326.6 | 318.1 | 322.6 | - | 165.8 | 163.6 | 159.4 | 161.1 |
| Periodical | - | 64.3 | 64.7 | 61.7 | 62.4 | - | 27.7 | 27.5 | 25.3 | 26.6 |
| Books. | - | 60.2 | 59.7 | 56.1 | 58.1 | - | 37.1 | 36.3 | 33.7 | 35.6 |
| Commercial printing. | - | 230.2 | 228.8 | 221.7 | 224.0 | - | 185.5 | 184.4 | 178.9 | 180.1 |
| Lithographing. | - | 66.7 | 67.9 | 66.8 | 66.3 | - | 49.9 | 51.5 | 50.5 | 50.1 |
| Greeting cards. | - | 21.9 | 23.0 | 20.5 | 20.8 | - | 15.7 | 16.7 | 14.6 | 15.0 |
| Bookbinding and related industries.... | - | 46.9 | 46.9 | 44.4 | 46.2 | - | 36.8 | 36.7 | 34.8 | 36.3 |
| Misceilaneous publishing and printing <br> services........................................ | - | 67.9 | 68.6 | 68.1 | 68.0 | - | 53.4 | 53.5 | 52.5 | 52.8 |

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

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

| Industry | All employees |  |  |  |  | Production workers 1 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Jan} . \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Dec. 1959 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Nov• } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\overline{A V E}$ $1959$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Dec. 1959 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Nondurable Goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| chemicals and allied products. | 859.6 | 862.3 | 862.1 | 823.7 | 847.8 | 538.1 | 539.9 | 539.0 | 514.3 | 531.1 |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals | - | 103.8 | 104.0 | 99.9 | 102.5 | - | 69.6 | 69.7 | 66.2 | 68.4 |
| Industrial organic chemicals. | - | 333.2 | 331.7 | 312.8 | 325.5 | - | 209.6 | 206.9 | 194.7 | 203.5 |
| Drugs and medicines.......... | - | 105.3 | 104.9 | 103.0 | 104.0 | - | 57.2 | 56.9 | 57.2 | 57.9 |
| Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations..................................... | - | 51.4 | 51.4 | 50.3 | 52.0 | - | 30.1 | 30.1 | 30.3 | 30.2 |
| Paints, pigments, and fillers......... | - | 76.5 | 76.4 | 73.7 | 75.5 | - | 45.8 | 45.8 | 4.4 .3 | 45.4 |
| Gum and wood chemicals. | - | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.7 | - | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| Fertilizers... | - | 34.9 | 34.1 | 33.2 | 36.8 | - | 24.8 | 24.0 | 23.6 | 26.9 |
| Vegetable and animal oils and fats. | - | 42.7 | 43.7 | 41.7 | 40.1 | - | 29.5 | 30.4 | 28.6 | 27.3 |
| Miscellaneous chemicals................ | - | 206.7 | 108.2 | 101.5 | 104.7 | - | 66.8 | 68.9 | 63.2 | 66.0 |
| Products of petroleum and coal......... | 229.4 | 231.4 | 231.7 | 233.5 | 232.7 | 156.0 | 154.1 | 153.7 | 154.6 | 154.5 |
| Petroleum refining. ............ | - | 183.4 | 182.9 | 187.5 | 186.1 | - | 115.9 | 114.9 | 118.5 | 118.2 |
| Coke, other petroleum and coal products.. | - | 48.0 | 48.8 | 46.1 | 46.5 | - | 38.2 | 38.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| rubber products | 267.7 | 269.7 | 270.1 | 257.2 | 259.7 | 206.6 | 208.5 | 209.1 | 198.2 | 199.3 |
| Tires and inner t | - | 105.4 | 106.2 | 103.4 | 101.5 | - | 78.2 | 79.0 | 77.1 | 7.75 |
| Rubber footwear. | - | 23.6 | 23.7 | 21.2 | 22.0 | - | 19.4 | 19.6 | 17.1 | 17.8 |
| Other rubber product | - | 140.7 | 140.3 | 132.6 | 136.2 | - | 110.9 | 110.5 | 104.0 | 107.0 |
| leather amd leather products. | 370.4 | 372.3 | 372.6 | 368.3 | 372.2 | 329.5 | 331.3 | 331.0 | 328.7 | 331.6 |
| Leather: tanned, curried, and finished. |  | 35.9 | 35.9 | 38.4 | 37.1 | - | 31.5 | 31.7 | 34.2 | 32.8 |
| Industrial leather belting and packing. | - | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.9 | - | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.. | - | 19.6 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 19.4 | - | 17.6 | 17.4 | 17.6 | 17.4 |
| Footwear (except rubber) | - | 249.4 | 246.5 | 245.2 | 248.8 | - | 2.4 .2 | 220.4 | 220.7 | 223.5 |
| Luģage...... | - | 15.0 | 15.5 | 15.3 | 15.4 | - | 12.7 | 13.2 | 12.5 | 13.1 |
| Handbags and small leather goods.. | - | 32.0 | 33.5 | 31.9 | 31.2 | - | 27.5 | 29.5 | 28.1 | 27.3 |
| Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods. | - | 15.6 | 16.9 | 13.5 | 15.4 | - | 13.8 | 14.9 | 11.8 | 13.6 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.. | 3,071 | 3,937 | 3,912 | 3,981 | 3,903 | - | - | - | - | - |
| TRANSPORTATION. | 2,535 | 2,599 | 2,571 | 2,538 | 2,559 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Interstate railroad |  | 919.7 | 898.0 | 952.0 | 931.0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Class I railroads | - | 796.3 | 784.0 | 824.0 | 815.5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Local railways and bus lines........... | - | 91.4 | 91.8 | 94.0 | 92.2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trucking and warehousing.................. | - | 894.8 | 892.6 | 830.0 | 853.2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other transportation and services...... | - | 693.0 | 688.4 | 662.4 | 682.7 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bus lines, except local............... | - | 39.5 | 39.7 | 39.9 | 40.4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Air transportation (common carrier)... | - | 152.2 | 150.8 | 124.6 | 145.9 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pipe-line transportation lexcept natural gas). | - | 24.7 | 24.7 | 25.1 | 25.1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| COMMUNICATION. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 739 | 739 | 741 | 747 | 744 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Telephone. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13. | 700.9 | 702.9 | 709.1 | 705.6 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Telegraph................................. | - | 37.5 | 37.5 | 37.3 | 31.2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES. | 597 | 599 | 600 | 596 | 600 | - | 533 | 533 | 530 | 534 |
| Gas and electric utilities............. |  | 576.2 | 576.7 | 573. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 576.7 | - | 512.0 | 512.8 | 510.0 | 573.2 |
| Electric light and power utilities.... | - | 254.7 | 254.9 | 254.9 | 255.9 | - | 2.0 .9 | 220.8 | 219.7 | 261.9 |
| Gas utilities.......................... | - | 153.6 | 153.7 | 151.5 | 153.3 | - | 138.1 | 138.2 | 130.6 | 138.0 |
| Electric light and gas utilities combined. | - | 167.9 | 168.1 | 167.4 | 167.5 | - | 153.0 | 153.8 | 153.7 | 153.3 |
| Local utilities, not elsewhere <br> classified. | - | 23.1 | 23.2 | 22.5 | 23.3 | - | 20.5 | 20.5 | 19.9 | 20.5 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE. | 11,427 | 12,341 | 11,723 | 12,976 | 11,379 | - | - | - | - | - |
| WhoLesale trade. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,122 | 3,157 | 3,1/2 | 3,065 | 3,070 | - | 2,725 | 2,709 | 2,666 | 2,650 |
| Wholesalers, full-service and limitedfunction. | - | 1,880.5 | 1,868.9 | 1,801.0 | 1,819.3 | - | 1,644.0 | 1,633.1 | 1,582.4 | 1,586.9 |
| Automotive... | - | 139.3 | 138.6 | 129.1 | 135.2 | - | 121.2 | 120.9 | 112.3 | 117.5 |
| Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors........................ | - | 321.5 | 320.9 | 312.6 | 309.8 | - | 287.8 | 287.2 | 281.0 | 276.9 |
| Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.................. | - | 456.5 | 455.1 | 440.5 | 448.1 | - | 394.9 | 394.5 | 383.2 | 388.1 |
| Other full-service and limitedfunction wholesalers................... | - | 963.2 | 954.2 | 918.5 | 926.2 | - | 840.1 | 830.4 | 805.9 | 806.' |
| wholesale distributors, other. | - | 1,276.2 | 1,271.8 | 1,264.4 | 1,250.7 | - | 1,080.5 | 1,075.9 | 1,083.1 | 1,061.2 |

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 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Jan} . \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Dec. } \\ 1959 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dee. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Jan} . \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Avg. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RETAIL TRADE. | 8,305 | 9,184 | 8,582 | 8,911 | 8,309 | - |  |  |  |  |
| General merchandise stores | 1,468.8 | 2,024.9 | 1,628.3 | 1,942.6 | 1,480.6 | - | 1,920.3 | 1,525.8 | 1,840.7 | 1,380.4 |
| Department stores and general mail-order houses............. | - | 1,301.1 | 1,053.8 | 1,260.1 | 952.2 | - | 1,226.9 | 981.1 | 1,188.3 | 881.0 |
| Other general merchandise stores | - | 723.8 | 574.5 | 682.5 | 528.4 | - | 1,693.4 | 544.7 | 652.4 | 499.4 |
| Food and liguor stores....... | 1,622.0 | 1,664.3 | 1,645.6 | 1,629.6 | 1,613.4 | - | 1,534.9 | 1,516.0 | 1,507.1 | 1,484.3 |
| Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets... | , | 1,217.9 | 1,209.3 | 1,179.7 | 1,175.5 | - | 1,144.8 | 1,136.8 | 1,108.9 | 1,102.3 |
| Dairy-product stores and dealers...... | - | 216.9 | 217.2 | 220.0 | 222.4 | - | 184.2 | 184.0 | 187.7 | 188.7 |
| Other food and liquor stores...... | - | 229.5 | 219.1 | 229.9 | 215.5 | - | 205.9 | 195.2 | 210.5 | 193.3 |
| Automotive and accessories dealers. | 798.0 | 815.9 | 803.8 | 781.2 | 791.0 | - | 723.0 | 708.8 | 693.5 | 699.8 |
| Apparel and accessories stores.......... | 601.4 | 741.5 | 634.3 | 717.2 | 605.3 | - | 689.1 | 583.1 | 665.5 | 554.2 |
| Other retail trade ${ }^{2}$.................... | 3,814.3 | 3,937.7 | 3,869.5 | 3,840.1 | 3,819.1 | - | 2,197.6 | 2;131.1 | 2,155.7 | 2,090.3 |
| Furniture and appliance stores. | , | 416.3 418.3 | 405.1 389.8 | 410.7 393 | 393.8 | - | 378.9 393 | 367.8 | 373.8 374.0 | 356.5 |
| Drug stores..................... | - | 418.3 | 389.8 | 393.7 | 377.7 | - | 393.7 | 369.1 | 374.0 | $357.5$ |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE....... | 2,430 | 2,438 | 2,438 | 2,373 | 2,425 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Banks and trust companies............... | - | 653.3 | 650.4 | 618.6 | 638.5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Security dealers and exchanges | - | 97.7 | 96.9 | 86.8 | 94.5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Insurance carriers and agents. | - | 913.4 | 910.8 | 892.3 | 904.0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other finance agencies and real estate.. | - | 773.6 | 779.4 | $775 \cdot 3$ | 788.2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6,477 | 6,545 | 6,593 | 6,384 | 6,524 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hotels and lodging places. | .- | 463.1 | 470.4 | 467.6 | 504.7 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Personal services: Laundries........ | $\sim$ | 309.0 | 310.6 | 307.3 | 311.0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cleaning and dyeing pla | . | 174.0 | 174.7 | 166.9 | 170.6 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Motion pictures..... | - | 180.2 | 185.6 | 179.2 | 187.1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| GOVERNMENT. | 8,317 | 8,640 | 8,331 | 8,373 | 8,126 | - | - | - | - | - |
| FEDERAL ${ }^{3}$ | 2,156 | 2,491 | 2,192 | 2,487 | 2,198 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Executive | - | 2,464.1 | 2,164.7 | 2,460.4 | 2,170.2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Department of Defense | - | 924.5 | 928.3 | 958.5 | 941.6 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Post office Department. | - | 863.1 | 557.5 | 861.0 | 573.2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other agencies. | - | 676.5 | 678.9 | 640.9 | 655.4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Legislative. | - | 22.5 | 22.5 | 22.0 | 22.5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Judicial. | - | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | - | - | - | - | - |
| state and local. | 6,161 | 6,149 | 6,139 | 5,886 | 5,928 | - | - | - | - | - |
| State. | - | 1,559.8 | 1,555.6 | 1,517.4 | 1,524.7 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Local | - | 4,589.4 | 4,582.9 | 4,368.1 | 4,403.0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Education. | - | 2,951.7 | 2,945.0 | 2,742.5 | 2,721.7 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other | - | 3,197.5 | 3,193.5 | 3,143.0 | 3,206.0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| ${ }^{1}$ For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for all other industries, to nonsupervisory workers. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ Data for nonsupervisory workers exclude eating and drinking places. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{3}$ Data are prepared by the U.S. Civil Service Commission and relate to civilian employment only. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table B-3: Federal military personnel

| Branch ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AvE. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Branch ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Avg. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOTAL. | 2,521 | 2,533 | 2,544 | Navy. | 613.2 | 616.3 | 625.3 |
| Army.. | 876.3 | 878.8 | 872.9 | Marine Corps. | 171.2 | 172.7 | 176.4 |
| Air Force. | 829.4 | 832.8 | 838.9 | Coast Guard. | 30.7 | 30.7 | 30.6 |

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

Table B-4: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and selected groups, seasonally adjusted

${ }^{1}$ Detail adds to the total without Alaskia and Hawail.
NoTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.
Table B-5: Employees in private and Government shipyards, by region

| Region ${ }^{1}$ | Decerber $195 ?$ |  |  | Tovemer 1059 |  |  | Avoreso 135 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Private | Navy | Total | Frivate | Navy | Total | Private | Navy |
| ALL REGIONS. | 209.3 | 117.7 | 21.6 | 231.4 | 125.5 | 91.9 | 214.0 | 120.8 | 93.2 |
| Norith Atlantic ${ }^{2}$. | 27.7 | 57.6 | 40.1 | 00.7 | 58.4 | 10.3 | 99.6 | 50.5 | 11.10 |
| South Atlantic. | 36.4 | 17.9 | 13.5 | 36.3 | 17.8 | 10.5 | 30.1 | 27.7 | 18.7 |
| Gulf.. | 20.2 | 20.2 | - | 20.5 | 20.5 | - | 22.0 | 22.0 |  |
| Pacifio | 47.9 | 14.9 | 33.0 | 48.3 | 15.2 | 33.1. | 14.5 | 14.0 | 33.5 |
| Great Lakes | 4.1 | 1.1 | - | 4.1 | 4.1 | - | 2.6 | 1.0 | - |
| Imland......... | 3.0 | 3.0 | - | 3.5 | 3.5 | - | 4.0 | 1.0 | - | 1The North Atlantic region includes all yards bordering on the Atlantic in Conn., Del., Maine, Md., Mass., N. H., N.J., N.Y., Pa

R.I., Vt. The South Atlantic region includes all yards bordering on the Atlantic in Fla., Ga., N.c., S.C., Va. The Gulf resion 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 refion includes all other yards. $\quad{ }^{2}$ Navy data include Curtis Bay Coast Guard Yard.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-6: Weatan omployees in manulacturiag, by indestry

| Industry | Number <br> (in thousands) |  | Percent of total employment |  | Industry | Number <br> (in thousands) |  | Percent of total employment |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Cct. } \\ 3959 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Oct. } \\ 1958 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1950 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\text { oct. }} \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ |
| MANUFACTURING. | 4,425 | 4,148 | 27 | 27 | Durable Goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |
| DURABLE GOODS. | 1,749 | 1,562 | 19 | 18 | machimery (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL). | 229.1 | 203.7 | 14 | 14 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS. | 2,676 | 2,586 | 38 | 38 | Engines and turbines. | 15.4 | 13.0 | 15 | 14 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Agricultural machinery and | 12.6 | 12.7 | 8 | 9 |
| Durable Goods |  |  |  |  | Construction and mining mac | 10.9 | 10.0 | 9 | 9 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Metalworking machinery.. | 30.3 | 25.7 | 12 | 12 |
| ORDMAMCE AHD ACCESSORIES. | 27.2 | 24.5 | 19 | 19 | Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)............ | 17.5 | 16.7 | 10 | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |  | General industrial machinery | 30.8 | 27.9 | 13 | 13 |
| LUMBER AND WOOd Products............... | 42.9 | 41.8 | 6 | 6 | office and store machines and devices. | 34.7 | 34.0 | 26 | 26 |
| Lofging camps and contractors........ | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2 | 2 | Service-industry and household |  |  |  |  |
| Sawmills and planing mills.. | 11.5 | 11.7 | 4 | 4 | machines | 26.1 | 23.2 | 14 | 14 |
| Millwork, plywood, prefabricated structural wood products......... | 9.8 | 9.6 | 7 | 7 | Miscellaneous machinery parts......... | 50.8 | 40.5 | 18 | 17 |
| Wooden containers................. | 8.1 | 8.4 | 19 | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous wood products.......... | 11.8 | 10.5 | 21 | 20 | electrical machinery........................ <br> Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial | 513.5 | 425.4 | 39 | 38 |
| FURMITURE AND FIXTURES. | 65.8 | 63.6 | 17 | 17 | apparatus...... | 129.1 | 108.1 | 31 | 30 |
| Household furniture. | 47.5 | 45.6 | 17 | 17 | Electrical appliances. | 14.1 | 12.0 | 35 | 314 |
| Office, public-building, and |  |  |  |  | Insulated wire and cabl | 7.5 | 6.5 | 26 | 24 |
| professional furniture........... | 5.6 | 5.5 | 12 | 12 | Electrical equipment for | 28.7 | 18.9 | 39 | 37 |
| Partitions, shelving, lockers, and |  |  |  |  | Electric lamps..... | 19.4 | 16.4 | 66 | 64 |
| fixtures........................... | 3.3 | 3.5 | 10 | 10 | Communication equipment | 297.8 | 248.3 | 44 | 43 |
| Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures................ | 9.4 | 9.0 | 38 | 38 | Miscellaneous electrical products.... | 16.9 | 15.2 | 33 | 34 |
|  |  |  |  |  | transportation equipment................. | 196.5 | 175.1 | 12 | 12 |
| Stone, glay, and glass products. | 91.6 | 86.2 | 16 | 17 | Motor vehiclés and equipment.......... | 76.9 | 51.7 | 10 | 10 |
| Flat glass........ | 1.7 | 1.0 | 5 | 6 | Aircraft and parts.................... | 108.3 | 112.9 | 15 | 15 |
| Glass and glassware, pressed or |  |  |  |  | Ship and boat building and repairing.. | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4 | 3 |
| blown.......................... | 32.4 | 31.8 | 33 | 33 | Railroad equipment...................... | 4.3 | 3.7 | 9 | 9 |
| Glass products made of purchased glass. | 4.9 | 4.5 | 26 | 26 | Other transportation equipment........ | 2.1 | 2.0 | 19 | 20 |
| Cement, hydraulic | 1.0 | 1.1 | 3 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Structural clay products. | 7.4 | 6.7 | 10 | 9 | imstrumemts and related products. | 120.1 | 107.0 | 34 | 34 |
| Pottery and related products. | 16.4 | 14.6 | 33 | 33 | Laboratory, scientific, and engi- |  |  |  |  |
| Concrete, sypsum, and plaster products. | 7.2 | 6.6 | 6 | 6 | neering instruments................... Mechanical measuring and controlling | 15.3 | 12.9 | 23 | 22 |
| cut-stone and stone products. | . 7 | . 7 | 4 | 4 | instruments.. | 31.5 | 27.6 | 32 | 33 |
| Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral | 19.9 | 19.2 | 20 | 21 | Optical instruments and lenses........ | 4.9 | 4.6 | 29 | 32 |
| products.............................. |  |  |  |  | instruments.................... | 20.4 | 18.7 | 47 | 45 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Ophthalmic goods. | 11.9 | 10.0 | 43 | 42 |
| primary metal imdustries. | 63.1 | 63.1 | 8 | 6 | Photorraphic appara | 18.1 | 17.6 | 27 | 27 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills. | 16.0 | 21.1 | 7 | 4 | Watches and clock | 18.0 | 15.6 | 54 | 52 |
| Iron and steel foundries.. | 10.0 | 8.7 | 4 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals. | 2.1 | 2.0 | 5 | 4 | MISCELLAMEOUS MANuFACTURIMG industries. Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware. | 210.9 | 193.5 | 40 | 40 |
| Secondary smelting and refining of |  |  |  |  | Musical instruments and parts......... | 19.3 | 10.2 | 26 | 40 |
| nonferrous metals... | . 9 | . 9 | 8 | 8 | Toys and sporting goods.... | 43.1 | 4.5 .3 | 48 | 49 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of |  |  |  |  | Pens, pencils, other office supplies.. | 16.9 | 1.4 | 52 | 49 |
| nonferrous metals... | 9.8 | 9.3 | 8 | 9 | Costume jewelry, buttons, notions. | 32.9 | 33.1 | 52 | 54 |
| Nonferrous foundries. | 8.2 | 7.3 | 12 | 13 | Fabricated plastics products. | 31.5 | 27.4 | 32 | 31 |
| Miscellaneous primary metal |  |  |  |  | Other manufacturing industrie | 57.2 | 50.6 | 35 | 34 |
| industries. | 16.1 | 13.8 | 12 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Nondurable Goods |  |  |  |  |
| Fabricated metal products. | 188.3 | 177.9 | 18 | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tin cans and other tinw | 13.4 | 14.2 | 24 | 24 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware... | 38.4 | 33.3 | 30 | 29 | FOOD AND KIMDRED PRODUCTS. .............. | 406.3 | 416.7 | 27 | 27 |
| Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies. |  | 13.0 | 11 |  | Meat products............................ | 77.0 | 77.9 | 26 | 25 |
| Fabricated structural metal products. | 21.3 | 21.6 | 8 | 117 | Dairy products......... | 19.9 | 20.0 | 21 | 21 |
| Metal stamping, coating, and |  |  |  |  | Grain-mill produc | 17.6 | 17.4 | 16 | 48 |
| engraving........ | 43.6 | 42.8 | 18 | 21 | Bakery products. | 60.4 | 60.4 | 21 | 21 |
| Lighting fixtures. | 14.7 | 12.9 | 29 | 29 | Sugar................................... | 3.9 | 3.9 | 9 | 9 |
| Fabricated wire products.. | 14.5 | 13.1 | 27 | 24 | Confectionery and related products.... | 40.4 | 42.7 | 51 | 52 |
| Miscellaneous fabricated metal |  |  |  |  | Beverages..... | 25.9 | 25.7 | 12 | 12 |
| products. | 28.7 | 27.0 | 21 | 21 | Miscellaneous food product | 39.6 | 33.1 | 29 | 28 |

