

NEWS

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JANUARY 1966

In January, the job situation continued to reflect the stepped up pace of economic activity, the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The post-Christmas decline in employment and rise in unemployment were less than usual. As a consequence, employment on a seasonally adjusted basis showed a further increase, while the unemployment rate, edged down to 4.0 percent--the lowest point since early 1957.

Total Employment and Labor Force

Total employment stood at 71.2 million in January, an increase of 2.2 million from a year earlier. Nonagricultural employment was up by nearly 2.4 million workers over the year, while agricultural employment continued its long-term decline, dropping by 150,000. Over-the-year increases in employment totaled 1.1 million for teenagers, 800,000 for adult women, and 300,000 for adult men.

Beginning with this release, data drawn from the household and the establishment surveys will be regularly reported together. The household survey provides the only comprehensive estimates on the size and characteristics of the labor force, the total employed, and the unemployed. The establishment survey provides employment, hours, and earnings estimates by detailed industry. Employment data from these two sources differ because of differences in definition and coverage, methods of collection, and sampling and estimating procedures. A major cause of differences is the inclusion in the household data of self-employed persons and persons employed in agriculture, private households, and as unpaid family workers.

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Among the 67.7 million workers in nonagricultural industries, there were 1.8 million who worked part time as a result of slack work and other economic reasons. The number of these involuntary part-time workers was down by 300,000 from a year ago and at its lowest January level since these data were first collected in early 1955.

Over the last 4 months, the total labor force has averaged 78.3 million, an increase of 1.7 million from the comparable period a year earlier and 400,000 larger than the long-run projected rise. Although the Armed Forces figure has been rising, the bulk of this increase (1.6 million) was in the civilian labor force.

Industry Developments

Between December and January nonfarm payroll employment declined by 250,000 less than seasonally. (These data exclude the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers, which are included in the total employment figures.) The reductions in trade, government, and manufacturing were all less than seasonally expected. Job reductions were close to seasonal expectations in contract construction, transportation and public utilities, finance industries, miscellaneous service industries, and mining.

After allowing for seasonal changes, manufacturing employment was up by 90,000. Job strength was particularly evident among the hard goods industries, especially in the five major metals and metal-using industries and stone, clay and glass.

Nonfarm payroll employment, at 61.0 million, was up by 2.8 million from a year ago, with gains in all industry groups except mining. Employment in manufacturing, at 18.3 million, was up by 875,000 from January 1965, the largest gain for a January-to-January period since 1955-56. Over three-fourths of the gain occurred in the durable goods sector, with the major metal-working and metal-producing industries providing most of the impetus. Eighty percent of the gain from a year ago occurred among production workers.

Contract construction employment was up by 150,000 from a year ago and totaled nearly 3.0 million in January. The over-the-year employment increase in transportation and public utilities was about 80,000 after allowance for the dock strike in January of 1965.

Consistent with the long-run growth trend, the majority of the new jobs created in the nonfarm sector over the year were in the service-producing industries, with trade, miscellaneous services, and State and local government providing the bulk of the increase.

Factory Hours and Earnings

The factory workweek declined seasonally by 0.6 hour to 41.1 hours in January. The workweek included an average of 3.6 hours of overtime at premium pay, down 0.4 hour from December but the highest January level since this series originated in 1956. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the workweek was unchanged for the third consecutive month, still at its highest level since World War II. Hours continued to be relatively high in most industries, especially in fabricated metals, transportation equipment, and machinery.

Between December and January, average hourly earnings rose by 1 cent to \$2.67, an alltime high. However, weekly earnings edged down by \$1.20 to \$109.74 because of the reduction in average weekly hours.

Unemployment

The number of unemployed workers rose less than seasonally in January to 3.3 million. Among the unemployed were 1-1/2 million adult men, 1 million adult women, and 775,000 teenagers. Almost all of the unemployed adult men, 80 percent of the adult women, and half of the teenagers were seeking full-time jobs. Nearly all of the net decline in unemployment since January 1965 occurred among adult workers--three-fourths men and one-fourth women.

