EMPLOYMENT and Payrolls

MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT

MARCH 1952

Employment Trends
Industry Developments
Industry Statistics
State and Area Statistics
Payroll Data

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin - Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague - Commissioner

Publications on Employment Developments

available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics program in the measurement and analysis of employment trends includes (1) the preparation of current monthly statistics on employment, labor turnover, and hours and earnings in major industries, States and areas; (2) the interpretation of these employment trends; (3) the analysis of long-term trends in employment in major occupations and industries; and (4) the preparation of estimates of manpower requirements for the defense mobilization program and estimates of prospective labor supply. Employment statistics are prepared in cooperation with State agencies.

Listed below and continued on the (inside) back cover are the major reports available to the public. Distribution is free unless otherwise noted. Requests for these publications specifying exact titles, should be addressed to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS—Employment figures presented for approximately 250 individual industries, for 48 States and the District of Columbia and for selected areas, in varying industry detail. On a national basis only, data on employment of women in manufacturing industries available quarterly. Report also contains analysis of latest monthly employment trends and current and anticipated developments in selected industries. Press release, giving analysis of current trends in broad industry groups based on preliminary data, available approximately two weeks earlier. Both reports published monthly.

HOURS AND EARNINGS—Average weekly earnings, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings for approximately 275 industries, and for States and selected areas. Press release, giving analysis of current trends in broad industry groups based on preliminary data, available approximately two weeks earlier. Both reports published monthly.

LABOR TURNOVER—Data on hiring, quits, layoffs, and discharges shown for 121 individual manufacturing and selected non-manufacturing industries. On a national basis only, data on women for selected industries available quarterly. Press release, giving analysis of current trends in broad industry groups based on preliminary data, available approximately two weeks earlier. Both reports published monthly.

These publications prepared by
DIVISION OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Seymour L. Wolfbein, Chief

EMPLOYMENT and Payrolls

MARCH 1952

MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT

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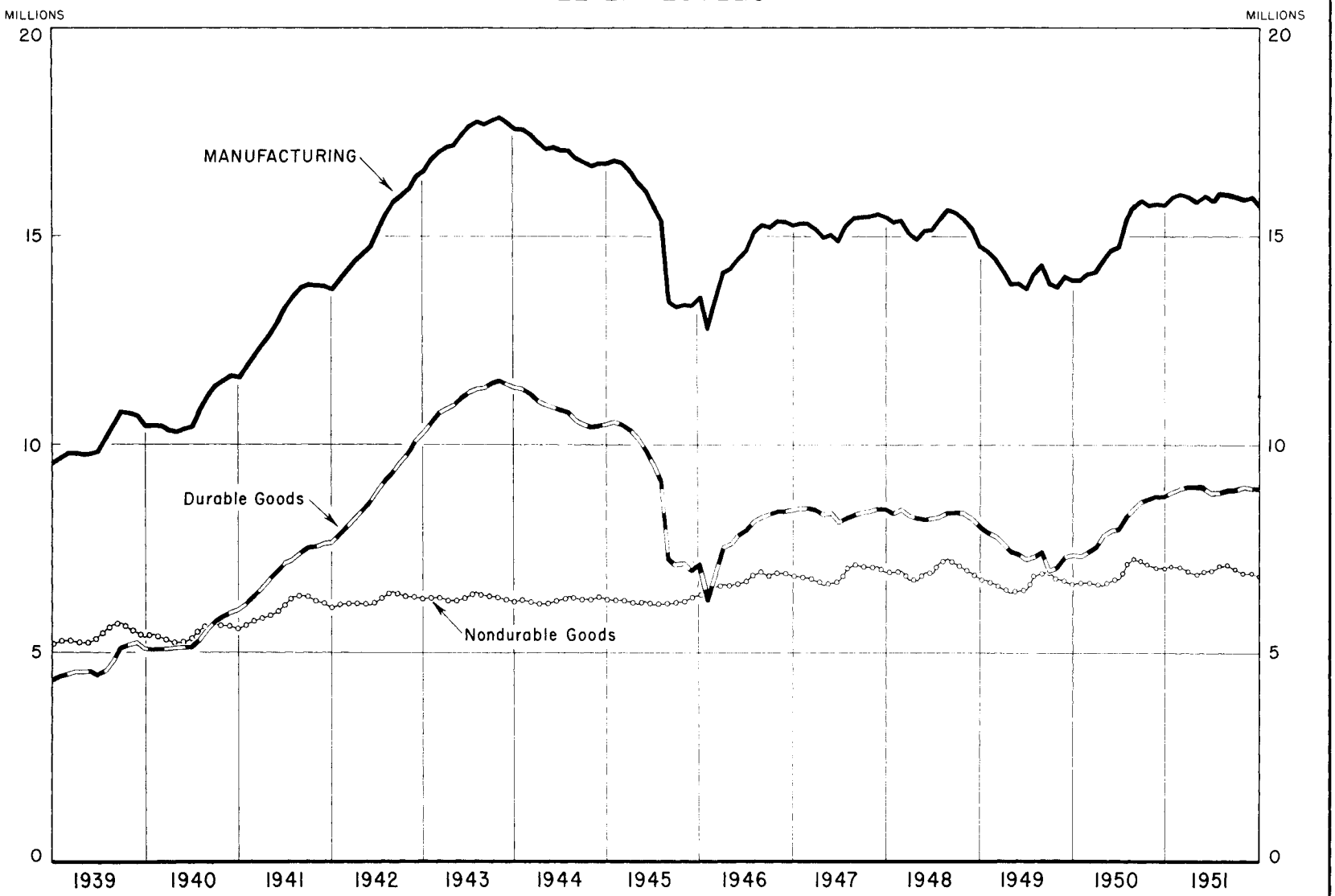
Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls (table 5), previously based on the 1939 average, have been revised to a 1947-1949 base period. These new series supersede data shown in monthly reports dated prior to March 1952 and in issues of the "Monthly Labor Review" dated prior to April 1952.

Coming next month.....

A supplement showing annual averages for the five-year period 1947-1951 for all tables in the current issue. The tables on State and Area data, however, will carry annual averages for 1951 only.

EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ALL EMPLOYEES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Employment Trends

Manufacturing Employment Down by 160,000 Over the Year

Manufacturing employment declined by 160,000 between February 1951 and February 1952, to 15.8 million, but expansion in other sectors of the economy outweighed this reduction, so that the total number of employees in nonfarm industries was 440,000 higher than a year ago, and unemployment--as measured by the Bureau of the Census--was at a postwar low for the month.

Between January and February 1952, nonfarm employment declined slightly, to 45.8 million, mainly because of seasonal reductions in retail trade and construction. However, pre-Easter employment gains were reported by the apparel and shoe industries, and most of the metalworking industries made small additions to their workforce as a result of expanding defense production and some easing of metals supplies.

Over the year, employment reductions of 5 percent or more were reported in the apparel, leather, furniture, lumber, and textile industry groups, reflecting decreased demand for consumer goods and restrictions on nondefense construction. In the leather and textile industries, February 1952 employment levels were even lower than in February 1939, in contrast to a gain of over 60 percent in total factory employment over this period.

However, industries producing military goods and industrial equipment required by the national defense program recorded significant employment gains over the year. The ordnance, instruments, machinery, and transportation equipment industry groups increased their workforce by 5 percent or more between February 1951 and February 1952. In transportation equipment, a net addition of 190,000 workers in aircraft plants and of 30,000 in shipyards more than offset reduced employment in the automobile industry.

Nonmanufacturing Activities Add Workers

Total Government employment increased by 370,000 over the year. Most of the rise occurred in Federal arsenals, navy yards, military bases, and other defense activities. State and local government accounted for about 110,000 of the increase. The number of workers employed by nondefense agencies of the Federal Government was virtually unchanged.

Contract construction employment, at 2.3 million this February, continued at an all-time peak for the season, and was about 50,000 higher than in February of last year. Total expenditures for new construction were virtually unchanged over the year as increased military and industrial building activity offset cutbacks in residential and commercial construction.

Employment in retail and wholesale trade in February 1952 was about 100,000, or 1 percent, higher than a year earlier, despite a reduced volume of retail sales.

Finance is another sector of the economy where employment gains were recorded over the year. The number of persons employed in banks, insurance companies, and other financial institutions increased by about 80,000, to 1.9 million in February 1952.

Factory Hiring Lower Than Year Ago

The number of workers hired by manufacturing plants increased seasonally between December and January, but remained lower than a year earlier. Over the month, the hiring rate rose from 30 to 45 per 1,000 employees as a result of pre-Easter expansion in many consumer goods plants as well as the greater number of working days in January.

Hiring this January was about 15 percent below the January 1951 rate. Over-the-year decreases in hiring were reported in most industry groups, reflecting reduced output of consumer goods and building materials and a slower rate of expansion in defense-related industries.

Factory workers were laid off at a rate of 14 per 1,000 employees this January--about the same as in December, but 40 percent greater than in January 1951. Over the year, layoffs more than doubled in the apparel, chemicals, textiles, lumber, paper, and stone, clay, and glass industry groups. Except for chemicals, these are industries where reduced consumer buying or restrictions on nondefense construction have resulted in significant employment declines over the year, as well as marked decreases in the average workweek.

However, defense-related industries continued to report relatively low layoff rates. In the ordnance, electrical machinery, instruments, transportation equipment, and primary and fabricated metals industry groups, layoffs this January were at or below the low rates of a year earlier.

The rate at which workers were quitting their jobs rose seasonally between December and January, from 14 to 19 per 1,000 employees. However, the quit rate was 10 percent lower than in January 1951, when expanding employment opportunities permitted more workers to change their jobs.

Factory Workweek at Year-Ago Level

The average workweek of factory production workers in mid-January 1952--at 40.9 hours--was about the same as a year earlier, as reduced hours in plants producing consumer goods and building materials offset gains in defense-related industries.

Between December 1951 and January 1952, the average workweek declined seasonally because of brief shutdowns for inventory-taking in a wide range of industries and seasonal slackening in lumber, tobacco, furniture, and stone, clay, and glass.

Over the year, decreases in the workweek of a half hour or more were reported in the apparel, textile, paper, lumber, and stone, clay, and glass industry groups, which also experienced decreases in production worker employment--ranging from 5 to 10 percent--because of slackened consumer demand or curtailed nondefense building activity.

In contrast, average weekly hours in defense-connected industries this January were at or above the high levels of a year earlier. The ordnance, machinery, electrical machinery, instruments, and primary and fabricated metals industries reported average workweeks of over 42 hours in mid-January, indicating extensive scheduling of overtime for many of their workers.

In the rubber products industry group, the average workweek in January 1952 was over a half hour longer than a year earlier, reflecting the recent relaxation of government controls on the use of rubber for tire manufacturing. In the previous six months, this industry had been reporting over-the-year reductions in hours of work.

Workers' Pay Up 5 Percent

Because of the shorter workweek, average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing plants declined by 32 cents between December and January. However, earnings, at $67.08 in January, were $3.32--or 5 percent--higher than a year earlier. This increase resulted both from the larger proportion of workers in the higher-paid defense-related industries and from cost-of-living and other wage adjustments allowed since the wage stabilization order of January 1951.

Average gross hourly earnings--including overtime and other premium pay--rose by a half cent between December and January, reflecting widespread cost-of-living and other wage rate advances.

Over the year, average hourly earnings were up by 5-1/2 percent--or 8-1/2 cents--to $1.64 in January 1952. The sharpest relative gain--almost 11 percent--was reported by the rubber products industry. With the exception of the apparel industry group--where hourly earnings were virtually unchanged--all industry groups recorded increases of at least 2 percent between January 1951 and January 1952.

Table A. Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Selected Groups

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952		1951		Net change	
	Feb. 1/	Jan.	Dec.	Feb.	Jan. 1952 to Feb. 1952	Feb. 1951 to Feb. 1952
TOTAL	45,834	45,903	47,592	45,390	-69	+444
MANUFACTURING	15,819	15,776	15,912	15,978	+43	-159
MINING	905	909	915	930	- 4	- 25
Metal mining	107	107	106	106	0	+ 1
Bituminous-coal	365	368	369	402	- 3	- 37
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	100	100	105	97	0	+ 3
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,276	2,316	2,524	2,228	-40	+ 48
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,105	4,109	4,151	4,082	- 4	+ 23
Transportation	2,852	2,858	2,897	2,866	- 6	- 14
Communication	705	701	702	671	+ 4	+ 34
Other public utilities	548	550	552	545	- 2	+ 3
TRADE	9,653	9,706	10,646	9,554	-53	+ 99
Wholesale trade	2,636	2,627	2,658	2,593	+ 9	+ 43
Retail trade	7,017	7,079	7,988	6,961	-62	+ 56
General merchandise stores	1,442	1,474	2,089	1,431	-32	+ 11
Food and liquor stores	1,268	1,266	1,312	1,257	+ 2	+ 11
Automotive and accessories dealers	747	751	768	735	- 4	+ 12
Apparel and accessories stores	511	533	652	515	-22	- 4
Other retail trade	3,049	3,055	3,167	3,023	- 6	+ 26
FINANCE	1,919	1,906	1,911	1,839	+13	+ 80
SERVICE	4,667	4,672	4,702	4,657	- 5	+ 10
GOVERNMENT	6,490	6,509	6,831	6,122	-19	+368
Federal	2,344	2,331	2,677	2,085	+13	+259
State and Local	4,146	4,178	4,154	4,037	-32	+109

1/ Preliminary.

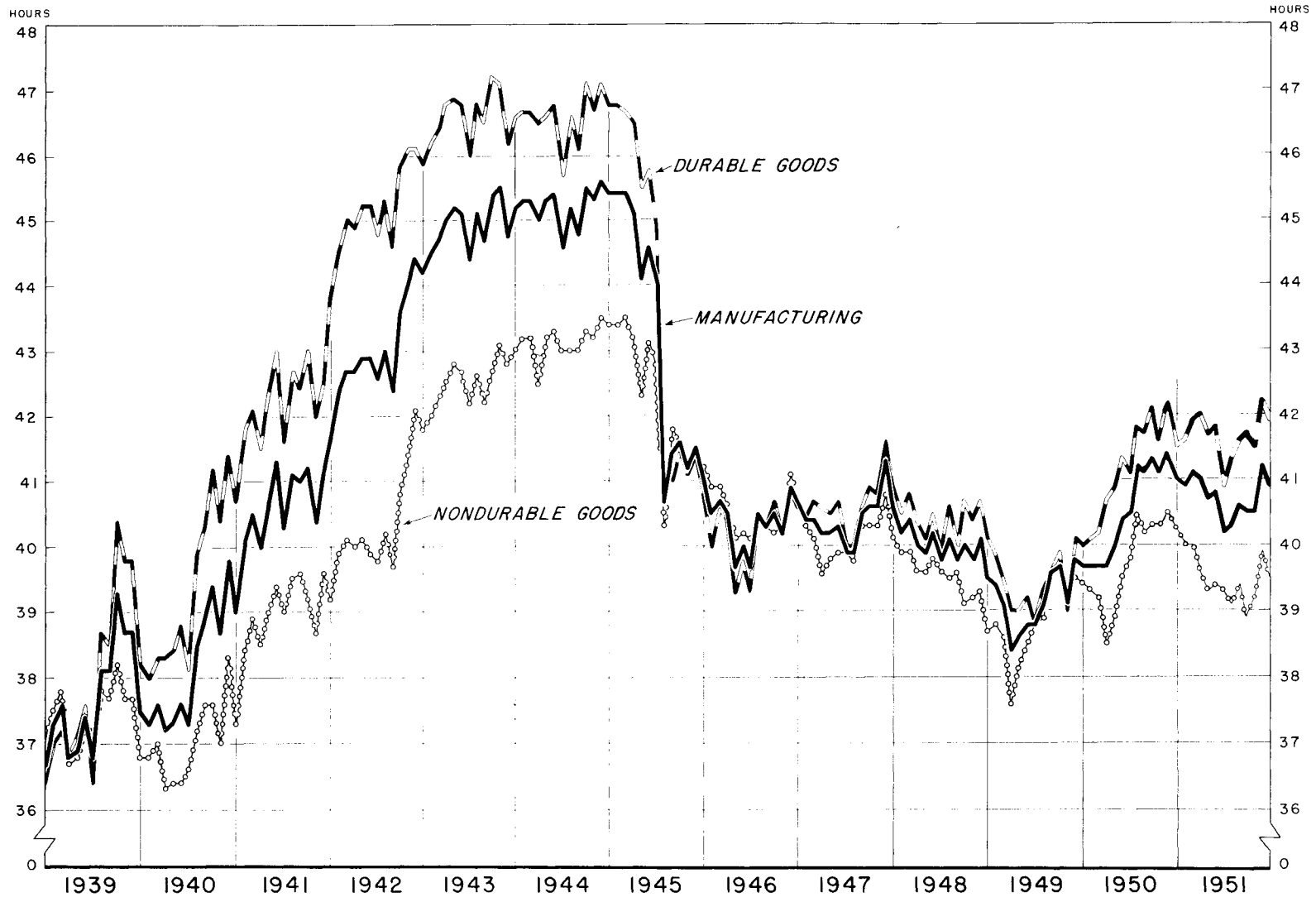
Table B: Employees in Manufacturing Industry Groups

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952		1951		Net change	
	Feb. 1/	Jan.	Dec.	Feb.	Jan. 1952 to Feb. 1952	Feb. 1951 to Feb. 1952
MANUFACTURING	15,819	15,776	15,912	15,978	+43	-159
DURABLE GOODS	8,971	8,946	8,999	8,877	+25	+ 94
Ordnance and accessories	71.2	68.5	65.7	33.3	+ 2.7	+ 37.9
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	716	722	762	800	- 6	- 84
Furniture and fixtures	341	341	342	373	0	- 32
Stone, clay, and glass products	530	533	545	547	- 3	- 17
Primary metal industries	1,351	1,352	1,355	1,331	- 1	+ 20
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	993	988	989	1,022	+ 5	- 29
Machinery (except electrical)	1,654	1,645	1,640	1,557	+ 9	+ 97
Electrical machinery	966	961	963	931	+ 5	+ 35
Transportation equipment	1,568	1,564	1,559	1,493	+ 4	+ 75
Instruments and related products	317	316	315	286	+ 1	+ 31
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	464	455	463	504	+ 9	- 40
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,848	6,830	6,913	7,101	+18	-253
Food and kindred products	1,449	1,452	1,508	1,478	- 3	- 29
Tobacco manufactures	88	89	91	87	- 1	+ 1
Textile-mill products	1,217	1,229	1,239	1,365	-12	-148
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,168	1,144	1,152	1,237	+24	- 69
Paper and allied products	479	480	484	496	- 1	- 17
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	767	768	773	758	- 1	+ 9
Chemicals and allied products	761	757	759	738	+ 4	+ 23
Products of petroleum and coal	266	266	269	256	0	+ 10
Rubber products	272	275	275	273	- 3	- 1
Leather and leather products	381	370	363	413	+11	- 32

[1] Preliminary

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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Industry Employment Report

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIC CHEMICALS

Employment in the industrial organic chemicals industry was 229,200 in January 1952. This represents a rise of 16 percent since the beginning of hostilities in Korea, and is 24.1 percent higher than in January 1946. The upward employment trend is expected to continue in this fast growing industry.