Table B.6: Women employess in manufacturing, by industry-Continued

| Industry | Number <br> (in thousands) |  |  |  | Industry | Number <br> (in thousands) |  | Percent of total employment |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { oct. } \\ 1959 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 2958 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nondurable Goods-Continued |  |  |  |  | Nondurable Goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |
| tobacco manufactures. | 52.7 | 54.4 | 51 | 52 | primtimg, publishing, and allied |  |  |  |  |
| Cigarettes | 15.9 | 16.4 | 42 | 45 | IMDUSTRIES-Continued |  |  |  |  |
| Cigars | 20.9 | 22.3 | 76 | 77 | Lithographing. | 18.8 | 18.6 | 28 | 28 |
| Tobacco and snuff | 2.7 | 2.8 | 42 | 43 | Greeting cards. | 14.6 | 14.2 | 65 | 63 |
| Tobaceo stemming and redrying........ | 13.2 | 12.9 | 42 | 40 | Bookbinding and related industries..... Miscellaneous publishing and printing | 19.9 | 18.4 | 42 | 42 |
|  |  |  |  |  | services................................ | 17.9 | 17.1 | 26 | 25 |
| textilemmill products.................. | 429.4 | 415.3 | 44 | 44 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scouring and combing plants.......... | 1.0 | . 9 | 18 | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yarn and thread mills. | 48.3 | 47.8 | 44 | 44 | Chemicals and allied products. | 158.0 | 149.8 | 18 | 18 |
| Broad-woven fabric mills | 151.2 | 150.8 | 38 | 38 | Industrial inorganic chemical | 8.9 | 8.3 | 9 | 8 |
| Narrow fabrics and smallw | 15.8 | 15.4 | 53 | 54 | Industrial organic chemical | 47.3 | 43.6 | 14 | 14 |
| Knitting mills... | 160.8 | 151.3 | 70 | 70 | Drugs and medicines. | 39.3 | 38.2 | 38 | 37 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles. | 19.6 | 18.3 | 22 | 21 | Soap, cleaning and polishing |  |  |  |  |
| Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings. | 1.1 .3 | 10.9 | 24 | 24 | preparations................ | 12.3 | 11.7 | 24 | 23 |
| Hats lexcept cloth and miliinery)... | 4.3 | 4.0 | 44 | 41 | Paints, pigments, and fill | 10.6 | 10.6 | 14 | 14 |
| Miscellaneous textile goods. | 17.1 | 15.9 | 29 | 29 | Gum and wood chemicals | . 5 | . 5 | 6 | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Fertilizers.............................. . | 2.3 | 2.1 | 7 | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Vegetable and animal oils and fats..... | 3.6 | 3.5 | 8 | 8 |
| apparel and other finished textile |  |  |  |  | Miscellaneous chemicals................. | 33.2 | 31.3 | 31 | 31 |
| products................................. | 980.9 | 931.5 | 80 | 79 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats..... | 75.6 | 68.2 | 67 | 64 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing. | 298.2 | 268.5 | 85 | 85 | Products of petroleum and coal. ......... Petroleum refining................... | $\begin{aligned} & 17.3 \\ & 14.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.4 \\ & 14.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | 8 |
| Women's outerwe | 277.5 | 277.7 | 83 | 82 | Coke, other petroleum and coal |  |  |  |  |
| Women's, children's under garment | 108.7 | 102.3 | 88 | 87 | products.... | 3.1 | 2.9 | 7 | 6 |
| Millinery. | 13.4 | 14.9 | 72 | 75 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Children's outer | 61.8 | 64.0 | 85 | 86 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fur goods...... | 2.7 | 2.9 | 27 | 24 | RUBBER PRODUCTS..... | 69.2 | 63.7 | 25 | 25 |
| Miscellaneous apparel and accessories. | 49.8 | 46.9 | 78 | 78 | Tires and inner tub | 15.0 | 14.5 | 14. | 14 |
| Other fabricated textile products.... | 93.2 | 86.1 | 65 | 65 | Rubber footwear. | 12.6 | 11.3 | $54^{\circ}$ | 53 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Other rutber product | 4.6 | 37.9 | 29 | 29 |
| Paper and allied products. | 120.8 | 118.7 | 21 | 21 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fulp, paper, and paperboard mills.... | 31.2 | 30.3 | 11 | 11 | leather and leather products............. | 195.0 | 181.2 | 52 | 51 |
| Paperboard containers and boxes..... | 40.4 | 40.4 | 26 | 26 | Leather: tanned, curried, and |  |  |  |  |
| Other paper and allied products...... | 49.2 | 48.0 | 37 | 37 | finished. | 4.7 | 4.5 | 13 | 12 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Industrial leather belting and packing....................................... | 1.6 | 1.5 | 35 | 34 |
| primtimg, publishing, and allied |  |  |  |  | Boot and shoe cut stock and findings... | $7 \cdot 9$ | 7.3 | 42 | 41 |
| industaies. | $2{ }^{4} 6.7$ | 237.5 | 28 | 28 | Footwear lexcept rubber | 138.7 | 12.6 | 57 | 56 |
| Newspapers | 88.3 | 58.2 | 16 | 18 | Lusgage.......... | 7.8 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 47 |
| Periodicals | 37.7 | 30.5 | 49 | $4 . E$ | Handbags and small leather goods....... | 23.4 | 22.8 | 69 | 69 |
| Books. | 27.4 | $25 \cdot 3$ | 46 | 46 | Gloves and miscellaneous leather |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial printing.. | 58.1 | 55.2 | 26 | 25 | goods................ | 10.7 | 9.0 | 64 | 60 |

NOTE: Data relate to the United States without Alaska and Hawaii

Table B-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State

| State | total |  |  | Mining |  |  | Contract construction |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. $1959$ | Nov. $1959$ | Dec. 1958 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Dec. } \\ 1959 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 2958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Alabama ${ }^{1}$ | 768.4 | 756.1 | 750.5 | 13.3 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 45.4 | 45.7 | 42.4 |
| Arizona. | 315.9 | 311.5 | 300.7 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 16.0 | 31.0 | 31.4 | 29.8 |
| Arkansas | 349.9 | 349.6 | 345.9 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 13.1 | 14.2 | 16.3 |
| Californi | 4,787.6 | 4,742.2 | 4,606.4 | 32.0 | 32.3 | 32.8 | 289.0 | 293.1 | 280.0 |
| Colorado. | 493.5 | 487.9 | 474.6 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 15.4 | 34.1 | 35.2 | 31.9 |
| Connecticut ${ }^{1}$ | 909.3 | 896.0 | 891.3 | (2) | (2) | (2) | 42.5 | 45.2 | 43.2 |
| Delaware. | 149.0 | 149.2 | 148.3 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 12.3 | 13.0 | 10.3 |
| District of Columbi | 528.1 | 518.1 | 518.6 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 22.2 | 23.2 | 20.6 |
| Florida. | 1,331.6 | 1,291.0 | 1,254.0 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 133.5 | 136.0 | 129.6 |
| Georgia. | 1,020.4 | 1,009.4 | 989.1 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 55.7 | 56.5 | 53.5 |
| Idaho. | 152.5 | 154.7 | 150.2 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 9.8 |
| Illinois | (4) | 3,446.2 | 3,386.4 | (4) | 29.5 | 30.3 | (4) | 176.0 | 144.3 |
| Indiana | 1,416.0 | 1,397.9 | 1,363.9 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 58.1 | 61.1 | 55.0 |
| Iowa | 679.6 | 677.0 | 658.3 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 34.2 | 37.9 | 35.7 |
| Kansas. | 557.5 | 550.8 | 546.4 | 18.0 | 17.9 | 18.1 | 32.3 | 34.4 | 33.1 |
| Kentucky. | 646.9 | 636.0 | 643.0 | 30.1 | 29.7 | 38.1 | 30.2 | 34.6 | 32.1 |
| Louisianal | 792.4 | 784.0 | 785.5 | 44.0 | 44.4 | 45.1 | 56.4 | 56.4 | 63.6 |
| Maine | 268.4 | 270.8 | 264.7 | . 4 | - 4 | . 4 | 12.3 | 15.0 | 11.2 |
| Maryland. | 892.1 | 878.6 | 876.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 60.2 | 64.0 | 56.5 |
| Massachusetts | 1,879.5 | 1,842.5 | 1,845.8 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 74.9 | 79.5 | 71.6 |
| Michigan. | 2,303.6 | 2,169.4 | 2,259.2 | 14.6 | 15.3 | 14.2 | 91.8 | 99.9 | 85.5 |
| Minnesota | 928.1 | 924.3 | 906.6 | 17.8 | 15.2 | 17.0 | 50.5 | 59.6 | 46.8 |
| Mississippi. | 402.8 | 401.5 | 393.0 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 24.0 | 25.8 | 23.6 |
| Missouri. | 1,320.5 | 1,303.9 | 1,322.2 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 62.9 | 63.7 | 61.1 |
| Montana. | 154.2 | 155.6 | 161.2 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 10.1 | 9.5 |
| Nebraska. | 369.2 | 368.9 | 359.4 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 21.0 | 23.3 | 18.7 |
| Nevada. | 93.7 | 93.3 | 89.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 6.2 |
| New Hampshire | 190.9 | 190.8 | 182.2 | .2 | . 3 | . 2 | 8.2 | 9.2 | 8.3 |
| New Jersey ${ }^{2}$ | 1,988.3 | 1,972.1 | 1,936.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 101.6 | 105.9 | 90.3 |
| New Mexico. | 230.7 | 230.4 | 229.2 | 19.2 | 19.5 | 19.4 | 17.8 | 18.4 | 23.7 |
| New York. | 6,122.6 | 6,060.1 | 6,032.6 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 252.0 | 266.7 | 235.1 |
| North Carol | 1,140.5 | 1,132.7 | 1,099.5 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 55.6 | 55.7 | 52.9 |
| North Dakot | 124.3 | 127.2 | 120.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 9.5 | 12.1 | 7.9 |
| Ohio | 3,128.7 | 3,073.1 | 3,023.7 | 20.9 | 21.0 | 20.4 | 143.4 | 155.5 | 133.2 |
| Oklahoma. | 563.1 | 556.9 | 558.6 | 50.3 | 50.1 | 49.5 | 31.3 | 31.3 | 31.5 |
| Oregon.. | 493.3 | 499.8 | 477.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 23.9 | 25.6 | 23.8 |
| Fennsylvania | 3,708.4 | 3,623.5 | 3,651.3 | 66.7 | 59.5 | 72.0 | 155.6 | 168.4 | 152.0 |
| Rhode Island. | 284.9 | 284.0 | 282.8 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 17.0 | 19.1 | 17.9 |
| South Carolin | 561.5 | 554.1 | 546.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 35.3 | 35.1 | 32.0 |
| South Dakota | 133.1 | 134.3 | 130.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 7.7 | 9.1 | 7.2 |
| Tennessee. | 883.1 | 875.2 | 873.8 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 43.9 | 46.4 | 41.4 |
| Texas | 2,499.6 | 2,464.7 | 2,467.1 | 122.0 | 122.5 | 124.5 | 162.8 | 165.9 | 167.5 |
| Utah. | 259.7 | 255.6 | 250.7 | 9.8 | 9.7 | $1 . .5$ | 15.3 | 16.5 | 14.9 |
| Vermont. | 105.5 | 105.7 | 102.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 5.9 |
| Viréinia | 1,017.9 | 1,010.1 | 979.5 | 17.0 | 17.3 | 17.5 | 67.3 | 72.1 | 60.1 |
| Washington. | 803.0 | 800.9 | 799.5 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 41.7 | 43.4 | 42.0 |
| West Virginia | 460.5 | 459.7 | 467.4 | 62.1 | 61.1 | 67.6 | 16.6 | 20.0 | 18.9 |
| Wisconsin | 1,146.4 | 1,135.7 | 1,111.1 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 51.7 | 56.9 | 48.2 |
| Wyoming. | 88.3 | 89.5 | 87.0 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 7.7 |

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

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

| State | Manufacturing |  |  | Transportation and public utilities |  |  | wholesale and retail trade |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec。 } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Nov。 } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Alabama ${ }^{1}$ | 239.5 | 236.4 | 235.6 | 49.0 | 48.5 | 48.8 | 159.1 | 151.9 | 153.5 |
| Arizona, | 47.0 | 47.0 | 43.2 | 24.0 | 23.9 | 23.3 | 80.2 | 76.5 | 73.8 |
| Arkansas | 95.5 | 97.5 | 91.9 | 28.8 | 28.9 | 28.3 | 82.3 | 79.3 | 80.9 |
| Californi | 2,282.5 | 1,294.0 | 2,234.7 | 354.7 | 355.5 | 350.2 | 1,101.9 | 1,042.6 | 1,057.4 |
| Colorado. | 84.4 | 83.2 | 76.6 | 43.0 | 42.9 | 42.7 | 124.6 | 119.5 | 120.1 |
| Connecticut ${ }^{1}$ | 410.1 | 409.4 | 395.3 | 45.2 | 45.3 | 4.4 .4 | 165.2 | 156.5 | 163.4 |
| Delaware.. | 56.4 | 56.5 | 58.3 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 29.3 | 28.4 | 29.0 |
| District of Columbi | 20.1 | 20.2 | 20.0 | 28.3 | 28.3 | 28.0 | 90.9 | 86.3 | 89.2 |
| Florida... | 205.9 | 201.1 | 193.0 | 99.5 | 98.2 | 90.2 | 394.7 | 372.4 | 369.5 |
| Georgia. | 328.3 | 328.1 | 322.7 | 70.6 | 70.5 | 70.2 | 239.3 | 228.7 | 224.9 |
| Idaho. | 29.7 | 31.0 | 27.7 | 14.7 | 14.9 | 15.4 | 40.1 | 39.6 | 39.6 |
| Illinois | (4) | 1,206.9 | 1,168.3 | (4) | 283.8 | 284.9 | (4) | 743.0 | 754.7 |
| Indiana | 595.6 | 588.1 | 565.3 | 92.4 | 92.7 | 93.8 | 293.4 | 282.6 | 284.4 |
| Iowa. | 177.8 | 178.2 | 171.7 | 53.8 | 54.1 | 53.7 | 176.0 | 171.2 | 168.8 |
| Kansas. | 218.4 | 115.2 | 117.3 | 54.0 | 54.2 | 54.2 | 131.3 | 128.4 | 127.2 |
| Kentucky. | 176.5 | 171.9 | 167.3 | 51.5 | 51.1 | 53.9 | 148.8 | 239.5 | 143.8 |
| Loulsiana ${ }^{1}$ | 143.0 | 146.0 | 145.4 | 85.3 | 85.2 | 83.7 | 195.0 | 186.9 | 186.2 |
| Maine. | 100.3 | 103.1 | 99.3 | 18.3 | 18.2 | 18.4 | 56.3 | 53.8 | 55.8 |
| Maryland | 254.6 | 255.7 | 256.9 | 72.7 | 71.3 | 72.7 | 198.4 | 187.7 | 193.2 |
| Massachusetts | 691.8 | 692.5 | 672.0 | 105.5 | 106. 2 | 107.5 | 397.5 | 376.9 | 391.3 |
| Michigan. | 993.7 | 873.3 | 950.0 | 133.5 | 137.4 | 130.5 | 4.4 .5 | 428.6 | 448.4 |
| Minnesota | 224.4 | 223.3 | 219.1 | 86.3 | 84.9 | 82.8 | 237.5 | 229.5 | 234.6 |
| Mississipp | 118.9 | 120.3 | 116.1 | 25.4 | 26.2 | 25.3 | 89.3 | 85.5 | 85.5 |
| Missouri. | 379.5 | 384.3 | 383.5 | 120.3 | 119.0 | 123.2 | 320.3 | 309.0 | 320. 2 |
| Montana. | 17.4 | 18.2 | 20.7 | 18.8 | 19.0 | 18.9 | 39.5 | 39.3 | 40.3 |
| Nebraska. | 64.9 | 64.5 | 61.0 | 37.1 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 93.4 | 91.5 | 91.2 |
| Nevada.. | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 20.4 | 19.8 | 19.3 |
| New Hampshir | 88.2 | 88.4 | 81.3 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 34.2 | 33.1 | 33.1 |
| New Jersey ${ }^{1}$ | 797.5 | 794.1 | 778.8 | 149.3 | 148.3 | 148.4 | 386.7 | 370.3 | 378.5 |
| New Mexico. | 16.6 | 16.8 | 16.2 | 20.9 | 21.0 | 20.3 | 50.6 | 49.4 | 49.3 |
| New York. | 1,888.5 | 1,901.0 | 1,835.7 | 488.0 | 485.5 | 492.4 | 1,298.5 | 1,248.2 | 1,303.8 |
| North Carolina. | 486.5 | 492.2 | 470.8 | 65.4 | 65.3 | 62.3 | 220.4 | 214.7 | 217.2 |
| North Dakota. | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 38.4 | 37.8 | 37.3 |
| Ohio.. | 1,284.8 | 1,252.1 | 1,221.1 | 210.9 | 205.2 | 205.4 | 627.5 | 599.5 | 618.7 |
| Oklahoma. | 85.0 | 85.6 | 83.5 | 47.0 | 46.9 | 46.7 | 135.5 | 128.5 | 134.8 |
| Oregon. | 140.4 | 148.7 | 134.6 | 43.9 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 113.5 | 110.7 | 209.6 |
| Pennsylvania. | 1,438.8 | 1,408.1 | 1,386.2 | 283.5 | 276.9 | 283.0 | 736.2 | 699.4 | 730.9 |
| Rhode Island. | 116.4 | 116.8 | 115.3 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 14.0 | 55.2 | 52.6 | 53.2 |
| South Carolina. | 238.9 | 239.3 | 231.3 | 25.9 | 25.7 | 26.0 | 206.1 | 98.8 | 103.4 |
| South Dakota. | 13.2 | 13.5 | 12.6 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 37.9 | 37.1 | 37.7 |
| Tennessee. | 299.3 | 300.3 | 289.9 | 54.6 | 55.1 | 56.4 | 205.3 | 193.8 | 203.8 |
| Texas. | 482.4 | 480.9 | 478.3 | 225.1 | 224.7 | 224.7 | 669.3 | 639.5 | 648.6 |
| Utah. | 46.3 | 4.9 | 40.3 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 60.7 | 57.9 | 58.4 |
| Vermont. | 35.9 | 36.2 | 33.4 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 7.6 | 7.5 | 20.9 | 20.2 | 20.\% |
| Virgina. | 274.7 | 273.0 | 262.7 | 85.2 | 83.7 | 83.6 | 227.2 | 215.8 | 219.5 |
| Washington. | 214.6 | 217.1 | 223.5 | 60.1 | 60.8 | 60.0 | IE7.7 | 181.3 | 182.8 |
| West Virgini | 126.8 | 131.0 | 122.4 | $4 \cdot 5$ | 4.9 | 46.5 | 89.5 | 83.7 | 91.9 |
| Wisconsin. | 456.1 | 449.3 | 434.4 | 73.5 | 74.1 | 73.4 | 243.7 | 232.1 | 238.1 |
| Wyoming. | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 19.5 | 18.9 | 19.3 |

[^3]Table B-7: Emplayees in nonagricilural establishments, by industry division and State-Continued

${ }^{1}$ Revised series; not strictly comparale with previously published data.
${ }^{2}$ Combined with construction.
${ }^{3}$ Combined with service.
${ }_{5}^{4}$ Not available.
${ }^{5}$ Federal employment in the Maryland and Virginia sectors of the District of columbia metropolitan area is included in data for District of Columbia.

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

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

| Industry division | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Dec} \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov• } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Dec} \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Dec. $2959$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Dec} \cdot \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ALABAMA |  |  |  |  |  | ARIZONA |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Birmingham ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Mobile |  |  | Phoenix |  |  | Tucson |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 201.2 | 196.0 | 199.1 | (2) | 91.6 | 89.9 | 173.1 | 170.4 | 155.8 | 68.2 | 66.0 | 63.7 |
| Mining. | 9.7 | 9.0 | 7.7 | (2) | (3) | (3) | . 5 | . 5 | $\bigcirc$ | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| Contract construction. | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.1 | (2) | 5.8 | 5.2 | 18.5 | $18 . \varepsilon$ | 16.3 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 6.5 |
| Manufacturing. | 61.3 | 58.9 | 64.4 | (2) | 17.0 | 16.5 | 31.1 | 30.9 | 26.9 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.2 |
| Trans. and pub. util.. | 15.5 | 15.5 | 15.7 | (2) | 1 C .1 | 30.2 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 5.3 | 5.3 | $5 \cdot 2$ |
| Trade................ | 48.8 | 47.0 | 47.5 | (2) | 29.3 | 19.2 | 47.4 | 45.1 | 42.6 | 16.1 | 25.2 | 14.8 |
| Finance | 11.8 | 11.7 | 11.4 | (2) | 3.7 | 4.2 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 8.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Service | 23.2 | 23.2 | 22.2 | (2) | 9.6 | 9.6 | 22.8 | 22.6 | 20.4 | 10.5 | 16.2 | 9.5 |
| Government............. | 20.4 | 20.1 | 20.1 | (2) | 26.1 | 25.0 | 30.5 | 30.2 | 28.2 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 13.2 |
|  | ARKANSAS |  |  | CALIFORNIA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Little Rock- <br> N. Little Rock |  |  | Fresno |  |  | Los AngelesLong Beach |  |  | Sacramento |  |  |
| TOTAL................... | 78.1 | 78.1 | 76.4 | - | - | - | 2,337.3 | 2,301.7 | 2,241.4 | 160.2 | $158 . ?$ | 150.0 |
| Mining. ................ | (3) | (3) | (3) | - | - | - | 12.8 | 12.7 | 13. 2 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 |
| Contract construction. | 4.2 | 5.1 | 5.2 | - | - | - | 134.9 | 135.4 | 124.8 | 13. 1 | 11.6 | 9.8 |
| Manufacturing.. | 14.9 | 15.4 | 14.3 | 12.6 | 13.5 | 13.1 | 775.7 | 779.7 | 750.2 | 25.0 | 26.0 | 22.3 |
| Trans. and pub. util. | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.7 | - | - | - | 143.8 | 142.4 | 140.9 | 10.9 | 13.0 | 10.6 |
| Trade. | 19.6 | 18.6 | 19.2 | - | - | - | 541.0 | 505.5 | 516.0 | 32.8 | 31.0 | 30.5 |
| Finance | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.8 | - | - | - | 115.5 | 125.0 | 108.9 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.8 |
| Service | 11.2 | 13.3 | 10.8 | - | - | - | 324.9 | 324.8 | 306.7 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 12.9 |
| Government. | 14.8 | 14.7 | 14.6 | - | - | - | 288.7 | 286.2 | 279.6 | 59.0 | 58.6 | 57.8 |
|  | CALIFORNIA-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario |  |  | San Diego |  |  | San FranciscoOakland |  |  | San Jose |  |  |
| TOTAL. . | - |  | - | 257.0 | 253.6 | 245.2 | 991.1 | 976.3 | 963.1 | 172.7 | 170.9 | 154.4 |
| Mining. | - | - | - | . 5 | . 5 | . 5 | 1.8 | $1 . \varepsilon$ | 1.8 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Contract construction. | - | - | - | 19.5 | 19.9 | 19.0 | 61.7 | 62.2 | 58.4 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 14.1 |
| Manufacturing. | 35.7 | 35.7 | 35.9 | 72.4 | 72.6 | 71.4 | 198.7 | 197.2 | 191.1 | 58.7 | 59.1. | 50.5 |
| Trans. and pub. util. | - | - | - | 13.5 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 106.3 | 107.C | 206.2 | 8.5 | 8.6 | $8 . ?$ |
| Trade.... | - | - | - | 53.0 | 49.7 | 50.2 | 229.7 | 217.2 | 223.0 | 34.6 | 32.0 | 31.7 |
| Finance. | - | - | - | 10.2 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 65.8 | 65.6 | 63.4 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 5.9 |
| Service. | - | - | - | 33.0 | 32.0 | 29.9 | 128.9 | 129.0 | 123.2 | 24.6 | 24.4 | 21.0 |
| Government |  |  | - | 54.7 | 54.3 | 51.8 | 198.2 | 196.3 | 194.0 | 24.9 | 24.3 | 22.8 |
|  | CALIFORMIA-Continued |  |  | COLORADO |  |  | COMNECTICUT |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Stockton |  |  | Denver |  |  | Bridgeport ${ }^{\text {l }}$ |  |  | Hartford ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| TOTAL. |  | - | - | 309.1 | 305.3 | 295.7 | 118.2 | 176.1 | 116.2 |  | $209 \cdot 6$ | 213.7 |
| Mining. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - | - | - | 4.1 | 404 | 4.3 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Contract construction.. | - | - | - | 22.6 | 23.1 | 20.7 | 4.8 | $5 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | 9.1 | 9.7 | 16.0 |
| Manufacturing. | 13.0 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 59.2 | 58.9 | 54. 4 | 63.1 | 62.6 | 61.3 | 75.0 | 74.0 | 75.1 |
| Trans, and pub. util | - | - | - | 29.3 | 29.4 | 28. 4 | 5.4. | 5.4 | 5.4. | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| Trade. | - | - | - | E1. 6 | 77.7 | 78.5 | 20.5 | 19.3 | 20.2 | $45 . \mathrm{C}$ | 42.0 | 45.2 |
| Finance | - | - | - | 17. | 1702 | 17.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 29.8 | 29.7 | 29.5 |
| Service. | - | - | - | 41.2 | 41.3 | 39.7 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 23.0 | 23.1 | 22.3 |
| Government. . . . . . . . . . |  | - | - | 53.6 | 53.3 | 52.6 | 10.2 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 22.6 | 21.2 | 22.5 |
|  | CONSECTICUT-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | New Britain ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | New Haven ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Stamford ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Waterbury ${ }^{\text {l }}$ |  |  |
| TOTAL. |  |  |  |  | 121.7 |  | 55.1 | 54.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Mining. | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (a) |
| Contract construction.. | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Manufacturing...... | 25.1 | 25.1 | 23.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 43.2 | 22.3 | 22.5 | 20.9 | 39.6 | 30.8 | 37.2 |
| Trans. and pub. util.. | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 12.3 | 12.4. | 12.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Trade.. | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 23.0 | 23.0 | 24.0 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 10.3 | 9.8 | 16.1 |
| Finance. | . 9 | .9 | . 8 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Service. | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 17.7 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| Governme | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 13.2 | 11.8 | 13.0 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.1 |
|  | DELAWARE |  |  | DISTRICT OF COLUMAIA |  |  | FLORIDA |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wilmineton ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Washington |  |  | Jacksonville |  |  | Miami ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 127.1 | 127.7 | 129.2 |  |  |  | 138.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mining. . . . . . . . . . . . . | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Contract construction. | 9.2 | 9.9 | 8.7 | 50.1 | 52.6 | 43.5 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 17.0 | 27.8 | 29.0 | 28.5 |
| Manufacturing......... | 53.9 | 54.8 | 56.8 | 33.9 | 34.1 | 32.8 | 20.6 | 20.0 | 20.3 | 42.9 | 42.2 | 39.2 |
| Trans. and pub, util... | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 46.1 | 46.3 | 44.1 | 34.8 | 13.9 | 14.6 | 35.1 | 34.8 | 28. 1 |
| Trade.... | 23.8 | 23.0 | 23.7 | 153.6 | 145.1 | 145.6 | 41.3 | 39.9 | 39.6 | 85.8 | 83.2 | 86.7 |
| Finance. | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 36.3 | 36.6 | 35.6 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 14.6 | 19.6 | 19.0 |
| Service................ | 13.1 | 13.5 | 13.0 | 11.3 .2 | 112.3 | 105.6 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.2 | 62.8 | 60.8 | 59.0 |
| Government............ | 13.6 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 292.0 | 284.1 | 287.7 | 21.0 | 21.7 | 21.4 | 35.5 | 34.6 | 34.3 |