Continued strength in labor demand was evident for most worker groups in January. The National unemployment rate inched downward to 4.0 percent, almost a percentage point below the January 1965 rate and at its lowest point since early 1957. Rates of unemployment for adult men and married men were virtually unchanged from December (2.6 and 1.9 percent, respectively) and were at their lowest points in more than a decade. The unemployment rate for blue-collar workers, most of whom are adult men, fell from 4.4 percent to 4.2 over the month. The adult women rate, which had only developed a distinct downward trend within the last 2 years, continued to respond to the greater demand for workers, falling from 4.0 percent to 3.8 percent over the month. For all three groups of workers, rates were nearly a percentage point below January 1965 levels.

Jobless rates of teenagers have also shown significant declines. Over the month, their rate fell nearly one percentage point to 12.0 percent, as their employment declined less than seasonally. The teenage rate was still three times as high as the average. Over the year, a record increase of 1.1 million in the civilian labor force for teenagers was matched by an equal employment increase. The number of unemployed teenagers was virtually unchanged from January 1965, at 800,000, but their unemployment rate fell by 3 percentage points.

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January developments for men aged 20 to 24 reflected both the influence of increased military demands and sustained pressure for additional workers. Their unemployment rate dropped to 4.2 percent in January, nearly a full percentage point decline since December and 3 percentage points below the January 1965 rate. There has been a marked reduction in the number of men in the civilian labor force in this age group. A large portion of the decline reflects inductions into the Armed Forces and increased full-time school enrollments.

Unemployment among nonwhites numbered 675,000 in January, one-fifth of the jobless total. Their unemployment rate at 7.0 percent, was down significantly from a year ago but remained twice the rate for whites.

Long-term unemployment of 15 weeks or longer (680,000 in January) was reduced by 170,000 over the year, and very long-term unemployment fell by 100,000. Long-term unemployment was at its lowest January level in 8 years.

The number of persons receiving unemployment insurance benefits under State programs showed a slightly greater than seasonal rise from December to January, partly as a result of the New York City transit strike. The rise of 500,000 to 1.7 million was widespread in nearly all States with New York, California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin recording the largest upswings.

In accordance with regular practice at the beginning of each year, the seasonal adjustment of labor force components has been revised on the basis of more recent data. The revisions did not affect previously published rates for total unemployment by more than 0.1 percentage point in any month. The updated seasonally adjusted data and seasonal adjustment factors will appear in the February issue of Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force to be released on about February 16.

Table A-1: Employment status of the noninstitutional population, by age and sex
(In thousands)

Employment status, age, and sex	Jan. 1966	Dec. 1965	Jan. 1965	Seasonally adjusted				
				Jan. 1966	Dec. 1965	Nov. 1965	Oct. 1965	Sept. 1965
Total								
Total labor force	77,409	78,477	75,699	79,644	79,408	78,906	78,606	78,334
Civilian labor force	74,519	75,636	72,992	76,754	76,567	76,111	75,846	75,611
Employed	71,229	72,749	68,996	73,715	73,441	72,914	72,561	72,297
Agriculture	3,577	3,645	3,739	4,429	4,486	4,273	4,551	4,418
Nonagricultural industries	67,652	69,103	65,257	69,286	68,955	68,641	68,010	67,879
On part time for economic reasons	1,766	1,627	2,057	1,819	1,745	1,819	1,821	1,780
Usually work full time	972	761	1,078	902	766	817	848	843
Usually work part time	794	866	979	917	979	1,002	973	937
Unemployed	3,290	2,888	3,996	3,039	3,126	3,197	3,285	3,314
Men, 20 years and over								
Civilian labor force	44,264	44,493	44,469	44,788	44,751	44,565	44,539	44,646
Employed	42,739	43,243	42,437	43,604	43,579	43,330	43,234	43,285
Agriculture	2,722	2,780	2,960	2,936	3,035	2,933	3,131	3,120
Nonagricultural industries	40,017	40,463	39,476	40,668	40,544	40,397	40,103	40,165
Unemployed	1,525	1,249	2,033	1,184	1,172	1,235	1,305	1,361
Women, 20 years and over								
Civilian labor force	23,784	24,120	23,104	24,145	24,121	23,967	23,779	23,774
Employed	22,783	23,283	21,950	23,228	23,157	22,937	22,790	22,771
Agriculture	476	493	471	765	769	684	749	697
Nonagricultural industries	22,306	22,791	21,479	22,463	22,388	22,253	22,041	22,074
Unemployed	1,001	838	1,154	917	964	1,030	989	1,003
Both sexes, 14-19 years								
Civilian labor force	6,471	7,023	5,418	7,821	7,695	7,579	7,528	7,191
Employed	5,708	6,223	4,610	6,883	6,705	6,647	6,537	6,241
Agriculture	379	373	308	728	682	656	671	601
Nonagricultural industries	5,329	5,850	4,302	6,155	6,023	5,991	5,866	5,640
Unemployed	763	800	808	938	990	932	991	950

