

USDL - 8116

FOR RELEASE: 11:30 A.M.
Thursday, February 9, 1967

U. S. Department of Labor
BLS, 961 - 2634

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JANUARY 1967

The strong employment and labor force improvement of late 1966 continued in January, the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The post-Christmas employment decline was less than seasonal, leaving total and nonfarm employment at record levels for the month. Because of the growth in the labor force, however, there was no significant change in the seasonally adjusted level or rate of unemployment.

Highlights of the January report are as follows:

1. On a seasonally adjusted basis, nonfarm payroll employment registered a further rise of 280,000 to a record 65.4 million. The improvement was widely distributed, with gains in all major industries except construction.
2. The factory workweek declined 0.6 hour--in line with the usual January change--to 40.7 hours. The workweek included an average of 3.3 hours of overtime at premium pay, down 0.5 hour from December and 0.4 hour from a year earlier. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the workweek was unchanged over the month but down 1/2 hour from the postwar high of 41-1/2 hours recorded in early 1966.

* * * * *

As announced in November 1966, changes in the definitions of employment and unemployment were instituted in the household survey statistics for January 1967. The changes, and their effect on the series, are discussed on page 4 of this release and in more detail in the February 1967 Employment and Earnings. In addition, the seasonally adjusted household series have been slightly revised, due to the application of new seasonal adjustment factors which incorporate 1966 data.

The Employment Situation

Page 2

February 9, 1967

3. The unemployment rate, at 3.7 percent in January, was unchanged over the month. Similar patterns were in evidence for men, women, and 16 to 19 year-olds.

Total Employment and Labor Force

The employment of persons 16 years of age and over totaled 72.2 million in January, an increase of 1.8 million from a year earlier. Nonagricultural employment was up by nearly 2 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 million for adult women, 600,000 for adult men, and 200,000 for teenagers. Among the 68.8 million workers in nonagricultural industries, there were 1.9 million who worked part time as a result of slack work and other economic reasons.

Industry Developments

The December-January decline in nonfarm payroll employment was 280,000 less than usual. The reductions in trade, government, transportation and public utilities, miscellaneous service industries, and manufacturing were all less than seasonally expected. Job reductions were in line with seasonal expectations in contract construction.

After allowing for seasonal changes, manufacturing employment was up by 35,000. The only weakness was in transportation equipment, where auto production cutbacks reduced employment more than seasonally.

Nonfarm payroll employment, at 64.3 million, was up by 2.9 million from a year ago, with gains in all industry groups except mining and construction. (These data exclude the self employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers who are included in the total employment figures.) Employment in manufacturing, at 19.2 million, was up by 900,000 from January 1966. Over 70 percent of the gain occurred in the durable goods sector, with the major metal-working and metal-producing industries providing most of the impetus. Small losses were recorded in lumber and in stone, clay, and glass where the cutbacks in production reflect reduced construction activity.

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.

Between December and January, average hourly earnings of manufacturing production workers rose by 1 cent to \$2.78, an alltime high. However, weekly earnings edged down by \$1.25 to \$113.15 because of the reduction in average weekly hours.

Unemployment

The number of unemployed workers totaled 3.2 million in January. Among them were 1.3 million adult men, 1.2 million adult women, and 670,000 teenagers (16 to 19 years of age). Almost all of the unemployed adult men, 80 percent of the adult women, and half of the teenagers were seeking full-time jobs. Unemployment rates were 2.2 percent for adult men, 4.3 percent for women, and 11 percent for 16 to 19 year-olds. Unemployment among nonwhites numbered 650,000 in January, one-fifth of the jobless total. Their unemployment rate at 6.6 percent remained twice the rate for whites.

Long-term unemployment of 15 weeks or longer (500,000 in January) was reduced by 150,000 over the year, and very long-term unemployment (27 weeks or longer) fell by nearly 100,000.