Fewer than 40 years ago the industrial organic chemicals industry consisted of only seven manufacturers with annual sales of $3.5 million. The industry now employs about 230,000 workers in 570 plants, and its products are valued at nearly $4 billion. To a great extent, this industry owes its rapid development to the discovery of new products through scientific research.

Most Products Are Made From Coal and Petroleum

Industrial organic chemicals are compounds produced from coal, petroleum, and agricultural products. Some of these organic compounds are well known; for example, synthetic fibers, such as nylon or rayon; synthetic rubber; and plastics materials. There are many other important products less well known, such as industrial explosives, the wide variety of dyes and other color pigments, industrial alcohol, formaldehyde, benzene, and glycerin. Some of the principal users of organic chemicals are the textile industry, plastics products manufacturers, and the mining industry. Much of the output is used within the industry in manufacturing other organic chemical products.

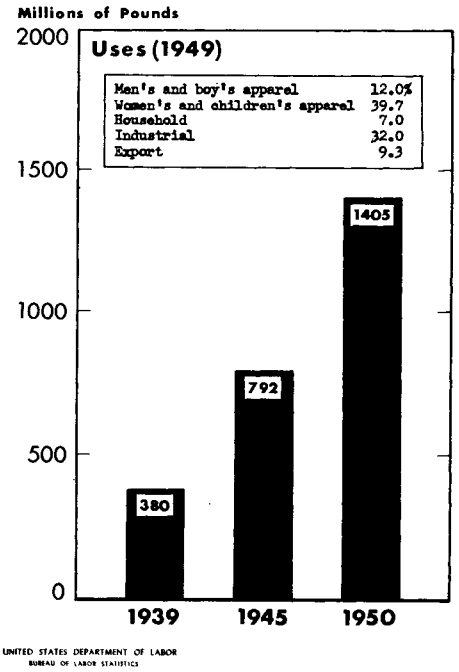
Coal is the principal raw material used in manufacturing organic chemicals, but petroleum and natural gas are becoming increasingly important. Wood and cotton are basic raw materials in rayon manufacture and in making cellulosics plastics materials.

The raw materials are changed into finished products for use in industry by a number of different manufacturing processes. There are, however, four major steps in the sequence of manufacture. In the first step, tars are extracted from coal, oil-gas, or water gas. Coal tar is produced chiefly by the steel industry as a byproduct of coke. Water-gas and oil-gas tars are byproducts of the petroleum and natural gas industry. The second step consists of production of "crudes"---principally benzene, toluene, xylene, and napthalene from tars, and from petroleum and natural gas.

Small amounts of these crudes are sold as end-products but the greater portion is used in manufacturing "intermediates", the third step in processing. "Intermediates" originally were used as an intermediate step only in the manufacture of dyes, but they are now used for other products such as explosives, perfumes, medicinals, flavors, and plastics. Some of the principal intermediates are alcohol, phenol, nitro-benzene, aniline oil, refined napthalene, clorobenzene, and styrene. In the fourth step, these compounds are used mainly in making more complex synthetic organic chemicals and finished products. However, some are sold as finished products without further processing. For example, refined napthalene may be packaged and sold as a moth repellent or as a deodorant.

Some of the principal industrial organic chemicals shipped as finished products are: dyes, which are soluble colors and used mainly in textile manufacturing; lakes and toners, which are color pigments not soluble in water or oil and are used in the manufacture of paints and inks; plastics and resin materials in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, and powder, which are furnished to manufacturers of finished plastics products; synthetic fibers, such as rayon, nylon, and orlon, which are used in textile, apparel, and tire cord manufacture; synthetic rubber, such as GR-S, neoprene, and butyl, which are used by the tire and tube industry.

Chart 1 PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC FIBERS



Synthetic Fibers and Plastics Account for Large Share of the Employment

Synthetic fibers, one of the major branches of the industry, are used in greater volume than wool and rank second only to cotton among the textile fibers. Production has increased almost continuously since just after World War I when quantity production of rayon began. Currently, production workers in synthetic fibers number about 50,000, and output of rayon, nylon, orlon and other synthetic fibers is at an all-time peak. These fibers have made major inroads in all the major textile fields and accounted for 73 percent of the increase in fiber consumption between 1937 and 1949. The principal use of synthetic fibers is for clothing. (See chart 1). Industrial uses such as for tire cord and belting have increased in importance and now consume almost one-third of production.

Raw material for rayon is wood pulp or cotton linters, the short fibers left on the seeds after they have been separated from cotton. Coal is the raw material used for the newer fibers such as nylon, orlon, and dynel.

Chart 2

PRODUCTION OF PLASTICS MATERIALS

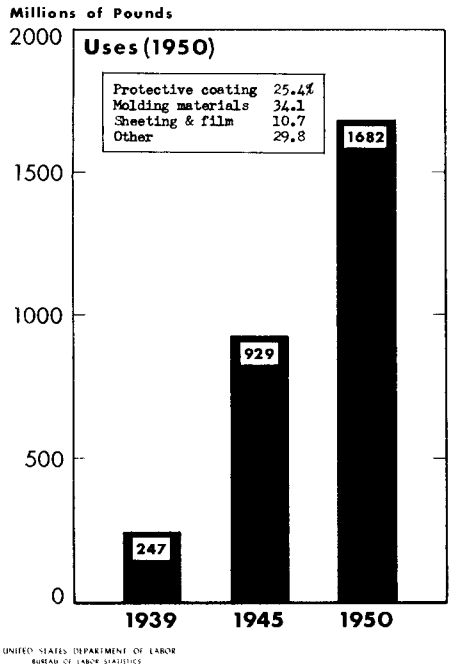
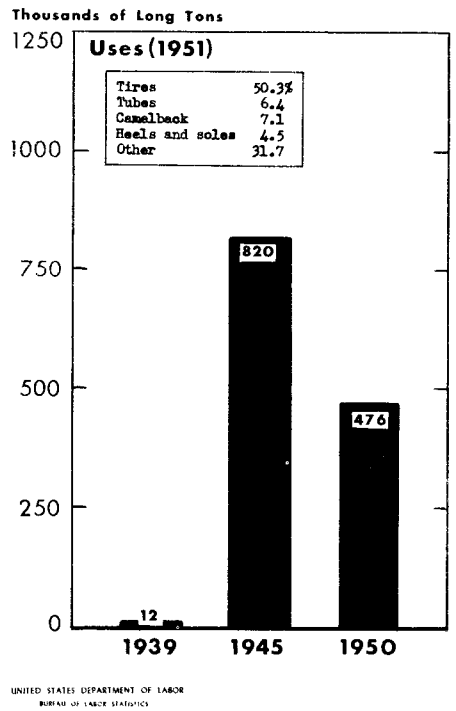


Chart 3

PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER



The phenomenal growth of plastics during the past decade has been matched by that of few products. Plastics, once considered merely substitute materials with limited application, have assumed a place of major importance in our industrial economy. This branch of the organic chemicals industry employed 21,800 production workers in January 1952. About 125 companies produced approximately 1.8 billion pounds of plastics materials in 1951, roughly twice the volume produced in 1946.

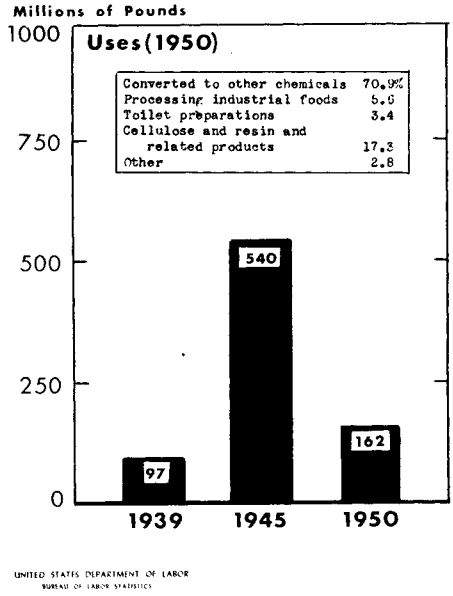
Leading plastics materials in order of volume produced are vinyl resins, phenolics, alkyd resins, and polystyrenes. The largest outlet for vinyl is film and sheeting for such items as drapes, shower curtains, upholstery, raincoats, phonograph records, and garden hose. Phenolics materials are used for radio and television cabinets, table tops, cameras, and telephone parts. The alkyd resins are used in making paints, varnishes, and enamels, especially finishes for automobile bodies and refrigerators. Polystyrene, made from styrene (also one of the main ingredients of synthetic rubber) has shown the greatest gain in recent years. Its principal advantages are its low cost and its ability to take colors well. Among its uses are molded products such as dishware, toys, refrigerator dishes, and novelties.

Synthetic rubber is produced mainly in Government-owned, but privately operated plants which were built during World War II. This branch of the organic chemicals industry employed 7,600 production workers in January 1952. GR-S synthetic rubber, which accounts for 85 percent of production, is a general purpose type which is made from butadiene and styrene. Butadiene comes from a combination of petroleum or natural gas and ethyl alcohol. Styrene is made from benzol, a derivative of petroleum or coal tar.

Currently, over 80 percent of the rubber used in passenger tires is GR-S. Over 90 percent of tire tubes are made of the butyl (GR-I), a special purpose synthetic rubber. Neoprene,

Chart 4

PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL



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another synthetic rubber, is used extensively in life-saving equipment, wire and cable coverings, solid airplane tires, hose, and aircraft equipment.

Industrial alcohol, one of the major products of the organic chemicals industry, is an essential commodity for both peace and wartime uses. In peacetime it is used primarily as a solvent and as a raw material for the production of other chemicals. In wartime or in periods of defense preparation it has additional important uses in the manufacture of such products as synthetic rubber and military explosives.

Industrial alcohol is again in short supply as a result of the reopening of synthetic rubber plants. It is expected that the additional quantity needed for the synthetic rubber program will be supplied by imports from France. Otherwise it would probably be necessary to obtain the alcohol from beverage distributors.

Many Research Workers Employed

Firms producing industrial chemicals employ an unusually large number of professional and research personnel. More than 10 percent of the Nation's professional personnel engaged in research are employed by industrial chemical firms. Chemists and chemical engineers constitute the major proportion of these professional workers. Chemists in this industry perform analytical and research work on carbon compounds. They develop process control methods, supervise routine testing of material during processing, and prepare technical reports. Chemical engineers apply chemistry and engineering science to the designing, constructing, and improving of equipment. Many specialize in consulting, testing, technical sales and service, or technical writing. Also important are mechanical engineers who specialize in designing tools, engines, machines, or other industrial equipment, or planning and operating the central distribution for heat, gas, water, or steam; and electrical engineers who specialize in planning and supervising the construction, installation, and operation of electric-power generating plants and transmission lines. Some large plants employ industrial, civil, construction, metallurgical, and safety engineers.

In addition to the large number of professional personnel this industry employs many subprofessional workers, including draftsmen who prepare working plans and detailed drawings from the rough sketches or notes of the chemists or engineers; and laboratory assistants who perform standard laboratory tests for specific gravity, viscosity, or routine tests on volume or color to determine various properties. They work in the research laboratories or in the various processing departments.

Operating and Maintenance Workers Predominate

Most of the processing equipment operators are skilled. Chemical operators, the largest group, determine proper proportions of material according to formulas or specifications, make necessary standard calculations, set and regulate controls for temperature, pressure, or flow of material. They also observe controls and make necessary adjustments, and use measuring and testing instruments to check quality of operations. Stillmen operate distillation equipment that separates volatile mixtures into component parts. Filterers operate one or more units of filtering equipment used in separating suspended solids from liquids. Autoclave operators charge, operate, and unload autoclaves (high-pressure vessels) used in chemical manufacturing processes in which the reaction involves chemical changes within highly critical pressure and temperature limits. Compressors operate equipment that compresses commercial gases into liquid form. They maintain the proper flow of gases through compressing equipment by manually setting and adjusting controls. Driers operate one or more units of equipment used in separating water or other undesirable volatile liquid components from solids. Volatile components are removed by heating the solids with circulating hot acid or steam and by maintaining a vacuum over the solids. Electric-cell men operate electric cells that break down liquids into component parts by electricity. They maintain the flow of material to and from the cells, by use of valves; check the various electric gauges, examine the sides and poles of the cell for corrosion; adjust and make minor repairs to the equipment. Millers tend one or more units of equipment used to crush, grind, or pulverize materials to specification. Mixers operate one or more machines in which component parts (liquids or solids) are blended or mixed in controlled amounts. Pumpmen tend and maintain power-driven pumps used to move liquids from one process to another or to storage tanks.

The highly skilled carpenters, pipefitters, electricians, machinists, and other maintenance workers keep the plant and equipment in repair and make installations. Because chemical manufacture requires a relatively high ratio of equipment to workers, this industry employs a high proportion of maintenance workers. In general, their work is similar to that of most other manufacturing industries.

The processing equipment operators helpers constitute a small proportion of the work force. In chemical industries most of the higher skilled jobs are filled by promotion within the plant. Helpers usually move from semiskilled work to the more skilled jobs of operators.

Materials handling occupations, such as truck drivers, hand and power truckers, and loaders and unloaders, comprise a relatively small occupational group. Materials handlers are almost entirely unskilled or semiskilled workers.

Guards, janitors, watchmen, and other custodial workers have jobs similar to those in other industries. Less than 5 percent of the industry's workers are employed in these occupations.