Table A-2: Major unemployment indicators

Selected categories	Thousands of persons unemployed	Seasonally adjusted rates of unemployment					
	Jan. 1966	Jan. 1966	Dec. 1965	Nov. 1965	Oct. 1965	Sept. 1965	Jan. 1965
Total (all civilian workers) . . .	3,290	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.8
Men, 20 years and over . . .	1,525	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
20-24 years	247	4.2	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.9	7.1
25 years and over	1,278	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.1
Women, 20 years and over	1,001	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.5
Both sexes, 14-19 years	763	12.0	12.9	12.3	13.2	13.2	15.2
White	2,612	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.3
Nonwhite	678	7.0	7.5	8.1	7.9	8.1	9.0
Married men	982	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.7
Full-time workers ¹	2,632	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.5
Blue-collar workers ²	1,528	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.6
Unemployed 15 weeks and over ³	678	.9	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.1
State insured ⁴	1,674	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.4
Labor force time lost ⁵	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.3

¹Adjusted by provisional seasonal factors.

²Craftsmen, operatives, and nonfarm laborers.

³Rates based on civilian labor force.

⁴Insured unemployment under State programs as a percent of average covered employment.

⁵Labor force time lost is a percentage representing the man-hours lost by the unemployed and those on part time for economic reasons.

Table A-3: Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment
(In thousands)

Duration of unemployment	Jan. 1966	Dec. 1965	Jan. 1965	Seasonally adjusted				
				Jan. 1966	Dec. 1965	Nov. 1965	Oct. 1965	Sept. 1965
Less than 5 weeks	1,701	1,442	1,863	1,548	1,532	1,618	1,562	1,703
5 to 14 weeks	911	846	1,288	738	869	903	992	858
15 weeks and over	678	600	845	661	660	644	697	728
15 to 26 weeks	383	334	457	354	355	334	350	384
27 weeks and over	296	266	389	307	305	310	347	344

Table A-4: Unemployment rates by industry and occupation

Industry or occupation	Jan. 1966	Jan. 1965	Jan. 1964
Industry			
Total	4.4	5.5	6.4
Experienced wage and salary workers	4.3	5.4	6.4
Agriculture	11.6	11.7	15.9
Nonagricultural industries	4.1	5.3	6.2
Mining, forestry, fisheries.	5.6	9.3	9.9
Construction	11.2	15.8	17.5
Manufacturing.	3.8	4.8	6.6
Durable goods	3.3	4.5	6.2
Nondurable goods	4.4	5.2	7.2
Transportation and public utilities	2.4	3.9	4.3
Wholesale and retail trade.	5.3	6.3	7.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.1	3.3	2.7
Service industries	3.4	4.0	4.1
Public administration.	1.7	1.9	2.8
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	1.0	1.2	1.8
Occupation			
Total	4.4	5.5	6.4
White-collar workers	2.2	2.6	3.0
Professional and technical	1.3	1.7	1.9
Managers, officials, and proprietors	1.3	1.2	1.9
Clerical workers	3.0	3.6	4.0
Sales workers	3.7	4.1	4.7
Blue-collar workers	5.6	7.4	9.0
Craftsmen and foremen	4.7	5.7	6.2
Operatives	5.1	6.9	9.1
Nonfarm laborers	9.3	13.1	15.8
Service workers	4.8	6.0	6.6
Private household workers.	4.3	3.7	5.7
Other service workers.	4.9	6.7	6.9
Farm workers.	3.5	3.7	5.3
Farmers and farm managers7	.6	.8
Farm laborers and foremen.	7.5	8.0	11.2

Table A-5: Full- and part-time status of the civilian labor force
(In thousands)

