EMPLOYMENT
and Payrolls

MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT

AUGUST 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

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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.

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

EMPLOYMENT

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AUGUST 1952

This month.....

"Employment and Shift Operations in Selected Metalworking Industries, January 1951-January 1952" is the subject of an article starting on page 13 of this issue. The analysis traces the incidence of multi-shift work in industries most closely allied to the defense effort as well as in those generally identified with civilian-type activities.

Also in this issue.....

Statistics on employment of women in manufacturing industries, which are issued quarterly, appear in table 10, page 43.

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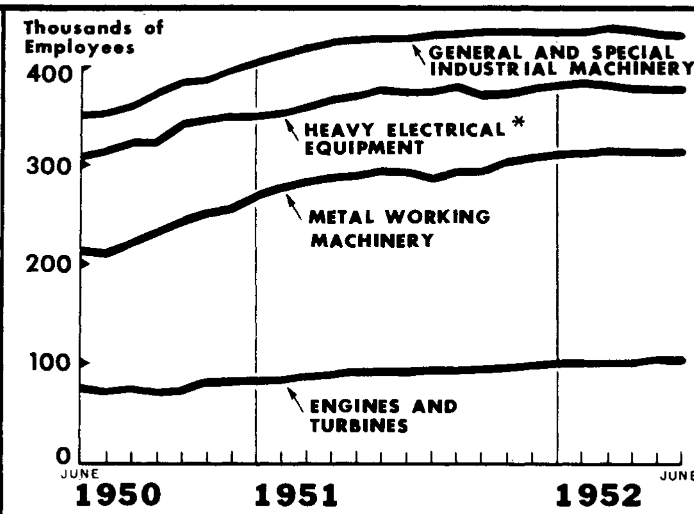
Employment Data at a Glance

Following Rapid Gains in the First Year After Korea, Employment Leveled Off in Capital Goods Industries ---

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



* Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.

	Current		Year ago		July 1952 Change from:	
	July 1952 1/	June 1952	July 1951	June 1951	Previous month	Year ago
EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (in thousands)						
Total	45,941	46,378	46,432	46,567	-437	-491
Manufacturing	15,104	15,487	15,813	15,956	-383	-709
Mining	790	827	906	927	- 37	-116
Contract Construction	2,729	2,663	2,754	2,686	+ 66	- 25
Transportation and public utilities	4,124	4,163	4,176	4,161	- 39	- 52
Trade	9,781	9,836	9,667	9,732	- 55	+114
Finance	1,996	1,978	1,908	1,893	+ 18	+ 88
Service	4,859	4,839	4,852	4,835	+ 20	+ 7
Government	6,558	6,585	6,356	6,377	- 27	+202
HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES						
Average weekly hours	39.9	40.4	40.2	40.7	- 0.5	- 0.3
Average hourly earnings	1.650	1.658	1.598	1.599	- $.008	+ $.052
Average weekly earnings	65.84	66.98	64.24	65.08	-$1.14	+$1.60
LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Per 100 employees)						
Accessions	...	4.8	4.2	4.9	...	...
Separations	...	3.7	4.4	4.3	...	...
Quits	...	2.1	2.4	2.5	...	...
Layoffs	...	1.0	1.3	1.0	...	...
Other	...	.6	.7	.8	...	...

[1] Latest month's figures are preliminary

Employment Trends

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT DROPS 400, 000 IN JULY

The number of employees in nonfarm industries declined by over 400,000 between mid-June and mid-July, to 45.9 million. Seasonal employment gains in construction, food processing, and other industries partly offset the effects of the steel strike.

About 900,000 workers were off industry payrolls in mid-July because of the steel strike. Approximately half of these were steel workers and iron ore miners directly affected. The others were workers in steel-using industries, coal mines, and railroads.

The number of workers affected doubled between mid-June and mid-July. As of mid-June, the employment effects were limited to the steel industry itself, iron and coal mining, and railroads. Steel-using industries generally had maintained output and employment by drawing on their steel inventories. Between June and July, however, employment in metalworking industries decreased by about 400,000, with most of the decline reported by automobile plants. Vacation shut-downs in many metalworking plants — idling some workers who do not get paid vacations — also contributed to this employment reduction.