Insured unemployment under the State programs rose to a mid-January volume of 1,563,400--some 434,600 above the mid-December figure. A sharp rise usually occurs during the first month of a new year, but the latest rise (39 percent) was slightly greater than expected. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the rate rose from December's 2.3 percent to 2.4 percent; a year earlier it was 2.7 percent. Nevertheless, the mid-January figure is the lowest for the month since 1956. The rate of insured unemployment for the Nation, at 3.3 percent in mid-January, was the lowest for the month since 1948.

NEW DEFINITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

An improved system for measuring employment and unemployment went into effect with the publication of the January 1967 statistics from the household survey. The changes increase the accuracy of the data and clarify, but do not substantially alter, the underlying concepts. The principal improvements are as follows:

1. The sample has been enlarged to 52, 500 households per month spread over 449 sample areas. The previous sample comprised 35, 000 households in 357 areas. Expansion of the sample yields a 20 percent gain in the reliability of the statistics.
2. The lower age limit has been raised from 14 to 16 years. This change reduces the annual average unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point, the level by about 100, 000, and the employed total by 1.2 million. The pre-1967 data in this report are based on persons 16 years of age and over. The historical series are being revised to provide comparable information on the population 16 years and over.
3. To be counted as unemployed, a person must (a) have engaged in some specific job-seeking activity within the past 4 weeks, (b) be waiting to start a new job within 30 days, or (c) be waiting to be recalled from layoff. The individual must also be currently available for work, unless temporarily ill.
4. The new definition does not include inactive work-seekers (theoretically counted in the past, but without explicit questions) who would have been looking for work except for the belief that no work was available. Under the new definition such persons are not in the current labor force if they took no steps to find work in the past 4 weeks.
5. Persons with a job but not at work during the survey week are now classified as employed, even though they were seeking other jobs. Up to now the small group of persons absent from their jobs the entire survey week because of vacations, illness, strikes, bad weather, etc., who were looking for other jobs was classified as unemployed.
6. In order to sharpen the reporting of hours worked, a series of probing questions was added to counteract the tendency of some respondents to report scheduled hours rather than actual hours of work.
7. In the past, estimates of the self-employed have been too high because they included some persons who were the operators of small incorporated family enterprises and regarded themselves as proprietors, rather than as wage or salary workers. Now, an additional question is asked for all persons reported as self employed in a nonfarm business as to whether the business was incorporated.

8. For persons not in the labor force, information is being obtained on when they last worked; the reasons for leaving their last job; the occupation and industry of that job; whether they want to work at the present time and, if so, the reasons they are not seeking work; and, finally, their intentions to seek work in the next 12 months. These questions are still in an experimental and developmental stage.

Effect of the New Definitions and Procedures

The changes have no significant impact on the estimates of total, agricultural, and nonagricultural employment.

For the year 1966, the new definition of unemployment would have yielded a level about 100,000 lower than the official 1966 average--2.8 million as compared with 2.9 million.

During 1966, the new definitions produced a slightly lower count of unemployed adult men and higher count of adult women jobseekers. For adult men, the annual average jobless rate under the new definitions would have been 2.2 percent as compared with 2.5. For women, on the other hand, the rate would have been 4.2 percent as compared with 3.8. (See table below)

Major unemployment rates for 1966
(Based on persons 16 and over)

	According to new definitions	As published
Total-----	3.7	3.8 ^{1/}
Men, 20 and over---	2.2	2.5
Women, 20 and over-	4.2	3.8
Both sexes, 16-19--	11.7	12.7 ^{2/}
White-----	3.2	3.4
Nonwhite-----	7.6	7.3

^{1/} For persons 14 and over, 3.9 percent.

^{2/} For persons 14-19 years, 12.0 percent.

The effect of the question as to whether a business was incorporated is to reduce the average level of nonfarm self employment by about 750,000 and to raise wage and salary employment by a corresponding amount.

Because of the probing questions on hours of work, the new system shows about 1.3 million more employed persons working less than 35 hours. At

the same time, the new procedure results in 600,000 more employed persons working over 40 hours. The net effect of all these changes is to reduce average hours for all workers and for nonfarm workers by 0.2 hours.