Full- and part-time employment status	Jan. 1966	Dec. 1965	Jan. 1965	Jan. 1964
Full Time				
Civilian labor force.	64,808	65,440	64,106	63,048
Employed:				
Full-time schedules ¹	60,082	61,320	58,338	56,700
Part time for economic reasons	2,094	1,909	2,383	2,412
Unemployed, looking for full-time work.	2,632	2,211	3,385	3,936
Unemployment rate	4.1	3.4	5.3	6.2
Part Time				
Civilian labor force.	9,711	10,196	8,885	8,744
Employed (voluntary part time) ¹	9,056	9,520	8,274	8,113
Unemployed, looking for part-time work	658	676	611	631
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.6	6.9	7.2

¹Employed persons with a job but not at work are distributed proportionately among the full- and part-time employed categories.

Table B-1: Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Jan. 1966	Dec. 1965	Nov. 1965	Jan. 1965	Change from		Seasonally adjusted			Change from Dec. 1965
					Dec. 1965	Jan. 1965	Jan. 1966	Dec. 1965	Nov. 1965	
TOTAL	61,006	62,643	62,029	58,234	-1,637	2,772	62,111	61,865	61,472	246
MINING	614	628	631	619	-14	-5	629	630	627	-1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,947	3,185	3,375	2,800	-238	147	3,353	3,367	3,267	-14
MANUFACTURING	18,268	18,416	18,443	17,396	-148	872	18,518	18,429	18,321	89
<i>Production workers</i>	13,585	13,733	13,770	12,890	-148	695	13,817	13,741	13,647	76
DURABLE GOODS	10,682	10,719	10,686	9,996	-37	686	10,790	10,706	10,615	84
<i>Production workers</i>	7,933	7,975	7,949	7,379	-42	554	8,032	7,963	7,878	69
Ordnance and accessories	250.3	245.4	246.4	232.4	4.9	17.9	249	243	244	6
Lumber and wood products	592.9	607.0	614.8	566.8	-14.1	26.1	628	621	613	7
Furniture and fixtures	444.9	443.3	441.4	415.6	1.6	29.3	450	442	435	8
Stone, clay, and glass products ..	613.9	623.1	631.4	589.7	-9.2	24.2	646	636	627	10
Primary metal industries	1,270.0	1,264.2	1,255.1	1,271.7	5.8	-1.7	1,280	1,274	1,269	6
Fabricated metal products	1,299.2	1,304.9	1,304.3	1,217.4	-5.7	81.8	1,312	1,301	1,294	11
Machinery	1,776.3	1,765.9	1,749.4	1,660.1	10.4	116.2	1,780	1,771	1,768	9
Electrical equipment	1,786.8	1,786.3	1,762.4	1,597.4	.5	189.4	1,785	1,768	1,741	17
Transportation equipment	1,833.1	1,840.1	1,823.9	1,686.3	-7.0	146.8	1,815	1,806	1,790	9
Instruments and related products ..	400.9	399.7	397.2	372.7	1.2	28.2	403	398	394	5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	414.0	439.0	459.7	385.5	-25.0	28.5	442	446	440	-4
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,586	7,697	7,757	7,400	-111	186	7,728	7,723	7,706	5
<i>Production workers</i>	5,652	5,758	5,821	5,511	-106	141	5,785	5,778	5,769	7
Food and kindred products	1,678.7	1,721.5	1,779.8	1,679.2	-42.8	-.5	1,753	1,745	1,761	8
Tobacco manufactures	82.6	87.1	86.7	86.5	-4.5	-3.9	84	83	81	1
Textile mill products	924.3	933.0	937.6	893.1	-8.7	31.2	936	936	933	0
Apparel and related products	1,336.2	1,371.7	1,380.5	1,309.0	-35.5	27.2	1,362	1,378	1,369	-16
Paper and allied products	645.8	650.7	649.1	624.8	-4.9	21.0	652	650	646	2
Printing and publishing	988.7	999.1	995.4	958.6	-10.4	30.1	994	992	990	2
Chemicals and allied products	914.1	913.2	909.4	878.2	.9	35.9	923	919	914	4
Petroleum and related products ..	173.4	174.8	176.6	175.6	-1.4	-2.2	177	178	178	-1
Rubber and plastic products	484.0	484.9	482.6	445.5	-.9	38.5	485	483	477	2
Leather and leather products	358.5	360.7	359.3	349.7	-2.2	8.8	362	359	357	3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,023	4,087	4,091	3,863	-64	160	4,088	4,079	4,079	9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	12,710	13,638	12,960	12,190	-928	520	12,902	12,822	12,754	80
WHOLESALE TRADE	3,301	3,345	3,326	3,190	-44	111	3,321	3,309	3,300	12
RETAIL TRADE	9,409	10,293	9,634	9,000	-884	409	9,581	9,513	9,454	68
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	3,055	3,063	3,062	2,973	-8	82	3,086	3,081	3,074	5
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	8,961	9,045	9,054	8,557	-84	404	9,144	9,127	9,081	17
GOVERNMENT	10,428	10,581	10,413	9,836	-153	592	10,391	10,330	10,269	61
FEDERAL	2,393	2,543	2,402	2,323	-150	70	2,412	2,395	2,400	17
STATE AND LOCAL	8,035	8,038	8,011	7,513	-3	522	7,979	7,935	7,869	44