[^4]Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued


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

Talle B.8: Employees in nonagricultitral establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

| Industry division | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Dec 1958 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | Dec. <br> 1958 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Dec. <br> 1958 | Dec. 1959 | Nov. 1959 | Dec. 1958 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MASSACHUSETT3-Continued |  |  |  |  |  | MICHIGAM |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Springfield- <br> Holyoke |  |  | Worcester |  |  | Detroit |  |  | Flint |  |  |
| total. | 156.1 | 253.9 | 154.6 | 100.8 | 98.6 | 99.0 | 1,184.9 | 1,129.7 | 1,150.6 | 120.6 | 83.0 | 122.5 |
| M1ning. | (3) | (3) | (3) |  | (3) | (3) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contract construction. | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 41.4 | 46.0 | 43.1 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| Manufacturing.... | 64.7 | 65.8 | 64.1 | 46.5 | 46.1 | 44.2 | 532.5 | 487.0 | 496.3 | 72.3 | 36.2 | 73.4 |
| Trans. and pub. util | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 67.5 | 67.9 | 69.3 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.5 |
| Trade. | 32.5 | 30.5 | 32.8 | 19.3 | 18.1 | 19.4 | 237.1 | 225.2 | 239.5 | 19.0 | 17.8 | 19.5 |
| Finance | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 47.0 | 47.0 | 46.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Service | 18.3 | 18.3 | 18.5 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 3.9 | 125.4 | 127.5 | 123.9 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.7 |
| Government.......... | 19.7 | 18.2 | 18.7 | 13.2 | 12.4 | 33.3 | 233.3 | 228.4 | 131.6 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 10.6 |
|  | MICHIGAN- continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Grand Rapids |  |  | Lansing |  |  | Muskegon- <br> Muskegon Heights |  |  | Saginaw |  |  |
| total. | 127.6 | 113.6 | 112.1 | 80.1 | 68.1 | 81.6 | 47.7 | 47.4 | 44.9 | 55.0 | 43.6 | 53.6 |
| Mining | (3) | (3) | (3) |  |  |  | (3) | (3) | (3) |  |  |  |
| Contract constru | 4.6 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.1 |
| Manufacturing. | 53.1 | 50.4 | 48.8 | 26.6 | 15.9 | 27.9 | 26.7 | 27.0 | 24.2 | 26.3 | 15.4 | 25.7 |
| Trans. and pub. | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| Trade.. | 24.6 | 23.3 | 23.9 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 14.0 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 10.5 |
| Finance | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Service | 13.3 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 |
| Government.......... | 9.7 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 23.5 | 23.0 | 23.4 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
|  | Minhesota |  |  |  |  |  | MIssissippl |  |  | MISSOUR1 |  |  |
|  | Dulu |  |  | inneapolis- <br> St. Paul |  |  | Jackson |  |  | Kansas City |  |  |
| total. | 39.4 |  |  |  |  |  | 63.9 | 63.4 | 61.4 | 380.0 | 372.0 | 385.3 |
| Mining. | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | 1.0 | 1.0 | . 9 |  | . 9 |  |
| Contract construc | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 28.4 | 31.2 | 28.6 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 20.9 | 21.5 | 22.5 |
| Manufacturing.... | 8.3 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 150.2 | 150.3 | 146.6 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 99.6 | 96.2 | 102.3 |
| Trans. and pub. util | 6.3 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 51.5 | 50.1 | 51.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 43.1 |
| Trade. | 9.5 | 9.4 | 10.1 | 139.8 | 133.3 | 137.0 | 2.53 | 14.7 | 24.7 | 100.7 | 97.2 | 100.4 |
| Finance | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 33.2 | 33.2 | 32.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 23.4 |
| Servic | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 69.3 | 69.5 | 67.2 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 47.5 | 47.5 | 47.1 |
| vernment............. | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 68.8 | 68.5 | 68.5 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 44.6 | 42.6 | 45.6 |
|  | Missouri-Continued |  |  | montama |  |  | MEBRASKA |  |  | MEVADA |  |  |
|  | St. Louis |  |  | Great Falls |  |  | Omaha |  |  | Reno |  |  |
| total. | 720.7 | 708.2 | 718.5 | 18.5 | 18.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mining. $\ldots$........... | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (4) | (4) |  | (7) | (7) | (7) |
| Contract construction. | 29.2 | 29.7 | 28.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 10.5 | 11.3 | 9.4 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Manufacturing.. | 256.9 | 258.9 | 261.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 37.1 | 36.4 | 34.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Trans. and pub. | 63.4 | 62.7 | 62.5 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 20.5 | 20.7 | 20.6 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Trade... | 160.2 | 154.2 | 159.8 | 5.8 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 5.8 | 36.4 | 35.5 | 36.1 | $7 \cdot 4$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | 7.0 |
| Finance |  |  |  |  | (3) | (3) | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Servis | 85.5 | 85.8 | 85.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 22.1 | 22.2 | 21.1 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 8.0 |
| Governmen | 86.6 | 78.2 | 83.5 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 3.3 | 3.1 | 21.1 | 20.5 | 20.5 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.8 |
|  | HAMP SHIRE |  |  | NEW JERSEY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Man |  |  | Newark8 |  |  | Paterson ${ }^{8}$ |  |  | Ferth Ambay ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |
| total. |  |  |  | 828.0 | 817.6 | 815.6 | 420.6 | 418.9 | 412.0 | 167.7 | 166.9 | 163.6 |
| Mining. | (3) | (3) | (3) |  | . 2 |  | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 5 |
| Contract construction. | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 34.4 | 35.7 | 28.0 | 23.5 | 25.1 | 21.2 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 8.5 |
| Manufacturing. | 18.7 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 330.7 | 328.6 | 322.9 | 178.3 | 179.3 | 175.7 | 82.6 | 82.0 | 80.9 |
| Trans. and pub. | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 85.4 | 84.4 | 83.9 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 23.7 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 8.5 |
| trade. | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 158.0 | 150.6 | 162.1 | 87.9 | 83.2 | 85.5 | 27.5 | 26.7 | 27.2 |
| Finan | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 50.7 | 50.6 | 51.6 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Service | $5 \cdot 3$ | 5.4 | 5.2 | 89.7 | 89.6 | 88.6 | 46.0 | 46.7 | 44.8 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.0 |
| Government........... | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 78.9 | 77.9 | 78.3 | 46.7 | 46.3 | 46.8 | 22.9 | 22.8 | 22.9 |
|  | MEW JERSEY-Continued |  |  | NEW MEXICO |  |  | NEW YORK |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Trenton }}{ }^{\text {1 }}$ |  |  | Albuquerque |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Albany- } \\ \text { Schenectady-Troy } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Binghamton |  |  |
| TOTAL. |  | 103.4 | 102.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 79.4 \\ & (3) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 77.5(3)2.4 |
| Mining. | $\begin{array}{r} .9 \\ 4.6 \end{array}$ | $5.1$ |  |  | ${ }^{(3)} 6$ | (3) | (3)5.9 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |  |
| Contract construction. |  |  | 4.3 | $7 \cdot 1$ |  | 8.7 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}6.5 \\ 60.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{4}^{3.2}$ | 3.5 |  |
| Manufacturing. | 40.8 | 37.3 | 37.4 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 58.7 | 58.5 |  |  |  | 39.63.9 |
| Trans. and pub. | 5.7 |  | 6.0 | 6.5 |  | 6.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 15.8 \\ & 42.7 \end{aligned}$ | 16.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 15.8 \\ 43.8 \end{array}$ | 3.8 | 3.8 |  |
| Trade. | 19.8 | 18.5 | 19.2 | 19.5 | 18.4 | 18.2 |  |  |  |  | 13.1 | 13.8 |
| Finance | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.6 |  | 4.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 13.72.26.56.5 | 2.2 | 2.26.20.4 |
| Service | 14.6 | 1.4 .7 | 13.8 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 16.1 | 26.6 | 26.6 | 26.0 |  | 6.5 |  |
| Government........... | 18.3 | 18.3 | 18.0 | 17.2 | 16.8 | 16.3 | 47.8 | 46.1 | 46.8 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 9.4 |

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

Toble E.8: Emplayeas in nonagricaltoral astablishments far solactad areas, by indastry division-Continaad


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

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

| Industry division | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 1958 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | PENMSYLVAMIA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton |  |  | Erie |  |  | Harrisburg |  |  | Lancaster |  |  |
| TOTAL... | 178.4 | 176.7 | 172.9 | - | - | - | 141.4 | 139.6 | 136.9 | 92.3 | 91.8 | 89.2 |
| Mininge. | . 8 | . 8 | . 9 | - | - | - | (3) | (3) | (3) | 2, | , | 8, |
| Contract construction | 7.0 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 6.2 | $\overline{-}$ | - | - | 6.7 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.0 |
| Manufacturing. | 94.7 | 94.3 | 92.1 | 36.8 | 37.6 | 33.6 | 35.5 | 34.8 | 32.6 | 46.9 | 47.0 | 45.3 |
| Trans. and pub. util | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.7 | - | - | - | 13.2 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Trade. | 30.0 | 28.5 | 28.8 | - | - | - | 26.0 | 24.7 | 25.5 | 17.0 | 16.2 | 16.8 |
| Finance | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | - | - | - | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Service. | 17.8 | 17.9 | 17.2 | - | - | - | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.4 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.0 |
| Government............ | 13.2 | 12.7 | 12.9 | - | - | - | 38.5 | 38.3 | 38.1 | 7.4 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 7.1 |
|  | PEMNSYLVAMIA-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Philadelphia |  |  | Fittsburgh |  |  | Feading |  |  | Scranton |  |  |
| TOTAL. . |  |  | 1,479.0 | 797.9 | 754.1 | 784.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 11.2 | 9.5 | 13.2 | - | - | - | - |  | - |
| Contract construction. | 72.2 | 77.0 | 68.8 | 35.2 | 38.1 | 36.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Manufacturing. | 546.8 | 544.7 | 530.7 | 313.0 | 282.0 | 296.3 | 52.9 | 51.5 | 51.0 | 29.3 | 29.4 | 29.8 |
| Trans. and pub. util. | 111.9 | 109.4 | 111.3 | 64.3 | 61.9 | 64.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trade. | 315.9 | 305.1 | 315.1 | 164.1 | 154.4 | 166.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Finance | 72.9 | 72.9 | 73.8 | 30.9 | 32.0 | 30.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Government............ | 186.0 | 189.7 | 181.7 | 204.4 | 104.5 | 101.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 199.5 | 185.1 | 195.5 | 74.8 | 72.7 | 76.1 | - | - | - | - |  | - |
|  | PENMSYLVANIA - Continued |  |  |  |  |  | RHODE ISLAND |  |  | SOUTH CAROLIMA |  |  |
|  | Wilkes-Earre- |  |  | York |  |  | Providence |  |  | Charleston ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |  |  |
| TOTAL. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 281.4 | 280.5 | 280.0 | 57.2 | 56.4 | 55.8 |
| Mining. | - | - | - | - | - | - | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Contract construction | , | - | - | - | - | - | 15.0 | 16.9 | 15.8 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Manufacturing.. | 40.5 | 40.8 | 38.0 | 42.5 | 42.2 | 41.9 | 127.0 | 127.3 | 126.4 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.5 |
| Trans. and pub. util | - | - |  | - | - | - | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Trade. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 52.5 | 50.1 | 50.6 | 13.2 | 12.6 | 12.5 |
| Financ | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12.2 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Service | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28.5 | 29.2 | 28.2 | 5.4 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 5.4 |
| Government | - | - | - | - | - | - | 34.2 | 32.8 | 34.7 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 17.3 |
|  | South carolima-Continued |  |  |  |  |  | SOUTH dakota |  |  | TEMNESSEE |  |  |
|  | Columbia ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Greenville |  |  | Sioux Falls |  |  | Chattanoora |  |  |
| total. | 70.0 | 69.2 | 68.1 | - | - | - | 25.4 | 25.8 | 25.2 | 90.5 | 89.2 | 90.0 |
| Mining. | (3) | (3) | (3) | - | - | - | (3) | (3) | (3) | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Contract construction | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.8 | - | - | - | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.6 |
| Manufacturing.... | 12.0 | 12.0 | 21.5 | 31.8 | 32.6 | 30.4 | 5.7 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 5.5 | 40.4 | 39.9 | 41.0 |
| Trans. and pub. util | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | - | - | - | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Trade. | 16.4 | 15.7 | 16.0 | - | - | - | $7 \cdot 9$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | 7.9 | 17.2 | 16.1 | 16.9 |
| Finance | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.2 | - | - | - | 1.4 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Service | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.0 | - | - | - | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.7 |
| Government. | 19.7 | 19.5 | 19.3 | - | - | - | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.0 |
|  | TEMKESSEE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TEXAS |  |  |
|  | Knoxville |  |  | Memphis |  |  | Nashville |  |  | Dallas |  |  |
| TOTAL. | 113.2 | 111.4 | 108.8 | 190.0 | 188.3 | 181.6 | 140.7 | 138.9 | 138.4 | - | - | - |
| Mining. | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | . 2 | $\cdot 3$ | - 3 | . 2 | . 3 | . 3 | - | - | - |
| Contract construction. | 8.2 | 8.0 | 6.6 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 6.7 | - | - | - |
| Manufacturing... | 42.3 | 42.0 | 39.3 | 44.8 | 45.0 | 39.3 | 39.6 | 39.3 | 39.9 | 84.0 | 84.1 | 85.9 |
| Trans. and pub. util.. | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.0 | 21.4 | 11.1 | 12.6 | - | - |  |
| Trade................ | 23.5 | 22.4 | 23.3 | 53.6 | 51.7 | 52.2 | 32.5 | 32.0 | 31.4 | - | - | - |
| Finance. | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.1 | - | - | - |
| Service. | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 24.3 | 24.3 | 24.1 | 27.1 | 27.2 | 20.6 | - | - | - |
| Government. | 16.9 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 30.9 | 30.6 | 30.0 | 19.3 | 19.1 | 18.8 | - | - | - |
|  | TEXAS-continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | UTAH |  |  |
|  | Fort Worth |  |  | Houston |  |  | San Antonio |  |  | Salt Lake City |  |  |
| TOTAL. . | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 132.7 | 131.1 | 132.0 |
| Mining. . . . . . . . . . . . . | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.5 | 2.6 | 7.0 |
| Contract construction. |  |  |  | - | - | - | - |  | - | 8.5 | 9.1 | 8.0 |
| Manufacturing. ........ | 52.8 | 51.6 | 53.6 | 92.1 | 91.2 |  | 23.7 | 23.8 | 22.3 | 22.8 | 22.2 | 21.7 |
| Trans. and pub. util.. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13.0 | 13.2 | 13.0 |
| Trade... | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | 38.4 | 37.0 | 36.5 |
| Finance. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8.3 | 8.3 | 7.9 |
| Service. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17.8 | 18.1 | 16.8 |
| Government......... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21.4 | 20.6 | 21.1 |

[^5]Area Industry Employment
Talle B.8: Employees in nonogricillural estalisthents for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

${ }^{1}$ Revised series; not strictily comparable with previously published data.
${ }^{2}$ Not available.
${ }^{3}$ Combined with service.
${ }^{4}$ Combined with construction.
51945 SIC and 1942 SSB Industrial Classification.
${ }^{6}$ Total includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.
7 Combined with manufacturing.
${ }^{8}$ Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table C-1: Grass hours and anraings of productioe workers in manufuctering 1919 to date

| Year and month | Manufacturing |  |  | Durable goods |  |  | Nondurable goods |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Average } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { earnings } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { hours } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Average hourly earnings | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { earnings } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { hours } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { hourly } \\ \text { earnings } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { earnings } \end{gathered}$ | Average weekly hours | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { hourly } \\ \text { earnings } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 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 | $\checkmark$ | - ${ }^{-}$ |
| 1932. | 17.05 | 38.3 | . 446 | 16.21 | 32.6 | \$0.497 | 17.57 | 41.9 | \$0.420 |
| 1933.. | 16.73 | 38.1 | . 442 | 16.43 | 34.8 | . 472 | 16.89 | 40.0 | . 427 |
| 1934. | 18.40 | 34.6 | . 532 | 18.87 | 33.9 | . 556 | 18.05 | 35.1 | . 515 |
| 1935. | 20.13 | 36.6 | . 550 | 21.52 | 37.3 | . 577 | 19.11 | 36.1 | . 530 |
| 1936. | 21.78 | 39.2 | . 556 | 24.04 | 41.0 | . 586 | 19.94 | 37.7 | - 529 |
| 1937. | 24.05 | 38.6 | . 624 | 26.91 | 40.0 | . 674 | 21.53 | 37.4 | - 577 |
| 1938.. | 22.30 | 35.6 | . 627 | 24.01 | 35.0 | . 686 | 21.05 | 36.1 | . 584 |
| 1939. | 23.86 | 37.7 | . 633 | 26.50 | 38.0 | . 698 | 21.78 | 37.4 | . 582 |
| 1940. | 25.20 | 38.1 | . 661 | 28.44 | 39.3 | . 724 | 22.27 | 37.0 | . 602 |
| 1941. | 29.58 | 40.6 | . 729 | 34.04 | 42.1 | . 808 | 24.92 | 38.9 | . 640 |
| 1942. | 36.65 | 42.9 | . 853 | 42.73 | 45.1 | . 947 | 29.13 | 40.3 | . 723 |
| 1943.. | 43.14 | 44.9 | -961 | 49.30 | 46.6 | 1.059 | 34.12 | 42.5 | . 803 |
| 1944. | 46.08 | 45.2 | 1.019 | 52.07 | 46.6 | 1.117 | 37.12 | 43.1 | . 861 |
| 1945. | 44.39 | 43.4 | 1.023 | 49.05 | 44.2 | 1.111 | 38.29 | 42.3 | . 904 |
| 1946. | 43.82 | 40.4 | 1.086 | 46.49 | 40.2 | 1.156 | 41.14 | 40.5 | 1.015 |
| 1947. | 49.97 | 40.4 | 1.237 | 52.46 | 40.6 | 1.292 | 46.96 | 40.1 | 1.171 |
| 1948. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 54.14 | 40.1 | 1.350 | 57.11 | 40.5 | 1.410 | 50.61 | 39.6 | 1.278 |
| 1949. | 54.92 | 39.2 | 1.401 | 58.03 | 39.5 | 1.469 | 51.41 | 38.8 | 1.325 |
| 1950. | 59.33 | 40.5 | 1.465 | 63.32 | 41.2 | 1.537 | 54.71 | 39.7 | 1.378 |
| 1951. | 64.71 | 40.7 | 1.59 | 69.47 | 41.6 | 1.67 | 58.46 | 39.5 | 1.48 |
| 1952. | 67.97 | 40.7 | 1.67 | 73.46 | 41.5 | 1.77 | 60.98 | 39.6 | 1.54 |
| 1953..... | 71.69 | 40.5 | 1.77 | 77.23 | 41.3 | 1.87 | 63.60 | 39.5 | 1.61 |
| 1954. | 71.86 | 39.7 | 1.81 | 77.18 | 40.2 | 1.92 | 64.74 | 39.0 | 1.66 |
| 1955. | 76.52 | 40.7 | 1.88 | 83.21 | 41.4 | 2.01 | 68.06 | 39.8 | 1.71 |
| 1956. | 79.99 | 40.4 | 1.98 | 86.31 | 41.1 | 2.10 | 71.10 | 39.5 | 1.80 |
| 1957. | 82.39 | 39.8 | 2.07 | 88.66 | 40.3 | 2.20 | 73.51 | 39.1 | 1.88 |
| 1958................ | 83.50 | 39.2 | 2.13 | 90.06 | 39.5 | 2.28 | 75.27 | 38.8 | 1.94 |
| $1059{ }^{1}$. | 89.47 | 40.3 | 2.22 | 96.87 | 40.7 | 2.38 | 79.80 | 39.7 | 2.01 |
| 1959: January. | 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 | 40.3 | 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 | 42.1 | 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 |
| October. | 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 | 95.44 | 40.1 | 2.38 | 80.39 | 39.6 | 2.03 |
| December. | 91.94 | 40.5 | 2.27 | 99.87 | 41.1 | 2.43 | 81.19 | 39.8 | 2.04 |
| 1960: January..... | 92.52 | 20.4 | 2.29 | 100.94 | 41.2 | 2.45 | 80.57 | 39.3 | 2.05 |

${ }^{1}$ Preliminary.
NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.
Data on hours of work based on the household survey are shown in tables A-15 through A-19.
Data in all tables in Section Crelate to the United States without Alaska and Hawail.