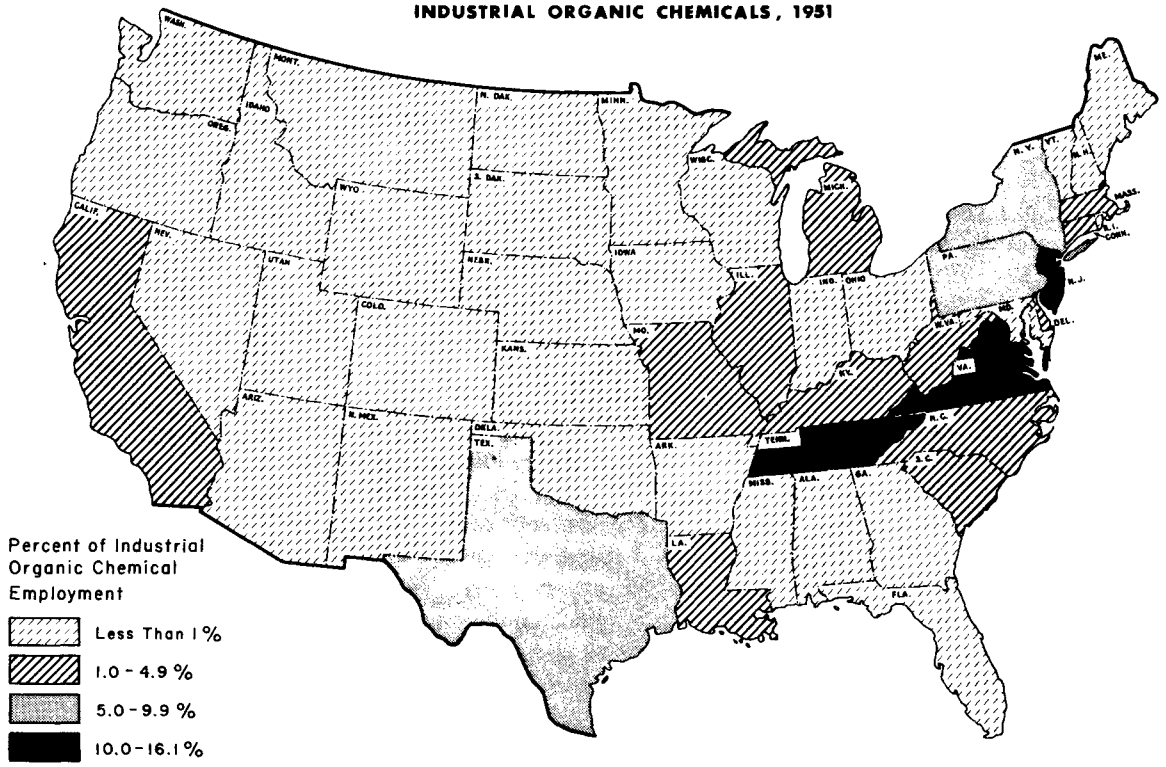
Another small group, apprentices, learners, and trainees, work under the supervision of experienced men as a part of their training program. About one-fourth of the plant workers consist of general laborers, handymen, a few stock clerks, roustabouts, general helpers and utility men.

According to the 1947 Census of Manufactures, over 86 percent of total production workers and about three-fourths of administrative and office personnel in industrial organic chemicals were men. Women were employed mainly in office jobs. In the plant, they usually work in laboratory and packaging departments. However, in some branches of the industry, women play a more important role. In the manufacturing of synthetic fibers, which employed over 60 percent of all women working in industrial organic chemicals, more than 25 percent of the production workers were women. They constituted more than 15 percent of the plant workers in the manufacture of industrial explosives.

Chart 5.

NEARLY HALF OF THE INDUSTRY'S WORKERS
ARE EMPLOYED IN NEW JERSEY, TENNESSEE, AND VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIC CHEMICALS, 1951



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Sharpest Employment Gains in South Central States

Employment has increased in every region since 1939, but there has been a significant shift to the East South Central and the West South Central States. These regions, which between them accounted for only 13 percent of 1939 employment, currently have 28 percent of the total. The greatest numerical employment increases from 1939 to 1951 were in the East South Central, Middle Atlantic, and in West South Central regions, in that order (see table 1).

The Middle Atlantic States employ the greatest number of workers, accounting for 30 percent of total employment. Following closely are the South Atlantic States with 26 percent of the total. The East South Central States, with 18 percent, is the only other region with more than 10 percent of total employment.

Table 1.— Estimated Average Employment in Industrial Organic Chemicals, by Region 1939 and 1951

Region	1939		1951	
	All employees	Percent of total	All employees	Percent of total
All regions	110,500	100.0	227,100	100.0
New England	4,400	4.0	9,300	4.1
Middle Atlantic	40,800	36.9	68,300	30.1
East North Central	9,000	8.1	19,100	8.4
West North Central	1,400	1.3	5,200	2.3
South Atlantic	38,300	34.6	58,100	25.6
East South Central	13,700	12.4	40,300	17.7
West South Central	1,000	.9	22,300	9.8
Mountain	400	.4	900	.4
Pacific	1,500	1.4	3,600	1.6

Plants manufacturing synthetic fibers are concentrated in the eastern part of the United States, the South Atlantic States accounting for three-fourths of total employment. The main centers of employment in the manufacture of synthetic rubber are Texas, Louisiana, and Los Angeles and there are a few plants in the Louisville and Akron areas. Employment in plastics materials is concentrated in two regions, the Middle and South Atlantic States, which account for almost 70 percent of the total.

More than 60 percent of the 563 plants in the organic chemicals industry in 1947 employed fewer than 100 workers. Among the various industry branches there were significant differences in plant size. In plastics materials manufacture, 75 of the 125 plants had fewer than 100 workers, and accounted for less than 8 percent of total employment, whereas the 16 establishments having over 500 workers employed over three-fourths of total workers. Of the 38 plants primarily engaged in the manufacture of synthetic fibers, 70 percent of the work force was concentrated in the 13 establishments having over 2,500 employees. Of the 20 plants producing synthetic rubber, the 10 with between 250 and 500 workers each, employed over half the work force. Most of the remainder were in 4 large plants. In industrial explosive production, almost two-thirds of the 76 plants employed fewer than 100 workers, but accounted for only 15 percent of total employment. Most of the 46 cyclic crudes manufacturing plants employed fewer than 100 workers; no plant employed over 250. Of the 258 plants producing miscellaneous organic chemicals, 9 with a total of over 2,500 employees had almost half of total employment.

Injury and Turn-Over Rates Low

The nature of the products made working conditions relatively hazardous in the early stages of the industry's development. In recent years, however, most of the hazards of industrial chemical manufacturing have been eliminated and injury rates are now generally lower than the average for all-manufacturing industries. (See table 2).

Table 2.— Worker Injury Rates, Industrial Organic Chemicals and All Manufacturing 1945-50

Year	All manufacturing		Plastics materials		Synthetic rubber		Synthetic fibers		Explosives	
	Frequency 1/	Severity 2/	Frequency	Severity	Frequency	Severity	Frequency	Severity	Frequency	Severity
1945 - - -	18.6	1.6	9.5	6.5	6.6	.2	8.9	1.3	3.6	2.1
1946 - - -	19.9	1.6	9.9	9.9	1.9	.01	6.8	1.0	5.7	3.0
1947 - - -	18.8	1.4	7.2	1.7	1.9	.8	5.8	.8	5.3	3.5
1948 - - -	17.2	1.5	6.4	2.6	1.7	.1	5.4	1.2	4.3	3.7
1949 - - -	14.5	1.4	4.8	.9	2.3	.4	3.0	.5	1.8	.9
1950 - - -	14.7	1.2	7.0	1.9	3.4	3/	2.1	3/	3.8	3/

1/ The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked.
2/ The severity rate is the average number of days lost because of disabling work injuries, per 1,000 employee-hours worked.
3/ Information not available.
Source: Branch of Industrial Hazards, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Employment is relatively steady in this industry. The turn-over rates, both separations and accessions, have been consistently lower than the rates in all-manufacturing. (See table 3).

Table 3.— Labor Turn-Over Rates, Industrial Organic Chemicals and All Manufacturing 1/
1950-52

Year	Industrial organic chemicals		All manufacturing	
	Separation rate	Accession rate	Separation rate	Accession rate
1950: Jan. - - - -	1.2	1.7	3.1	3.6
Apr. - - - -	1.0	1.8	2.8	3.5
July - - - -	1.0	2.3	2.9	4.7
Oct. - - - -	1.9	2.5	4.3	5.2
1951: Jan. - - - -	1.7	2.7	4.1	5.2
Apr. - - - -	1.7	2.3	4.6	4.5
July - - - -	1.6	2.2	4.4	4.2
Oct. - - - -	2.7	1.6	4.7	4.4
1952: Jan. 2/ - -	2.7	1.7	4.0	4.5

1/ Rates per 100 employees
2/ Preliminary

Earnings Above Average

Average earnings, both hourly and weekly, are higher in organic chemicals than the general average for manufacturing industries. (See table 4). However, in synthetic fiber manufacturing, wages are slightly lower than the all-manufacturing average. There is considerable variation among the industries classified as making industrial organic chemicals. Hourly earnings in synthetic fibers manufacture were less than the average in industrial organic chemicals, whereas earnings in the manufacture of synthetic rubber were higher.

The workweek in this industry is about the same as in all-manufacturing, averaging 41.0 hours during 1951 as compared with 40.8 in all-manufacturing.

Table 4.-- Average Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Industrial Organic Chemicals and All-Manufacturing Industries, 1947-52

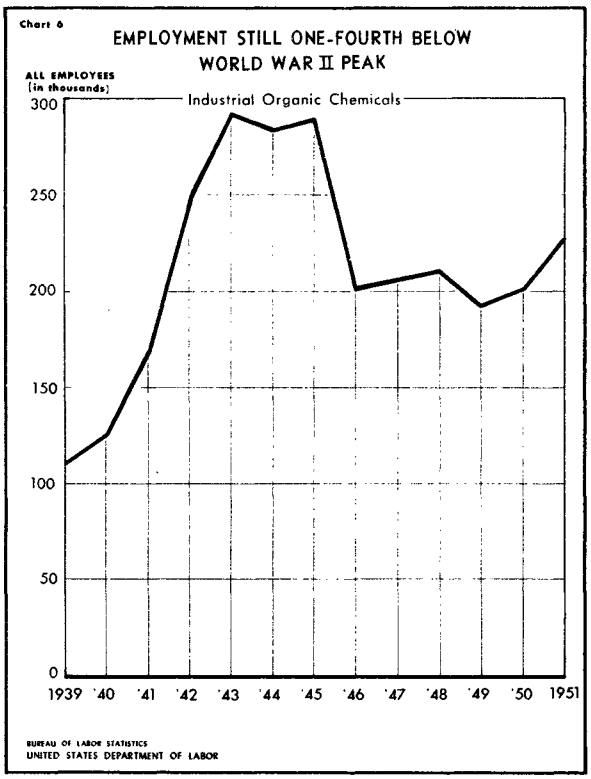
Year	Industrial organic chemicals			All-manufacturing		
	Average weekly hours	Average earnings		Average weekly hours	Average earnings	
		Hourly	Weekly		Hourly	Weekly
1947 - -	40.3	$1.310	$52.79	40.4	$1.237	$49.97
1948 - -	40.4	1.428	57.69	40.1	1.350	54.14
1949 - -	39.5	1.540	60.83	39.2	1.401	54.92
1950 - -	40.6	1.618	65.69	40.5	1.465	59.33
1951 1/	41.0	1.752	71.83	40.8	1.594	64.92
1952: Jan. 1/	40.2	1.783	71.68	40.9	1.640	67.08

1/ Preliminary

Industry Outlook Bright

Before 1914, the dye manufacturers, which constituted almost the entire organic chemical manufacturing industry, made less than 10 percent of the dyes and intermediates needed for American industry. Germany supplied most of the remainder. When these imports ceased at the outbreak of World War I, there was a frantic scramble to build an organic chemical industry from the meager facilities available. By the end of the war, over 90 percent of our requirements were being produced in this country. In the interest of national defense, Congress erected tariff barriers to protect the organic chemicals industry from foreign competition. As a result of this protection and the growing demand for organic chemicals, the industry grew steadily. Synthetic fibers made particularly large gains in production. Output of rayon increased greatly, and in the 1930's nylon was introduced and found a wide market. Plastics made serious inroads into fields previously thought to be the exclusive preserve of such materials as wood and metal. Production of many other organic chemicals rose several fold, and a host of new products were developed.

World War II brought about a tremendous expansion of the organic chemicals industry. Production and employment rose sharply in response to military needs, especially in explosives. Synthetic rubber production rose from a few thousand pounds annually to 820 thousand tons in 1945, to make up for the loss of natural rubber imports from the Far East which had been overrun by the Japanese. By the end of the war, the synthetic rubber industry was producing more rubber annually than the Nation consumed in the years before 1941. The need for clothing and equipment, particularly parachutes made of nylon, gave stimulus to the expansion of the synthetic fibers industry. As metals became scarce there was a heavy demand for plastics materials. Employment in the industry rose 160 percent between 1939 and 1943 to an all-time peak of 290,000 workers, and remained at about that level for the next 2 years. (See chart 6.)



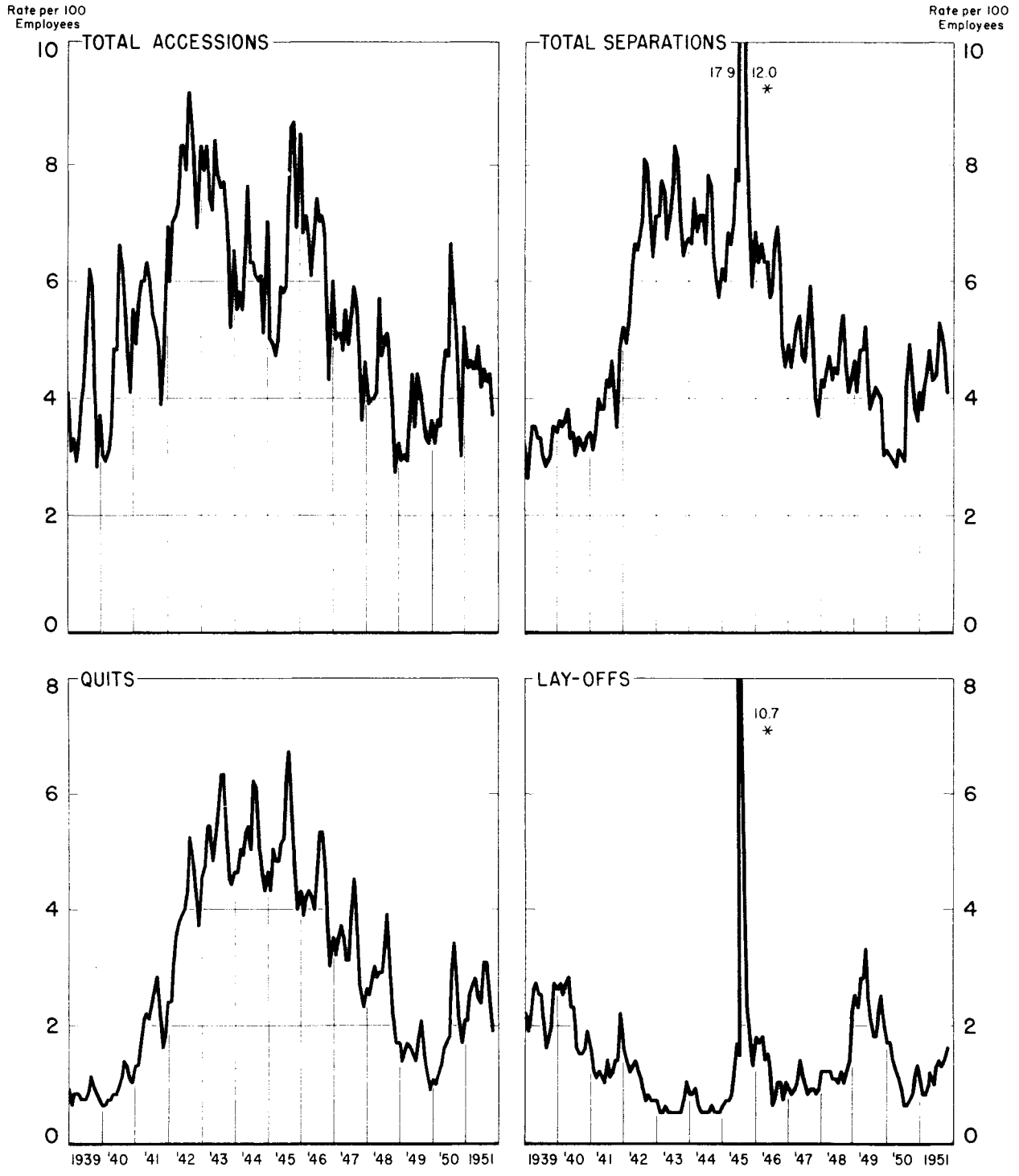
In the postwar period, demand declined for such products as military explosives, synthetic rubber, and other items which are used primarily for war purposes, and employment dropped to about 200,000. However, production of other chemicals, including synthetic fibers and plastics materials, continued to expand and partially offset the decline due to reductions in military requirements. There was also a pent-up demand for nylon, increased acceptance of new plastics products, renewed construction activity with its demands for industrial explosives and paints, demand for textile dyes, and many other products of this industry. Employment climbed slowly in 1947 and 1948, declined in early 1949, and then rose steadily until September 1951, when employment reached a postwar high of 234,500. The number of workers in January 1952 was 229,200, 22 percent higher than in January 1950, the year hostilities started in Korea. Employment is still well below the World War II peak when production of chemicals needed for military purposes was at extremely high levels.