About 900,000 or 70 percent of the 1.3 million additional part-time workers were those who usually work full time but in the survey week worked under 35 hours for noneconomic reasons--mainly temporary illness or miscellaneous personal reasons. These workers are already included in the category designated as "on full-time schedules" since their normal workweek is 35 hours or longer. The probing questions also raise the estimate of persons on part time for economic reasons as well as those who usually work part time voluntarily by about 200,000 each.

Table A-1: Employment status of the noninstitutional population by age and sex

(In thousands)

Employment status, age, and sex	Jan. 1967	Dec. 1966	Jan. 1966	Seasonally adjusted				
				Jan. 1967	Dec. 1966	Nov. 1966	Oct. 1966	Sept. 1966
Total								
Total labor force	78,706	79,642	76,458	80,473	80,154	79,934	79,360	79,268
Civilian labor force	75,320	76,252	73,568	77,087	76,764	76,612	76,081	76,039
Employed	72,160	73,599	70,340	74,255	73,893	73,897	73,199	73,195
Agriculture	3,335	3,360	3,449	4,015	4,011	3,892	3,779	3,886
Nonagricultural industries	68,826	70,239	66,891	70,240	69,882	70,005	69,420	69,309
On part time for economic reasons	1,908	1,673	1,763	1,907	1,797	1,491	1,557	1,656
Usually work full time	1,143	949	972	1,035	981	775	834	846
Usually work part time	765	724	791	872	816	716	723	810
Unemployed	3,160	2,653	3,228	2,832	2,871	2,715	2,882	2,844
Men, 20 years and over								
Civilian labor force	44,656	44,716	44,264	45,239	44,987	44,797	44,723	44,736
Employed	43,344	43,567	42,739	44,227	43,898	43,711	43,654	43,655
Agriculture	2,638	2,636	2,722	2,861	2,884	2,807	2,800	2,875
Nonagricultural industries	40,704	40,932	40,017	41,366	41,014	40,904	40,854	40,780
Unemployed	1,312	1,149	1,525	1,012	1,089	1,086	1,069	1,081
Women, 20 years and over								
Civilian labor force	24,955	25,249	23,784	25,221	25,139	25,145	24,884	24,938
Employed	23,774	24,406	22,783	24,128	24,167	24,278	23,891	23,994
Agriculture	443	477	476	702	729	663	593	645
Nonagricultural industries	23,332	23,930	22,306	23,426	23,438	23,615	23,298	23,349
Unemployed	1,180	843	1,001	1,093	972	867	993	944
Both sexes, 16-19 years								
Civilian labor force	5,710	6,288	5,520	6,627	6,638	6,670	6,474	6,365
Employed	5,044	5,625	4,819	5,900	5,828	5,908	5,654	5,546
Agriculture	254	247	249	452	398	422	386	366
Nonagricultural industries	4,790	5,377	4,569	5,448	5,430	5,486	5,268	5,180
Unemployed	667	663	702	727	810	762	820	819

Table A-2: Unemployed persons 16 years and over by duration of unemployment

(In thousands)

Duration of unemployment	Jan. 1967	Dec. 1966	Jan. 1966	Seasonally adjusted				
				Jan. 1967	Dec. 1966	Nov. 1966	Oct. 1966	Sept. 1966
Less than 5 weeks	1,707	1,474	1,672	1,542	1,562	1,397	1,493	1,523
5 to 14 weeks	939	739	893	787	760	789	900	831
15 weeks and over	515	440	663	485	496	484	517	493
15 to 26 weeks	314	247	372	282	269	287	293	291
27 weeks and over	201	193	291	203	227	197	224	202

Table A-3: Major unemployment indicators

(Persons 16 years and over)