| Major industry group | Average weekly earninǵs |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Jan} \cdot \\ 1960 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dee. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Jan} . \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| MANUFACTURING. | \$92.52 | \$91.94 | \$87.38 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 39.9 | \$2.29 | \$2.27 | \$2.19 |
| durable goods... hondurable goods. | $\begin{array}{r} 100.94 \\ 80.57 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 99.67 <br> 81.19 | 94.84 77.81 | $\begin{aligned} & 41.2 \\ & 39.3 \end{aligned}$ | 41.1 <br> 32.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 40.4 \\ & 39.3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 2.45 2.05 | $\begin{array}{r} 2.43 \\ 2.04 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.35 \\ & 1.98 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Durable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ordnance and accessories. | 108.05 | 109.36 | 105.00 | 42.4 | 41.9 | 41.5 | 2.61 | 2.61 | 2.53 |
| Lumber and wood product | 78.01 | 79.79 | 74.84 | 39.6 | 40.3 | 39.6 | 1.97 | 1.96 | 1.89 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 76.59 | 77.52 | 72.54 | 42.4 | 41.9 | 40.3 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.80 |
| Stone, clay, and glass product | 21.30 | 91.62 | 86.83 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 40.2 | 2.26 | 2.24 | 2.16 |
| Primary metal industries... | 126.00 | 116.57 | 110.80 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 40.0 | 2.85 | 2.85 | 2.77 |
| Fabricated metal products. | 100.84 | 99.77 | 93.96 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 40.5 | 2.43 | 2.41 | 2.32 |
| Machinery (except electrical) | 105.41 | 105.92 | 99.31 | 41.5 | 4.7 | 40.7 | 2.54 | 2.54 | 2.44 |
| Electrical machinery. | 92.84 | 93.07 | 88.88 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 2.27 | 2.27 | 2.20 |
| Transportation equipment. | 118.13 | 111.38 | 206.63 | 42.8 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 2.76 | 2.73 | 2.62 |
| Instruments and related produ | 95.76 | 96.00 | 91.27 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 40.7 | 2.33 | 2.33 | 2.24 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industr | 77.79 | 78.57 | 75.79 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 1.94 | 1.94 | 1.89 |
| Nondurable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred products | 88.91 | 89.19 | 84.65 | 40.6 | 41.1 | 40.5 | 2.19 | 2.17 | 2.09 |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 65.36 | 67.15 | 63.63 | 38.0 | 39.5 | 38.8 | 2.72 | 1.70 | 1.64 |
| Textile-mill products. | 64.48 | 65.03 | 60.69 | 40.3 | 40.9 | 39.8 | 1.60 | 1.59 | 1.53 |
| Apparel and other finished textile prod | 55.59 | 55.69 | 55.08 | 36.1 | 36.4 | 36.0 | 1.54 | 1.53 | 1.53 |
| Faper and allied products... | 94.30 | 95.00 | 91.58 | 42.1 | 42.6 | 42.4 | 2.24 | 2.23 | 2.16 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied indus | 105.49 | 106.59 | 92.94 | 38.5 | 38.9 | 38.0 | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.63 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 101.84 | 102.41 | 97.00 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 41.1 | 2.46 | 2.45 | 2.36 |
| Products of petroleum and coal | 116.11 | 116.47 | 113.70 | 39.9 | 40.3 | 40.9 | 2.91 | 2.89 | 2.78 |
| Rubber products.. | 100.44 | 101.59 | 100.28 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 2.48 | 2.49 | 2.44 |
| Leather and leather products | 60.91 | 60.91 | 62.56 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 39.1 | 1.62 | 1.62 | 1.60 |

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 ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Tan} . \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tove } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 1950 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { AvE } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \mathbf{1 9 5 9} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AvE. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| MANUFACTURING. | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | \$2.20 | \$2. 26 | \$2.15 |
| DURABLE GOODS. | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.35 | 2.37 | 2.30 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS. | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 1.97 | 1.96 | 1.94 |
| Durable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ordnance and accessories. | - | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.54 | 2.53 | 2.49 |
| Lumber and wood products. | - | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 2.91 | 1.94 | 1.89 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | - | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.78 | 1.76 | 1.76 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | - | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 2.16 | 2.16 | 2.13 |
| Primary metal industries. | - | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.77 | 2.70 | 2.70 |
| Fabricated metal products. | - | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.33 | 2.29 | 2.29 |
| Machinery (except electrical) | - | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.46 | 2.45 | 2.42 |
| Electrical machinery... | - | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.20 | 2.18 | 2.16 |
| Transportation equipment. | - | 2.6 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 2.65 | 2.60 | 2.58 |
| Instruments and related products. | - | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.26 | 2.24 | 2.22 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | - | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 1.87 | 1.84 | 1.84 |
| Nondurable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred product | - | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.2 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 2.08 | 2.05 | 2.02 |
| Tobacco manufactures | - | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.68 | 1.67 | 1.64 |
| Textile-mill products.. | - | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.52 |
| Apparel and other finished textile produc | - | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.51 | 1. 50 | 1.49 |
| Paper and allied products.. | - | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 2.13 | 2.12 | 2.09 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied indust | - | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Chemicals and allied products.. | - | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.39 | 2.37 | 2.34 |
| Products of petroleum and coal. | - | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.83 | 2.84 | 2.81 |
| Rubber products.. | - | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 2.41 | 2.35 | 2.36 |
| Leather and leather products. | - | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.59 | 1.59 | 1.58 |

[^6]Table C-4: Iniexes of aggregate weekly man-hours and payfolls
Spendable Earnings in industrial and construction activities ${ }^{1}$

| (1947-49-100) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Activity | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1960 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Jan} . \\ 1959 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Man-hours |  |  |  |
| TOTAL. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 99.4 | 102.4 | 100.1 | 94.8 | 100.6 |
|  | 64.6 | 67.3 | 64.1 | 67.7 | 65.4 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION. | 100.1 | 118.2 | 123.3 | 99.7 | 123.5 |
| MANUFACTURING. | 101.7 | 102.5 | 99.2 | 95.9 | 99.7 |
| DURABLE GOODS... | 170.9 | 110.0 | 103.4 | 101.4 | 105.4 |
| MOMDURABLE GOODS. | 90.7 | 93.6 | 94.2 | 89.4 | 92.9 |
| Durable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ordnance and accessories | 330.6 | 333.8 | 325.9 | 327.4 | 325.8 |
| Lumber and wood products | 72.8 | 76.6 | 78.7 | 70.9 | 78.4 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 111.7 | 113.9 | 171.4 | 104.2 | 108.7 |
| Stone, clay, and glass produc | 101.4 | 104.7 | 105.4 | 93.6 | 104.5 |
| Primary metal industries. | 104.7 | 104.7 | 93.1 | 93.9 | 90.5 |
| Fabricated metal products. | 112.5 | 111.0 | 101.9 | 105.5 | 108.5 |
| Machinery (except electrical) | 105.5 | 104.7 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 100.9 |
| Electrical machinery.. | 141.0 | 142.7 | 139.3 | 124.6 | 132.6 |
| Transportation equipment. | 133.5 | 120.7 | 100.5 | 123.6 | 120.1 |
| Instruments and related products. | 122.2 | 123.2 | 122.4 | 109.7 | 117.2 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industr | 98.1 | 103.7 | 108.7 | 91.0 | 101.1 |
| Nondurable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred products | 76.2 | 81.5 | 84.7 | 76.9 | 83.7 |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 69.3 | 78.4 | 77.9 | 76.0 | 76.9 |
| Textile-mill products... | 72.9 | 74.6 | 74.8 | 71.7 | 74.4 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products. | 104.3 | 107.1 | 108.0 | 100.8 | 105.0 |
| Paper and allied products................... | 109.5 | 112.4 | 113.6 | 109.5 | 112.6 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries. | 114.4 | 117.5 | 115.3 | 109.0 | 112.8 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 105.6 | 107.0 | 106.5 | 100.3 | 104.4 |
| Products of petroleum and coal. | 82.5 | 82.3 | 83.4 | 83.7 | 83.5 |
| Rubber products.. | 105.3 | 106.9 | 104.2 | 102.8 | 103.7 |
| Leather and leather products................. | 92.3 | 91.9 | 91.0 | 94.9 | 92.3 |
|  | Payrolls |  |  |  |  |
| MINING. | - | 110.5 | 104.4 | 108.0 | 105.0 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION. | - | 213.5 | 222.8 | 174.7 | 217.3 |
| MANUFACTURING. | 175.4 | 175.3 | 166.8 | 158.2 | 167.0 |

${ }^{1}$ 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.
Tille C.5: Grass and spendade average meetiy arnings in industrial aed constraction activities, in current and 1947.49 delilars ${ }^{1}$

| Type of earnings | Mining |  |  | Contract construction |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AVE. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ |
| Gross average weekly earnings: Current dollars..... | \$214.24 | \$109.89 | \$107.73 | \$117.81 | \$113.88 | \$115.13: | \$91.94 | \$88.98 | \$89.47 |
| 1947-49 dollars. | 91.03 | 87.49 | 86.46 | 93.87 | 90.67 | 92.40 | 73.26 | 70.84 | 71.81 |
| Spendable average weekly earnings: Worker with no dependents: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars. | 92.05 | 88.72 | 87.06 | 94.78 | 91.77 | 92.73 | 74.75 | 72.45 | 72.83 |
| 1847-49 dollars. | 73.35 | 70.64 | 69.87 | 75.52 | 73.07 | 74.42 | 59.56 | 57.68 | 58.45 |
| Worker with 3 dependents: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars........................... | 100.60 | 97.03 | 95.26 | 103.52 | 100.30 | 101.33 | 82.32 | 79.97 | 80.36 |
| 1947-49 dollars | 80.16 | 77.25 | 76.45 | 82.49 | 79.86 | 81.32 | 65.59 | 63.67 | 64.49 |

[^7]Table C－6：Grass haurs and enrings of production workers，${ }^{1}$ by indestry

| Industry | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Avg. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Avg. } \\ & 2959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Nov. } \\ 1959 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Avg。 } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| MINING． | \＄174．24 | \＄ 109.89 | \＄107．73 | 42.0 | 40.7 | 40.5 | \＄2．72 | \＄2．70 | \＄2．66 |
| metal minimg． | 110.09 | 109.84 | 102.50 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 40.9 | 2.54 | 2.51 | 2.57 |
| Iron mining． | 116.93 | 119.00 | 104.31 | 40.6 | 41.9 | 36.5 | 2.88 | 2.84 | 2.85 |
| Copper mining． | 110.57 | 105.54 | 106.25 | 45.5 | 44.2 | 42.5 | 2.43 | 2.39 | 2.50 |
| Lead and zinc mining | 94.30 | 93.20 | 91.08 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 2.30 | 2.29 | 2.26 |
| amthracite mining． | 94.73 | 93.84 | 84.70 | 34.2 | 34.0 | 30.5 | 2.77 | 2.76 | 2.75 |
| bituminous－coal minimg． | 134.79 | 118．14 | 117.94 | 40.6 | 35.8 | 36.4 | 3.32 | 3.30 | 3.24 |
| crude－petroleum and matural－gas production： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Petroleum and natural－gas production lexcept contract services）． | 113.52 | 117.83 | 114.52 | 40.4 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 2.81 | 2.86 | 2.80 |
| nommetallic minimg and quarryimg． | 96.13 | 95.90 | 95.48 | 43.3 | 43.2 | 43.5 | 2.22 | 2.22 | 2.18 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION． | 217.81 | 213.88 | 215.13 | 36.7 | 35.7 | 36.9 | 3.21 | 3.19 | 3.12 |
| NOMBUILDING CONSTRUCTION． | 113.47 | 110.87 | 113.24 | 39.4 | 38.9 | 40.3 | 2.38 | 2.85 | 2.51 |
| Highway and street construction． | 104.15 | 104.80 | 108．09 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 41.1 | 2.65 | 2.66 | 2.63 |
| Other nonbuilding construction． | 121.27 | 116.74 | 118.40 | 39.5 | 38.4 | 39.6 | 3.07 | 3.04 | 2.99 |
| BUILDING CONSTRUCTION． | 118.77 | 114.14 | 115.24 | 36.1 | 34.8 | 35.9 | 3.29 | 3.28 | 3.21 |
| general contractors． | 108.42 | 103.93 | 106.52 | 35.9 | 34.3 | 35.9 | 3.02 | 3.03 | 2.97 |
| special－trade contractors． | 124．17 | 1.20 .04 | 120.27 | 36.2 | 35.1 | 35.9 | 3.43 | 3.42 | 3.35 |
| Plumbing and heating．．． | 132.97 | 129.08 | 128.56 | 38.1 | 37.2 | 37.7 | 3.49 | 3.47 | 3.41 |
| Painting and decorating． | 115.52 | 113.86 | 113.72 | 34.9 | 34.4 | 35.1 | 3.31 | 3.31 | 3.24 |
| Electrical work．． | 148.19 | 142.51 | 142.08 | 39.1 | 37.8 | 38.4 | 3.79 | 3.77 | 3.70 |
| Other special－trade contractors | 118.27 | 213.23 | ユ1シ．45 | 35.2 | 33.9 | 34.8 | 3.36 | 3.34 | 3.26 |
| MANUFACTURING． | 91.94 | 88.98 | 89.47 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 40.3 | 2.27 | 2.23 | 2.22 |
| durable goods． | 99.87 | 95.44 | 96.87 | 41.1 | 40.1 | 40.7 | 2.43 | 2.38 | 2.38 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS． | 81． 19 | 80.39 | 79.90 | 39.5 | 37.5 | 39.7 | 2.04 | 2.03 | 2.01 |
| Durable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ordmance and accessories． | 109.36 | 106.97 | 105.32 | 41.9 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 2.61 | 2.59 | 2.55 |
| LUMBER AMD WOOD Products． | 79.79 | 80.60 | 79，98 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 2.98 | 2.01 | 1.97 |
| Sawmills and planing mills． | 77.74 | 78.18 | 77.93 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 1.91 | 1.94. | 1.91 |
| Sawmilis and planing mills，genera | 78.30 | 78.99 | 78.55 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 40.7 | 1.93 | 1.96 | 1.93 |
| South ${ }^{2}$ | 53.34 | 54.40 | 53.59 | 42.0 | 42.5 | 42.2 | 1.27 | 1.28 | 1.27 |
| West ${ }^{3}$ ．${ }^{\text {a }}$ ．．．．．． | 97.91 | 97.61 | 96.87 | 39.8 | 39.2 | 39.7 | 2.46 | 2.49 | 2.4 |
| killwork，plywood，prefabricated structural wood products． | 83.53 | 83.32 | 84.05 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 41.0 | 2.07 | 2.08 | 2.05 |
| Millwork． | 80.99 | 81.40 | 81.80 | 39.7 | 40.1 | 40.9 | 2.0 | 2.03 | 2.00 |
| Plywood．． | 87.15 | 87.33 | 95． 23 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 41.9 | 2.10 | 2.13 | 2.12 |
| Wooden containers | 60.24 | 59.35 | 59.94 | 40.7 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 1，48 | 1,48 | 7.48 |
| Wooden boxes，other than cig | 59.45 | 57.36 | 50.75 | 41.0 | 39.9 | 40.8 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1.45 |
| Miscellaneous wood products． | 67.65 | 67.08 | 66.42 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 1.65 | 1.64 | ‥62 |
| furmiture and fixtures． | 77.52 | 75.21 | 74.4 | 41.9 | 47.1 | 40.9 | 1.85 | 1.83 | 1．92 |
| Household furniture．．． | 74.10 | 72.21 | 70.93 | 42.1 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 1.76 | 1.74 | 1.72 |
| Wood household furniture，except upholste | 67.78 | 67.35 | 64.79 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 41.8 | 1.58 | 1.57 | 1.55 |
| Wood household furniture，upholstered． | 81.00 | 77.93 | 76.00 | 42.0 | 40.8 | 40.0 | 1.95 | 1.91 | 1.90 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 82.16 | 77.32 | 82.01 | 39.5 | 37.9 | 40．4． | 2.08 | 2.04 | 2.03 |
| Office，public－building，and professional furni | 88.41 | 82.00 | 85.40 | 41.9 | 39.9 | 41.1 | 2.11 | 2.08 | 2.08 |
| Wood office furniture． | 73.01 | 70.64 | 70.68 | 43.2 | 42.3 | 43.1 | 1.69 | 1.67 | 1.64 |
| Metal office furniture． | 95.30 | 86.71 | 92.80 | 40.9 | 37.7 | 40.0 | 2.33 | 2.30 | 2.32 |
| Partitions，shelving，lockers，and fixtures．．．．．． | 97.16. | 94.66 | 91.25 | 41.7 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 2.33 | 2.32 | 2.27 |
| Screens，blinds，and misc．furniture and fixtures | 75.74 | 73.23 | 74.12 | 40.5 | 39.8 | 40.5 | 1.87 | 1.84 | 1.83 |
| Stone，clay，and glass products． | 91.62 | 91.29 | 90.83 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.21 |
| F1at glass．．．．．．．．．．． | 125.86 | 127.58 | 131.14 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 41.5 | 3.10 | 3.15 | 3.16 |
| Glass and glassware，pressed or blown | 89.10 89.78 | 88.65 | 88.13 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.22 |
| Glass containers．．．．．．． | 89.78 88.73 | 86.69 | 87.91 | 39.9 | 38.7 | 39.6 | 2.25 | 2.24 | 2.22 |
| Pressed or blown glass．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 88.43 | 91.30 | 88.18 | 39.3 | 40.4 | 39.8 | 2.25 | 2.26 | 2.21 |
|  | 74.80 | 74.21 | 73.82 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 30.9 | 1.87 | 1.86 | 1.85 |
| Cement，hydraulic．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 103． 277 | 103.25 | 99.63 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 42.0 | 2.47 | 2.50 | 2.13 |

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

Tale C-6: Gross hours and earnings of praduction workers, 1 by indestry-Continued

| Industry | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Avg. <br> 1959 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 1959 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Avg. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Dec. <br> 1959 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Nov. } \\ 1.959 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Avg. 1959 |
| Durable Goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| stone, clay, and glass products-Continued Structural clay products..................... | \$83.03 | \$81.61 | \$80.39 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.6 | \$2.04 | \$2.01 | \$1.98 |
| Brick and hollow tile. | 75.53 | 76.13 | 75.00 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 1.82 | 1.83 | 1.79 |
| Floor and wall tile | 81.80 | 83.43 | 81.41 | 39.9 | 41.1 | 40.3 | 2.05 | 2.03 | 2.02 |
| Sewer pipe | 80.17 | 80.75 | 78.78 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 39.0 | 2.04 | 2.06 | 2.02 |
| Clay refracto | 96.24 | 91.48 | 92.73 | 40.1 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 2.40 | 2.37 | 2.39 |
| Pottery and related produ | 81.79 | 80.98 | 79.80 | 38.4 | 38.2 | 38.0 | 2.13 | 2.12 | 2.10 |
| Concrete, gypsum, and plaster | 90.72 | 90.93 | 92.40 | 43.2 | 43.3 | 44.0 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.10 |
| Concrete products. | 86.63 | 86.83 | 88.24 | 43.1 | 43.2 | 43.9 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.01 |
| cut-stone and stone products | 77.15 | 75.26 | 75.26 | 41.7 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 1.85 | 1.84 | 1.84 |
| Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral | 97.88 | 95.24 | 96.70 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 41.5 | 2.37 | 2.34 | 2.33 |
| Abrasive products. | 104.50 | 98.75 | 99.63 | 41.8 | 39.5 | 40.5 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.46 |
| Asbestos produc | 99.25 | 98.88 | 101.01 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 42.8 | 2.38 | 2.36 | 2.36 |
| Nonclay refractorie | 110.09 | 104.14 | 103.62 | 41.7 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 2.64 | 2.61 | 2.61 |
| primary metal imdustries. | 116.57 | 107.86 | 112.44 | 40.9 | 38.8 | 40.3 | 2.85 | 2.78 | 2.79 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.......... | 126.79 | 113.10 | 121.97 | 40.9 | 37.7 | 39.6 | 3.10 | 3.00 | 3.08 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products...................................... | 127.20 | 113.48 | 122.36 | 40.9 | 37.7 | 39.6 | 3.11 | 3.01 | 3.09 |
| Electrometallurgical product | 107.46 | 104.14 | 104.90 | 40.4 | 39.9 | 40.5 | 2.66 | 2.61 | 2.59 |
| Iron and steel foundries. | 99.29 | 94.28 | 97.44 | 40.2 | 38.8 | 40.1 | 2.47 | 2.43 | 2.43 |
| Gray-iron foundries | 99.47 | 93.45 | 96.24 | 40.6 | 39.1 | 40.1 | 2.45 | 2.39 | 2.40 |
| Malleable-iron found | 98.66 | 94.64 | 95.44 | 40.6 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 2.43 | 2.39 | 2.38 |
| Steel foundries........ | 99.33 | 95.50 | 101.35 | 38.8 | 37.6 | 39.9 | 2.56 | 2.54 | 2.54 |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous | 105.86 | 108.92 | 106.19 | 40.1 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 2.64 | 2.65 | 2.59 |
| Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and | 93.99 | 96.52 | 95.76 | 39.0 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 2.41 | 2.36 | 2.33 |
| Primary refining of aluminum. | 118.61 | 118.20 | 118.37 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 2.90 | 2.89 | 2.93 |
| Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metal | 96.05 | 96.28 | 94.16 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 2.32 | 2.32 | 2.28 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals | 210.51 | 109.45 | 110.62 | 41.7 | 41.3 | 41.9 | 2.65 | 2.65 | 2.64 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of coppe | 109.88 | 108.84 | 110.59 | 42.1 | 41.7 | 42.7 | 2.61 | 2.61 | 2.59 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminu | 112.89 | 112.61 | 112.89 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.74 |
| Nonferrous foundries. | 102.51 | 100.61 | 99.87 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 2.47 | 2.46 | 2.43 |
| Miscellaneous primary metal in | 116.20 | 107.96 | 113.85 | 41.5 | 39.4 | 41.4 | 2.80 | 2.74 | 2.75 |
| Iron and steel forgings. | 116.18 | 108.77 | 113.88 | 40.2 | 38.3 | 40.1 | 2.89 | 2.84 | 2.84 |
| Wire drawing. | 113.94 | 106.53 | 110.46 | 42.2 | 40.2 | 42.0 | 2.70 | 2.65 | 2.63 |
| Welded and heavy-riveted | 119.28 | 106.54 | 114.11 | 42.0 | 38.6 | 40.9 | 2.84 | 2.76 | 2.79 |
| Fabricated metal products | 99.77 | 94.64 | 96.76 | 41.4 | 40.1 | 41.0 | 2.41 | 2.36 | 2.36 |
| Tin cans and other tinw | 113.42 | 110.24 | 112.78 | 42.8 | 41.6 | 42.4 | 2.65 | 2.65 | 2.66 |
| Cutlery, hand tools, and | 96.56 | 88.91 | 91.84 | 41.8 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 2.31 | 2.19 | 2.24 |
| Cutlery and edge tools. | 82.41 | 83.83 | 80.39 | 41.0 | 4.1 .5 | 40.6 | 2.01 | 2.02 | 1.98 |
| Hand tools....... | 92.75 | 92.75 | 91.94 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 2.29 | 2.29 | 2.27 |
| Hardware. | 102.00 | 88.66 | 94.99 | 42.5 | 40.3 | 41.3 | 2.40 | 2.20 | 2.30 |
| Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies. | 92.34 | 90.02 | 91.60 | 39.8 | 38.8 | 40.0 | 2.32 | 2.32 | 2.29 |
| Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies............................. Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, | 96.82 | 93.86 | 95.92 | 39.2 | 38.0 | 39.8 | 2.47 | 2.47 | 2.41 |
| not elsewhere classified. | 90.63 | 88.59 | 89.82 | 40.1 | 39.2 | 40.1 | 2.26 | 2.26 | 2.24 |
| Fabricated structural metal products. | 98.58 | 94.62 | 96.48 | 40.4 | 39.1 | 40.2 | 2.44 | 2.42 | 2.40 |
| Structural steel and ornamental metal work. | 97.20 | 90.00 | 94.25 | 40.0 | 37.5 | 39.6 | 2.43 | 2.40 | 2.38 |
| Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and tri | 91.34 | 93.13 | 91.37 | 39.2 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 2.33 | 2.34 | 2.29 |
| Boiler-shop products. | 104.17 | 101.59 | 100.61 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 2.51 | 2.49 | 2.46 |
| Sheet-metal work. | 102.34 | 97.51 | 101.76 | 41.1 | 39.8 | 41.2 | 2.49 | 2.45 | 2.47 |
| Metal stamping, coating, and | 107.95 | 99.14 | 102.34 | 42.5 | 40.8 | 41.6 | 2.54 | 2.43 | 2.46 |
| Vitreous-enameled products. | 80.73 | 75.58 | 82.56 | 41.4 | 40.2 | 43.0 | 1.95 | 1.88 | 1.92 |
| Stamped and pressed metal prod | 115.61 | 104.04 | 107.84 | 43.3 | 40.8 | 41.8 | 2.67 | 2.55 | 2.58 |
| Lighting fixtures.. | 90.83 | 84.77 | 87.10 | 41.1 | 39.8 | 40.7 | 2.21 | 2.13 | 2.14 |
| Fabricated wire products.. | 93.41 | 89.95 | 89.60 | 41.7 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 2.24 | 2.21 | 2.18 |
| Miscellaneous fabricated metal products..... | 97.76 | 93.09 | 97.63 | 41.6 | 40.3 | 41.9 | 2.35 | 2.31 | 2.33 |
| Metal shipping barrels, drums, kess, and pails | 109.82 | 98.81 | 112.04 | 41.6 | 38.3 | 42.6 | 2.64 | 2.58 | 2.63 |
| Steel springs...... | 108.12 | 103.62 | 104.75 | 40.8 | 39.7 | 40.6 | 2.65 | 2.61 | 2.58 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, | 99.77 | 94.09 | 101.04 | 41.4 | 39.7 | 42.1 | 2.41 | 2.37 | 2.40 |
| Screw-machine pr | 94.05 | 91.88 | 92.60 | 41.8 | 41.2 | 41.9 | 2.25 | 2.23 | 2.21 |
| MACHIMERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL) | 105.92 | 102.82 | 103.00 | 41.7 | 40.8 | 41.2 | 2.54 | 2.52 | 2.50 |
| Engines and turbines. | 112.20 | 110.16 | 110.42 | 41.1 | 40.5 | 41.2 | 2.73 | 2.72 | 2.68 |
| Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels. | 121.89 | 118.03 | 114.05 | 41.6 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 2.93 | 2.90 | 2.83 |
| Diesel and other internal-combustion engines, not elsewhere classified. | 109.88 | 107.87 | 109.56 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 41.5 | 2.68 | 2.67 | 2.64 |
| Agricultural machinery and tractor | 103.08 | 100.49 | 104.09 | 39.8 | 38.8 | 40.5 | 2.59 | 2.59 | 2.57 |
| Tractors.......................... | 107.32 | 104.88 | 107.60 | 39.6 | 38.7 | 40.3 | 2.71 | 2.71 | 2.67 |
| Agricultural machinery (except tractors) | 99.20 | 95.55 | 99.31 | 40.0 | 39.0 | 40.7 | 2.48 | 2.45 | 2.44 | See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C.6: Gross hours and eanings of prodection warkers, ${ }^{1}$ by industry-Continued