Employment and production probably will continue at high levels in 1952. Defense needs have been added to the growing civilian demand for the industry's products. Military preparedness calls for increased production of many organic chemicals, including explosives, industrial alcohol, synthetic rubber, plastics materials, and synthetic fibers. These materials are needed to produce military items, including camouflage material, raincoats, helmets, parachutes, tire cording, and clothing for the Armed Forces.

The industry is expected to continue its long-term growth, even if defense requirements decline. All branches of the chemical industry have invested about $6 billion in plant and equipment since the end of World War II and plan to invest $1.2 billion more in the next 2 years.

MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES



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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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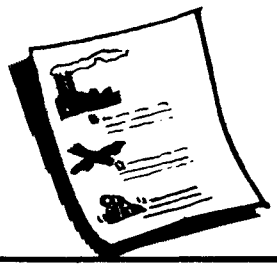

Other Industries In Brief

MOTION PICTURES

Motion picture producers and exhibitors employed 241,000 workers in January 1952, four-fifths of whom worked in the theaters. Employment has remained fairly steady in the past 2 years after falling 20,000 between 1947 and 1950. During that period, there was a 40 percent drop in theater attendance owing in part to the rapid growth of the television audience. However, attendance at theaters remained constant in 1950 and 1951 while the number of television sets increased by nearly 12 million.

This year, employment in the industry will probably continue at about the same level as in 1951. Few new television stations will be erected this year, and in areas which now have television stations a high proportion of the families already own sets.

METAL STAMPINGS

Employment in the production of stamped metal goods for civilian use has been declining steadily since spring of 1951, because the defense program has required a constantly increasing amount of available metal supplies. The metal stampings industry employed 106,900 production workers in January 1952, 11 percent below January 1951.

This industry's decline in employment reflects the limitations on the amount of metal available for the production of kitchen and household utensils and many other stamped metal parts used in the manufacture of consumer durable goods during the latter part of 1951.

CUTTING TOOLS, JIGS AND FIXTURES

Substantial employment gains have been recorded by producers of cutting tools, jigs, and fixtures, during the past 2 years. In

January 1952, 95,800 production workers were employed in this industry, 17 percent above the level of January 1951 and 52 percent above June 1950 when Korean hostilities began.

Although production of these machine tool accessories has been cut back for the automobile and other consumer durable goods industries, heavy purchasing by defense-connected industries has kept tool and die shops operating at near-capacity levels. Extensive overtime work has been scheduled in order to keep pace with the rise in new orders and to prevent bottlenecks in production schedules. This industry's January 1952 workweek of 47.4 hours was 1.6 hours longer than that of January 1951 and was one of the highest recorded in January among all-manufacturing industries.

Further moderate increases in employment in cutting tools, jigs, and fixture plants are expected during the first half of 1952 as defense industries continue to move ahead in tooling-up for larger scale output.

Current Employment and Payroll Statistics

Industry Data

Table 1: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments

By Industry Division

(In thousands)

Year and month	Total	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Government
Annual average:									
1939..	30,287	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,612	1,382	3,321	3,987
1940..	32,031	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,419	3,477	4,192
1941..	36,164	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,416	1,462	3,705	4,622
1942..	39,697	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,440	3,857	5,431
1943..	42,042	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,401	3,919	6,049
1944..	41,480	883	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,260	1,374	3,934	6,026
1945..	40,069	826	1,132	15,302	3,872	7,522	1,394	4,055	5,967
1946..	41,412	852	1,661	14,461	4,023	8,602	1,586	4,621	5,607
1947..	43,371	943	1,982	15,247	4,122	9,196	1,641	4,786	5,454
1948..	44,201	981	2,165	15,286	4,151	9,491	1,716	4,799	5,613
1949..	43,006	932	2,156	14,146	3,977	9,438	1,763	4,782	5,811
1950..	44,124	904	2,318	14,884	4,010	9,524	1,812	4,761	5,910
1950									
Nov..	45,873	938	2,571	15,765	4,123	9,896	1,820	4,723	6,037
Dec..	46,595	937	2,403	15,789	4,125	10,443	1,828	4,694	6,376
1951									
Jan..	45,246	932	2,281	15,784	4,072	9,592	1,831	4,666	6,088
Feb..	45,390	930	2,228	15,978	4,082	9,554	1,839	4,657	6,122
Mar..	45,850	924	2,326	16,022	4,112	9,713	1,854	4,682	6,217
Apr..	45,998	911	2,471	15,955	4,132	9,627	1,865	4,745	6,292
May..	46,226	915	2,598	15,853	4,137	9,683	1,874	4,789	6,377
June.	46,567	927	2,686	15,956	4,161	9,732	1,893	4,835	6,377
July.	46,432	906	2,754	15,813	4,176	9,667	1,908	4,852	6,356
Aug..	46,724	922	2,809	16,008	4,190	9,641	1,914	4,839	6,401
Sept.	46,956	917	2,768	16,039	4,178	9,781	1,898	4,831	6,544
Oct..	46,902	917	2,761	15,965	4,166	9,893	1,898	4,770	6,532
Nov..	46,852	917	2,633	15,890	4,165	10,109	1,907	4,734	6,497
Dec..	47,592	915	2,524	15,912	4,151	10,646	1,911	4,702	6,831
1952									
Jan..	45,903	909	2,316	15,776	4,109	9,706	1,906	4,672	6,509

See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions.

Industry Data

Table 2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments

By Industry Division and Group

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952	1951			1950
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Jan.	Dec.
TOTAL...	45,903	47,592	46,852	45,246	46,595
MINING	909	915	917	932	937
Metal mining	106.5	106.2	105.4	105.2	104.4
Anthracite	67.0	67.1	67.1	72.7	73.0
Bituminous-coal	367.7	368.6	367.9	402.8	404.8
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	267.6	268.5	269.2	253.3	256.7
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	99.8	104.8	107.3	98.0	98.3
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,316	2,524	2,633	2,281	2,403
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	393	454	495	383	428
Highway and street	141.5	180.1	207.3	141.1	164.0
Other nonbuilding construction	251.3	273.6	288.1	242.1	263.8
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	1,923	2,070	2,138	1,898	1,975
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	770	848	887	798	839
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	1,153	1,222	1,251	1,100	1,136
Plumbing and heating	294.8	307.3	313.6	287.4	290.4
Painting and decorating	146.6	167.9	175.5	123.0	132.8
Electrical work	158.0	159.8	156.9	138.7	140.0
Other special-trade contractors	553.2	587.2	604.8	550.4	572.4
MANUFACTURING	15,776	15,912	15,890	15,784	15,789
DURABLE GOODS	8,946	8,999	8,976	8,742	8,717
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,830	6,913	6,914	7,042	7,072
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,109	4,151	4,165	4,072	4,125
Transportation	2,858	2,897	2,912	2,858	2,908
Interstate railroads	1,397	1,416	1,428	1,428	1,460
Class I railroads	1,222	1,243	1,258	1,253	1,277
Local railways and bus lines	141	141	141	145	145
Trucking and warehousing	639	650	649	616	622
Other transportation and services	681	690	694	669	681
Air transportation (common carrier)	86.1	85.6	84.7	75.1	74.6
Communication	701	702	701	668	670
Telephone	653.0	654.2	652.8	618.4	620.3
Telegraph	47.2	47.3	46.8	48.3	48.6

See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions.

Table 2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments

By Industry Division and Group - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952	1951			1950
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Jan.	Dec.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (Continued)					
Other public utilities	550	552	552	546	547
Gas and electric utilities	525.4	527.2	527.6	521.0	522.2
Electric light and power utilities	233.9	234.3	234.9	232.0	232.5
Gas utilities	117.6	118.6	118.6	116.4	117.2
Electric light and gas utilities combined	173.9	174.3	174.1	172.6	172.5
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.8	24.6
TRADE	9,706	10,646	10,109	9,592	10,443
Wholesale trade	2,627	2,658	2,657	2,587	2,616
Retail trade	7,079	7,988	7,452	7,005	7,827
General merchandise stores	1,474	2,089	1,701	1,459	2,052
Food and liquor stores	1,266	1,312	1,295	1,244	1,264
Automotive and accessories dealers	751	768	759	743	753
Apparel and accessories stores	533	652	580	523	642
Other retail trade	3,055	3,167	3,117	3,036	3,116
FINANCE	1,906	1,911	1,907	1,831	1,828
Banks and trust companies	472	472	470	441	439
Security dealers and exchanges	63.8	64.1	64.1	62.0	61.3
Insurance carriers and agents	681	689	689	653	655
Other finance agencies and real estate	689	686	684	675	673
SERVICE	4,672	4,702	4,734	4,666	4,694
Hotels and lodging places	424	426	430	429	430
Laundries	356.4	355.8	356.6	353.6	353.3
Cleaning and dyeing plants	154.5	154.8	157.4	145.8	146.8
Motion pictures	241	241	242	242	242
GOVERNMENT	6,509	6,831	6,497	6,088	6,376
Federal 1/	2,331	2,677	2,325	2,027	2,333
State and local	4,178	4,154	4,172	4,061	4,043

1/ Fourth class postmasters are excluded here but are included in Table 7.

Industry Data

Table 3: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Jan. 1951	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Jan. 1951
MINING	909	915	917	932	--	--	--	--
METAL MINING	106.5	106.2	105.4	105.2	93.9	93.5	92.9	93.2
Iron mining	37.1	37.6	37.7	36.2	33.2	33.7	33.8	32.6
Copper mining	28.8	28.7	28.4	29.3	25.0	25.0	24.8	25.7
Lead and zinc mining	22.0	21.8	21.4	21.4	19.3	19.0	18.7	18.7
ANTHRACITE	67.0	67.1	67.1	72.7	63.0	63.1	63.1	68.4
BITUMINOUS-COAL	367.7	368.6	367.9	402.8	343.6	344.7	344.7	377.4
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION	267.6	268.5	269.2	253.3	--	--	--	--
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)	--	--	--	--	126.4	127.2	127.8	122.7
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	99.8	104.8	107.3	98.0	86.5	91.6	93.9	85.2
MANUFACTURING	15,776	15,912	15,890	15,784	12,775	12,911	12,904	13,018
DURABLE GOODS	8,946	8,999	8,976	8,742	7,269	7,325	7,314	7,256
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,830	6,913	6,914	7,042	5,506	5,586	5,590	5,762
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	68.5	65.7	63.4	30.8	53.5	51.7	50.1	25.0
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,452	1,508	1,547	1,499	1,068	1,123	1,160	1,120
Meat products	310.2	314.7	309.8	312.8	245.7	251.4	246.3	250.8
Dairy products	132.9	136.3	139.3	134.4	93.0	96.1	98.5	94.6
Canning and preserving	133.2	147.7	170.6	157.0	108.1	122.7	145.2	131.6
Grain-mill products	130.7	130.6	130.1	127.5	96.9	97.2	97.2	95.4
Bakery products	284.7	287.4	288.6	286.3	187.3	190.6	192.2	187.8
Sugar	28.2	41.3	51.7	31.8	23.6	36.2	45.6	27.0
Confectionery and related products	98.7	101.7	104.5	100.6	83.8	84.6	87.5	83.8
Beverages	204.2	215.3	216.2	212.2	136.2	146.4	146.8	146.8
Miscellaneous food products	128.7	132.9	136.1	136.1	93.8	97.8	101.1	101.7
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	89	91	93	88	82	84	85	80
Cigarettes	26.6	26.9	26.9	25.9	24.1	24.3	24.4	23.3
Cigars	40.9	41.7	42.3	41.2	38.7	39.6	40.1	39.0
Tobacco and snuff	12.0	11.8	11.9	12.0	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.6
Tobacco stemming and redrying	9.3	10.8	11.5	8.5	8.4	9.9	10.5	7.4
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	1,229	1,239	1,227	1,352	1,133	1,142	1,132	1,257
Yarn and thread mills	161.5	161.3	160.3	172.0	150.2	150.3	149.4	161.5
Broad-woven fabric mills	570.5	579.7	575.2	633.0	540.3	547.3	544.2	602.0
Knitting mills	229.8	231.6	229.0	252.0	209.1	211.4	209.1	232.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles	87.9	87.9	86.4	93.5	78.1	78.2	76.5	83.3
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	51.0	50.4	49.4	62.2	43.2	42.6	41.6	54.5
Other textile-mill products	128.5	128.5	127.0	138.9	112.3	112.3	111.3	123.7

See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions.

Table 3: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Jan. 1951	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Jan. 1951
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,144	1,152	1,128	1,190	1,026	1,033	1,008	1,070
Men's and boys' suits and coats	138.2	134.8	131.0	152.7	124.6	120.9	117.1	138.4
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	249.6	255.3	251.6	269.6	230.4	237.0	232.7	251.0
Women's outerwear	332.9	329.2	314.1	338.1	298.6	294.3	278.6	303.3
Women's, children's under garments	98.3	100.4	100.3	103.6	88.2	90.3	90.3	93.1
Millinery	23.0	20.8	19.1	24.3	20.6	18.4	16.7	21.7
Children's outerwear	64.7	63.7	64.7	67.3	59.4	58.1	59.2	61.8
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	90.7	99.7	101.5	88.7	79.9	88.5	90.3	76.9
Other fabricated textile products	146.1	147.9	145.6	146.0	123.8	125.8	123.3	124.0
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	722	762	783	804	657	695	719	739
Logging camps and contractors	57.3	70.3	74.9	69.5	53.4	65.7	70.7	64.9
Sawmills and planing mills	421.8	444.5	460.7	460.8	388.5	410.7	428.0	429.4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	106.4	108.8	110.8	126.2	90.8	93.1	95.3	110.3
Wooden containers	76.4	77.9	76.7	82.8	70.9	72.2	70.9	76.9
Miscellaneous wood products	59.8	60.0	60.2	64.2	53.5	53.7	54.0	57.9
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	341	342	342	370	293	294	294	321
Household furniture	235.3	235.1	235.1	262.9	206.8	206.2	206.4	233.7
Other furniture and fixtures	106.0	107.0	106.8	106.8	86.3	87.4	87.3	87.6
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	480	484	486	496	404	409	411	423
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	245.4	245.6	246.1	242.4	210.8	212.2	211.9	209.2
Paperboard containers and boxes	126.1	129.2	130.5	139.5	105.1	108.3	109.9	119.6
Other paper and allied products	108.1	109.0	109.4	114.3	87.7	88.7	89.0	94.5
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	768	773	773	758	514	519	519	510
Newspapers	300.7	303.4	302.5	295.5	151.3	155.0	153.7	148.9
Periodicals	54.9	55.8	55.4	53.0	35.0	35.3	35.1	34.6
Books	51.5	51.4	51.2	48.1	36.8	36.5	36.5	35.8
Commercial printing	207.1	206.9	207.1	207.3	170.2	170.0	169.6	170.0
Lithographing	40.5	41.2	41.9	40.8	31.3	32.1	32.6	31.7
Other printing and publishing	113.5	114.4	115.2	113.2	89.2	90.4	91.0	88.6
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	757	759	762	729	536	538	542	526
Industrial inorganic chemicals	83.2	84.1	84.0	78.5	60.6	61.7	61.7	57.3
Industrial organic chemicals	229.2	231.2	233.0	214.5	169.6	171.1	172.9	162.8
Drugs and medicines	108.2	108.7	108.3	101.1	70.1	70.8	70.4	66.9
Paints, pigments, and fillers	74.4	74.1	74.4	73.1	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.5
Fertilizers	35.0	32.4	31.8	37.5	27.9	25.4	24.8	30.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	59.3	61.7	63.3	57.6	46.4	48.6	50.5	45.5
Other chemicals and allied products	167.4	166.7	167.6	166.3	113.0	112.5	113.5	115.1