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

Table B-2: Average weekly hours of production workers on manufacturing payrolls, by industry

Industry	Jan. 1966	Dec. 1965	Nov. 1965	Jan. 1965	Change from		Seasonally adjusted			
					Dec. 1965	Jan. 1965	Jan. 1966	Dec. 1965	Nov. 1965	Change from Dec. 1965
MANUFACTURING	41.1	41.7	41.4	40.9	-0.6	0.2	41.4	41.4	41.4	0
Overtime hours.....	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.3	-.4	.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	0.1
DURABLE GOODS	42.1	42.6	42.2	41.8	-.5	.3	42.4	42.2	42.2	.2
Overtime hours.....	4.1	4.4	4.3	3.6	-.3	.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	39.7	40.4	40.3	39.7	-.7	0	40.1	40.2	40.3	-.1
Overtime hours.....	3.0	3.4	3.4	2.8	-.4	.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	-.1
<i>Durable goods</i>										
Ordnance and accessories.....	42.8	42.9	42.4	41.3	-.1	1.5	42.5	42.4	42.2	.1
Lumber and wood products.....	40.4	41.1	40.8	40.1	-.7	.3	41.0	41.7	41.3	-.7
Furniture and fixtures.....	41.2	42.5	42.0	40.9	-1.3	.3	41.9	41.7	41.7	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products..	41.6	42.2	42.3	41.0	-.6	.6	42.7	43.0	42.2	-.3
Primary metal industries.....	41.8	41.4	40.7	42.3	.4	-.5	41.8	41.2	41.1	.6
Fabricated metal products.....	42.1	42.6	42.4	41.7	-.5	.4	42.7	42.3	42.4	.4
Machinery.....	43.8	44.2	43.4	42.9	-.4	.9	44.0	43.9	43.7	.1
Electrical equipment.....	41.3	42.0	41.5	40.8	-.7	.5	41.5	41.5	41.3	0
Transportation equipment.....	43.3	44.1	43.9	43.2	-.8	.1	43.5	42.9	43.4	.6
Instruments and related products..	41.6	42.0	42.0	41.0	-.4	.6	41.8	41.7	41.7	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing....	39.8	40.6	40.4	39.5	-.8	.3	40.2	40.3	40.2	-.1
<i>Non-durable goods</i>										
Food and kindred products.....	40.8	41.3	41.3	40.9	-.5	-.1	41.3	41.1	41.1	.2
Tobacco manufactures.....	38.4	39.0	37.9	37.5	-.6	.9	39.4	37.7	38.0	1.7
Textile mill products.....	41.6	42.3	42.3	41.4	-.7	.2	42.2	42.0	41.9	.2
Apparel and related products....	35.3	36.1	36.4	35.9	-.8	-.6	35.9	36.4	36.5	-.5
Paper and allied products.....	42.9	43.8	43.5	42.7	-.9	.2	43.3	43.6	43.6	-.3
Printing and publishing.....	38.2	39.2	38.5	38.2	-1.0	0	38.6	38.8	38.6	-.2
Chemicals and allied products....	41.8	42.1	42.0	41.5	-.3	.3	42.1	42.0	42.0	.1
Petroleum and related products..	41.7	41.7	42.3	41.3	0	.4	41.9	42.0	42.4	-.1
Rubber and plastic products.....	42.3	42.8	42.4	41.9	-.5	.4	42.6	42.3	42.5	.3
Leather and leather products....	38.4	39.3	38.2	38.3	-.9	.1	37.8	38.5	38.6	-.7