| Industry | Average weekly earnings. |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \hline \text { Dec. } \\ 1959 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { hourly } \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Nov. } \\ 1959 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { earnings } \\ & \hline \text { Avg. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Durable Goods--Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery (ExCEPT ELECTRICAL)-Continued |  |  |  |  |  | 41.1 | \$2.49 | \$2.47 | \$2.46 |
| Construction and mining machinery. | \$101.09 | \$97.81 | \$101.11 | 40.6 | 39.6 | 41.1 | \$2.49 | 32.47 | $\$ 2.46$ 2.47 |
| Construction and mining machinery, except for oil fields.. | 98.85 | 96.58 | 100.04 | 39.7 | 39.1 | 40.5 | 2.49 | 2.47 | 2.47 |
| Oil-fleid machinery and tools | 106.57 | 99.88 | 103.94 | 42.8 | 40.6 | 42.6 | 2.49 | 2.46 | 2.44 |
| Metaiworking machinery. | 118.48 | 115.72 | 113.79 | 43.4 | 42.7 | 42.3 | 2.73 | 2.71 | 2.69 |
| Machine tools | 115.80 | 114.40 | 106.26 | 44.2 | 44.0 | 42.0 | 2.62 | 2.60 | 2.53 |
| Metalworking machinery lexcept | 111.30 | 110.24 | 107.68 | 42.0 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 2.65 | 2.65 | 2.62 |
| Machine-tool accessori | 122.39 | 118.58 | 119.97 | 43.4 | 42.5 | 43.0 | 2.82 | 2.79 | 2.79 |
| Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery). | 101.81 | 100.25 | 98.05 | 42.6 | 42.3 | 41.9 | 2.39 | 2.37 | 2.34 |
| Food-products machinery... | 101.11 | 100.53 | 99.53 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 2.46 | 2.44 | 2.41 |
| Textile machinery | 88.39 | 87.35 | 85.06 | 42.7 | 42.2 | 41.9 | 2.07 | 2.07 | 2.03 |
| Paper-industries machin | 111.93 | 107.36 | 101.86 | 45.5 | 44.0 | 42.8 | 2.46 | 2.44 | 2.38 |
| Printing-trades machinery and equiph | 114.14 | 113.18 | 110.76 | 43.4 | 43.2 | 42.6 | 2.63 | 2.62 | 2.60 |
| General industrial machinery. | 104.50 | 102.18 | 100.94 | 41.8 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 2.50 | 2.48 | 2.45 |
| Pumps, air and gas compre | 200.91 | 98.64 | 97.64 | 41.7 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 2.42 | 2.40 | 2.37 |
| Conveyors and conveying equipmen | 102.47 | 1.00 .00 | 102.91 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 41.0 | 2.53 | 2.50 | 2.51 |
| Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans | 97.94 | 94.30 | 93.84 | 41.5 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 2.36 | 2.34 | 2.30 |
| Industrial trucks, tractors, etc. | 113.18 | 1.13 .36 | 105.66 | 43.7 | 43.6 | 41.6 | 2.59 | 2.60 | 2.54 |
| Mechanical power-transmission equipmen | 105.50 | 103.57 | 103.34 | 41.7 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 2.53 | 2.52 | 2.49 |
| Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and | 99.30 | 95.82 | 96.64 | 41.9 | 40.6 | 41.3 | 2.37 | 2.36 | 2.34 |
| Office and store machines and device | 103.22 | 102.41 | 98.39 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 2.53 | 2.51 | 2.46 |
| Computing machines and cash regist | 213.30 | 111.79 | 109.08 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 2.75 | 2.72 | 2.68 |
| Typewriters. | 89.19 | 90.03 | 84.32 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 40.2 | 2.17 | 2.18 | 2.11 |
| Service-industry and household mac | 103.00 | 93.65 | 96.32 | 41.7 | 38.7 | 40.3 | 2.47 | 2.42 | 2.39 |
| Domestic laundry equipment. | 102.97 | 98.60 | 99.05 | 40.7 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 2.53 | 2.49 | 2.47 |
| Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing | 94.39 | 92.70 | 90.91 | 43.1 | 41.2 | 41.7 | 2.19 | 2.25 | 2.18 |
| Sewing machines. | 104.98 | 101.76 | 97.94 | 43.2 | 42.4 | 41.5 | 2.43 | 2.40 | 2.36 |
| Refrigerators and air-conditioning | 105.17 | 91.63 | 96.40 | 41.9 | 37.4 | 40.0 | 2.51 | 2.45 | 2.41 |
| Miscellaneous machinery part | 102.92 | 99.88 | 101.43 | 41.5 | 40.6 | 41.4 | 2.48 | 2.46 | 2.45 |
| Fabricated pipe, fittings, and | 99.06 | 97.28 | 97.77 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 2.14 | 2.42 | 2.42 |
| Ball and roller bearings | 107.23 | 103.22 | 103.25 | 41.4 | 40.8 | 41.3 | 2.59 | 2.53 | 2.50 |
| Machine shops (job and repal | 103.32 | 99.96 | 102.24 | 42.0 | 40.8 | 41.9 | 2.46 | 2.45 | 2.44 |
| electrical machimer | 93.07 | 90.72 | 89.91 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 2.27 | 2.24 | 2.22 |
| Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, ana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| industrial appar | 98.29 | 95.18 | 94.19 | 41.3 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 2.38 | 2.35 | 2.32 |
| Wiring devices and supplies | 24.65 | 82.40 | 82.59 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 2.09 | 2.06 | 2.07 |
| Carbon and graphite products (electrical). | 94.42 | 94.60 | 94.25 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 2.32 | 2.33 | 2.31 |
| Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments. | 90.06 | 88.78 | 86.67 | 41.5 | 41.1 | 40.5 | 2.17 | 2.16 | 2.14 |
| Motors, generators, and motor-generator | 105.98 | 101.45 | 100.28 | 41.4 | 40.1 | 40.6 | 2.56 | 2.53 | 2.47 |
| Fower and distribution transformer | 203.82 | 100.50 | 98.90 | 41.2 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 2.52 | 2.50 | 2.43 |
| Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls. | 103.83 | 100.61 | 98.98 | 41.7 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 2.49 | 2.46 | 2.42 |
| Electrical welding apparatus.. | 104.42 | 94.14 | 103.66 | 41.6 | 38.9 | 41.6 | 2.51 | 2.42 | 2.48 |
| Electrical appliances. | 91.43 | 89.55 | 89.27 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 39.5 | 2.28 | 2.25 | 2.26 |
| Insulated wire and cabl | 88.99 | 85.70 | 87.36 | 43.2 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 2.06 | 2.07 | 2.09 |
| Electrical equipment for ve | 101.52 | 91.54 | 96.00 | 41.1 | 38.3 | 40.2 | 2.47 | 2.39 | 2.39 |
| Electric lamps. | 92.24 | 92.77 | 88.13 | 4.1 .1 | 42.6 | 40.8 | 2.22 | 2.23 | 2.16 |
| Communication equipment. | 88.51 | 88.32 | 86.86 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 2.18 | 2.17 | 2.15 |
| Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equip | 87.08 | 85.84 | 85.86 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 2.15 | 2.13 | 2.12 |
| Radio tubes. | 80.19 | 82.62 | 79.00 | 39.7 | 40.6 | 39.7 | 2.02 | 2.04 | . 2.09 |
| Telephone, telegraph, and related equipm | 103.15 | 102.48 | 99.70 | 42.1 | 42.0 | 41.2 | 2.45 | 2.64 | 2.42 |
| Miscellaneous electrical products.. | 92.99 | 90.42 | 88.75 | 41.7 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 2.23 | 2.20 | 2.17 |
| Storage batteries. | 104.83 | 99.39 | 101.26 | 42.1 | 40.9 | 41.5 | 2.49 | 2.43 | 2.44 |
| Primary batteries (dry and wet). | 75.48 | 75.11 | 73.49 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.81 |
| X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes | 99.96 | 99.55 | 97.53 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.3 | 2.45 | 2.44 | 2.42 |
| transportation equipment. | 111.38 | 104.66 | 107.73 | 40.8 | 39.2 | 40.5 | 2.73 | 2.67 | 2.66 |
| Motor vehicles and eguipme | 124.67 | 102.38 | 110.16 | 41.1 | 38.2 | 40.6 | 2.79 | 2.68 | 2.70 |
| Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and acce | 216.72 | 104.50 | 112.20 | 41.1 | 38.0 | 40.8 | 2.34 | 2.75 | 2.75 |
| Truck and bus bodies | 98.40 | 90.25 | 97.41 | 4.0 | 38.9 | 41.1 | 2.40 | 2.32 | 2.37 |
| Trailers (truck and automobile | 87.02 | 85.10 | 86.67 | 40.1 | 39.4 | 40.5 | 2.17 | 2.16 | 2.14 |
| Aircraft and parts. | 109.38 | 108.00 | 106.63 | 4.1 .0 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 2.68 | 2.66 | 2.62 |
| Aircraft. | 108.68 | 107.47 | 106.13 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 2.69 | 2.68 | 2.64 |
| Aircraft engines and parts.. | 110.54 | 109.06 | 109.03 | 41.4 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 2.67 | 2.66 | 2.64 |
| Aircraft propellers and parts.... | 112.01 | 108.43 | 101.34 | 44.1 | 43.2 | 41.4 | 2.54 | 2.51 | 2.46 |
| Other aircraft parts and equipment | 112.14 | 109.82 | 107.59 | 4.2 .0 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 2.67 | 2.64 | 2.58 |
| Ship and boat building and repair | 102.18 | 101.26 | 101.01 | 39.0 | 38.5 | 39.0 | 2.62 | 2.63 | 2.59 |
| Ship building and repairing. | 106.98 | 105.71 | 105.81 | 38.9 | 38.3 | 30.9 | 2.75 | 2.76 | 2.72 |
| Boat building and repairin | 79.20 | 80.20 | 79.00 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 1.99 | 2.01 | 1.98 |
| Railroad equipment.. | 309.69 | $\underline{202.65}$ | 107.41 | 39.6 | 37.6 | 39.2 | 2.77 | 2.73 | 2.74 |
| Locomotives and par | 209.18 | 1.01 .93 | 110.16 | 39.7 | 37.2 | 40.5 | 2.75 | 2.74 | 2.72 |
| Railroad and street car | 110.09 | 103.19 | 105.38 | 39.6 | 37.8 | 38.5 | 2.78 | 2.73 | 2.75 |
| Other transportation equipment. | 90.45 | 86.41 | 89.79 | 40.2 | 39.1 | 42.0 | 2.25 | 2.21 | 2.19 |

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

Table C-S: Gross hours and sarnimgs of prodection werkers, ${ }^{1}$ iy iadestry-Cantianad


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

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers, ${ }^{1}$ by industry-Continued

| Industry | Average weekly earrings |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Avg} . \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \text { Nov. } \\ 1959 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & \\ & \hline 959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Nondurable Goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| textile-mill products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Knitting mills. | \$57.96 | \$57.51 | 38.1 | 38.9 | 38.6 | \$1.50 | \$1.49 | \$1.49 |
| Full-fashioned hosi | 58.82 | 57.46 | 38.4 | 38.7 | 37.8 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 1.52 |
| North ${ }^{4}$. | 62.73 | 59.59 | 38.8 | 39.7 | 38.2 | 1.56 | 1.58 | 1.56 |
| South ${ }^{2}$ | 57.45 | 56.93 | 38.3 | 38.3 | $37 \cdot 7$ | 1.51 | 1.50 | 1.51 |
| Seamless | 53.24 | 52.44 | 37.1 | 38.3 | 38.0 | 1.39 | 1.39 | 1.38 |
| North ${ }^{4}$. | 54.99 | 53.41 | 38.6 | 39.0 | 38.7 | 1.42 | 1.41 | 1.38 |
| South ${ }^{2}$. | 53.10 | 52.30 | 36.9 | 38.2 | 37.9 | 1.39 | 1.39 | 1.38 |
| Knit oute | 60.29 | 60.06 | 37.4 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 1.59 | 1.57 | 1.56 |
| Knit underw | 56.77 | 56.20 | 39.0 | 39.7 | 39.3 | 1.42 | 1.43 | 1.43 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 72.83 | 71.48 | 42.5 | 42.1 | 41.8 | 1.75 | 1.73 | 1.71 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles lexcept wool | 73.35 | 71.48 | 42.7 | 42.4 | 41.8 | 1.75 | 1.73 | 1.71 |
| Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings....... | 79.17 | 81.51 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 41.8 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 |
| Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn. | 72.77 | 78.28 | 39.8 | 38.3 | 41.2 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.90 |
| Hats (except cloth and millinery)... | 57.78 | 61.35 | 36.3 | 34.6 | 36.3 | 1.65 | 1.67 | 1.69 |
| Miscellaneous textile goods...... | 72.68 | 73.71 | 41.1 | 39.5 | 40.5 | 1.85 | 1.84 | 1.82 |
| Felt goods (except woven felts and hats) | 75.38 | 79.99 | 40.7 | 37.5 | 40.4 | 2.00 | 2.01 | 1.98 |
| Lace goods................. | 66.98 | 68.08 | 36.2 | 36.4 | 37.2 | 1.84 | 1.84 | 1.83 |
| Paddings and upholstery filling | 74.52 | 75.48 | 41.4 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 1.92 | 1.84 | 1.85 |
| Processed waste and recovered fibers | 66.17 | 64.74 | 43.0 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 1.58 | 1.61 | 1.56 |
| Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other | 92.84 | 98.04 | 44.6 | 40.9 | 43.0 | 2.32 | 2.27 | 2.28 |
| Cordage and twine................................. | 60.83 | 62.57 | 40.0 | 38.5 | 39.6 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.58 |
| apparel and other finished textile products | 56.15 | 55.63 | 36.4 | 36.7 | 36.6 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.52 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats. | 68.02 | 65.47 | 38.3 | 38.0 | 37.2 | 1.78 | 1.79 | 1.76 |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work clot | 49.65 | 48.76 | 37.4 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 1.31 | 1.31 | 1.29 |
| Shirts, collars, and nightwear. | 51.61 | 49.27 | 38.0 | 39.1 | 37.9 | 1.32 | 2.32 | 1.30 |
| Separate trousers. | 49.37 | 49.52 | 38.0 | 37.4 | 37.8 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.31 |
| Work shirts. | 44.84 | 44.93 | 37.3 | 38.0 | 38.4 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.17 |
| Women's outerwe | 58.48 | 59.51 | 34.1 | 34.0 | 34.6 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.72 |
| Women's dress | 56.76 | 58.31 | 33.6 | 33.0 | 33.9 | 1.71 | 1.72 | 1.72 |
| Household apparel | 49.32 | 48.42 | 35.5 | 36.0 | 35.6 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1.36 |
| Women's suits, coats, and ski | 68.80 | 69.70 | 34.4 | 33.4 | 34.0 | 2.08 | 2.06 | 2.05 |
| Women's, children's under gar | 53.02 | 51.15 | 36.9 | 37.6 | 36.8 | 1.40 | 1.41 | 1.39 |
| Underwear and nightwear, except | 51.95 | 49.71 | 37.0 | 38.2 | 37.1 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.34 |
| Corsets and allied garments.... | 55.54 | 54.87 | 36.8 | 36.3 | 36.1 | 1.51 | 1.53 | 1.52 |
| Millinery. | 58.70 | 63.11 | 34.0 | 31.9 | 34.3 | 1.80 | 1.84 | 1.84 |
| Children's | 52.22 | 51.24 | 36.1 | 37.3 | 36.6 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 |
| Miscellaneous apparel and accessor | 52.91 | 52.54 | 36.8 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.42 |
| Other fabricated textile products. | 59.52 | 59.59 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 38.2 | 1.57 | 1.55 | 1.56 |
| Curtains, draperies, and other housefur | 53.90 | 52.82 | 38.9 | 38.5 | 38.0 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.39 |
| Textile bags. | 61.06 | 61.39 | 39.4 | 38.4 | 39.1 | 1.60 | 1.59 | 1.57 |
| Canvas products | 55.72 | 59.55 | 38.2 | 37.9 | 39.7 | 1.48 | 1.4 ? | 1.50 |
| PAPER AMD ALLIED PRODUCTS. | 95.28 | 94.16 | 42.6 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 2.23 | 2.23 | 2.20 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mill | 104.72 | 102.73 | 43.7 | 44.0 | 43.9 | 2.38 | 2.38 | 2.34 |
| Paperboard containers and boxes. | 88.20 | 87.78 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 2.11 | 2.11 | 2.10 |
| Paperboard boxes. | 87.36 | 87.15 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.08 |
| Fiber cans, tubes, and drums | 96.37 | 93.25 | 41.5 | 41.9 | 40.9 | 2.25 | 2.30 | 2.28 |
| Other paper and allied products | 83.64 | 83.42 | 41.7 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 2.05 | 2.03 | 2.01 |
| Printing, Puglishing, and allied industries. | 103.79 | 103.41 | 38.9 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 2.74 | 2.71 | 2.70 |
| Newspapers | 107.76 | 108.28 | 36.1 | 35.1 | 35.5 | 3.13 | 3.07 | 3.05 |
| Periodical | 113.96 | 113.42 | 39.9 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 2.73 | 2.80 | 2.78 |
| Books.. | 90.29 | 90.91 | 40.4 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 2.29 | 2.28 | 2.29 |
| Commercial print | 104.28 | 102.56 | 40.2 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 2.64 | 2.62 | 2.59 |
| Lithographing. | 107.19 | 106.13 | 40.5 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 2.69 | 2.70 | 2.68 |
| Greeting cards. | 70.25 | 70.07 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 1.81 | 1.82 | 1.82 |
| Bookbinding and related industries. | 81.66 | 80.50 | 39.5 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 2.13 | 2.11 | 2.08 |
| Miscellaneous publishing and printing serv | 117.18 | 115.89 | 39.3 | 38.8 | 38.5 | 3.03 | 3.02 | 3.01 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 101.75 | 100.02 | 41.8 | 41.7 | 41.5 | 2.45 | 2.44 | 2.41 |
| Industrial inorganic chemica | 113.55 | 111.64 | 42.2 | 41.9 | 41.5 | 2.73 | 2.71 | 2.69 |
| Alkalies and chlorine. | 112.67 | 110.92 | 42.8 | 42.2 | 41.7 | 2.69 | 2.67 | 2.66 |
| Industrial organic chemicals. | 108.58 | 106.81 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 42.4 | 2.62 | 2.61 | 2.58 |
| Plastics, except synthetic rubber. | 112.63 | 111.19 | 43.2 | 42.5 | 42.6 | 2.67 | 2.65 | 2.61 |
| Synthetic rubber. | 120.10 | 122.22 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 2.92 | 2.88 | 2.91 |
| Synthetic fibers. | 90.90 | 89.54 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 2.24 | 2.25 | 2.20 |
| Explosives. | 98.65 | 98.49 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 2.52 | 2.46 | 2.45 |
| Drugs and medicines. | 93.11 | 90.58 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 40.8 | 2.26 | 2.26 | 2.22 |
| Soap, cleaning and polishing prep | 1.08 .16 | 106.14 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.3 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.57 |
| Soap and glycerin............... | 116.47 | 115.23 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 2.83 | 2.82 | 2.79 |