Industry Data

Table 3: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Jan. 1951	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Jan. 1951
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	266	269	269	254	193	196	197	190
Petroleum refining	216.4	218.5	217.0	202.3	152.6	154.5	154.1	147.1
Coke and byproducts	22.0	22.1	21.3	21.3	18.7	18.9	18.2	18.5
Other petroleum and coal products	27.2	28.5	30.4	30.1	21.2	22.4	24.2	24.3
RUBBER PRODUCTS	275	275	273	273	219	219	219	222
Tires and inner tubes	121.5	121.5	120.4	115.1	95.7	95.6	94.8	91.3
Rubber footwear	31.0	31.1	31.2	30.1	25.4	25.5	25.6	24.9
Other rubber products	122.1	121.9	121.8	127.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	105.8
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	370	363	356	403	331	323	317	364
Leather	44.1	43.5	43.3	51.8	39.7	39.0	38.7	47.3
Footwear (except rubber)	236.5	228.4	220.7	256.8	213.8	205.8	197.7	234.2
Other leather products	89.2	90.6	92.3	94.5	77.4	78.6	80.3	82.8
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	533	545	552	548	451	465	472	473
Glass and glass products	138.3	141.8	143.2	143.8	119.5	123.2	124.7	127.5
Cement, hydraulic	43.0	43.0	43.2	42.0	36.6	36.7	37.0	35.9
Structural clay products	87.6	91.8	93.0	88.2	78.7	83.2	84.4	79.8
Pottery and related products	54.5	55.4	56.2	60.4	48.9	49.9	50.6	54.7
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	97.5	100.5	102.1	97.8	80.8	84.0	85.6	83.0
Other stone, clay, and glass products	111.6	112.6	113.8	115.3	86.5	87.9	89.4	91.8
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,352	1,355	1,339	1,327	1,163	1,164	1,149	1,149
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	655.6	658.6	643.6	640.3	571.0	572.4	557.7	559.0
Iron and steel foundries	278.9	281.2	281.9	270.8	246.6	249.1	250.3	240.7
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	56.3	56.3	56.2	56.9	47.1	47.0	47.1	47.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	98.8	96.8	98.6	104.3	81.1	78.7	80.0	87.1
Nonferrous foundries	111.4	110.7	108.7	110.1	92.7	92.1	90.2	94.5
Other primary metal industries	151.3	151.1	149.8	144.1	124.2	124.4	123.3	120.5
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	988	989	984	1,016	807	808	805	847
Tin cans and other tinware	44.4	45.9	45.9	50.7	38.6	40.1	40.0	44.2
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	150.5	149.6	150.5	168.4	124.8	123.6	124.5	144.0
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	143.3	147.3	148.7	158.6	114.0	118.1	120.0	129.9
Fabricated structural metal products	240.4	239.7	235.6	220.4	186.5	186.0	183.1	173.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	174.9	171.9	169.1	187.4	147.3	144.8	142.2	161.5
Other fabricated metal products	234.9	234.9	234.3	230.0	195.5	195.7	195.2	193.7

Table 3: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Jan. 1951	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Jan. 1951
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1,645	1,640	1,625	1,528	1,276	1,270	1,255	1,192
Engines and turbines	98.9	98.7	97.9	83.2	74.2	73.8	73.0	63.7
Agricultural machinery and tractors	189.0	187.4	186.3	186.8	148.0	146.6	145.8	146.5
Construction and mining machinery	130.0	128.3	126.2	114.0	98.7	97.4	95.5	84.7
Metalworking machinery	310.4	309.2	303.5	268.1	246.5	245.5	240.7	211.3
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	191.2	193.6	196.6	188.5	146.1	146.8	148.4	143.9
General industry machinery	240.2	239.8	238.6	216.4	173.9	173.4	172.5	157.7
Office and store machines and devices	107.2	107.9	108.0	100.0	89.7	90.6	90.9	84.2
Service-industry and household machines	167.2	164.7	159.4	181.7	130.1	127.3	121.4	146.8
Miscellaneous machinery parts	210.9	210.2	208.8	188.9	168.3	168.8	166.6	153.0
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	961	963	955	924	723	725	718	711
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	377.6	375.0	370.8	349.0	272.2	270.4	266.2	255.8
Electrical equipment for vehicles	81.9	82.7	82.7	77.9	66.3	67.1	67.4	63.4
Communication equipment	360.9	361.4	357.3	345.1	270.7	272.1	268.4	267.8
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	141.0	143.8	144.4	151.8	114.1	115.6	115.9	124.0
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,564	1,559	1,551	1,425	1,240	1,239	1,234	1,175
Automobiles	779.3	789.7	794.5	897.6	639.8	650.7	654.6	767.3
Aircraft and parts	565.5	554.4	539.0	354.2	414.8	406.2	395.3	264.2
Aircraft	378.3	372.7	364.0	236.7	279.6	274.7	267.8	177.3
Aircraft engines and parts	115.4	111.9	106.5	70.4	80.8	78.3	74.8	51.3
Aircraft propellers and parts	12.7	12.4	12.1	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.5	6.2
Other aircraft parts and equipment	59.1	57.4	56.4	37.8	45.4	44.5	44.2	29.4
Ship and boat building and repairing	131.5	125.6	127.0	96.5	115.0	109.3	111.1	82.7
Ship building and repairing	117.4	111.7	113.6	82.4	102.5	97.0	99.3	70.3
Boat building and repairing	14.1	13.9	13.4	14.1	12.5	12.3	11.8	12.4
Railroad equipment	76.4	77.8	78.3	66.3	61.1	62.7	63.1	52.1
Other transportation equipment	11.2	11.8	11.7	12.3	9.3	9.9	9.8	10.4
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	316	315	313	280	231	232	230	211
Ophthalmic goods	27.7	28.0	27.7	27.2	22.4	22.7	22.5	22.2
Photographic apparatus	63.7	63.3	62.7	55.6	44.6	44.7	44.4	40.9
Watches and clocks	35.7	35.7	35.5	33.3	30.2	30.2	30.0	28.3
Professional and scientific instruments	188.4	187.7	186.9	164.1	134.2	134.0	133.2	119.6
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	455	463	469	489	374	381	388	413
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	45.5	46.5	47.2	57.3	36.8	37.8	38.3	46.9
Toys and sporting goods	63.8	66.0	70.5	71.5	54.1	56.2	60.8	62.3
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	52.1	52.8	53.7	62.0	43.2	43.6	44.5	52.8
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	293.4	297.7	297.9	298.3	239.4	243.8	244.6	250.6

Table 4: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry	1952	1951		
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Jan.
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:				
Meat packing, wholesale	174.2	176.7	170.9	176.6
Prepared meats	34.0	34.4	34.0	34.8
Concentrated milk	11.2	11.4	11.8	11.6
Ice cream and ices	17.3	17.6	18.0	17.2
Flour and meal	27.9	28.1	28.1	27.6
Cane-sugar refining	13.2	13.5	13.8	14.0
Beet sugar	5.9	15.0	21.8	7.7
Confectionery products	64.6	65.0	67.0	64.5
Malt liquors	58.1	60.3	60.7	57.6
Distilled liquors, except brandy	16.9	22.2	21.8	25.1
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:				
Yarn mills, wool (except carpet), cotton and silk systems	103.5	103.7	103.6	113.5
Cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics	392.6	394.5	392.9	426.5
Woolen and worsted fabrics	85.2	89.3	88.1	105.8
Full-fashioned hosiery mills	56.8	56.4	56.6	67.4
Seamless hosiery mills	51.8	52.3	51.5	57.2
Knit underwear mills	30.3	31.3	30.8	35.6
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn	29.5	28.9	27.7	39.2
Fur-felt hats and hat bodies	8.4	8.3	8.1	9.3
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:				
Men's dress shirts and nightwear	76.3	78.8	78.9	84.8
Work shirts	11.6	11.8	11.5	12.0
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:				
Wood household furniture, except upholstered	105.7	104.9	104.6	125.7
Mattresses and bedsprings	26.6	26.6	27.3	28.1
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:				
Plastic materials	21.8	21.8	22.0	21.7
Synthetic rubber	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.0
Synthetic fibers	50.2	51.9	53.3	56.2
Soap and glycerin	18.5	17.8	18.5	20.2
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:				
Glass containers	36.8	37.2	37.5	41.5
Pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere classified	33.0	34.4	35.1	36.4
Brick and hollow tile	24.6	27.2	28.1	27.8
Sewer pipe	8.5	9.1	9.0	8.6

See Explanatory Notes, section G.

Table 4: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1952	1951		
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Jan.
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:				
Gray-iron foundries	150.5	152.9	154.3	161.0
Malleable-iron foundries	27.0	27.6	28.0	26.8
Steel foundries	67.3	66.8	66.3	55.2
Primary copper, lead, and zinc	25.9	25.7	25.9	26.4
Primary aluminum	10.2	10.4	10.4	9.5
Iron and steel forgings	36.9	36.8	36.5	32.4
Wire drawing	43.6	43.5	43.0	43.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):				
Cutlery and edge tools	21.7	22.4	22.7	25.2
Hand tools, not elsewhere classified, files, hand saws, and saw blades	37.1	37.0	36.7	38.1
Hardware, not elsewhere classified	63.5	62.0	62.6	76.9
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings	26.0	26.3	27.1	31.7
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	72.0	75.4	75.8	78.5
Structural and ornamental products	65.1	65.3	64.7	61.9
Boiler shop products	61.8	61.2	60.6	54.4
Metal stampings	106.9	104.8	103.1	120.1
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):				
Tractors	71.5	70.8	70.2	70.1
Farm machinery, except tractors	73.0	72.3	72.1	73.2
Machine tools	65.2	65.0	62.7	53.4
Metalworking machinery, not elsewhere classified	44.1	44.0	43.8	41.1
Cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, etc	95.8	95.2	94.4	81.9
Computing and related machines	42.6	42.6	42.4	39.4
Typewriters	21.5	22.4	22.5	20.7
Refrigeration machinery	88.9	86.7	81.7	103.4
Ball and roller bearings	50.2	50.5	50.2	44.4
Machine shops	48.1	48.1	47.4	43.1
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:				
Radios and related products	169.7	170.9	168.1	180.5
Telephone and telegraph equipment and communication equipment, not elsewhere classified	45.8	46.1	45.8	37.0
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:				
Locomotives and parts	26.2	26.7	26.9	23.7
Railroad and streetcars	36.0	37.1	37.5	29.4
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:				
Silverware and plated ware	13.7	14.1	14.4	17.8

Employment and Payrolls

Table 5: Indexes of Production Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries

(1947-1949 Average = 100) *

Period	Production-worker employment index 1/	Production-worker pay-roll index 2/
Annual average:		
1939	66.2	29.9
1940	71.2	34.0
1941	87.9	49.3
1942	103.9	72.2
1943	121.4	99.0
1944	118.1	102.8
1945	104.0	87.8
1946	97.9	81.2
1947	103.4	97.7
1948	102.8	105.1
1949	93.8	97.2
1950	99.2	111.2
1950		
November	105.5	124.0
December	105.6	127.4
1951		
January	105.2	126.8
February	106.6	128.5
March	106.6	130.0
April	106.0	129.5
May	105.0	128.1
June	105.6	129.8
July	104.2	126.4
August	105.7	128.4
September	105.8	130.9
October	105.1	129.8
November	104.3	129.8
December	104.4	132.9
1952		
January	103.3	130.9

1/ Represents number of production and related workers in manufacturing expressed as a percentage of average monthly production worker employment in 1947-1949 period.

2/ Represents production worker average weekly payroll expressed as percentage of average weekly payroll for 1947-1949 period. Aggregate weekly payroll for all manufacturing is derived by multiplying gross average weekly earnings by production worker employment.

* See NOTE, contents page.

Table 6: Employees in the Shipbuilding and Repairing Industry

by Region 1/

(In thousands)

Region	1952	1951			1950
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Jan.	Dec.
ALL REGIONS.....	248.6	241.6	243.2	180.4	167.1
PRIVATE.....	117.4	111.7	113.6	82.4	77.8
NAVY.....	131.2	129.9	129.6	98.0	89.3
NORTH ATLANTIC.....	112.0	112.5	112.0	82.5	77.2
Private.....	53.6	54.4	53.8	39.1	38.9
Navy.....	58.4	58.1	58.2	43.4	38.3
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	43.2	42.7	42.5	31.5	30.1
Private.....	18.8	18.4	18.2	11.9	11.4
Navy.....	24.4	24.3	24.3	19.6	18.7
GULF:					
Private.....	17.6	13.8	16.7	12.8	11.5
PACIFIC.....	61.9	59.1	59.5	43.5	39.4
Private.....	13.5	11.6	12.4	8.5	7.1
Navy.....	48.4	47.5	47.1	35.0	32.3
GREAT LAKES:					
Private.....	9.2	8.8	7.6	5.8	4.4
INLAND:					
Private.....	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.3	4.5

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

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

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

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

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

The Inland region includes all other yards.

Federal Government

Table 7: Federal Civilian Employment and Pay Rolls in All Areas and in Continental United States and Total Government Civilian Employment and Payrolls in the District of Columbia

(In thousands)

Area and branch	Employment (as of first of month)				Payrolls (total for month)			
	1952	1951			1952	1951		
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Jan.
ALL AREAS								
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,524.3	2,871.2	2,517.5	2,204.3	$882,203	$856,123	$891,129	$680,926
Executive 1/	2,512.1	2,858.8	2,505.4	2,192.3	876,716	850,904	885,714	676,007
Defense agencies 2/	1,296.9	1,293.0	1,288.5	1,017.3	421,064	381,184	423,827	319,738
Post Office Department 3/	502.4	847.7	496.2	486.5	188,526	225,820	187,003	132,037
Other agencies	712.8	718.1	720.7	688.5	267,126	243,900	274,884	224,232
Legislative	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.1	3,661	3,529	3,589	3,249
Judicial	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	1,826	1,690	1,826	1,670
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES 4/								
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,350.0	2,696.1	2,344.0	2,047.4	830,673	808,960	840,879	641,330
Executive 1/	2,337.8	2,683.8	2,332.0	2,035.5	825,233	803,786	835,515	636,455
Defense agencies 2/	1,181.1	1,177.8	1,174.0	905.1	389,328	352,230	391,089	292,875
Post Office Department 3/	500.3	844.3	494.1	484.7	187,746	224,878	186,221	131,549
Other agencies	656.4	661.7	663.9	645.7	248,159	226,678	258,205	212,031
Legislative	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.1	3,661	3,529	3,589	3,249
Judicial	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	1,779	1,645	1,775	1,626
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	272.0	278.3	273.5	253.8	109,447	101,177	111,480	91,052
D. C. GOVERNMENT	20.5	20.4	20.7	20.6	6,592	6,234	6,491	5,923
TOTAL FEDERAL 5/	251.5	257.9	252.8	233.2	102,855	94,943	104,989	85,129
Executive 1/	242.5	248.8	243.9	224.4	98,856	91,102	101,045	81,564
Defense agencies 2/	86.5	86.5	86.7	74.8	35,191	31,920	37,729	26,543
Post Office Department 3/	7.9	13.4	7.9	7.8	3,766	4,533	3,649	2,944
Other agencies	148.1	148.9	149.3	141.8	59,899	54,649	59,667	52,077
Legislative	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.1	3,661	3,529	3,589	3,249
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	.7	338	312	355	316

1/ Includes all executive agencies (except the Central Intelligence Agency), Government corporations, Federal Reserve Banks, and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is included in total for executive agencies.

2/ Covers civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, Selective Service System, National Securities Resources Board, and National Security Council.

3/ Includes Fourth Class Postmasters, excluded from Federal total in Table 2.

4/ Includes the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

5/ Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan area (District of Columbia, adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

Table 8: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division, by State

(In thousands)

State	Total			Mining			Contract Construction		
	1952	1951		1952	1951		1952	1951	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
Alabama 1/	656.2	667.8	627.0	21.5	21.6	22.7	36.1	36.0	29.0
Arizona	185.8	187.9	170.0	12.2	12.0	11.6	13.0	13.9	13.3
Arkansas	300.0	315.8	303.9	6.4	6.4	6.9	18.9	22.2	20.1
California	3,437.9	3,551.3	3,289.2	34.5	35.3	33.9	200.5	219.5	225.3
Colorado	381.0	395.4	358.2	10.3	10.1	10.4	30.0	31.2	27.4
Connecticut	827.9	850.5	799.1	3/	3/	3/	39.9	43.1	38.8
Delaware									
District of Columbia 2/	514.3	532.2	497.2	4/	4/	4/	22.4	24.5	26.3
Florida	753.4	754.2	745.6	6.7	6.7	6.5	67.2	69.2	70.6
Georgia	851.6	876.9	816.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	46.3	46.3	42.5
Idaho	129.2	136.8	129.8	5.9	5.8	5.6	9.5	10.4	10.4
Illinois	5/	3,279.3	3,156.1	5/	42.8	45.5	5/	146.8	131.8
Indiana	1,258.5	1,295.7	1,264.7	13.1	13.4	14.1	47.5	52.8	47.3
Iowa	621.9	643.3	609.6	3.0	3.1	3.1	28.3	34.3	28.7
Kansas	510.5	524.7	470.7	17.9	17.7	17.4	32.4	35.0	28.1
Kentucky				58.6	57.7	60.4			
Louisiana 1/				28.9	29.3	26.7			
Maine 1/	268.0	278.9	259.5	.6	.6	.5	11.0	12.6	8.9
Maryland 2/	733.6	757.5	703.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	49.9	53.9	50.1
Massachusetts	1,760.0	1,832.8	1,769.6	4/	4/	4/	55.3	66.4	61.2
Michigan									
Minnesota	816.4	842.3	808.8	16.7	16.8	16.1	38.4	40.5	39.9
Mississippi									
Missouri 1/	1,225.6	1,271.7	1,191.9	9.2	9.5	9.1	52.6	58.8	55.3
Montana	142.9	148.9	144.7	10.9	10.8	11.2	6.9	8.4	8.2
Nebraska	323.9	339.2	313.4	4/	4/	4/	15.5	18.6	15.1
Nevada	56.6	58.8	53.8	2.9	3.1	2.9	4.4	4.7	4.2
New Hampshire	166.7	170.8	167.7	.2	.3	.2	5.5	6.6	6.1
New Jersey	1,659.5	1,705.0	1,653.2	4.0	4.0	3.8	77.2	86.3	78.9
New Mexico	161.5	163.5	153.5	13.7	13.4	11.2	14.1	14.6	16.6
New York	5,787.9	5,987.8	5,677.7	10.8	11.4	10.6	205.2	230.9	212.5
North Carolina	977.2	1,002.8	956.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	73.9	72.2	57.8
North Dakota	5/	5/	110.6	5/	5/	.8	5/	5/	7.3
Ohio									
Oklahoma	506.1	518.7	480.9	43.1	43.2	44.3	31.1	31.8	30.6
Oregon	421.3	448.0	427.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	21.0	24.4	23.7
Pennsylvania	3,661.7	3,773.3	3,641.1	172.9	173.4	185.3	146.4	161.2	140.4
Rhode Island	5/	295.5	304.6	4/	4/	4/	5/	16.6	14.6
South Carolina	499.4	511.6	470.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	48.1	46.8	25.1
South Dakota	120.8	124.8	120.0	2.2	2.0	2.5	5.4	6.3	5.8
Tennessee	736.6	759.8	739.1	12.1	12.4	13.0	37.3	39.4	42.4
Texas	2,104.3	2,161.8	1,993.0	115.4	114.9	104.6	161.2	164.9	152.7
Utah	204.0	213.0	192.0	14.1	13.9	13.6	8.7	10.5	11.2
Vermont 1/	97.8	100.5	98.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.8	3.4	3.9
Virginia	856.2	886.2	808.2	23.7	23.7	23.1	58.8	63.5	50.8
Washington	686.8	723.9	675.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	37.7	43.3	39.9
West Virginia	518.1	533.6	525.4	122.1	122.1	127.7	14.0	15.7	17.0
Wisconsin	1,038.7	1,070.4	1,031.1	3.5	3.6	3.3	46.4	50.5	44.6
Wyoming	78.6	80.1	76.2	9.9	9.7	9.4	4.2	4.6	4.7

1/ Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
2/ See Footnote 5/, Table 7, for explanatory note on government.
3/ Mining combined with construction.