Selected categories	Thousands of persons unemployed		Seasonally adjusted rates of unemployment					
	Jan. 1967	Jan. 1966	Jan. 1967	Dec. 1966	Nov. 1966	Oct. 1966	Sept. 1966	Jan. 1966
Total (all civilian workers).....	3,160	3,228	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.9
Men, 20 years and over.....	1,312	1,525	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6
Women, 20 years and over.....	1,180	1,001	4.3	3.9	3.4	4.0	3.8	3.9
Both sexes, 16-19 years.....	667	702	11.0	12.2	11.4	12.7	12.9	13.0
White.....	2,519	2,574	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.5
Nonwhite.....	641	654	6.6	7.6	6.9	7.4	7.2	6.9
Married men.....	902	983	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9
Full-time workers.....	2,462	2,632	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Unemployed 15 weeks and over.....	515	667	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.8
State insured ¹	1,563	1,674	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.7
Labor force time lost ²	-	-	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.3
Occupation								
White-collar workers.....	793	743	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.1
Professional and managerial.....	197	213	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2
Clerical workers.....	395	353	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.2	2.9
Sales workers.....	201	177	3.4	2.0	3.0	2.2	2.9	2.9
Blue-collar workers.....	1,491	1,523	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3
Craftsmen and foremen.....	332	450	2.3	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.3
Operatives.....	813	728	4.7	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3
Nonfarm laborers.....	346	345	7.3	7.8	8.5	6.9	7.8	6.9
Service workers.....	476	465	4.6	5.3	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.6
Industry								
Private wage and salary workers ³	2,511	2,461	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9
Construction.....	411	439	7.5	8.9	9.2	8.8	8.5	7.8
Manufacturing.....	790	747	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3
Durable goods.....	411	374	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.9
Nondurable goods.....	379	373	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8
Transportation and public utilities.....	129	103	2.5	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade.....	599	612	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5
Finance and service industries.....	567	524	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.7
Government wage and salary workers.....	176	170	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.7
Agricultural wage and salary workers.....	105	139	5.0	6.2	6.1	7.3	6.2	6.5

¹Insured unemployment under State programs as a percent of average covered employment.

percent of potentially available labor force man-hours.

²Man-hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a

³Include mining, not shown separately.

Table A-4: Full and part-time status of the civilian labor force

January 1967

Full- and part-time employment status	Total	Men, 20 and over	Women, 20 and over	Both sexes, 16-19 years
Full Time				
Civilian labor force.....	65,648	42,963	19,922	2,763
Employed:				
Full-time schedules.....	60,988	40,609	18,140	2,242
Part time for economic reasons.....	2,198	1,743	872	180
Unemployed, looking for full-time work.....	2,462	1,211	910	341
Unemployment rate.....	3.8	2.8	4.6	12.3
Part Time				
Civilian labor force.....	9,673	1,693	5,033	2,947
Employed (voluntary part time).....	8,976	1,592	4,763	2,621
Unemployed, looking for part-time work.....	697	101	270	326
Unemployment rate.....	7.2	6.0	5.4	11.1

Table A-5: Employed persons by age and sex

(In thousands)