[^8]Table C-6: Grass honrs and annoings of prodectien warkers. ${ }^{1}$ by indestry-Continuad

| Industry | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1259 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Noy. $1959$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Dec. } \\ \hline 2959 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1952 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Avg. } \\ 1959 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1952 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1059 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avg. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Nondurable Goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| chemicals and allied products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paints, pigments, and fillers.............................. | \$99.22 | \$99.22 | \$98.29 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.3 | \$2.42 | \$2.42 | \$2.38 |
| Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels................ | 96.12 | 95.18 | 95.40 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 41.3 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.31 |
| Gum and wood chemicals. | 84.38 | 87.90 | 82.96 | 42.4 | 43.3 | 41.9 | 1.99 | 2.03 | 1.98 |
| Fertilizers. | 78.75 | 76.44 | 77.94 | 42.8 | 42.0 | 43.3 | 1.84 | 1.82 | 1.80 |
| Vegetable and animal olls and fats | 87.13 | 87.23 | 85.25 | 46.1 | 46.4 | 4.4 | 1.89 | 1.88 | 1.92 |
| Vegetable olls... | 80.50 | 80.75 | 79.74 | 46.8 | 47.5 | 44.8 | 1.72 | 1.70 | 1.78 |
| Animal oils and fats | 99.00 | 99.46 | 94.17 | 45.0 | 44.4 | 43.8 | 2.20 | 2.24 | 2.15 |
| Miscellaneous chemicals | 93.61 | 93.43 | 91.58 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 2.30 | 2.29 | 2.25 |
| Essential olls, perfumes, cosmet | 77.82 | 76.63 | 75.46 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.1 | 1.97 | 1.94 | 1.93 |
| Compressed and liquefied gases. | 110.56 | 111.67 | 107.01 | 42.2 | 42.3 | 41.8 | 2.62 | 2.64 | 2.56 |
| Products of petroleum and coal................................. | 116.47 | 118.90 | 117.10 | 40.3 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 2.89 | 2.90 | 2.87 |
| Petroleum refining.. | 120.09 | 124.01 | 120.88 | 40.3 | 41.2 | 40.7 | 2.98 | 3.01 | 2.97 |
| Coke, other petroleum and coal products. | 105.04 | 103.17 | 104.14 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 41.0 | 2.60 | 2.56 | 2.54 |
| rubber products. | 101.59 | 97.66 | 101.84 | 40.8 | 39.7 | 41.4 | 2.49 | 2.46 | 2.46 |
| Tires and inner tube | 119.07 | 112.62 | 120.60 | 40.5 | 38.7 | 41.3 | 2.94 | 2.91 | 2.92 |
| Rubber footwear. | 81.40 | 79.80 | 79.19 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 2.04 | 2.00 | 1.97 |
| Other rubber products | 92.70 | 89.87 | 92.35 | 41.2 | 40.3 | 41.6 | 2.25 | 2.23 | 2.22 |
| leather amo leather products.. | 60.91 | 60.43 | 60.86 | 37.6 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 1.62 | 1.62 | 1.61 |
| Leather: tanned, curried, and finished. | 83.16 | 81.09 | 81.14 | 39.6 | 38.8 | 39.2 | 2.10 | 2.09 | 2.07 |
| Industrial leather belting and packing. | 82.20 | 69.50 | 79.56 | 41.1 | 36.2 | 40.8 | 2.00 | 1.92 | 1.95 |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings | 59.44 | 56.21 | 57.15 | 38.6 | 36.5 | 37.6 | 1.54 | 1.54 | 1.52 |
| Footwear (except rubber)... | 58.25 | 57.46 | 58.34 | 37.1 | 36.6 | 37.4 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 1.56 |
| Lugrage......... | 64.01 | 69.70 | 65.35 | 38.1 | 41.0 | 38.9 | 1.68 | 1.70 | 1.68 |
| Handbags and small leather goods. | 57.37 | 59.60 | 56.45 | 38.5 | 40.0 | 38.4 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.47 |
| Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods | 52.97 | 53.71 | 52.03 | 37.3 | 37.3 | 36.9 | 1.42 | 1.44 | 1.41 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TRANSPORTATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interstate raliroads. <br> Cless I railroads............................................................ | (6) | 106.86 | 105.92 | (5) | 41.1 | 41.7 | (8) | 2.60 | 2.54 |
| Local railways and bus 1 | 95.87 | 95.44 | 94.16 | 42.8 | 42.8 | 42.8 | 2.24 | 2.23 | 2.20 |
| COMAUNICATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone... | 87.64 | 89.95 | 85.50 | 39.3 | 40.7 | 39.4 | 2.23 | 2.21 | 2.17 |
| Switchboard operating employees ${ }^{6}$ | 66.98 | 72.29 | 68.61 | 36.4 | 39.5 | 37.7 | 1.84 | 1.83 | 1.82 |
| Line construction employees ${ }^{7}$ | 121.52 | 124.88 | 115.87 | 43.4 | 44.6 | 42.6 | 2.80 | 2.80 | 2.72 |
| Telegraph ${ }^{8}$.................. | 95.53 | 95.53 | 96.22 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 2.28 | 2.28 | 2.28 |
| other public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gas and electric utilities................................... | 107.57 | 109.03 | 105.78 | 40.9 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 2.63 | 2.64 | 2.58 |
| Electric light and power utilit | 107.45 | 108.65 | 106.60 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 2.64 | 2.65 | 2.60 |
| Gas utillties.... | 101.59 | 103.91 | 99.39 | 40.8 | 41.4 | 40.9 | 2.49 | 2.51 | 2.43 |
| Electric 1ight and gas utilities combined. | 112.75 | 114.13 | 11.6 .29 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 2.73 | 2.75 | 2.69 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade. | 91.30 | 91.71 | 90.27 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 2.26 | 2.27 | 2.24 |
| RETAIL TRADE (EXCEPT EATING AND DRINKING PLACES)............ | 65.53 | 66.38 | 67.06 | 38.1 | 37.5 | 38.1 | 1.72 | 1.77 | 1.76 |
| General merchandise stores....... | 48.82 | 47.46 | 48.23 | 35.9 | 33.9 | 34.7 | 1.36 | 1.40 | 1.39 |
| Department stores, and general mail-order houses.......... | 54.96 | 52.93 | 54.21 | 36.4 | 34.4 | 35.2 | 1.51 | 1.54 | 1.54 |
| Food and liquor stores......................................... | 68.90 | 69.81 | 69.89 | 35.7 | 35.8 | 36.4 | 1.93 | 1.95 | 1.92 |
| Automotive and accessories dealer | 86.68 | 88.71 | 88.24 | 44.0 | 43.7 | 43.9 | 1.97 | 2.03 | 2.01 |
| Apparel and accessories stores. | 53.00 | 51.83 | 51.90 | 35.1 | 34.1 | 34.6 | 1.51 | 1.52 | 1.50 |
| Other retall trade: <br> Furniture and appliance stores |  |  |  | 42.2 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 1.89 | 1.88 |  |
| Furniture and appliance stores................................. | 79.76 80.41 | 880.22 | 75.76 79.95 | 42.1 | 42.0 | 42.3 | 1.81 | 1.91 | 1.89 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE: <br> Banks and trust companies. | 68.99 | 68.26 | 68.07 | 37.7 | 37.3 | 37.4 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 1.82 |
| Security dealers and exchanges................................ | 174.05 | 110.15 | 118.62 | 37.7 | 37.3 | 37.4 |  | 1.8 | 1.82 |
| Insurance carriers............................................... | 86.67 | 86.32 | 85.82 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

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

## Industry Hours and Earnings

Table C-6: Grass hours and earnings of production workers, ${ }^{1}$ iy industry-Continued

${ }^{1}$ For mining and manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for all other industries, to nonsupervisory workers.
$\mathbf{2}_{\text {South: I Includes the following } 17 \text { States-Ala., Ark., Del., D.C., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Miss., N.C., Okla., S.C., Tenn., Tex., }}^{\text {G }}$ Va., and w. Va.
${ }^{3}$ 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 958 , 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 oraftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and liborers. 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.

Tabla C.7: Gross harrs and earaiags of prodection werhars in mamufacturing, by Stata ard selected araas

| State and area | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Averase weekiy hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| ALABAMA..................................... | \$78.12 | \$71.76 | \$74.37 | 40.9 | 39.0 | 40.2 | \$1.91 | \$1.84 | \$1.85 |
| Birmingham. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 102.66 | 84.14 | 95.27 | 40.9 | 35.5 | 40.2 | 2.51 | 2.37 | 2.37 |
| Mobile...................................... | (1) | 87.42 | 83.89 | (1) | 40.1 | 39.2 | (1) | 2.18 | 2.14 |
| ARIZONA...................................... | 97.84 | 97.04 | 97.47 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 41.3 | 2.44 | 2.42 | 2.36 |
| Phoenix.................................... | 100.45 | 100.04 | 97.10 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 2.45 | 2.44 | 2.38 |
| ARKANSAS...................................... | 61.85 | 61.97 | 59.95 | 39.9 | 40.5 | 39.7 | 1.55 | 1.53 | 1.51 |
| Little Rock-North Little Rock............ | 62.49 | 63.09 | 59.30 | 39.8 | 40.7 | 39.8 | 1.57 | 1.55 | 1.49 |
| CALIFORNLA. | 103.72 | 101.63 | 101.75 | 40.2 | 39.7 | 40.7 | 2.58 | 2.56 | 2.50 |
| Bakersfield. | 105.85 | 107.18 | 105.25 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 41.6 | 2.62 | 2.64 | 2.53 |
| Fresno.... | 85.88 | 82.94 | 78.84 | 37.5 | 36.7 | 36.5 | 2.29 | 2.26 | 2.16 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach.................... | 103.53 | 101.45 | 101.27 | 40.6 | 40.1 | 41.0 | 2.55 | 2.53 | 2.47 |
| Sacramento................................... | 113.12 | 112.31 | 132.41 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 42.1 | 2.80 | 2.78 | 2.67 |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario........ | 108.00 | 109.82 | 102.06 | 40.6 | 41.6 | 40.5 | 2.66 | 2.64 | 2.52 |
| San Diego... | 110.43 | 107.87 | 105.22 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 41.1 | 2.70 | 2.67 | 2.56 |
| San Francisco-Oakland | 107.80 | 104.83 | 104.41 | 39.2 | 38.4 | 39.4 | 2.75 | 2.73 | 2.65 |
| San Jose. | 104.40 | 98.56 | 104.49 | 40.0 | 38.5 | 41.3 | 2.61 | 2.56 | 2.53 |
| Stockton..... | 94.82 | 96.71 | 94.07 | 38.7 | 39.8 | 40.2 | 2.45 | 2.43 | 2.34 |
| COLORADO. | 99.72 | 95.00 | 94.85 | 41.9 | 40.6 | 41.6 | 2.38 | 2.34 | 2.28 |
| Denver. | 97.70 | 98.12 | 95.63 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 2.36 | 2.37 | 2.31 |
| CONNECTICUP. | 95.49 | 95.49 | 90.80 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 40.9 | 2.29 | 2.29 | 2.22 |
| Bridgeport................................... | 99.19 | 98.06 | 94.94 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 2.39 | 2.38 | 2.31 |
| Hartford..................................... | 98.88 | 98.23 | 92.23 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 40.1 | 2.36 | 2.35 | 2.30 |
| New Britain. | 93.15 | 93.18 | 86.48 | 41.4 | 4.1 .6 | 40.6 | 2.25 | 2.24 | 2.13 |
| New Haven. | 93.15 | 91.69 | 87.26 | 42.4 | 41.3 | 40.4 | 2.25 | 2.22 | 2.16 |
| Stamford. | 98.35 | 101.39 | 96.83 | 41.5 | 42.6 | 42.1 | 2.37 | 2.38 | 2.30 |
| Waterbury.................................... | 94.39 | 94.66 | 94.28 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 2.28 | 2.27 | 2.25 |
| DELAWARE. | 88.46 | 86.94 | 86.19 | 38.8 | 38.3 | 39.0 | 2.28 | 2.27 | 2.21 |
| Wilmington.................... | 102.82 | 99.71 | 96.11 | 39.7 | 39.1 | 38.6 | 2.59 | 2.55 | 2.49 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: <br> Washington. | 95.36 | 95.52 | 94.54 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 40.4 | 2.39 | 2.40 | 2.34 |
| FLORIDA... | 76.92 | 74.88 | 70.62 | 42.5 | 41.6 | 41.3 | 1.81 | 1.80 | 1.71 |
| Jacksonvill | 84.87 | 80.40 | 76.07 | 41.4 | 39.8 | 40.9 | 2.05 | 2.02 | 1.86 |
| Miami... | 73.80 | 72.18 | 70.64 | 41.0 | 40.1 | 40.6 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.74 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 77.15 | 74.52 | 68.71 | 43.1 | 42.1 | 40.9 | 1.79 | 1.77 | 1.68 |
| GEDRGIA.. | 64.88 | 63.92 | 64.62 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.9 | 1.61 | 1.59 | 1.58 |
| Atlanta. | 77.81 | 77.42 | 83.82 | 39.1 | 39.7 | 41.7 | 1.99 | 1.95 | 2.01 |
| Savannah. | 91.56 | 86.32 | 85.02 | 43.6 | 41.5 | 42.3 | 2.10 | 2.08 | 2.01 |
| IDAHO........................................... | 90.83 | 90.86 | 86.90 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 40.8 | 2.21 | 2.20 | 2.13 |
| ILIINOIS.. | (1) | 95.51 | 93.97 | (1) | 40.0 | 40.3 | (1) | 2.39 | 2.33 |
| Chicago ${ }^{2}$ | (1) | (1) | 99.49 | (1) | (1) | 40.5 | (1) | (1) | 2.46 |
| Peoria ${ }^{2}$ | (1) | (1) | 101.58 | (1) | (1) | 40.2 | (1) | (1) | 2.53 |
| Rockford ${ }^{2}$.. | (1) | (1) | 96.12 | (1) | (1) | 42.4 | (1) | (1) | 2.32 |
| INDIANA........................................ | 102.26 | 97.69 | 100.06 | 41.0 | 39.9 | 41.0 | 2.49 | 2.45 | 2.44 |
| IOWA.. | 95.25 | 94.98 | 90.51 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 2.33 | 2.33 | 2.23 |
| Des Moines................................... | 99.43 | 96.16 | 91.90 | 39.1 | 38.7 | 38.6 | 2.54 | 2.48 | 2.38 |
| KANSAS.......................................... | 94.53 | 94.48 | 95.62 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 41.8 | 2.34 | 2.36 | 2.29 |
| Topeka. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 96.30 | 96.89 | 98.62 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 42.7 | 2.35 | 2.37 | 2.31 |
| Wichita..................................... | 99.29 | 98.55 | 99.51 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 41.0 | 2.48 | 2.47 | 2.42 |

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

Table C-7: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas-Continued

| State and area | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Averase weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Dec} \dot{8} \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Dec} . \dot{8} \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ |
| KENTUCKY. | (1) | \$81. 12 | \$81.39 | (1) | 39.0 | 40.9 | (1) | \$2.08 | \$1.99 |
| Louisville | \$99.40 | 90.48 | 94.09 | 41.6 | 38.2 | 41.8 | \$2.39 | 2.37 | 2.25 |
| IoUISIANA. | 85.49 | 85.07 | 82.60 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 41.3 | 2.06 | 2.04 | 2.00 |
| Baton Rouge | 114.93 | 116.44 | 110.66 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.6 | 2.81 | 2.84 | 2.66 |
| New Orleans | 85.57 | 84.10 | 82.95 | 39.8 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 2.15 | 2.14 | 2.10 |
| Shreveport................................. | 86.32 | 87.49 | 83.58 | 41.7 | 43.1 | 42.0 | 2.07 | 2.03 | 1.99 |
| MAINE......................................... | 71.58 | 69.83 | 68.97 | 40.9 | 39.9 | 41.3 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.67 |
| Lewiston-Auburn | 59.28 | 56.09 | 50.40 | 38.0 | 35.5 | 40.0 | 1.56 | 1.58 | 1.51 |
| Portland. | 77.76 | 77.95 | 73.75 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.83 |
| MARYIAND. | 90.68 | 89.06 | 89.51 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 2.25 | 2.21 | 2.21 |
| Baltimore | 96.63 | 93.90 | 95.53 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 41.0 | 2.38 | 2.33 | 2.33 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. .............................. | 82.61 | 80.36 | 79.80 | 40.1 | 39.2 | 40.1 | 2.06 | 2.05 | 1.99 |
| Boston. | 88.18 | 84.10 | 86.80 | 39.9 | 38.4 | 40.0 | 2.21 | 2.19 | 2.17 |
| Fall River | 61.55 | 56.60 | 57.78 | 37.3 | 34.3 | 36.8 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.57 |
| New Bedford. | 65.28 | 64.50 | 62.27 | 38.4 | 37.5 | 38.2 | 1.70 | 1.72 | 1.63 |
| Springfield-Holyoke | 85.63 | 86.27 | 85.26 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 2.13 | 2.13 | 2.10 |
| Worcester... | 92.89 | 87.96 | 88.26 | 41.1 | 39.8 | 40.3 | 2.26 | 2.21 | 2.19 |
| MICHIGAN.................................... | 113.21 | 103.91 | 110.02 | 41.5 | 39.3 | 41.5 | 2.73 | 2.64 | 2.65 |
| Detroit. | 119.73 | 109.92 | 112.08 | 41.3 | 38.5 | 40.0 | 2.90 | 2.86 | 2.80 |
| Flint. | 128.14 | 108.99 | 137.24 | 43.6 | 37.3 | 46.6 | 2.94 | 2.92 | 2.95 |
| Grand Rapids | 107.22 | 96.80 | 100.28 | 41.9 | 40.0 | 41.8 | 2.56 | 2.42 | 2.40 |
| Lansing.................................... | 101.18 | 109.16 | 125.66 | 37.2 | 40.4 | 44.8 | 2.72 | 2.70 | 2.81 |
| Muskegon-Muskegon Heights. | 98.50 | 94.39 | 98.70 | 38.4 | 37.5 | 39.4 | 2.57 | 2.52 | 2.51 |
| Saginaw..................................... | 109.81 | 95.11 | 111.70 | 41.5 | 38.9 | $42 \cdot 7$ | 2.65 | 2.45 | 2.62 |
| MINNESOTA. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 94.76 | 93.35 | 91.27 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 2.33 | 2.31 | 2.25 |
| Duluth. | 100.81 | 99.45 | 96.62 | 39.2 | 39.5 | 38.4 | 2.57 | 2.52 | 2.52 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul..................... | 96.86 | 95.29 | 94.01 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 2.40 | $2 \cdot 38$ | 2.32 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 59.85 | 60.35 | 61.80 | 39.9 | 40.5 | 41.2 | 1.50 | 1.49 | 1.50 |
| Jackson. | 72.16 | 69.37 | 67.72 | 42.7 | 42.3 | 41.8 | 1.69 | 2.64 | 1.62 |
| MISSOURI. . | 85.88 | 84.80 | 85.79 | 39.6 | 39.1 | 40.1 | 2.17 | 2.17 | 2.14 |
| Kansas City | 97.79 | 93.22 | 100.34 | 40.6 | 39.7 | 42.2 | 2.41 | 2.34 | 2.38 |
| St. Louic.. | 96.88 | 95.35 | 94.69 | 40.0 | 39.4 | 40.3 | 2.42 | 2.42 | 2.35 |
| MONTAMA. | 90.02 | 92.83 | 95.87 | 37.2 | 38.2 | 41.5 | 2.42 | 2.43 | 2.31 |
| NEBRASKA. | 89.27 | 88.50 | 83.69 | 43.0 | 43.1 | 42.2 | 2.08 | 2.05 | i. 98 |
| Omaha. | 97.43 | 96.80 | 90.20 | 43.3 | 43.4 | 42.4 | 2.25 | 2.23 | 2.13 |
| NEVADA........................................ | 110.83 | 109.41 | 107.27 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 2.69 | 2.63 | 2.61 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE. | 70.30 | 70.30 | 67.23 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 1.74 | 1.74 | 1.66 |
| Manchester. | 6.63 | 65.13 | 63.52 | $39 \cdot 3$ | 39.0 | 39.7 | 1.67 | 1.65 | 1.6 |
| NEW JERSEY.. | 94.49 | 92.82 | 90.88 | 40.5 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 2.33 | 2.31 | 2.26 |
| Newark-Jersey City ${ }^{3}$ | 95.69 | 94.16 | 92.24 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 2.35 | 2.32 | 2.27 |
| Paterson ${ }^{3}$.... | 93.72 | 92.57 | 90.29 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 2.31 | 2.30 | 2.22 |
| Perth Amboy ${ }^{3}$.............................. | 98.26 | 97.31 | 94.37 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 2.40 | 2.38 | 2.34 |
| Trenton...................................... | 98.15 | 90.43 | 90.53 | 41.8 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 2.35 | 2.24 | 2.25 |
| NEW MEXICO................................... | 95.90 | 81.41 | 86.73 | 41.5 | 40.3 | 42.1 | 2.07 | 2.02 | 2.06 |
| Albuquerque.................................. | 93.26 | 83.84 | 92.88 | 42.2 | 40.5 | 43.4 | 2.21 | 2.07 | 2.14 |

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

Table C-7: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas-Continued

| State and area | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Avera | hourly earnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | Dec. 1959 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Dec. } \\ -1958 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| NEW YORK. | $\$ 90.13$ | \$88.07 | \$85.96 | 39.6 | 39.3 | 39.4 | \$2.27 | \$2.2L | \$2.18 |
| Albany-Schenectady-Troy. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 101.15 | 99.90 | 96.55 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.0 | 2.49 | 2.46 | 2.41 |
| Binghamton. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 84.34 | 84.18 | 78.49 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 38.9 | 2.11 | 2.11 | 2.02 |
| Buffalo. | 109.58 | 105.67 | 104.22 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 2.68 | 2.62 | 2.57 |
| Elmira... | 88.78 | 88.67 | 87.60 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 2.19 | 2.20 | 2.14 |
| Nassau-Suffolk Counties ${ }^{3}$ | 99.04 | 97.30 | 92.32 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 2.42 | 2.40 | 2.31 |
| New York City ${ }^{3}$ | 84.93 | 83.67 | 81.39 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 2.21 | 2.19 | 2.12 |
| New York-Northeastern New Jersey | 89.44 | 88.20 | 86.07 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 2.27 | 2.25 | 2.19 |
| Rochester. | 100.36 | 96.29 | 95.13 | 41.3 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 2.43 | 2.38 | 2.34 |
| Syracuse. | 98.44 | 93.55 | 92.54 | 40.9 | 39.8 | 40.4 | 2.40 | 2.35 | 2.29 |
| Utica-Rone. | 88.45 | 86.43 | 84.14 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 2.18 | 2.14 | 2.09 |
| Westchester County ${ }^{3}$ | 88.59 | 90.24 | 92.19 | 39.7 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 2.23 | 2.23 | 2.26 |
| NORTH CAR.OLINA. | 63.23 | 62.78 | 56.09 | 41.6 | 41.3 | 37.9 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 1.48 |
| Charlotte. | 68.13 | 68.22 | 65.99 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 47.5 | 1.63 | 1.64 | 1.59 |
| Greensboro-High Point | 62.31 | 62.47 | 55.06 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 37.2 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.48 |
| NORTH LAKOTA. | 79.29 | 79.20 | 81.44 | 40.9 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 1.94 | 1.90 | 1.95 |
| Fargo. | 82.00 | 81.78 | 85.52 | 39.2 | 38.9 | 39.8 | 2.09 | 2.10 | 2.15 |
| OHIO... | 106.35 | 101.28 | 101.19 | 41.1 | 39.9 | 40.6 | 2.59 | 2.54 | 2.49 |
| Akron. | 115.30 | 109.75 | 105.75 | 41.1 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 2.81 | 2.78 | 2.68 |
| Canton. | 109.80 | 104.30 | 104.85 | 40.7 | 39.2 | 40.5 | 2.70 | 2.66 | 2.59 |
| Cincinnati | 97.94 | 96.31 | 94.20 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 2.39 | 2.35 | 2.30 |
| Cleveland. | 110.84 | 105.00 | 103.71 | 41.6 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 2.66 | 2.61 | 2.55 |
| Columbus. | 98.79 | 93.96 | 97.82 | 40.7 | 39.7 | 41.0 | 2.43 | 2.37 | 2.39 |
| Dayton. | 115.66 | 109.00 | 111.29 | 42.0 | 40.1 | 41.9 | 2.75 | 2.72 | 2.66 |
| Toledo. | 110.93 | 106.95 | 103.42 | 40.9 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 2.71 | 2.69 | 2.59 |
| Youngstown. | $1 ? 1.88$ | 103.27 | 212.29 | 41.1 | 37.4 | 38.9 | 2.97 | 2.89 | 2.89 |
| OKLAHOMA. . | 87.57 | 86.53 | 84.23 | 42.9 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.02 |
| Oklahoma City | 84. 20 | 82.17 | 77.08 | 42.1 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 2.00 | 1.98 | 1.88 |
| Tulsa. | 93.20 | 93.75 | 91.88 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 2.29 | 2.27 | 2.23 |
| OREGON. | 96.89 | 96.69 | 95.44 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 2.51 | 2.52 | 2.48 |
| Portiand. | 96.11 | 94.79 | 93.49 | 38.8 | 38.5 | 38.3 | 2.48 | 2.46 | 2.42 |
| PEnNSYLVANIA. | 91. ${ }^{4}$ | 88.88 | 85.80 | 39.8 | 39.5 | 39.0 | 2.31 | 2.25 | 2.20 |
| Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton | 85.50 | 85.05 | 73.91 | 37.5 | 37.8 | 37.4 | 2.28 | 2.25 | 2.11 |
| Erie.. | 99.77 | 98.29 | 93.26 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 40.2 | 2.41 | 2.38 | 2.32 |
| Harrisburg. | 81.39 | 81.81 | 72.01 | 39.7 | 40.5 | 37.9 | 2.05 | 2.02 | 1.00 |
| Lancaster. | 77.03 | 79.18 | 77.90 | 39.1 | 40.4 | 41.0 | 1.97 | 1.96 | 1.90 |
| Philadelphia. | 93.83 | 92.80 | 89.38 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 2.34 | 2.32 | 2.24 |
| Pittsburgh. | 113.42 | 103.30 | 106.35 | 40.8 | 37.7 | 39.1 | 2.78 | 2.74 | 2.72 |
| Reading... | 79.59 | 80.20 | 76.24 | 39.4 | 40.1 | 39.5 | 2.02 | 2.00 | 1.93 |
| Scranton. | 65.88 | 66.99 | 64.22 | 38.3 | 38.5 | 38.0 | 1.72 | 1.74 | 1.69 |
| Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton. | 59.62 | 61.32 | 59.01 | 35.7 | 36.5 | 36.2 | 1.67 | 1.68 | 1.63 |
| York. | 76.30 | 77.15 | 75.52 | 40.8 | 41.7 | 40.6 | 1.87 | 1.85 | 1.86 |
| RHODE ISLAND. | 75.14 | 71.81 | 71.91 | 40.4 | 38.h | 40.4 | 1.86 | 1.87 | 1.78 |
| Providence. | 76.86 | 75.17 | 71.51 | 41.1 | 40.2 | 140.4 | 1.87 | 1.87 | 1.77 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA.............................. | 63.60 | 62.88 | 58.11 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 39.8 | 1.54 | 1.53 | 1.46 |
| Charleston. | 69.92 | 71.69 | 68.38 | 39.5 | 41.2 | 39.3 | 1.77 | 1.74 | 1.74 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA. | 94.52 | 97.71 | 91.56 | 47.4 | 48.4 | 47.2 | 1.99 | 2.02 | 1.94 |
| Sioux Falls.............................. . . | 109.03 | 125.17 | 103.38 | 49.5 | 51.5 | 49.4 | 2.20 | 2.24 | 2.09 |
| TENNESSEE. | 72.57 | 71.56 | 70.30 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 1.79 | 1.78 | 1.74 |
| Chattanooga. | 74.80 | 74.59 | 75.58 | 40.0 | 40.1 | $41 . ?$ | 1.87 | 1.86 | 1.83 |
| Knoxville.. | 85.07 | 85.70 | 84.25 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 40.7 | 2.08 | 2.08 | 2.07 |
| Memphis. | 80.36 | 78.16 | 75.30 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 1.96 | 1.93 | 1.85 |
| Nashville. | 79.13 | 78.36 | 75.5 ? | 41.0 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 1.93 | 1.93 | 1.86 |