State Data

Table 8: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division, by State - Continued

(In thousands)

State	Manufacturing			Trans. and Public Util.			Trade		
	1952	1951		1952	1951		1952	1951	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
Alabama	230.3	229.7	224.6	55.6	56.0	52.4	123.4	131.5	124.7
Arizona	21.4	20.0	16.9	20.3	20.3	20.4	46.5	47.8	43.1
Arkansas	75.9	76.1	79.2	31.2	32.0	31.7	70.2	79.0	71.0
California	878.7	887.8	804.4	316.1	320.9	306.6	799.7	852.8	785.7
Colorado	63.5	66.8	60.7	44.1	44.3	42.2	95.6	102.9	93.7
Connecticut	427.9	429.4	409.2	42.0	42.6	41.4	135.0	146.2	130.7
Delaware	50.4	50.4	48.7						
District of Columbia	17.3	17.7	16.8	30.4	31.0	28.9	90.6	99.3	91.8
Florida	112.8	109.2	110.2	74.1	72.7	70.5	221.4	227.6	223.9
Georgia	301.4	305.1	296.8	70.7	71.3	70.2	182.8	198.3	175.6
Idaho	18.3	21.3	20.5	17.1	17.2	16.7	33.9	37.0	33.9
Illinois	5/	1,216.1	1,211.7	5/	298.1	294.4	5/	726.0	680.9
Indiana	584.9	587.6	598.4	109.3	109.6	111.2	237.0	258.3	235.5
Iowa	170.2	171.4	161.6	61.4	62.2	61.7	170.9	177.8	167.1
Kansas	128.1	127.5	104.1	63.6	64.1	62.2	121.8	129.7	117.5
Kentucky	151.9	153.9	156.4	59.4	60.1	58.4	118.0	131.9	114.5
Louisiana	144.0	152.3	140.9	85.4	85.0	81.4	150.2	159.7	149.1
Maine	115.3	117.4	115.3	19.0	19.3	19.0	48.1	52.5	48.0
Maryland	252.3	255.8	233.5	70.1	74.8	71.2	148.4	158.4	146.6
Massachusetts	721.7	728.3	741.6	122.1	126.3	127.4	358.8	393.7	361.3
Michigan	5/	1,056.6	1,127.4						
Minnesota	204.7	208.6	199.7	89.8	91.4	90.8	211.5	221.2	211.9
Mississippi	92.9	93.1	91.2	26.4	26.8	26.5			
Missouri	377.7	377.7	364.9	126.6	131.1	124.3	319.7	339.1	308.3
Montana	15.9	17.5	17.8	21.9	22.5	21.8	36.2	37.3	35.6
Nebraska	57.4	59.1	51.5	42.1	42.7	41.6	92.0	97.3	91.0
Nevada	3.6	3.7	3.5	8.7	8.9	8.4	11.6	12.4	10.7
New Hampshire	82.5	82.0	83.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	27.2	29.4	27.6
New Jersey	759.6	762.5	768.2	141.0	141.9	136.4	269.9	290.5	269.4
New Mexico	13.9	14.1	12.4	17.4	17.4	17.0	38.8	39.6	35.0
New York	1,956.3	1,966.9	1,903.6	506.6	512.9	501.4	1,239.7	1,335.4	1,243.3
North Carolina	428.4	430.9	439.3	60.4	60.5	57.9	181.5	201.9	175.5
North Dakota	5/	5/	6.3	5/	5/	13.5	5/	5/	36.0
Ohio	1,275.0	1,279.3	1,274.3						
Oklahoma	77.3	77.5	67.4	49.7	50.3	49.0	124.9	132.4	122.5
Oregon	124.6	135.6	131.2	46.5	47.4	46.7	101.0	108.6	100.4
Pennsylvania	1,475.4	1,479.8	1,493.4	350.3	354.7	338.8	670.9	731.2	675.8
Rhode Island	5/	140.5	156.9	5/	15.1	15.3	5/	55.6	52.9
South Carolina	216.3	217.8	217.7	27.4	27.3	27.2	88.3	97.5	86.4
South Dakota	11.4	11.5	11.5	10.5	10.7	10.5	35.3	37.0	36.4
Tennessee	249.4	251.5	257.2	60.0	60.6	59.0	168.1	181.1	162.6
Texas	411.5	414.0	378.3	228.9	230.5	222.1	553.2	589.3	533.9
Utah	29.3	31.0	28.8	22.3	22.5	21.2	45.9	51.2	43.5
Vermont	38.4	38.7	38.1	8.5	8.5	8.8	17.4	18.4	17.4
Virginia	246.0	248.2	237.6	84.4	84.8	79.9	181.8	197.8	173.9
Washington	176.0	184.1	175.7	64.0	66.3	63.3	156.0	171.4	156.0
West Virginia	135.0	137.2	137.8	53.6	54.0	52.6	85.6	94.2	84.9
Wisconsin	449.7	453.4	450.5	73.7	75.5	76.0	215.2	230.3	212.3
Wyoming	5.6	6.1	5.4	15.4	15.6	15.3	16.9	17.0	15.9

4/ Mining combined with service.
5/ Not available.

Table 8. Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division, by State - Continued

(In thousands)

State	Finance			Service			Government		
	1952	1951		1952	1951		1952	1951	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
Alabama	18.9	18.9	18.1	53.7	53.9	51.4	116.7	120.2	104.1
Arizona	6.4	6.3	5.6	28.5	28.7	24.2	37.5	38.9	34.9
Arkansas	7.7	7.9	8.0	35.9	35.9	34.3	53.8	56.3	52.7
California	154.2	154.6	148.3	452.1	454.5	435.0	602.1	625.9	550.0
Colorado	14.9	14.9	13.6	47.5	47.5	43.8	75.1	77.7	66.4
Connecticut	38.1	38.0	37.1	78.7	79.6	76.8	66.3	71.6	65.2
Delaware							11.0	11.6	10.6
District of Columbia	23.8	23.7	22.6	57.8	57.5	57.1	272.0	278.5	253.7
Florida	31.8	31.8	30.9	115.6	108.6	116.1	123.8	128.4	116.9
Georgia	27.9	28.0	26.1	81.2	80.8	75.4	136.8	142.6	124.9
Idaho	3.7	3.7	3.7	14.6	14.3	14.0	26.2	27.1	25.0
Illinois	5/	145.8	144.1	5/	343.3	331.8	334.5	360.4	316.0
Indiana	35.7	36.0	34.2	88.9	89.3	89.6	142.0	148.7	134.4
Iowa	24.4	24.6	23.5	62.8	63.7	64.6	101.1	106.3	99.5
Kansas	18.0	17.0	16.2	47.0	47.9	46.5	81.7	85.8	78.7
Kentucky	14.5	15.7	15.3	59.0	60.2	57.7	88.0	91.4	84.0
Louisiana	21.5	21.4	19.6	69.1	69.5	69.0	102.3	106.4	98.9
Maine	6.7	6.8	6.6	23.4	24.1	23.5	43.9	45.6	37.7
Maryland	31.3	31.5	29.3	73.8	75.1	72.5	105.2	105.4	98.1
Massachusetts	81.9	83.8	79.6	189.4	191.7	188.2	230.8	242.6	210.3
Michigan							235.6	246.4	225.8
Minnesota	37.2	37.4	36.2	97.1	97.3	96.0	120.9	129.1	118.3
Mississippi	7.6	7.6	7.5				68.5	70.8	66.5
Missouri	54.1	53.9	52.9	138.1	141.9	136.0	147.6	159.7	141.1
Montana	4.2	4.2	4.0	18.6	18.8	18.6	28.3	29.4	27.5
Nebraska	16.2	16.2	16.1	37.7	38.2	37.7	63.1	67.1	60.5
Nevada	1.2	1.3	1.2	12.4	12.6	11.5	11.8	12.1	11.4
New Hampshire	4.6	4.6	4.5	16.3	16.3	16.3	20.2	21.3	19.6
New Jersey	57.6	59.1	56.9	162.5	164.4	161.9	187.7	196.3	177.7
New Mexico	4.4	4.4	5.0	22.1	21.9	21.4	37.1	38.1	34.9
New York	399.9	403.9	392.6	770.5	777.0	754.9	698.8	749.4	658.8
North Carolina	24.1	23.0	22.2	85.9	86.3	83.5	119.5	124.5	116.5
North Dakota	5/	5/	4.2	5/	5/	13.5	29.8	31.2	29.1
Ohio							319.7	337.9	301.3
Oklahoma	18.7	18.4	18.2	54.3	54.3	51.4	107.0	110.8	97.5
Oregon	15.0	15.0	14.9	45.8	46.6	45.4	66.3	69.2	64.2
Pennsylvania	120.2	120.6	116.3	345.7	351.0	344.0	379.9	401.5	347.2
Rhode Island	5/	10.6	10.3	5/	22.2	23.2	33.5	34.9	31.3
South Carolina	10.1	10.3	10.1	36.3	36.8	36.2	71.7	73.9	66.6
South Dakota	4.2	4.2	3.9	16.3	16.3	15.1	35.5	36.9	34.4
Tennessee	23.7	23.8	22.9	75.1	75.6	75.1	110.9	115.4	106.9
Texas	83.4	83.0	76.7	235.4	236.7	231.5	315.3	328.5	293.2
Utah	6.4	6.5	6.2	19.6	19.8	18.7	56.9	57.8	49.2
Vermont	3.0	2.9	2.9	11.1	11.0	11.0	15.5	16.4	15.1
Virginia	28.2	28.5	26.0	75.0	75.7	73.4	158.3	164.0	143.5
Washington	26.1	26.6	26.0	78.1	79.4	74.9	146.0	149.8	136.4
West Virginia	9.2	9.4	9.6	41.0	40.9	39.6	57.6	60.1	56.2
Wisconsin	33.3	33.7	31.8	92.2	92.5	91.6	124.8	131.0	121.2
Wyoming	1.7	1.7	1.8	8.7	8.5	8.0	16.2	16.9	15.7

See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions.

Area Data

Table 9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division, Selected Areas

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees		
	1952	1951	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
ALABAMA			
Birmingham 1/			
Mining	15.6	15.7	16.7
Manufacturing	60.5	60.9	57.4
ARIZONA			
Phoenix			
Total	87.0	87.4	81.1
Mining	.2	.2	.2
Contract Construction	7.0	7.6	8.0
Manufacturing	13.1	11.6	9.7
Trans. and Pub. Util.	9.7	9.5	9.7
Trade	24.8	25.8	23.3
Finance	4.4	4.3	3.8
Service	12.1	12.1	11.5
Government	15.7	16.3	14.9
Tucson			
Total	40.9	41.1	35.6
Mining	1.7	1.6	1.6
Contract Construction	2.9	3.0	2.9
Manufacturing	2.9	2.8	2.0
Trans. and Pub. Util.	5.0	5.0	5.0
Trade	9.1	9.2	8.5
Finance	1.2	1.2	1.0
Service	11.0	11.2	8.3
Government	7.1	7.1	6.3
ARKANSAS			
Little Rock-N. Little Rock			
Total	64.4	68.3	64.3
Contract Construction	5.5	7.1	6.1
Manufacturing	12.3	12.4	11.8
Trans. and Pub. Util.	6.8	6.9	6.8
Trade	16.5	18.5	17.1
Finance	3.6	3.6	3.5
Service 2/	8.9	8.9	8.7
Government	11.1	11.1	10.5
CALIFORNIA			
Los Angeles			
Total	1623.9	1663.2	1545.4
Mining	15.1	15.4	14.8
Contract Construction	101.0	104.8	120.7
Manufacturing	519.6	518.0	458.6
Trans. and Pub. Util.	117.0	119.0	112.5
Trade	365.5	393.6	362.5
Finance	74.3	74.3	72.1
Service	231.9	232.0	220.5
Government	199.5	206.1	183.7
Sacramento			
Manufacturing	8.4	8.9	7.9
San Diego			
Manufacturing	3/	42.6	33.5
San Francisco			
Manufacturing	172.3	173.8	171.1
San Jose			
Manufacturing	20.4	21.9	18.1
COLORADO			
Denver			
Mining	1.0	1.0	1.0
Contract Construction	18.8	18.7	17.6
Manufacturing	43.7	43.5	40.8
Trans. and Pub. Util.	26.3	26.5	24.6
Trade	58.2	62.8	57.0
Finance	10.2	10.3	9.4
CONNECTICUT			
Bridgeport			
Total	116.9	119.5	111.8
Contract Construction 2/	5.2	5.5	4.9
Manufacturing	68.4	68.2	64.8
Trans. and Pub. Util.	5.2	5.1	5.0
Trade	18.7	20.3	17.5
Finance	2.1	2.2	2.2
Service	9.8	10.0	9.4
Government	7.4	8.2	7.3
Hartford			
Total	195.0	199.6	182.1
Contract Construction 2/	8.7	9.2	8.3
Manufacturing	81.8	81.6	71.9
Trans. and Pub. Util.	7.5	7.4	7.0
Trade	37.4	40.1	36.4
Finance	24.0	23.8	23.4
Service	19.6	19.7	18.9
Government	16.1	17.8	16.2
New Britain			
Total	41.0	42.1	40.4
Contract Construction 2/	.9	1.0	.9
Manufacturing	28.6	28.6	28.1
Trans. and Pub. Util.	1.4	1.4	1.3
Trade	4.8	5.4	4.7
Finance	.5	.5	.5
Service	2.5	2.5	2.4
Government	2.3	2.7	2.4
New Haven			
Total	114.0	117.9	111.4
Contract Construction 2/	5.3	5.8	5.5
Manufacturing	45.2	45.5	43.4
Trans. and Pub. Util.	12.9	12.8	12.9

Table 9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division, Selected Areas - Continued