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

Table B-3: Average hourly and weekly earnings of production workers on manufacturing payrolls, by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings						Average weekly earnings					
	Jan. 1966	Dec. 1965	Nov. 1965	Jan. 1965	Change from		Jan. 1966	Dec. 1965	Nov. 1965	Jan. 1965	Change from	
					Dec. 1965	Jan. 1965					Dec. 1965	Jan. 1965
MANUFACTURING	\$2.67	\$2.66	\$2.65	\$2.58	\$0.01	\$0.09	\$109.74	\$110.92	\$109.71	\$105.52	\$-1.18	\$4.22
DURABLE GOODS	2.84	2.84	2.83	2.76	0	.08	119.56	120.98	119.43	115.37	-1.42	4.19
Ordnance and accessories.....	3.18	3.19	3.15	3.09	-.01	.09	136.10	136.85	133.56	127.62	-.75	8.48
Lumber and wood products.....	2.14	2.17	2.20	2.08	-.03	.06	86.46	89.19	89.76	83.41	-2.73	3.05
Furniture and fixtures.....	2.14	2.16	2.15	2.07	-.02	.07	88.17	91.80	90.30	84.66	-3.63	3.51
Stone, clay, and glass products..	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.55	0	.12	111.07	112.67	112.94	104.55	-1.60	6.52
Primary metal industries.....	3.22	3.20	3.19	3.15	.02	.07	134.60	132.48	129.83	133.25	2.12	1.35
Fabricated metal products.....	2.81	2.80	2.80	2.72	.01	.09	118.30	119.28	118.72	113.42	-.98	4.88
Machinery.....	3.02	3.02	3.00	2.92	0	.10	132.28	133.48	130.20	125.27	-1.20	7.01
Electrical equipment.....	2.61	2.62	2.61	2.55	-.01	.06	107.79	110.04	108.32	104.04	-2.25	3.75
Transportation equipment.....	3.29	3.31	3.30	3.18	-.02	.11	142.46	145.97	144.87	137.38	-3.51	5.08
Instruments and related products..	2.64	2.65	2.64	2.59	-.01	.05	109.82	111.30	110.88	106.19	-1.48	3.63
Miscellaneous manufacturing....	2.18	2.16	2.14	2.14	.02	.04	86.76	87.70	86.46	84.53	-.94	2.23
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.40	2.40	2.39	2.33	0	.07	95.28	96.96	96.32	92.50	-1.68	2.78
Food and kindred products.....	2.48	2.46	2.44	2.42	.02	.06	101.18	101.60	100.77	98.98	-.42	2.20
Tobacco manufactures.....	2.14	2.14	2.12	2.04	0	.10	82.18	83.46	80.35	76.50	-1.28	5.68
Textile mill products.....	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.83	0	.08	79.46	80.79	80.79	75.76	-1.33	3.70
Apparel and related products....	1.85	1.86	1.86	1.81	-.01	.04	65.31	67.15	67.70	64.98	-1.84	.33
Paper and allied products.....	2.70	2.69	2.68	2.61	.01	.09	115.83	117.82	116.58	111.45	-1.99	4.38
Printing and publishing.....	3.08	3.12	3.09	3.00	-.04	.08	117.66	122.30	118.97	114.60	-4.64	3.06
Chemicals and allied products....	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.85	0	.08	122.47	123.35	123.06	118.28	-.88	4.19
Petroleum and related products..	3.35	3.36	3.38	3.24	-.01	.11	139.70	140.11	142.97	133.81	-.41	5.89
Rubber and plastic products.....	2.66	2.66	2.64	2.59	0	.07	112.52	113.85	111.94	108.52	-1.33	4.00
Leather and leather products....	1.90	1.91	1.90	1.86	-.01	.04	72.96	75.06	72.58	71.24	-2.10	1.72

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