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

## State and Area Hours and Earnings

Table C-7: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas-Continued

| State and area | Average weekiy earnings |  |  | Average weekly hours |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Dec} \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Dec} . \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{Dec} . \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1958 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| TEXAS...................................... | \$89.42 | \$88.81 | \$87.14 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.3 | \$2.16 | \$2.14 | \$2.11 |
| Dallas................................... | 81.93 | 82.54 | 82.15 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1.97 |
| Fort Worth | 101.05 | 103.48 | 101.66 | 40.1 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 2.52 | 2.53 | 2.51 |
| Houston. | 104.08 | 102.75 | 100.19 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 2.49 | 2.47 | 2.42 |
| San Antonio................. | 69.39 | 69.55 | 64.40 | 41.8 | 41.4 | 40.0 | 1.66 | 1.68 | 1.61 |
| UTAH.......................................... | 97.92 | 85.50 | 95.18 | 40.8 | 37.5 | 40.5 | 2.40 | 2.28 | 2.35 |
| Salt Lake City............................ | 92.25 | 87.96 | 90.83 | 41.0 | 39.8 | 41.1 | 2.25 | 2.21 | 2.21 |
| VERMONT. . . . .................................. | 75.68 | 74.31 | 72.68 | 42.0 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.74 |
| Burlineton. | 79.17 | 77.13 | 74.68 | 41.7 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 1.90 | 1.86 | 1.80 |
| Springfield................................ | 90.29 | 90.63 | 82.74 | 42.8 | 42.7 | 40.8 | 2.11 | 2.12 | 2.03 |
| VIRGINIA..................................... | 69.66 | 69.08 | 67.54 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 1.72 | 1.71 | 1.68 |
| Norfolk-Portsmouth.......................... | 73.82 | 72.91 | 73.54 | 39.9 | 39.2 | 38.3 | 1.85 | 1.86 | 1.92 |
| Richmond. | 79.78 | 79.77 | 76.57 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 1.97 | 1.96 | 1.90 |
| WASHINGTON. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 201.66 | 101.01 | 99.18 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 2.60 | 2.59 | 2.53 |
| Seattle. | 101.14 | 101.14 | 99.54 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.5 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.52 |
| Spokane................................... | 106.65 | 104.80 | 103.75 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 2.70 | 2.66 | 2.62 |
| Tacoma............. | 98.17 | 100.23 | 96.36 | 38.2 | 39.0 | 38.7 | 2.57 | 2.57 | 2.49 |
| WESTP VIRGINLA................................ | 93.60 | 91.63 | 91.18 | 39.0 | 38.5 | 39.3 | 2.40 | 2.38 | 2.32 |
| Charleston................................ | 116.90 | 114.36 | 110.03 | 41.6 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 2.81 | 2.81 | 2.71 |
| Wheeling-Steubenville.................... | 106.81 | 102.91 | 103.33 | 38.7 | 38.4 | 38.7 | 2.76 | 2.68 | 2.67 |
| WISCONSIN. | 97.82 | 94.45 | 93.02 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 41.3 | 2.36 | 2.31 | 2.25 |
| Kenosha. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 124.35 | 113.05 | 115.76 | 44.4 | 41.8 | 43.5 | 2.80 | 2.71 | 2.66 |
| La Crosse. | 93.08 | 91.25 | 88.27 | 39.7 | 39.4 | 39.8 | 2.34 | 2.31 | 2.22 |
| Madison.. | 116.31 | 114.10 | 102.05 | 43.3 | 43.2 | 40.8 | 2.68 | 2.64 | 2.50 |
| Mintwakee | 106.94 | 102.62 | 98.89 | 41.2 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 2.60 | 2.55 | 2.46 |
| Racine........................................ | 98.22 | 97.15 | 94.24 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 2.44 | 2.43 | 2.35 |
| WYOMING....................................... | 94.86 | 94.08 | 94.60 | 39.2 | 38.4 | 40.6 | 2.42 | 2.45 | 2.33 |
| Casper....................................... | 113.76 | 111.55 | 112.22 | 39.5 | 38.6 | 39.1 | 2.88 | 2.89 | 2.87 |

$1_{\text {Not }}$ available.
21945 Standard Industrial Classification
${ }^{3}$ Subarea of Nev Yorls-jortheastern New Jersey.
WOTE: Date for the current month are preliminary.
SOURC: Cooperatind State agencies lister on inside back cover.

Table $D \cdot 1$ : Laber turnover ratos in manulacturing
1951 to date

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Annual } \\ & \text { average } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total accessions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1951. | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 14.3 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 4.4 |
| 1952. | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 4.4 |
| 1953.. | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 3.9 |
| 1954.. | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| 1955.. | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 3.7 |
| 2956.. | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 3.4 |
| 1957.. | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.9 |
| 1958.. | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 3.0 |
| 19591 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.0 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 3.5 |
|  | New hires |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1951. | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 3.4 |
| 1952. | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 3.3 |
| 1953. | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 3.0 |
| 1954.. | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| 1955.. | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.4 |
| 1956. | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.3 |
| 1957. | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.1 | . 7 | 1.8 |
| 1958. | 1.0 | . 9 | . 9 | . 9 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| 1959.. | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.0 |
|  | Total separations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1951... | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 4.4 |
| 1952.... | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 4.1 |
| 1953.... | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 4.3 |
| 1954.... | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.9 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| 1955.... | 2.9 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 3.0 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| 1956.... | 3.6 | 3.6 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.5 |
| 1957.... | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| 1958.... | 5.0 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.6 |
| 19591. | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 4.3 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 4.1 | 2.9 | 3.4 |


| 1951....... | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1952...... | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.3 |
| 1953....... | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.3 |
| 1954....... | 1.1 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 2.0 | . 9 | 1.1 |
| 1955....... | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| 1956...... | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| 1957....... | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.3 | . 9 | . 7 | 1.4 |
| 1958....... | . 8 | - 7 | . 7 | . 7 | . 8 | . 8 | . 9 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.1 | . 8 | . 7 | . 9 |
| 1959....... | . 9 | . 8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.0 | . 8 | 1.2 |


| 1951....... | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1952....... | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1.0 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| 1953....... | . 9 | . 8 | . 8 | . 9 | 1.0 | . 9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.3 |
| 1954....... | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| 1955....... | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| 1956...... | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.15 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| 1957. | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 1.7 |
| 1958....... | 3.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| 1959....... | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 2.6 |

 rations, therefore rates for these items are not strictly comparabie with prior data, fransfers comprise part of other accessions and other separations, the rates for which are not shown separately.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
Data in all tables in Section $D$ relate to the United States without Alaska and Hawaii.

| Industry | Accession rates |  |  |  | Separation rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | New hires |  | Total |  | Quits |  | Layoffs |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 1059 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & \text { l959 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 1959 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Dec} \\ 1959 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 1959 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| MANUFACTURING. | 3.5 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.6 |
| DURABLE GOODS. | 4.3 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 4.5 | . 8 | . 9 | 1.7 | 3.1 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS ${ }^{1}$ | 1.9 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Durable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ordnamce and accessories. | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS. | 2.4 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Logsing camps and contracto | 5.6 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 5.8 | 5.1 |
| Sawnills and planing mills. | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 4.0 | . 9 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Millwork, plywood, prefabricated structural wood products.. | 1.2 | 1.8 | . 9 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 3.2 |
| furniture and fixtures. | 3.1 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| Household furniture | 2.6 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 1.4 | . 9 | 1.5 |
| Other furniture and fixtur | 4.7 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 3.9 | . 8 | .9 | 1.9 | 2.4 |
| stone, clay, and glass products. | 1.8 | 2.8 | . 7 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 | .5 | . 7 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Glass and glass products. | 2.3 | 2.3 | .7 | . 8 | 2.5 | 2.6 | . 4 | . 6 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Cement, hydraulic. | . 5 | 2.1 | . 4 | . 5 | 3.1 | 2.1 | . 4 | . 4 | 2.3 | 1.3 |
| Struetural clay products. | 1.4 | 2.0 | . 7 | 1.4 | 5.1 | 4.2 | . 6 | 1.0 | 4.2 | 2.8 |
| Fottery and related products. | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 3.3 | . 7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.9 |
| primary metal industries. | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.0 | . $\%$ | 1.9 | 2.5 | . 6 | . 8 | . 8 | 1.3 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolliné mi | 2.0 | (2) | 1.2 | (2) | 1.8 | (2) | . 7 | (2) | . 6 | (2) |
| Iron and steel foundries. | 2.0 | 2.1 | . 7 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 3.6 | . 6 | . 8 | 1.6 | 2.3 |
| Gray- mon foundries. | 1.7 | 2.1 | . 7 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 | .6 | . 8 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Malleable-iron foundries | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 3.7 | . 7 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| Steel foundries... | 2.6 | 2.2 | . 4 | . $?$ | 2.2 | 4.2 | . 5 | . 5 | 1.2 | 3.3 |
| Frimary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals: <br> Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc... | 1.L: | 1.2 | . $\%$ | . 9 | 1.8 | 1.0 | . 6 | . 5 | . 7 | . 1 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals: Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper............ | . 6 | . 9 | . 4 | . 6 | . 9 | 1.7 | . 2 | . 3 | . 2 | 1.1 |
| Nonferrous foundries.... | 2.9 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.0 | L. 8 | . 8 | 1.1 | . 6 | 3.0 |
| Other primary metal industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel forgings. | 3.1 | 3.6 | . 6 | . 2 | 1.6 | 3.5 | . 4 | . 5 | - | 2.6 |
| fabricated metal products........................................ | 4.6 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 1. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2.9 | 5.6 | . 7 | . 8 | 1.7 | 4.3 |
| Cutlery, hand tools, and har | 4.2 | 10.0 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.8 | . 9 | . 8 | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1.4 |
| Cuthery and edge tools. | 1.2 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.3 | . 6 | . 8 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Hand tools. | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 3.0 | . 8 | . 8 | . 6 | 1.7 |
| Hardware. | 4.9 | 14.2 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.9 | . 9 | . 9 | . 9 | 1.4 |
| Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' suppiies. | 5.5 | 3.5 | 1.2 | . | 2.8 | 8.8 | . 5 | . 6 | 1.8 | 7.7 |
| Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.. | 1.3 | 1.5 | . 8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.9 | . 5 | . 6 | . 5 | 1.7 |
| Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified......................................... | 7.8 | 4.3 | 1.5 | . 8 | 3.5 | 12.0 | . 5 | . 6 | 2.5 | 11.0 |
| Fabricated structural metal products. | 3.4 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 4.7 | . 6 | . 8 | 2.2 | 3.5 |
| Metal stamping, coating, and engraving. | 7.5 | $10 . ?$ | 4.1 | . 8 | 3.0 | 7.8 | . 6 | . 7 | I. 6 | 6.6 |
| machinery (except electrical). | 3.6 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 3.0 | . $?$ | .7 | 1.1 | 1.9 |
| Engines and turbines.. | 4.7 | 2.3 | 1.3 | . | 1.1 | 4.8 | . 6 | . 8 | . 4 | 3.6 |
| Agricultural machinery and tractors | 13.1 | 2.7 | . 8 | . 6 | 1.0 | 8.8 | . 5 | . 7 | 2.6 | 7.4 |
| Construction and mining machinery. | 1.7 | 1.6 | . 7 | . 9 | 2.3 | 2.4 | . 6 | . 7 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Metalworking machinery..... | 2.1 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | . 6 | . 6 | . 7 | . 6 |
| Machine tools......... | 2.2 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.3 | . 6 | . 6 | . 4 | .L |
| Metalworking machinery (except machine tools) | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.2 | . 6 | . 7 | . 6 | . 4 |
| Machine-tool accessories..................................... | 1.7 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 2.0 | . 7 | . 5 | 1.6 | 1.0 |
| Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery). | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.8 | . 7 | . 8 | . 5 | . 6 |
| General industrial machinery.. | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.4 | . 9 | . 9 | . 8 | 1.0 |
| Office and store machines and devices | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 1.6 | . 9 | . 7 | . 7 | . 6 |
| Service-industry and household machine | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 2.9 | . 6 | . 7 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Miscellaneous machinery parts. | 1.4 | 4.0 | . 8 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 3.1 | . 6 | . 6 | 1.5 | 2.1 |
| electrical machinery. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.5 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus................................................ | 2.3 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 2.5 | . 8 | . 8 | - 9 | 1.0 |
| Communication equipment............ | 2.4 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 3.8 | $2 . \%$ | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | . 9 |
| Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipme | 3.0 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 5.6 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 1.2 |
| Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment...... | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | . 6 | . 6 | (3) | . 1 |
| Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous produc | 3.4 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 3.6 | . 9 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 |

[^9]| Industry | Accession rates |  |  |  | Separation rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | New hires |  | Total |  | , Quits |  | Layoffs |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 1959 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Durable Goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| transportation equipment. | 11.3 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 9.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 8.2 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment. | (2) | 4.2 | (2) | . 7 | (2) | 17.3 | (2) | . 5 | (2) | 16.1 |
| Aireraft and parts... | 1.5 | 1.5 | . 8 | . 8 | 3.7 | 3.0 | . 7 | . 8 | 2.4 | 1.9 |
| Aircraft..... | 1.3 | 1.1 | . 8 | . 6 | 3.7 | 3.0 | .7 | . 8 | 2.4 | 1.9 |
| Aircraft engines and parts | 1.8 | 2.0 | . 4 | . 9 | 4.0 | 2.2 | . 4 | . 6 | 2.8 | 1.2 |
| Aircraft propellers and parts. | 1.5 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 1.7 | . 8 | 5.5 | .7 | . 9 | (3) | 4.4 |
| Other aircraft parts and equipme | 4.5 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 2.2 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing. | (2) | 7.3 | (2) | 2.5 | (2) | 9.0 | (2) | 1.4 | (2) | 6.9 |
| Railroad equipment........ | (2) | 8.3 | (2) | . 4 | (2) | 10.5 | (2) | . 5 | (2) | 9.3 |
| Locomotives and parts. | (2) | 1.1 | (2) | . 1 | (2) | 6.8 | (2) | . 2 | (2) | 6.3 |
| Railroad and street cars | (2) | 18.2 | (2) | . 8 | (2) | 15.6 | (2) | . 9 | (2) | 13.4 |
| Other transportation equipment. | 1.6 | 2.4 | . 7 | 1.3 | 15.7 | 8.0 | . 9 | 1.4 | 14.4 | 6.1 |
| instruments and related products. | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.1 | $\cdot 7$ | . 8 | .5 | . 9 |
| Photographic apparatus. | (2) | . 9 | (2) | . 8 | (2) | 1.4 | (2) | . 5 | (2) | . 4 |
| Watches and clocks.. | 1.6 | 2.3 | . 7 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 5.0 | . 9 | . 9 | 2.0 | 3.3 |
| Professional and scientific instruments. | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.9 | . 8 | . 8 | . 2 | . 8 |
| miscellaneous manufacturing industries. | 2.4 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.9 | . 9 | 1.0 | . 8 | . 6 |
| Nondurable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS. | 2.3 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 4.4 | . 8 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 3.0 |
| Meat products. | 2.7 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 4.4 | . 6 | . 8 | 2.2 | 3.2 |
| Grain-mill produc | 1.0 | 2.1 | . 7 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 3.7 | . 2 | . 6 | 1.9 | 3.0 |
| Bakery products. | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Beverages: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Malt liguors. | 3.2 | 3.7 | . 8 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 3.8 | . 3 | . 3 | 2.5 | 3.2 |
| tobacco manufactures. | . 7 | 1.1 | . 4 | . 7 | 1.9 | 1.3 | . 7 | . 8 | . 9 | . 3 |
| Cigarettes. | . 2 | . 5 | (3) | . 1 | 1.3 | . 5 | . 3 | . 3 | . 8 | . 1 |
| Cigars.... | 1.4 | 1.9 | . 9 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | . 5 |
| Tobaceo and snuff. | . 5 | . 4 | . 3 | . 3 | . 9 | 1.7 | . 3 | . 4 | . 2 | 1.1 |
| textile-mill products. | 2.1 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| Yarn and thread mills | 2.9 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Broad-woven fabric mills. | 2.2 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 1.4 | . 9 | 1.0 |
| Cotton, silk, synthetic fibe | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 1.5 | . 6 | . 5 |
| Woolen and worsted. | 3.8 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 4.6 |
| Knitting mills... | 1.5 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 2.2 |
| Full-fashioned hosiery | 1.2 | 1.9 | . 9 | 1.5 | 9.4 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 7.8 | . 8 |
| Seamless hosiery. | 1.3 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| Knit underwear. | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | . 5 | . 7 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.5 | . 8 | . 7 | . 6 | . 5 |
| Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings | (2) | 1.7 | (2) | . 6 | (2) | 2.2 | (2) | . 6 | (2) | 1.3 |
| apparel and other finished textile products. | 1.8 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 2.2 | . 9 | 1.1 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats. | 1.5 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 2.8 | . 9 | 1.7 | .6 | . 7 |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work cloth | 2.0 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 2.4 | . 7 | 1.2 |
| paper and allied products. | 1.6 | 1.8 | . 9 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 2.6 | . 8 | . 9 | .9 | 1.2 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mill | 1.1 | 1.3 | . 6 | . 8 | 1.1 | 1.6 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 8 |
| Paperboard containers and boxes. | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 1.1 | 1.3 | . 7 | . 9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | . 4 | . 5 | . 9 | . 8 |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals. | . 9 | 1.2 | . 6 | . 9 | 1.6 | 1.7 | . 4 | . 6 | . 8 | . 7 |
| Industrial organic chemicals. | . 8 | 1.1 | . 5 | . 6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | . 3 | . 3 | . 5 | . 4 |
| Synthetic fibers... | . 7 | . 9 | . 4 | . 3 | 1.6 | 1.3 | . 2 | . 2 | 1.0 | . 9 |
| Drugs and medicines. | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.0 | . 7 | . 6 | . 6 | (3) |
| Paints, pigments, and fillers | 1.6 | 1.1 | . 8 | . 9 | . 7 | 2.0 | . 5 | . 4 | . 1 | 1.3 |
| Products of petroleum and coal. |  | . 5 | . 2 |  |  | 1.3 |  |  |  |  |
| Petroleum refining. | .3 | . 3 | . 2 | . 2 | . 6 | . 5 | . 2 | . 2 | . 1 | . 1 |
| RUBber products. | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 3.6 | . 7 | . 7 | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| Tires and inner tube | 1.3 | . 8 | . 4 | . 3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | .4 | . 3 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Rubber footwear. | 3.1 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Other rubber products. | 3.2 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 4.5 | . 7 | . 8 | 1.4 | 3.1 |
| leather and leather products. | 3.4 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Leather: tanned, curried, and finished. | 2.2 | 2.6 | . 8 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.4 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | 1.4 |
| Footwear lexcept rubberl... | 3.6 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 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 |  |  |  | Separation rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | New hires |  | Total |  | Quits |  | Layoffs |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Dec} \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { Dec. } \\ 1959 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { INov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov: } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ |
| NONMANUFACTURING: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| metal mining. | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Iron mining. | 1.0 | (2) | (3) | (2) | 3.4 | (2) | . 5 | (2) | 1.1 | (2) |
| Copper mining. | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Lead and zinc mining. | 2. ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | . 1 | . 2 |
| anthracite mining. | (2) | 1.6 | (2) | 1.2 | (2) | 2.5 | (2) | . 2 | (2) | 1.8 |
| bituminous-coal mining. | 1.2 | 8.8 | - 3 | . 5 | 2.5 | 2.1 | $\cdot 3$ | . 4 | . 9 | 1.5 |
| COMMUNICATION: | (2) | 1.1 | - | - | (2) | 1.3 | (2) | . 9 | (2) | . 2 |
| Telegraph ${ }^{4}$ | (2) | 1.3 | - | - | (2) | 1.5 | (2) | $\cdot 7$ | (2) | .5 |

${ }^{1}$ Data for the printing, publishing, ant alifetindustries group are excluded.
2 Not available.
${ }^{3}$ Less tian 0.05 .
${ }^{4}$ Data relate to adomestic eraployees except messengers.
NOTE: Deta $\mathcal{L}$ or the current month are preliminary.