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees		
	1952	1951	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
CONNECTICUT - Continued			
New Haven - Continued			
Trade	21.0	22.2	20.2
Finance	5.0	5.0	4.8
Service	17.7	17.8	17.2
Government	7.1	8.8	7.4
Stamford			
Total	46.7	48.1	44.6
Contract Construction 2/	3.5	3.6	2.7
Manufacturing	21.6	21.8	21.0
Trans. and Pub. Util.	2.5	2.6	2.4
Trade	8.5	9.1	8.1
Finance	1.3	1.4	1.3
Service	6.0	6.1	5.7
Government	3.2	3.5	3.5
Waterbury			
Total	68.3	69.5	66.3
Contract Construction 2/	2.1	2.3	1.8
Manufacturing	44.7	44.8	44.2
Trans. and Pub. Util.	2.8	2.8	2.5
Trade	8.8	9.4	8.6
Finance	1.0	1.1	1.0
Service	4.3	4.3	4.0
Government	4.6	4.8	4.2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Washington			
Total	602.4	623.4	584.5
Contract Construction	35.5	38.7	42.3
Manufacturing	25.9	26.1	23.5
Trans. and Pub. Util.	41.0	41.7	39.2
Trade	115.4	125.6	115.3
Finance	30.9	30.8	29.3
Service 2/	72.0	72.3	71.5
Government	281.7	288.2	263.4
FLORIDA			
Jacksonville			
Manufacturing	18.1	17.4	16.3
Trans. and Pub. Util.	15.2	15.5	15.3
Trade	31.6	32.3	30.5
Finance	5.8	5.8	6.0
Service 2/	11.8	11.7	11.5
Government	14.6	14.6	13.4
Miami			
Manufacturing	17.2	16.6	15.8
Trans. and Pub. Util.	24.4	24.0	21.8
Trade	54.9	55.1	53.5
Finance	8.7	8.6	8.4
Service 2/	37.7	34.8	36.8
Government	16.9	17.3	16.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg			
Total	115.2	116.0	114.7
Contract Construction	11.3	11.7	12.3
Manufacturing	22.0	22.0	22.7
Trans. and Pub. Util.	10.9	11.0	10.3
Trade	36.8	38.2	36.5
Finance	4.4	4.4	4.4
Service 2/	16.5	15.1	15.8
Government	13.4	13.8	12.8
GEORGIA			
Atlanta			
Total	275.5	280.3	263.9
Contract Construction	16.4	17.1	17.6
Manufacturing	71.7	71.8	62.4
Trans. and Pub. Util.	31.1	31.4	30.5
Trade	75.4	78.7	74.0
Finance	17.4	17.3	16.1
Service 2/	32.1	32.0	32.4
Government	31.4	32.0	30.9
Savannah			
Total	47.1	48.6	43.5
Contract Construction	3.4	3.6	2.0
Manufacturing	14.4	14.6	13.6
Trans. and Pub. Util.	7.2	7.2	6.9
Trade	10.7	11.6	9.7
Finance	1.6	1.5	1.3
Service 2/	5.1	5.2	5.2
Government	4.7	4.9	4.8
ILLINOIS			
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline			
Manufacturing	43.5	43.3	42.0
Peoria			
Manufacturing	49.7	49.6	47.3
Rockford 1/			
Manufacturing	37.5	38.8	40.2
INDIANA			
Evansville			
Total	62.0	61.3	61.1
Manufacturing	31.6	29.9	31.2
Nonmanufacturing	30.4	31.4	29.9
Fort Wayne			
Total	78.9	81.8	77.8
Manufacturing	41.7	42.8	41.7
Nonmanufacturing	37.2	38.9	36.1

Area Data

Table 9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division, Selected Areas - Continued

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees		
	1952	1951	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
INDIANA - Continued			
Indianapolis			
Total	268.4	276.6	265.3
Contract Construction	9.7	11.0	12.1
Manufacturing	111.8	112.6	110.0
Trans. and Pub. Util.	26.0	26.1	25.1
Trade	59.5	65.6	59.9
Finance	14.0	14.1	13.3
Other Nonmanufacturing	47.3	47.2	44.9
IOWA			
Des Moines 1/			
Manufacturing	21.3	21.1	20.7
KANSAS			
Topeka			
Total	42.0	43.6	40.1
Mining	.2	.2	.2
Contract Construction	2.3	2.6	2.1
Manufacturing	5.0	5.2	6.4
Trans. and Pub. Util.	8.0	8.2	7.2
Trade	9.3	10.0	8.6
Finance	2.0	2.0	1.9
Service	4.6	4.6	4.4
Government	10.9	11.1	9.5
Wichita			
Total	112.1	113.6	92.8
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8
Contract Construction	5.3	5.7	5.3
Manufacturing	52.9	52.6	36.1
Trans. and Pub. Util.	7.2	7.2	6.8
Trade	23.5	25.1	22.6
Finance	3.8	3.8	3.6
Service	10.1	10.0	9.6
Government	7.6	7.6	7.2
LOUISIANA			
New Orleans 1/			
Manufacturing	47.7	47.4	45.9
MAINE			
Portland 1/			
Total	48.1	49.1	46.4
Contract Construction	3.2	3.4	2.2
Manufacturing	11.7	11.8	11.6
Trans. and Pub. Util.	5.7	5.8	5.6
Trade	13.9	14.5	13.5
Finance	2.9	2.9	2.8
Service 2/	7.3	7.2	7.4
Government	3.4	3.5	3.3

Area	Number of Employees		
	1952	1951	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
MARYLAND			
Baltimore			
Total	520.4	538.7	501.1
Mining	.4	.4	.4
Contract Construction	35.1	38.1	33.6
Manufacturing	193.9	196.3	180.7
Trans. and Pub. Util.	51.5	55.9	53.4
Trade	104.5	111.9	102.9
Finance	24.3	24.5	22.7
Service	54.0	54.8	53.0
Government	56.7	56.8	54.4
MASSACHUSETTS			
Boston			
Manufacturing	302.3	304.8	297.5
Fall River			
Manufacturing	28.3	29.2	31.3
New Bedford			
Manufacturing	32.8	33.0	35.5
Springfield-Holyoke			
Manufacturing	76.2	76.7	78.3
Worcester			
Manufacturing	54.2	54.9	54.6
MINNESOTA			
Duluth			
Total	39.4	41.0	40.1
Contract Construction	1.9	1.9	2.4
Manufacturing	10.2	10.5	10.8
Trans. and Pub. Util.	6.2	6.3	6.2
Trade	10.4	11.0	10.2
Finance	1.4	1.4	1.4
Service 2/	5.4	5.4	5.1
Government	3.9	4.5	4.1
Minneapolis			
Total	257.2	266.5	257.1
Contract Construction	13.9	15.2	15.0
Manufacturing	71.6	72.3	70.5
Trans. and Pub. Util.	26.2	26.2	26.0
Trade	76.5	80.4	76.9
Finance	17.1	17.2	16.5
Service 2/	28.6	28.8	28.8
Government	23.3	26.5	23.3
St. Paul			
Total	142.3	149.0	143.9
Contract Construction	6.2	6.7	7.1
Manufacturing	40.1	41.0	40.5
Trans. and Pub. Util.	20.8	20.7	20.6

Table 9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division, Selected Areas - Continued

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees		
	1952	1951	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
MINNESOTA - Continued			
St. Paul - Continued			
Trade	35.1	38.0	36.4
Finance	8.6	8.6	8.3
Service 2/	15.2	15.2	14.6
Government	16.3	18.7	16.3
MISSISSIPPI			
Jackson			
Manufacturing	3/	3/	8.5
MISSOURI			
Kansas City 1/			
Total	3/	3/	3/
Mining	.8	.8	.8
Contract Construction	19.8	18.8	18.3
Manufacturing	107.9	108.2	93.4
Trans. and Pub. Util.	43.7	44.0	41.6
Trade	99.6	101.2	94.6
Finance	19.6	19.6	19.2
Service	38.6	38.7	37.3
Government	3/	3/	3/
St. Louis			
Manufacturing	272.0	271.3	273.8
MONTANA			
Great Falls			
Manufacturing	2.8	2.8	2.9
Trans. and Pub. Util.	2.3	2.4	2.3
Trade	5.5	6.0	5.4
Service 4/	3.1	3.1	3.0
NEBRASKA			
Omaha 1/			
Total	138.5	144.3	135.1
Contract Construction	6.3	7.6	6.0
Manufacturing	31.9	32.5	30.8
Trans. and Pub. Util.	23.0	23.1	22.3
Trade	36.3	37.8	36.4
Finance	10.0	10.1	9.8
Service 2/	17.1	17.2	16.6
Government	14.0	16.2	13.4
NEVADA			
Reno			
Contract Construction	1.2	1.5	1.7
Manufacturing 2/	1.4	1.5	1.6
Trans. and Pub. Util.	2.9	2.9	2.7
Trade	5.0	5.8	4.8
Finance	.6	.6	.6
Service	4.6	4.6	4.3

Area	Number of Employees		
	1952	1951	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Manchester			
Total	40.0	40.5	40.7
Contract Construction	1.4	1.5	1.5
Manufacturing	20.5	20.4	21.6
Trans. and Pub. Util.	2.3	2.4	2.3
Trade	7.2	7.5	7.1
Finance	1.7	1.7	1.6
Service	4.2	4.3	4.1
Government	2.6	2.7	2.6
NEW JERSEY			
Newark-Jersey City 5/			
Manufacturing	360.0	363.2	363.8
Paterson 5/			
Manufacturing	165.2	165.9	163.1
Perth Amboy 5/			
Manufacturing	74.9	75.1	77.3
Trenton			
Manufacturing	42.7	42.6	45.7
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque			
Total	46.8	47.3	45.0
Contract Construction	4.9	5.1	5.7
Manufacturing	7.3	7.3	5.9
Trans. and Pub. Util.	4.8	4.9	4.6
Trade	12.1	12.3	11.5
Finance	2.5	2.5	2.6
Service 2/	6.2	6.3	6.2
Government	9.0	8.9	8.5
NEW YORK			
Albany-Schenectady-Troy			
Manufacturing	88.6	89.2	81.9
Binghamton			
Manufacturing	40.0	40.1	37.6
Buffalo			
Manufacturing	202.0	198.9	195.0
Elmira			
Manufacturing	16.5	16.8	16.6
Nassau and Suffolk Counties 5/			
Manufacturing	75.6	74.2	55.0

Area Data

Table 9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division, Selected Areas - Continued

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees		
	1952	1951	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
NEW YORK - Continued			
New York-Northeastern New Jersey			
Manufacturing	1754.1	1772.8	1727.5
New York City 5/			
Total	3583.1	3716.1	3547.7
Mining	1.6	1.7	1.8
Contract Construction	95.6	106.9	111.7
Manufacturing	1019.8	1038.5	1010.1
Trans. and Pub. Util.	339.8	343.6	333.0
Trade	829.6	884.7	835.3
Finance	333.5	337.3	328.6
Service	552.7	556.2	542.7
Government	410.5	447.3	384.5
Rochester			
Manufacturing	106.6	105.3	106.3
Syracuse			
Manufacturing	60.1	60.2	58.9
Utica-Rome			
Manufacturing	43.9	44.9	46.6
Westchester County 5/			
Manufacturing	48.0	45.3	48.0
NORTH CAROLINA			
Charlotte			
Contract Construction	13.2	12.9	9.1
Manufacturing	22.1	22.3	22.7
Trans. and Pub. Util.	11.0	11.1	10.3
Trade	23.6	26.2	22.0
Finance	4.7	4.6	4.3
OKLAHOMA			
Oklahoma City			
Total	133.9	135.9	124.6
Mining	5.9	5.7	6.3
Contract Construction	10.2	10.3	11.0
Manufacturing	15.5	15.8	14.3
Trans. and Pub. Util.	11.5	11.4	11.0
Trade	36.1	37.4	34.6
Finance	6.8	6.9	7.1
Service	14.9	14.9	14.1
Government	33.2	33.5	26.3
Tulsa			
Total	100.1	102.7	93.4
Mining	9.3	9.3	10.0
Contract Construction	6.4	6.9	6.7
Tulsa - Continued			
Manufacturing	24.1	23.7	19.0
Trans. and Pub. Util.	12.2	12.2	11.3
Trade	25.9	28.2	24.8
Finance	4.5	4.5	4.5
Service	12.2	12.1	11.6
Government	5.7	5.9	5.6
OREGON			
Portland			
Contract Construction	12.1	13.9	12.5
Manufacturing	58.2	60.4	56.1
Trans. and Pub. Util.	30.2	30.8	29.6
Trade	58.6	63.9	58.6
PENNSYLVANIA			
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton			
Manufacturing	101.6	102.4	102.7
Erie			
Manufacturing	47.1	47.2	49.2
Harrisburg			
Manufacturing	34.3	34.8	33.5
Lancaster			
Manufacturing	41.9	41.8	43.3
Philadelphia			
Manufacturing	579.2	578.7	587.9
Pittsburgh			
Mining	32.2	32.3	34.0
Manufacturing	371.2	372.3	362.6
Trans. and Pub. Util.	75.2	74.8	73.7
Finance	27.6	27.4	26.4
Reading			
Manufacturing	53.5	53.2	55.7
Scranton			
Manufacturing	28.7	28.3	30.2
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton			
Manufacturing	38.3	38.0	38.6
York			
Manufacturing	44.1	44.0	46.3
RHODE ISLAND			
Providence			
Total	285.1	293.3	298.1
Contract Construction	13.2	14.7	12.9

Table 9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division, Selected Areas - Continued

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees		
	1952	1951	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
RHODE ISLAND - Continued			
Providence - Continued			
Manufacturing	148.6	149.7	162.5
Trans. and Pub. Util.	13.6	13.6	13.6
Trade	49.1	53.5	50.5
Finance	10.5	10.5	10.2
Service 2/	20.6	20.6	21.4
Government	29.5	30.7	27.0
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Charleston			
Manufacturing	9.1	9.0	9.7
Trans. and Pub. Util.	4.0	3.9	4.3
Columbia			
Manufacturing	8.0	7.8	7.8
Greenville			
Manufacturing	27.9	28.1	28.5
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Sioux Falls			
Manufacturing	5.1	5.1	5.0
TENNESSEE			
Chattanooga			
Mining	.2	.2	.2
Manufacturing	40.5	41.1	42.9
Trans. and Pub. Util.	4.9	4.9	4.8
Trade	16.6	19.0	16.7
Finance	2.9	2.9	2.8
Service	9.5	9.5	9.4
Government	7.8	7.9	7.8
Knoxville			
Mining	2.6	2.6	2.7
Manufacturing	41.3	41.1	40.4
Trans. and Pub. Util.	7.2	7.2	7.2
Trade	20.7	23.5	22.3
Finance	3.5	3.5	3.7
Service	9.5	9.5	9.1
Government	12.8	13.0	12.7
Memphis			
Mining	.3	.3	.3
Manufacturing	40.8	41.5	40.2
Trans. and Pub. Util.	15.5	15.4	15.5
Trade	47.8	54.7	48.1
Memphis - Continued			
Finance	7.7	7.8	7.2
Service	22.5	22.6	22.5
Government	20.8	21.0	17.5
Nashville			
Manufacturing	33.5	33.8	35.0
Trans. and Pub. Util.	11.8	11.8	11.2
Trade	24.0	25.4	24.3
Finance	6.1	6.2	5.9
Service	13.8	13.9	14.0
Government	13.4	13.5	13.0
UTAH			
Salt Lake City			
Mining	6.3	6.2	6.0
Contract Construction	5.4	5.9	7.3
Manufacturing	14.6	15.1	14.6
Trans. and Pub. Util 6/.	7.8	7.7	6.7
Trade	28.6	32.0	26.9
Finance	4.9	5.0	4.7
Service	12.8	12.9	12.3
VERMONT			
Burlington			
Manufacturing	5.2	5.4	5.7
WASHINGTON			
Seattle			
Total	262.8	271.4	251.6
Contract Construction	11.6	12.4	12.2
Manufacturing	71.6	70.9	64.7
Trans. and Pub. Util.	27.4	27.4	27.2
Trade	67.4	72.2	65.8
Finance	14.6	14.7	14.5
Service 2/	32.1	33.4	31.5
Government	38.1	40.4	35.7
Spokane			
Total	63.6	66.9	63.7
Contract Construction	1.9	2.7	4.0
Manufacturing	13.1	13.1	12.8
Trans. and Pub. Util.	10.7	10.8	10.2
Trade	18.4	20.0	17.5
Finance	2.7	2.8	2.9
Service 2/	9.2	9.3	9.2
Government	7.6	8.2	7.1
Tacoma			
Total	66.8	70.9	69.1
Contract Construction	2.9	3.6	3.7

Table 9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division, Selected Areas - Continued

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952	1951			1952	1951	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.		Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
WASHINGTON - Continued				Charleston - Continued			
Tacoma - Continued				Manufacturing.....	27.4	28.0	27.1
Manufacturing.....	15.9	16.9	18.1	Trans. and Pub. Util....	9.1	9.2	9.1
Trans. and Pub. Util...	6.2	6.5	6.3	Trade.....	16.1	18.5	16.1
Trade.....	14.7	15.9	14.4	Finance.....	2.8	2.8	2.7
Finance.....	2.5	2.4	2.4	Service.....	6.9	7.0	6.9
Service 2/.....	6.8	7.1	6.7	Government.....	8.9	9.1	8.4
Government.....	17.8	18.5	17.5				
				WISCONSIN			
WEST VIRGINIA				Milwaukee			
Charleston				Manufacturing.....	193.9	196.8	193.5
Total.....	95.6	99.0	97.0				
Mining.....	21.1	21.2	22.5	Racine			
Contract Construction..	3.4	3.4	4.3	Manufacturing.....	24.4	24.5	24.2

See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions.