Age and sex	Jan. 1967	Dec. 1966	Jan. 1966	Seasonally adjusted				
				Jan. 1967	Dec. 1966	Nov. 1966	Oct. 1966	Sept. 1966
				Total, 16 years and over	72,160	73,599	70,340	74,255
16 to 19 years	5,044	5,625	4,819	5,900	5,828	5,908	5,654	5,546
16 and 17 years	1,917	2,233	1,805	2,389	2,427	2,362	2,233	2,229
18 and 19 years	3,126	3,392	3,014	3,516	3,487	3,537	3,386	3,304
20 to 24 years	7,937	8,187	7,560	8,228	8,126	8,062	7,977	7,916
25 years and over	59,180	59,786	57,962	60,125	59,886	59,925	59,593	59,761
25 to 54 years	46,009	46,517	45,107	46,742	46,541	46,399	46,146	46,119
55 years and over	13,170	13,268	12,856	13,468	13,405	13,544	13,332	13,417
Males, 16 years and over	46,087	46,479	45,441	47,533	47,116	47,011	46,824	46,769
16 to 19 years	2,745	2,912	2,702	3,306	3,218	3,300	3,170	3,114
16 and 17 years	1,136	1,249	1,084	1,453	1,463	1,451	1,369	1,347
18 and 19 years	1,609	1,663	1,618	1,867	1,802	1,858	1,790	1,778
20 to 24 years	4,497	4,543	4,393	4,721	4,588	4,594	4,586	4,570
25 years and over	38,846	39,024	38,346	39,493	39,259	39,098	39,085	39,090
25 to 54 years	30,317	30,367	29,984	30,776	30,519	30,331	30,313	30,302
55 years and over	8,527	8,656	8,363	8,758	8,767	8,805	8,741	8,748
Females, 16 years and over	26,074	27,120	24,900	26,722	26,777	26,886	26,375	26,426
16 to 19 years	2,299	2,713	2,117	2,594	2,610	2,608	2,484	2,432
16 and 17 years	781	984	721	936	964	911	864	882
18 and 19 years	1,517	1,729	1,396	1,649	1,685	1,679	1,596	1,526
20 to 24 years	3,440	3,644	3,167	3,507	3,538	3,468	3,391	3,346
25 years and over	20,334	20,762	19,616	20,632	20,627	20,827	20,508	20,671
25 to 54 years	15,692	16,150	15,123	15,966	16,022	16,068	15,833	15,817
55 years and over	4,643	4,612	4,493	4,710	4,638	4,739	4,591	4,669

NOTE: Due to the independent seasonal adjustment of several of the series, detail will not necessarily add to totals.

Table A-6: Unemployed persons by age and sex

Age and sex	Thousands		Percent looking for full-time work Jan. 1967	Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates				
	Jan. 1967	Dec. 1966		Jan. 1967	Dec. 1966	Nov. 1966	Oct. 1966	Sept. 1966
	Total, 16 years and over	3,160		2,653	77.9	3.7	3.7	3.5
16 to 19 years	667	663	51.1	11.0	12.2	11.4	12.7	12.9
16 and 17 years	295	311	28.5	13.1	13.8	12.9	14.7	14.8
18 and 19 years	372	352	69.1	9.5	10.8	10.6	11.4	11.2
20 to 24 years	544	442	82.9	5.6	5.6	5.0	5.4	5.2
25 years and over	1,948	1,550	85.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
25 to 54 years	1,485	1,191	87.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6
55 years and over	463	358	80.3	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5
Males, 16 years and over	1,703	1,536	80.9	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1
16 to 19 years	391	388	42.5	11.1	12.2	10.5	11.7	12.3
16 and 17 years	207	190	22.2	13.9	13.8	11.5	14.1	14.1
18 and 19 years	183	198	65.6	8.8	10.8	9.7	9.9	10.2
20 to 24 years	257	257	84.9	4.2	5.3	4.9	4.3	4.3
25 years and over	1,055	892	94.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
25 to 54 years	762	658	96.5	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
55 years and over	293	234	87.7	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.6
Females, 16 years and over	1,457	1,117	74.5	5.0	4.7	4.4	5.0	4.8
16 to 19 years	276	275	63.4	10.8	12.2	12.6	13.9	13.6
16 and 17 years	88	121	(1)	11.9	13.7	14.9	15.7	15.8
18 and 19 years	189	154	72.5	10.2	10.7	11.5	13.0	12.2
20 to 24 years	287	185	81.2	7.4	6.1	5.2	6.9	6.5
25 years and over	893	658	75.9	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.3
25 to 54 years	723	533	77.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.6
55 years and over	170	124	67.6	3.3	3.0	2.3	3.1	2.3

1/ Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

Table B-2: Average weekly hours of production workers¹ on payrolls of selected industries