Table D.3: Lahor turnover rates in manufacturing, by sex and major industry group ${ }^{I}$
October 1959

|  | Men (per | 100 men |  | Women lpe | 105 wo | en) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Major industry group | Total | Separ | ions | Total | Separ | ions |
|  | accessions | Total | Quits | accessions | Total | Quits |
| MANUFACTURING. . | 2.8 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 2.0 |
| DURABLE GOODS. | 2.9 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 1.8 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS. | 2.4 | 3.1 | 1. 2 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 2.2 |
| Durable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ordnance and accessories | 2.4 | 2.1 | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3.9 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| Lumber and wood products | $3 \cdot 7$ | 5.1 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 1.1 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 3.8 | 4.7 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 1.7 |
| Stone, c:ay, and Elass products | 2.3 | 3.2 | . $)$ | 3.1 | 4.2 | 1.3 |
| Primary metal irdustries. | 2.2 | 3.4 | .7 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Fabricated metal products. | 3.0 | 8.7 | 1.1 | 4.0 | 17.0 | 1.4 |
| Machinery $\{$ except electrical)..................... | 2.3 | 3.9 | . 0 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 1.5 |
| Electrical machinery. | 2.7 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 2.1 |
| Transportation equipment. | 3.7 | 9.1 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 6.9 | 1.4 |
| Instruments and related products................... | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 1.6 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturinj industries. | 3.8 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 3.2 |
| Nondurable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred products. | 3.5 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 2.0 |
| Totacco manufactures. | 1.6 | 1.3 | . 8 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.5 |
| Textile-mill products. | 2.9 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 1.8 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products...... | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.0 |
| Paper and allied products.......................... | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 1.7 |
| Chemicals and aliied products..................... | 1.2 | 1.4 | .6 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 1.6 |
| Froducts of petroleum and coal. | . 6 | 1.1 | .4 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| Rubber products........................................ | 2.0 | 2.3 | . 8 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 1.5 |
| Leather and leather products. | 3.3 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 5.6 | 2.2 |

[^10]| State and area | Accession rates |  |  |  | Separation rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | New hires |  | Total |  | Quits |  | Layoffs |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov: } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ |
| ALABAMA ${ }^{1}$ | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Mobile ${ }^{1}$................................... | 7.2 | 12.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 8.8 | 11.1 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 7.6 | 9.4 |
| ARIZONA. | 5.1 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| Phoenix........... | $5 \cdot 7$ | 6.1 | 4.6 | 4.3 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 3.7 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| ARKANSAS...................................... | 3.7 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| Little Rock-North Little Rock.. | 3.1 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.7 |
| CALIFORNIA: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach 1 ................ | 3.8 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 6.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.9 |
| San Diego ${ }^{1}$........ | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| San Francisco-Oakland ${ }^{1}$ | 4.6 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| San Jose ${ }^{1}$ | 2.9 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| COMNECTICUT. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.6 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 | . 9 | 1.2 |
| Bridgeport....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.7 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 | . 8 | 1.3 | 1.2 | . 7 |
| Hartford.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1.3 | . 6 | . 6 |
| New Britain. ............................... | 2.1 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | . 4 | . 8 |
| New Haven. | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 2.6 | . 7 | 1.7 |
| Waterbury. ................................. | 2.1 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 | . 8 | . 6 |
| DELANARE ${ }^{1}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$............................ | 2.6 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 5.5 | 2.3 | . 8 | . 9 | 4.1 | . 8 |
| Wilmington ${ }^{1}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.5 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 5.6 | 1.9 | . 8 | . 7 | 4.3 | . 7 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUABLA: <br> Washington. ...................................... | 2.8 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 1.9 | . 9 |
| FLORIDA.................................... | 9.8 | 7.8 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| Jacksonville................................ | 8.0 | 9.3 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 1.9 |
| Miami..................................... | 7.6 | 8.5 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 5.0 | 7.4 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 2.8 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 1.7 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.9 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 4.1 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 2.8 |
| GEORGIA. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.9 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Atlanta 3 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 7.4 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 5.5 | 6.2 |
| IDAHO ${ }^{4}$..................................... | 3.6 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| INDIANA ${ }^{1}$ | 3.0 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.6 |
| Indianapolis 5 .......................... | 2.7 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 5.1 | . 3 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 3.6 |
|  | 2.9 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 5.9 | 3.3 | .7 | 1.1 | 4.8 | 1.8 |
|  | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 2.7 | .6 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 1.4 |
| KENTYCKY. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.8 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 1.5 | . 9 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| LOUTSLARA. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.3 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.8 | . 8 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| MAINE. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.6 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 2.1 |
| Prortland. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 3.0 | . 8 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 1.3 |
| MARYIAND. | 3.5 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 4.9 |
| Baltimore.................................. | 1.8 | 3.4 | . 8 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 6.8 | . 8 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 5.0 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.4 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Boston.................................... | 3.6 | 4.1 | 2.7 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 3.6 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.3 | -9 |
| Fall River................................. | 3.4 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 4.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 5.4 | 2.6 |
| New Bedford................................... | 3.2 | 4.9 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Springfield-Holyoke........................ . | 2.3 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.2 |
| Worcester.................................. | 3.1 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| MINNESOTA. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.6 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| Minneapolis-St. Faul. .................... | 3.2 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| MISSISSIPPI................................... . | 3.5 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.6 |
| Jackson..................................... | 2.6 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| MISSOURI. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.1 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.9 |
| MONTANA 4 ................................... | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| nevada. . | 3.0 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 |

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

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

| State and area | Accession rates |  |  |  |  |  | Separation rates |  | Layoffs |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | New hires |  | Total |  | Quits |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mov. } \\ & 1059 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Nov. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FTOV. } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { oct. } \\ & 1959 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| NEW HAMPSHLRE. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.8 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| NEW MEXICO ${ }^{7}$.............................. | 3.5 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| Albuquerque 7 ............................. | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 2.2 | . 6 | 1.1 |
| REEN YORK. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.6 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| Albany-Schenectady-Troy................... | 2.7 | 1.8 | . 5 | . 8 | 2.4 | 3.0 | . 5 | . 7 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Binghamton.................................. | 3.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 3.0 | . 8 | 1.2 | . 2 | 1.7 |
| Buffelo. | 4.5 | 2.2 | .9 | 1.1 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 7.3 | . 6 | . 8 | 4.3 | 6.6 |
| E1mira. | 3.0 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 6.5 | . 8 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 5.0 |
| Nasseu and Suffolk Counties | 2.4 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| New York City. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4.0 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| Rochester.................................... | 3.5 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 6.6 | . 8 | 1.5 | . 8 | 4.7 |
| Syracuse..................................... | 2.2 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 1.5 |
| Utica-Rome. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.9 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 1.8 |
| Westchester County......................... | 3.6 | 5.2 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 6.5 | 9.9 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 4.3 | 7.2 |
| NORTt CAROLITA. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.4 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Charlotte.................................... | 2.6 | 3.7 | 2.2 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 3.0 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 2.6 | . 8 | . 8 |
| Greensboro-High Foint...................... | 2.9 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 2.3 | . 3 | . 6 |
| NORTH DAKOTA. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.0 | 1.0 | . 9 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 4.0 | . 8 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 1.8 |
| Fargo......................................... | . 6 | . 9 | . 8 | . 9 | 4.9 | 4.1 | .7 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 2.7 |
| OKIAHOMA ${ }^{8}$................................... | 3.2 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.3 |
| Oklahoma City.............................. | 7.0 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 4.1 |
| Tulsa ${ }^{8}$.... ............................... | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
|  | 3.7 | 5.4 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| Portland ${ }^{1}$. | $3 \cdot 3$ | 4.4 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 3.0 |
| RHODE ISLARD. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.7 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 2.4 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.6 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Charleston. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.5 | 8.0 | 1.9 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA 9 .............................. | 3.2 | 5.8 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 4.4 | 3.1 |
| Sioux Falls. | 2.5 | 5.4 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 4.9 | . 7 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 3.3 |
| TEANESSEE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Knoxville.................................... | 1.5 | 1.9 | . 8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.8 | . 4 | . 7 | 1.0 | . 8 |
| Memphis...................................... | 3.1 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.1 |
|  | 2.5 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| VERMONT. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.3 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Burlington.................................. | $3 \cdot 3$ | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 2.3 | . 4 |
| Springfield.................................. | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 1.5 | -7 | . 8 | . 8 | - 3 |
| VIRGINIA. | 2.6 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Richmond. | 2.1 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| WASHLNGTON ${ }^{1}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.5 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
|  | 2.0 | 1.8 | .6 | . 9 | 3.3 | 2.7 | . 5 | . 8 | 2.4 | 1.6 |
| Cherleston. | . 5 | . 9 | . 2 | . 6 | 1.2 | $\cdot 7$ | . 2 | - 3 | $\cdot 7$ | . 2 |
| Wheeling-Steubenville. | 2.5 | 1.7 | $\cdot 3$ | . 6 | 3.2 | 2.5 | . 5 | . 6 | 2.0 | 1.4 |

1 Excludes canning and preserving.
2Not available.
${ }^{3}$ Excludes agricultural chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
${ }^{4}$ Excludes canning and preserving, and sugar.
5 Excludes canning and preserving, and newspapers.
${ }^{6}$ Excludes instruments and related products.
7 Excludes furniture and fixtures.
${ }^{3}$ Excludes new-hire rate for transportation equipment.
${ }^{9}$ Excludes tobacco sterming and redrying.
${ }^{10}$ excludes canning and preserving, sugar, and tobacco.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperatin 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-n-concepts and scope, survey methods,
and limitations---is contained in technical notes for each
of these series, available from the Bureau of Labor
Statistics free of charge. Use order blank on page 9-E.

## INTRODUCTION

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

Data based on household interviews are obtained from a sample survey of the population. The survey is conducted each month by the Bureau of the Censua for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and provides a comprehensive seasure of the labor force, l.e., the total number of persons 14 years of age and over who are employed or unemployed. It also provides data on their personal and economic characteristics such as age, sex, color, marital status, occupations, hours of work, and duration of unemploynent. The information is collected by trained intervievers from a sample of about 35,000 households in 330 areas throughout the country and is based on the activity or status reported for the calendar week ending nearest the 15 th of the month.

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

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

## Relation between the household and payroll series

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

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

## Employment

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

Multiple jobholding. The household approach provides information on the work status of the population without duplication since each person is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Employed persons holding more than one job are counted only once, and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greateat number of
hours during the survey week. In the figures based on establishnent records, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted each time their names appear on payrolls.

Unpaid absences from jobs. The household survey includes among the employed all persons who had jobs but were not at work during the survey week--that 1s, were not working or looking for work but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent because of illnesa, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off. In the figures based on payroll reports, persons on paid sick leave, paid vacation, or paid holiday are included, but not those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period.

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

## Comparability of the household interview data with other series

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

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

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

Comparability of the payroll employment data with other series
Statistics on manufactures and business, Bureau of
the Census. BLS establishment atatistics on employment differ from employment counts derived by the Bureau of the Census from
its censuses or annal sample surveys of manufacturing establishments and the censumes of business establishments. The man jor reason for lack of comparability is different treatment of business units considered parts of an establishment, such as central diministrative offices and auxiliary units, and in the industrial classification of establishments due to different reporting patterns by multi-unit conpanies. There are also dif ferences in the scope of the industries covered, e.g., the Census of Bueiness excludes professional services, transportation companies, and financial establishments, while these are included in BLS statistics.

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

Employment covered by Unemployment Insurance programe. Not all nonfarm wage and salary workers are covered by the Unemployment Insurance program. 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

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

These monthly surveys of the population are conducted With a scientifically selected sample designed to represent th civilian noninstitutional population 14 years and over. Respondents are interviewed to obtain information about the enployment status of each menber of the household 14 years of age and over. The inguiry relates to activity or atatua 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.

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

The sample for CPS is spread over 333 areas comprising 641 counties and independent cities, with coverage in 50 States and the District of Columbia. At present, completed interviews are obtained each month from about 35,000 bouseholds. There are about 1,500 additional sample households from which information should be collected but is not because the occupants are not found at hone after repeated calls, are temporarily absent, or are unayailable for other reasons. This represents a noninterview rate for the survey of about 4 percent. Part of the ample is changed each month. The rotation plan provides for approximately three-fourths of the sample to be common from one month to the next, and one-half to be comion with the same month year ago.

## CONCEPTS

Employed Person comprise (a) all those who during the aurvey week did any work at all either as paid employees, or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working or looking for work but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of 11lness, 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 enployed 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 veek.

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 howe) 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 vere looking for work regardless of whether or not they were eligible for unemploy ment 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 aalary job within 30 daya (and were not in chool during the survey week); or (c) would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily 111 or believed no work was available in their line of work or in the community. Persons in this latter category will usually be residents of a community in which there are only a few dominant industries which were shut down during the survey week. Hot included in this category are persons who say they were not looking for work because they were too old, too young, or bandicapped 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 111ness, or belief that no work was available in their line of work or in the conmunity. For persons on layoff, duration of unemployment represents the number of full weeks since the termination of their most recent employment. Average duration is an arithmetic mean computed from a distribution by single weeks of unemployment.

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

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

Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker apply to the job beld 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 clessification system used in the Census of Population and the Current Population Survey differs omewhat from that used by the BLS in its reports on employment, by indus try. Employment levels by industry from the household survey, although useful for many analytical purposes, are not published in order to avoid public misunderstandig 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
characteristica of industry groupa such as age, sex, and occupation.

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

Houre of Vork atatistica 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 veek are deaignated as working "full time"; persons who worked between 1 and 34 hours are designated as working "part time." Part-time workers are clasified 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). "yconomic reasons" include: Slack work, material shortages, repairs to plant or equipeent, start or termination of job during the week, and inability to find full-time work. "Other reasons" include: Labor dispute, bad weather, own illness, vacation, demands of home housevork, chool, no desire for full-time work and full-time worker only during peak season.

## ESTIMATING METHODS

The estimating procedure is essentially one of using mample reaults to obtain percentages of the population in a given category. The publisbed estimates are then obtained by Iultiplying these percentage diatributions by independent estimates of the population. The principle steps involved are shown below. Under the estimation methode used in the CPS, all of the reaults for a given month become available simultaneousiy and are based on returns fron the entire panel of respondente. फhere are no mbsequent adjustments to independent benchmark data on labor force, employment, or unemployment. Therefore, revisions of the historical data are not an inkerent feature of this statistical program.

1. Noninterview adjustment. The weights for all interviewed households are adjusted to the extent needed to account for occupied sample households for which no information was obtained because of absence, inpassable 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 nomwite) within the three residence categories (urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm). The proportion of sample housebolds not interviewed varies from 3 to 5 percent depending on veather, vacations, etc.
2. Ratio estimates. The diatribution of the population selected for the sample may differ somewhat, by chance, from that of the Nation as whole, in auch characteristics as age, color, eex, 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 aubstantially 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 time of the 1950 Census between the colorreaidence distribution for the Fation and for the sample areas.

## b. Second-stage ratio estimate. In this step,

 the sample proportions are weighted by independent current estimates of the population by age, sex, and color. These estimates are prepared by carrying forward the most recent census data (1950) to take account of subsequent aging of the population,mortality, and migration wetween the United States and other countries.
3. Conposite estimate procedure. In deriving statistics for a given month, composite estimating procedure is used which takes account of net changes from the previous month for continuing parts of the ample ( 75 percent) as well as the sample results for the current month. Fhis 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 avallable 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 pattern-that is, changes in a seasonally adjusted serles-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 ampling and other errors but, in addition, are arfected 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 aurveyed. The chances are about two out of three that an estimate froin 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 trice the standard error.

Table B shows the average standard error for the major employment status categories, by sex, computed from data for 12 recent months. Estimates of change derived 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 approximations of the standard errora 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-to- month change (consecutive months only) |
| BOTH SEXES |  |  |
| Labor force and total employment. | 250 | 180 |
| Agriculture. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 200 | 120 |
| Nonagricultural employment....... | 300 | 180 |
| Unemployment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 100 | 100 |
| MALE |  |  |
| Labor force and total employment. | 120 | 90 |
| Agriculture....................... | 180 | 90 |
| Nonagricultural employment....... | 200 | 120 |
| Unemployment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 75 | 90 |
| FEMALS |  |  |
| Labor force and total employment. | 180 | 150 |
| Agri culture. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 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 standard error for any specific item.

Table C. Standard error of level of monthily eatimates

| Size of estimate | Both sexes |  | Male |  | Female |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { white } \end{aligned}$ | Nonwhite | Total or white | 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 | ... | 130 |  |
| 20,000,000........ | 180 |  | 150 | $\ldots$ | 170 |  |
| 30,000,000. | 210 | $\ldots$ | .... | $\ldots$ | .... | . . |
| 40,000,000. | 220 | .... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

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 standard 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. Por 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 a specific number of hours, as $15,000,000$, an increase of 500,000 over the previous month. Linear interpolation in the first column of table $C$ 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 from a complete count of the number of persons working the given number of hours would have differed by less than 160,000 from the sample estimate. Using the 160,000
as the standard error of the monthly level in table $D$, it may be seen that the standerd error of the 500,000 increase is about 135,000 .

Table D. Standard error of etimetes of month-to-month change

| Standard error of monthly level | Standard error of month-tomonth change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Eatinates relating to agricultural employment | All estimates <br> except those relating to agricultural employment |
| 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. | ... | 190 |
| 300,000...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\cdots$ | 220 |

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator, estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding absolute estimates of the numerator of the percentage, particularly if the percentage is large ( 50 percent or greater). Table $\mathbb{E}$ 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 (thousande) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 establishment 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 jointiy finance the current employment statistics program in 43 States, the turnover program in 41 States.

## Shuttle Schedules

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

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

## INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Establishments are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity determined from information on annual sales volume. This information is collected each year on 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 establisbment 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 series were classified in accordance with the following documents: (1) For manufacturing, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Volume I, Bureau of the Buaget, 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 statistics 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 industries within the division may vary from the proportions shown.

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

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

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

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

## Labor Turnover

Labor turnover reports are received from approximately 10,500 establishments in the manufacturing, mining, and communication industriea (see 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 national 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 goods | 3,800 | 1,795,000 | 32 |
| Metal mining. . | 120 | 57,000 | 53 |
| Coal mining: |  |  |  |
| Anthracite. | 20 | 6,000 | 19 |
| Bituminous. | 200 | 71,000 | 32 |
| Communication: |  |  |  |
| Telephone. | (1/) | 661,000 | 88 |
| Telegraph. | (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 separately, but their number is excluded from total nonagricultural employment.

Persons on an establishment payroll who are on paid alck leave (when pay is received directly from the firm), paid holiday, or paid vacation, or who work during a part of the pay period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period, are counted as employed. Fersons 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 Ad justments

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 firat 3 months of 1957, the last benchoark 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 divisions. The manufacturing total was changed by only 0.1 percent for the second successive year. Within manufacturing, the benchmark and estimate differed by 1.0 percent or less in 39 of the 132 individuel industries, 41 industries were adjusted by 1.1 to 2.5 percent, and an additional 27 industries differed by 2.6-5.0 percent. One significant cause of differences between the benchmark and estimate is the change in industrial classification of individual firms, which is usually not reflected in BLS estimates until they are adjusted to new benchmarks. Other causes are sampling and response errors.

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

The BLS eatimates relating to the benchmark quarter (the first quarter of the year) are compared with the new benchmark levels, 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

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

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

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

Payroll covers the payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind, e.g., 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 directiy 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 holtdays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay is received directiy from the firm.

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

## Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings

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

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

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

## Average Weekly Hours

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

## Average Overtime Hours

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

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

## Spendable Average Weekly Earnings

Spendable average weekly earnings in current dollars are obtained by deducting estimated Federal social security and income taxes from gross weekly earnings. The amount of income tax liability depends on the number of dependents supported by the worker, as well as on the level of his gross income. To reflect these variables, spendable earnings are computed for two types of incone receivers--a worker with no dependents, and a worker with three dependents. The computations are based on the gross average weekly earnings for all production and related workers in manufacturing, mining, or contract construction without regard to marital status, family composition, or total family income.
"Real" earnings are computed by dividing the current Conaumer Price Index into the earninge average for the current month. The resulting level of earnings expressed in 1947-49 dollars is thus adjusted for changes in purchasing power since the base period.

## Average Hourly Earninga 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 groas average hourly earnings (as described in the Monthly Labor Review, May 1950, pp. 537-540). Both methods eliminate only the earnings due to overtime paid for at one and one-half times the straight-time rates. No adjustment is made for other premium payment provisions, such as
holiday work, late-ahif't vork, and overtime rates other than time and one-helf.

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

## Railroad Hours and Eernings

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

## Labor Turnover

Labor turnover is the gross movement of wage and alary vorkers into and out of employment status with respect to individual eatablishments. This movement, which relates to a calendar month, is divided into two broad types: Accesaions (new hires and rehires) and separtions (terminations of employent initiated by either erployer or erployee). Each type of action is cumulated for a calendar month and expressed as a rate per 100 employees. The data relate to all employees, whether full- or part-time, permanent or temporary, including executive, office, alas, other alaried personnel, and production workers. Transfers to anotber eatablishment of the company are included beginning with January 1959.

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

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

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

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

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

Hew 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 tranaferred from other establishwents of the company.

Other accesaions, which are not published separately but are included in total accessions, are all additions to the employwent roll which are not clasaified 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 ahown in the Bureau's eaployment series for the following reasons: (1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment reports refer to the pay period ending neareat the 15 th of the month; (2) the turnover sample excludes certain industries (see Coverage, p. 5-E); (3) plants on strike are not included in the turnover computations beginning with the month the strike starts through the month the vorkers return; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment figures.

## STATISTICS FOR STATES AND AREAS

State and area employment, hours, earninga, and labor turnover data are collected and prepared by State agencies in cooperation with BLS. Additional industry detail may be obtained from the State agencies listed on the inside back cover. These statistics are based on the same establishment reports used by BLS for preparing national estimates. For employment, the sum of the state figurea may differ slightiy from the equivalent official U.S. totala because of differences in the timing of benchmark adjustments, slightly varying methods of computation, and, since January 1959, a different classification system. (See Industrial Classification, p. 5-E.)

For Alaska and Hawaii, satisfactory employment estimates cannot be derived by subtracting the U.S. totals without Alaska and Hawail from the totals including the 2 new Stater.

## ESTIMATING METHODS

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

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

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

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

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* 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 Industrial Classification, and are not comparable with currently published series. 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.
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## MANPOWER-challenge of the 1960s

The dimensions of the manpower problem with which this country will be faced in the decade just beginning are depicted in a new chartbook, Manpower---Challenge of the 1960s, recently issued by the U.S. Department of Labor. Some highlights of the findings illustrated in this book are:
*Dramatic growth in the Nation's population is expected to continue through the 1960 s . Birth rates are expected to remain high and death rates to decline---raising the total population from 180 to 208 million, or by 15 percent, between 1960 and 1970.
*The number of young people reaching 18 years of age is expected to increase especially fast---from 2.6 million in 1960 to 3.8 million in 1965, up nearly 50 percent in only 5 years. Because of the rising numbers of young people, the numbers of new workers entering the labor force will mount steadily. By the late $1960 \mathrm{~s}, 3 \mathrm{milli}$, new young workers are expected to start their work careers each year, compared with a present annual rate of about 2 million. Altogether, 26 million young people will enter the labor force during the 1960 s , almost 40 percent more than during the 1950 s .
*These young workers will have more education than those who started working during
the 1950s. About 70 percent of them will have at least graduated from high school and 26 percent will have some college education, whereas only 60 percent of the young people who entered the work force in the 1950 s were at least high school graduates and 22 percent had some college education. Nevertheless, there will still be millions of young workers without a high school education. Current trends suggest that about 7.5 million of the young people entering the labor force during the 1960 s will not have completed high school, and that 2.5 million youths will not have completed even the eighth grade.
*The importance of aiding and encouraging boys and girls to get all the education and training possible is emphasized when these findings are compared with employers' hiring standards and employment trends in different fields of work. Employers are requiring a high school or college diploma for more and more jobs. Furthermore, the biggest gains in employment are expected in the groups of occupations requiring the most education and training.

Single copies of the 24 -page report from which these highlights are drawn may be obtained upon request to the U.S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D.C. Use the coupon below.
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NOTE: Additional copies at 25 cents each may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents or any of the Department's regional offices. See addresses on page $10-\mathrm{E}$.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Preliminary averages wincot Alaska and Hawiil
    ${ }^{2}$ Preliminary averages includime Alaskit and Hawisi. Hawail.

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

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

[^3]:    See footnotes at end of table.
    NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

[^4]:    See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

[^5]:    See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

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

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

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

[^8]:    See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

[^9]:    See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

[^10]:    These figures are based on a slightly smaller sample than those in tables D-i and o-2, inasmuch as some firms do not report separate data for women. Data for the printing, publishing, and allied industries group are excluded.