1/ Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
2/ Includes mining.
3/ Not available.
4/ Includes mining and finance.
5/ Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
6/ Excludes interstate railroads.

Explanatory Notes

Section A. Purpose and Scope of the BLS Employment Statistics Program -

Employment statistics for nonfarm industries presented in this monthly Report are part of the broad program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to provide timely, comprehensive, accurate and detailed information for the use of businessmen, government officials, legislators, labor unions, research workers and the general public. Current employment statistics furnish a basic indicator of changes in economic activity in various sectors of the economy and are widely used in following business developments and in making decisions in fields of marketing, personnel, plant location and government policy. The BLS employment statistics program, providing data used in making official indexes of production, productivity and national income, forms an important part of the Federal statistical system.

The BLS publishes monthly the national total of employees in nonagricultural establishments, giving totals by 8 major industrial groups: manufacturing, mining, contract construction, transportation and public utilities, trade, finance, service, and government. Series on "all employees" and "production and related workers" are presented for the durable goods and nondurable goods subdivisions of manufacturing, 21 major industry groups in manufacturing, over 100 separate manufacturing industries; all employees and production workers are presented also for selected mining industries. "All employees" only are published for over 40 industry groups in contract construction, transportation and public utilities, trade, finance, service, and government. Statistics on the number and proportion of women employees in manufacturing industries are published quarterly. In addition, the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes monthly employment data by industry division for State and local areas, compiled by cooperating State agencies.

Current national, state, and area statistics are published monthly in the Employment and Payrolls Report. Employment data for thirteen months are presented in the Current Statistics Section of each issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Historical data are also presented in the BLS Handbook of Labor Statistics (1950 edition). Summary tables showing national data for prior months and years may be obtained by writing to the BLS Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics. Similar information is available for States and areas. A detailed explanation of the technique of preparing employment statistics is presented in the Monthly Labor Review, January 1950 and in BLS Bulletin No. 993, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series.

Section B. Definition of Employment -

BLS employment statistics represent the number of persons employed in establishments in nonagricultural industries in the continental United States during a specified payroll period. Employment data for nongovernmental establishments refer to persons who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Current data for Federal government establishments generally refer to persons who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the last pay period of the previous month; for state and local government, persons who received pay for any part of the pay period ending on, or immediately prior to, the last day of the current month.

Employed persons include those who are working full- or part-time, on a temporary or permanent basis. Persons on establishment payrolls who are on paid sick-leave, paid holiday or paid vacation, or who work during a part of a specified pay period and are unemployed or on strike during the other part of the period are considered employed. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the pay period are counted each time reported. On the other hand, persons who are laid off or are on leave without pay, who are on strike for the entire pay period, or who are hired but do not report to work during the pay period are not considered employed. Since proprietors, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers do not have the status of "employee", they are not covered by BLS reports. Persons working as farm workers or as domestic workers in households are not within the scope of data for nonagricultural establishments. Government employment statistics refer to civilian employees only and hence exclude members of the Armed Forces.

Section C. Method of Preparing Employment Series -

The BLS prepares monthly employment figures from statistical reports voluntarily furnished by a group of establishments and from industry benchmark data, i.e. a complete count of employees generally compiled from establishment reports required in the administration of the unemployment insurance and old age and survivors insurance programs. Based on establishment reports, employment statistics are prepared for numerous industry classifications. Monthly employment data for each industry are collected and prepared from these sources according to the methods outlined in the following sections.

Section D. Collection of Establishment Reports -

The BLS, with the cooperation of State agencies, collects current employment information for most industries by means of questionnaires (BLS 790 Forms) mailed monthly to individual establishments. State agencies mail most of the forms and when returned, examine them for

Section D. Collection of Establishment Reports (Continued) -

consistency, accuracy and completeness. States use the information to prepare State and area series and send the schedules to the BLS Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics for use in preparing the national series. Each questionnaire provides space for reporting data for December of the previous year and each month of the calendar year; the same form is returned each month to the reporting establishment to be completed. Definitions of terms are described in detail in the instructions on each form. This type of "shuttle" schedule is designed to assist firms to report consistently, accurately and with a minimum of cost. An establishment is defined as a single physical location, such as a factory, mine, or store where business is conducted. In the case of a company with several plants or establishments, the BLS endeavors to obtain separate reports from each business unit which maintains separate payroll records since each may be classified in a different industry.

Section E. Coverage of Establishment Reports -

The Bureau of Labor Statistics obtains monthly reports from approximately 150,000 establishments, distributed by industry as shown by the table below. The table also shows the approximate proportion of total employment in each industry division covered by the group of establishments furnishing monthly employment data. The coverage for individual industries within the divisions may vary from the proportions shown.

APPROXIMATE SIZE AND COVERAGE OF MONTHLY SAMPLE
USED IN BLS EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL STATISTICS

Division or industry	Number of establishments	Employees	
		Number in sample	Percent of total
Mining	3,300	502,000	55
Contract construction	19,500	776,000	28
Manufacturing	42,000	10,660,000	66
Transportation and public utilities:			
Interstate railroads (ICC)	—	1,406,000	96
Other transportation and public utilities (BLS)	13,000	1,341,000	49
Trade	58,500	1,765,000	18
Finance	9,200	639,000	23
Service:			
Hotels	1,300	139,000	29
Laundries and cleaning and dyeing plants	2,200	99,000	19
Government:			
Federal (Civil Service Commission)	—	2,336,000	100
State and local (Bureau of Census - quarterly)	—	2,645,000	65

Section F. Classification of Establishments Reports -

To present meaningful tabulations of employment data, establishments are classified into industries on the basis of the principal product or activity determined from information on annual sales volume for a recent year. In the case of an establishment making more than one product, the entire employment of the plant is included under the industry indicated by the most important product. The titles and descriptions of industries presented in the 1945 Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Vol. I: (U. S. Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.) are used for classifying reports from manufacturing establishments; the 1942 Industrial Classification Code, (U. S. Social Security Board) for reports from nonmanufacturing establishments.

Section G. Benchmark Data -

Basic sources of benchmark information are periodic tabulations of employment data, by industry, compiled by State agencies from reports of establishments covered under State unemployment insurance laws. Supplementary tabulations prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance are used for the group of establishments exempt from State unemployment insurance laws because of their small size. For industries not covered by either of the two programs, benchmarks are compiled from special establishment censuses: for example, for interstate railroads, from establishment data reported to the ICC; for State and local government, from data reported to the Bureau of the Census; for the Federal government, from agency data compiled by the Civil Service Commission. Establishments are classified into the same industrial groupings for benchmark purposes as they are for monthly reporting.

Because the industry data from unemployment insurance and OASI tabulations are not sufficiently detailed, the BLS has prepared for selected manufacturing industries special benchmarks based on data from the 1947 Census of Manufactures. Table 4 shows current data on production workers in these selected industries, based on Census benchmarks. Since there are important differences in the methods of preparing the two sets of benchmark data, monthly statistics derived from them are not strictly comparable. Hence, totals for industry groups (e.g. broadwoven fabric mills, iron and steel foundries) derived by adding the figures for the individual component industries shown in Table 4, differ from the industry group totals shown in Table 3, based on benchmarks from social insurance programs.

Section H. Estimating Method -

The estimating procedure for industries for which data on both all employees and production and related workers are published (i.e.

Section H. Estimating Method (Continued) -

manufacturing and selected mining industries) is outlined below; substantially the same method is used for industries for which only figures on either all employees or production workers are published.

The first step is to determine total production-worker employment in the industry in the benchmark period since neither of the social insurance programs furnishes benchmark data for production workers. The all employee benchmark figure is multiplied by the ratio of the number of production workers to all employees. The ratio is computed from establishment reports which show data for both items for the benchmark period. Thus, if 75 firms report in the benchmark period 25,000 production workers and an all employee total of 31,250, the production worker - all employee ratio would be .80, (25,000 divided by 31,250). If the all-employee benchmark is 50,000, the production-worker total in the benchmark period would be .80 times 50,000 or 40,000.

The second step is to compute the total production-worker employment in the month following the benchmark period. The production-worker total for the benchmark period is multiplied by the percent change over the month in production-worker employment in a group of establishments reporting in both months. Thus, if firms in the BLS sample report employment of 30,000 production workers in March and 31,200 in April, the percentage increase would be 4 percent (1,200 divided by 30,000). The production-worker total in April would be 104 percent of 40,000, the production-worker total in March, the benchmark month, or 41,600.

The third step is to compute the all-employee total for the industry in the month following the benchmark period. The production-worker total for the month is divided by the ratio of production workers to all employees. This ratio is computed from establishment reports for the month showing data for both items. Thus, if these firms in April report 24,000 production workers and a total of 29,600 employees, the ratio of production workers to all employees would be .81 (24,000 divided by 29,600). The all-employee total in April would be 51,358, (41,600 divided by .81).

Figures for subsequent months are computed by carrying forward the totals for the previous month according to the method described above. When annual benchmark data become available, the BLS employment figures for the benchmark period are compared with the total count. If differences are found, the BLS series are adjusted to agree with the benchmark count.

Section I. Comparability with other Employment Estimates -

Data published by other government and private agencies differ from BLS employment statistics because of differences in definition, sources of information, and methods of collection, classification and estimation. BLS monthly figures are not comparable, for example, with the estimates of the Bureau of the Census Monthly Report on the Labor Force. Census data are obtained by personal interviews with individual members of a sample of households and are designed to provide information on the work status of the whole population, classified into broad social and economic groups. The BLS, on the other hand, obtains by mail questionnaire data on employees, based on payroll records of business units and prepares detailed statistics on the industrial and geographic distribution of employment and on hours of work and earnings.

Employment estimates derived by the Bureau of the Census from its quinquennial census and annual sample surveys of manufacturing establishments also differ from BLS employment statistics. Among the important reasons for disagreement are differences in industries covered, in the business units considered parts of an establishment, and in the industrial classification of establishments.

Section J. Employment Statistics for States and Areas -

State and area employment statistics are collected and prepared by State agencies in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The names and addresses of these agencies are listed on the last page of the Report. State agencies use the same basic schedule as the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collecting employment statistics. State series are adjusted to benchmark data from State unemployment insurance agencies and the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance. Because some States have more recent benchmarks than others and use slightly varying methods of computation, the sum of the State figures differs from the official U. S. totals prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. State and area data in greater industry detail and for earlier periods may be secured directly upon request to the appropriate State agency or to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Glossary

All Employees – Includes production and related workers as defined below and workers engaged in the following activities: executive, purchasing, finance, accounting, legal, personnel (including cafeterias, medical, etc.,), professional and technical activities, sales, sales-delivery, advertising, credit collection, and in installation and servicing of own products, routine office functions, factory supervision (above the working foreman level). Also includes employees on the establishment payroll engaged in new construction and major additions or alterations to the plant who are utilized as a separate workforce (force-account construction workers).

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

Durable Goods – The durable goods subdivision includes the following major industry groups: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

Finance – Covers establishments operating in the fields of finance, insurance, and real estate; excludes the Federal Reserve Banks and the mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration which are included under Government.

Government – Covers Federal, State, and local government establishments performing legislative, executive, and judicial functions, including Government corporations, Government force-account construction, and such units as arsenals, navy yards, hospitals. Fourth-class postmasters are excluded from table 2; they are included, however, in table 7. State and local government employment excludes, as nominal employees, paid volunteer firemen and elected officials of small local units.

Manufacturing – Covers only private establishments; Government manufacturing operations such as arsenals and navy yards are excluded from manufacturing and included under Government.

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

Nondurable Goods – The nondurable goods subdivision includes the following major industry groups: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

Payrolls – Private payrolls represent weekly payrolls of both full- and part-time production and related workers who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month, before deduction for old-age and unemployment insurance, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also, includes pay for sick leave, holidays, and vacations taken. Excludes cash payments for vacations not taken, retroactive pay not earned during period reported, value of payments in kind, and bonuses, unless earned and paid regularly each pay period. Federal civilian payrolls are for the calendar month.

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

Service – Covers establishments primarily engaged in rendering services to individuals and business firms, including automobile repair services. Excludes domestic service workers. Nongovernment schools, hospitals, museums, etc., are included under Service; similar Government establishments are included under Government.

Trade – Covers establishments engaged in wholesale trade, i.e., selling merchandise to retailers, and in retail trade, i.e., selling merchandise for personal or household consumption, and rendering services incidental to the sales of goods. Similar Government establishments are included under Government.

Transportation and Public Utilities – Covers only private establishments engaged in providing all types of transportation and related services; telephone, telegraph, and other communication services; or providing electricity, gas, steam, water, or sanitary service. Similar Government establishments are included under Government.

List of Cooperating State Agencies

ALABAMA	- Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
ARIZONA	- Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
ARKANSAS	- Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA	- Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.
COLORADO	- U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2.
CONNECTICUT	- Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.
DELAWARE	- Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pennsylvania.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	- U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
FLORIDA	- Unemployment Compensation Division, Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
GEORGIA	- Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
IDAHO	- Employment Security Agency, Boise.
ILLINOIS	- Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor, Chicago 54.
INDIANA	- Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 9.
IOWA	- Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
KANSAS	- Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, Topeka.
KENTUCKY	- Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
LOUISIANA	- Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
MAINE	- Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
MARYLAND	- Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
MASSACHUSETTS	- Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.
MICHIGAN	- Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.
MINNESOTA	- Division of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.
MISSISSIPPI	- Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
MISSOURI	- Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.
MONTANA	- Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
NEBRASKA	- Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
NEVADA	- Employment Security Department, Carson City.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	- Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.
NEW JERSEY	- Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.
NEW MEXICO	- Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
NEW YORK	- Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, New York Department of Labor, 1440 Broadway, New York 18.
NORTH CAROLINA	- Department of Labor, Raleigh.
NORTH DAKOTA	- Unemployment Compensation Division, Bismarck.
OHIO	- Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
OKLAHOMA	- Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
OREGON	- Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
PENNSYLVANIA	- Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (mfg.); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmfg.).
RHODE ISLAND	- Department of Labor, Providence 3.
SOUTH CAROLINA	- Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.
SOUTH DAKOTA	- Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
TENNESSEE	- Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
TEXAS	- Employment Commission, Austin 19.
UTAH	- Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 13.
VERMONT	- Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
VIRGINIA	- Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 19.
WASHINGTON	- Employment Security Department, Olympia.
WEST VIRGINIA	- Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.
WISCONSIN	- Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
WYOMING	- Employment Security Commission, Casper.

Other Publications on
EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS

STATE AND AREA DATA—EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS - Data available for States and areas in varying industry detail since 1947.

MANPOWER REPORTS - Special studies of manpower problems in activities of importance to the defense effort. Reports numbered consecutively as issued. Those not listed are either out of date or restricted for security reasons.

MANPOWER REPORT No. 3 - The Nation's Scientific and Technical Manpower
MANPOWER REPORT No. 8 - Manpower Requirements of the Machine Tool Industry in the Current Mobilization Program
MANPOWER REPORT No. 10 - Manpower Requirements for the Merchant Marine
MANPOWER REPORT No. 11 - Manpower Requirements in Metal Mining
MANPOWER REPORT No. 12 - Defense Manpower Requirements in Electronics Production
MANPOWER REPORT No. 13 - The Effects of Defense Program on Employment in Automobile Industry

EMPLOYMENT AND SHIFT OPERATIONS IN METALWORKING INDUSTRIES - Number of workers employed and their distribution by shift in selected metalworking industries. Prepared quarterly and available beginning with the third quarter of 1951.

OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK HANDBOOK, 2d EDITION, Bulletin No. 998 of Bureau of Labor Statistics issued in cooperation with the Veterans Administration. 575 pp. - Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at $3.00 a copy. A comprehensive coverage of major occupations for use in guidance with reports on each of 433 occupations and industries including industrial, professional, "white-collar," and farming occupations in which most young people will find jobs. Trends and outlook are emphasized to depict the changing nature of occupational and industrial life, and to help in long-range educational and career planning. Occupation reports describe employment outlook, nature of work, industries and localities in which workers are employed, training and qualifications needed, earnings, working conditions, and sources of further information. This material is current as of late 1950. New editions of the Handbook will be issued from time to time.

FACT BOOK ON MANPOWER, January 1951, 52 pp. - Statistics on the population and labor force of the United States, on its industrial and occupational distribution, and on potential manpower resources under conditions of national emergency.

SELECTED FACTS ON THE EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF OLDER MEN AND WOMEN, January 1952, 32 pp. - Basic data pertaining to older workers, including information on population and labor force trends, industrial and occupational characteristics, and on income and employment.

TABLES OF WORKING LIFE, LENGTH OF WORKING LIFE FOR MEN, Bulletin No. 1001, August 1950, 74 pp. - Tables comparing a man's life span with his work span. Also labor force entry rates, and separation rates due to death and retirement.