Industry	Jan. 1967	Dec. 1966	Nov. 1966	Jan. 1966	Change from		Seasonally adjusted			Change from Dec. 1966
					Dec. 1966	Jan. 1966	Jan. 1967	Dec. 1966	Nov. 1966	
MINING	42.0	42.4	42.2	42.3	-0.4	-0.3	42.3	42.4	42.5	-0.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	37.3	37.2	36.3	36.5	.1	.8	38.6	38.8	37.1	-.2
MANUFACTURING	40.7	41.3	41.3	41.2	-.6	-.5	40.9	40.9	41.3	0
<i>Overtime hours</i>	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.7	-.5	-.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	-.1
DURABLE GOODS	41.5	42.1	42.1	42.1	-.6	-.6	41.8	41.7	42.1	.1
<i>Overtime hours</i>	3.5	4.1	4.2	4.1	-.6	-.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	-.1
Ordnance and accessories	42.3	42.8	42.7	42.7	-.5	-.4	42.0	42.2	42.7	-.2
Lumber and wood products	39.5	40.0	40.0	40.9	-.5	-1.4	39.9	40.3	40.4	-.4
Furniture and fixtures	40.0	41.5	41.4	41.0	-1.5	-1.0	40.7	40.5	41.1	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products ..	41.1	41.6	41.8	41.6	-.5	-.5	42.0	42.4	41.7	-.4
Primary metal industries	41.4	41.7	41.9	41.9	-.3	-.5	41.4	41.6	42.5	-.2
Fabricated metal products	41.9	42.5	42.3	42.0	-.6	-.1	42.4	42.2	42.2	.2
Machinery	43.7	44.0	43.7	43.7	-.3	0	43.8	43.6	44.0	.2
Electrical equipment	40.6	41.2	41.1	41.3	-.6	-.7	40.8	40.6	40.9	.2
Transportation equipment	41.5	42.7	42.8	43.3	-1.2	-1.8	41.6	41.7	42.0	-.1
Instruments and related products ..	41.5	42.0	42.0	42.0	-.5	-.5	41.7	41.7	41.7	0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	40.0	40.0	40.2	39.6	0	.4	40.4	39.7	40.0	.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	39.7	40.1	40.2	39.8	-.4	-1.1	40.1	39.9	40.2	.2
<i>Overtime hours</i>	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.1	-.4	-.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	0
Food and kindred products	40.7	41.3	41.3	40.7	-.6	0	41.1	41.0	41.1	.1
Tobacco manufactures	38.2	40.5	38.5	38.1	-2.3	-.1	39.0	39.2	38.5	-.2
Textile mill products	40.7	41.2	41.4	41.8	-.5	-1.1	41.1	40.9	41.0	.2
Apparel and related products	35.9	36.2	36.4	35.7	-.3	.2	36.5	36.5	36.5	0
Paper and allied products	42.6	43.2	43.5	42.9	-.6	-.3	43.0	42.9	43.6	.1
Printing and publishing	38.4	39.1	38.9	38.1	-.7	-.3	38.8	38.6	39.0	.2
Chemicals and allied products	41.7	42.1	42.2	41.7	-.4	0	42.0	42.0	42.2	0
Petroleum and related products ..	42.4	42.0	42.4	41.9	.4	.5	42.8	42.3	42.6	.5
Rubber and plastic products	41.5	41.7	42.0	42.2	-.2	-.7	41.6	41.2	42.0	.4
Leather and leather products	38.8	38.7	38.4	38.8	.1	0	38.5	37.9	38.8	.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	36.5	37.1	36.6	37.1	-.6	-.6	36.8	36.8	36.9	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	40.6	40.9	40.6	40.8	-.3	-.2	40.8	40.6	40.6	.2
RETAIL TRADE	35.2	35.9	35.2	35.9	-.7	-.7	35.5	35.6	35.6	-.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	37.1	37.2	37.2	37.3	-.1	-.2	-	-	-	-

¹For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for all other industries, to nonsupervisory workers. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-3: Average hourly and weekly earnings of production workers¹ on payrolls of selected industries

Industry	Average hourly earnings						Average weekly earnings					
	Jan. 1967	Dec. 1966	Nov. 1966	Jan. 1966	Change from		Jan. 1967	Dec. 1966	Nov. 1966	Jan. 1966	Change from	
					Dec. 1966	Jan. 1966					Dec. 1966	Jan. 1966
MINING	\$3.17	\$3.13	\$3.12	\$2.99	\$0.04	\$0.18	\$133.14	\$132.71	\$131.66	\$126.48	\$0.43	\$6.66
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	4.01	3.98	3.95	3.79	.03	.22	149.57	148.06	143.39	138.34	1.51	11.23
MANUFACTURING	2.78	2.77	2.76	2.67	.01	.11	113.15	114.40	113.99	110.00	-1.25	3.15
DURABLE GOODS	2.96	2.95	2.94	2.85	.01	.11	122.84	124.20	123.77	119.99	-1.36	2.85
Ordnance and accessories	3.27	3.25	3.23	3.19	.02	.08	138.32	139.10	137.92	136.21	-.78	2.11
Lumber and wood products	2.27	2.28	2.30	2.17	-.01	.10	89.67	91.20	92.00	88.75	-1.53	.92
Furniture and fixtures	2.25	2.26	2.24	2.15	-.01	.10	90.00	93.79	92.74	88.15	-3.79	1.85
Stone, clay, and glass products ..	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.66	0	.11	113.85	115.23	115.79	110.66	-1.38	3.19
Primary metal industries	3.30	3.30	3.31	3.23	0	.07	136.62	137.61	138.69	135.34	-.99	1.28
Fabricated metal products	2.93	2.92	2.91	2.81	.01	.12	122.77	124.10	123.09	118.02	-1.33	4.75
Machinery	3.15	3.15	3.13	3.03	0	.12	137.66	138.60	136.78	132.41	-.94	5.25
Electrical equipment	2.68	2.68	2.67	2.61	0	.07	108.81	110.42	109.74	107.79	-1.61	1.02
Transportation equipment	3.40	3.42	3.40	3.29	-.02	.11	141.10	146.03	145.52	142.46	-4.93	-1.36
Instruments and related products ..	2.74	2.75	2.73	2.66	-.01	.08	113.71	115.50	114.66	111.72	-1.79	1.99
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.21	.04	.12	93.20	91.60	90.45	87.52	1.60	5.68
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.51	2.50	2.49	2.40	.01	.11	99.65	100.25	100.10	95.52	-.60	4.13
Food and kindred products	2.59	2.57	2.54	2.49	.02	.10	105.41	106.14	104.90	101.34	-.73	4.07
Tobacco manufactures	2.22	2.18	2.11	2.16	.04	.06	84.80	88.29	81.24	82.30	-3.49	2.50
Textile mill products	2.00	2.00	2.01	1.91	0	.09	81.40	82.40	83.21	79.84	-1.00	1.56
Apparel and related products	1.94	1.93	1.93	1.85	.01	.09	69.65	69.87	70.25	66.05	-.22	3.60
Paper and allied products	2.80	2.79	2.79	2.70	.01	.10	119.28	120.53	121.37	115.83	-1.25	3.45
Printing and publishing	3.21	3.21	3.21	3.09	0	.12	123.26	125.51	124.87	117.73	-2.25	5.53
Chemicals and allied products	3.04	3.04	3.04	2.93	0	.11	126.77	127.98	128.29	122.18	-1.21	4.59
Petroleum and related products ..	3.54	3.46	3.46	3.38	.08	.16	150.10	145.32	146.70	141.62	4.78	8.48
Rubber and plastic products	2.68	2.69	2.69	2.64	-.01	.04	111.22	112.17	112.98	111.41	-.95	-1.19
Leather and leather products	2.01	1.99	1.98	1.91	.02	.10	77.99	77.01	76.03	74.11	.98	3.88
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2.20	2.16	2.18	2.09	.04	.11	80.30	80.14	79.79	77.54	.16	2.76
WHOLESALE TRADE	2.81	2.79	2.78	2.66	.02	.15	114.09	114.11	112.87	108.53	-.02	5.56
RETAIL TRADE	1.97	1.93	1.95	1.88	.04	.09	69.34	69.29	68.64	67.49	.05	1.85
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2.54	2.50	2.50	2.46	.04	.08	94.23	93.00	93.00	91.76	1.23	2.47

¹For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for all other industries, to nonsupervisory workers. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.