Weekly claims for State unemployment insurance benefits also provide a measure of the employment impact on other industries of the stoppage in steel. At the end of June — after one month of the stoppage — the number of workers claiming these benefits — about 1 million — was almost unchanged from the May level. In mid-July, however, these claims began to rise significantly, reaching a peak of 1.4 million by the month's end. In early August, after the steel industry resumed operations, the number of workers claiming benefits dropped by over 100,000.

Construction employment rose seasonally by 70,000 between June and July, to 2.7 million, only slightly under the all-time peak for July reached last year.

Financial institutions — including banks, insurance companies, and real estate firms — continued to expand their staffs, reaching a record 2 million employees this July. The number of workers in retail and wholesale trade, at 7.8 million in July, was 100,000 higher than a year earlier.

State and local Government employment declined slightly between June and July as many teachers left public school payrolls at the close of the school year. Over the year, however, State and local employment was up by 100,000. Federal defense agencies -- including naval yards, military bases, and other Defense Department facilities -- continued to add workers, reporting a net gain of 90,000 civilian employees over the year.

FACTORY LAY-OFFS CONTINUED LOW IN JUNE

The lay-off rate for all manufacturing edged down between May and June -- from 11 to 10 per 1,000 employees. Fewer lay-offs were reported in each industry group except transportation equipment and stone, clay, and glass. Several firebrick plants shut down and steel shortages began to force production cut-backs in automobile plants in late June. However, the relatively low level of lay-offs in June in metal-goods industries reflected the fact that steel inventories allowed virtually uninterrupted production in most manufacturing plants during the month. Defense-related industries, including the ordnance, primary metals, fabricated metals, electrical machinery, machinery, and instrument groups, reported fewer lay-offs in June.

Reduced lay-offs over the month in the soft goods industries reflected an improved employment situation. Seasonal employment gains were reported in June by the food, textile, apparel, and leather industries.

Factory lay-offs have remained at or near postwar lows for the season this spring as the employment down-trend in most consumer goods industries was halted. This contrasts with the summer and fall of 1951 when, despite continued expansion in defense-related industries, factory lay-offs rose above the postwar average as consumer goods industries reduced their work force.

Factory hiring rose seasonally, from 39 to 48 per 1,000 employees, between May and June, with increased hiring reported in nearly all industry groups. The settlement of the industrial dispute in oil refineries and the resumption of production in related industries contributed to greater-than-seasonal gains in hiring for the petroleum and chemical industry groups.

The slight down-trend in manufacturing employment over the past year has been reflected in reduced hiring rates. Since May 1951, the factory hiring rate has remained below the postwar average for the season. This contrasts with the higher rates during the first year after Korea, when expansion in both defense-related and consumer goods industries boosted factory employment by 2-1/2 million workers between June 1950 and June 1951.

A minor seasonal decline was reported in the factory quit rate, from 22 per 1,000 employees in May to 21 in June. In plants manufacturing durable goods, the number of workers voluntarily quitting their jobs remained substantially lower than a year ago. In recent months, opportunities for job shifting have been reduced with the leveling off of employment expansion in defense-related industries.

WORKWEEK ROSE SEASONALLY IN JUNE

The average workweek of the 12-1/2 million production workers in the Nation's factories rose slightly between mid-May and mid-June — from 40.2 to 40.4 hours. Reduced hours in the steel industry — because of the strike — were outweighed by increased hours in other industries.

Between May and June, hours rose seasonally in the food, lumber, tobacco, and leather industry groups. Textile mills reported an over-the-month gain of a half hour in the workweek. Average weekly hours in textile, apparel, and leather industries have recovered from the levels of last fall, when they were at or near 10-year lows for the season because of slackened consumer buying and high inventories. The workweek this June was only slightly lower than a year earlier in textiles, and was up by 1 hour in apparel and by 1-1/2 hours in leather.

Hours in the petroleum group recovered to normal levels between May and June with the settlement of the strike in oil refining. On the other hand, the industrial dispute in basic steel resulted in a sharply reduced workweek in mid-June -- almost 3 hours less than a year ago -- in the primary metals group. However, as of mid-June, the steel strike had not significantly affected the workweek in most steel-using industries.

Over the year, the factory workweek was down by three-tenths of an hour, with most industry groups reporting shorter hours this June. The recovery in soft goods brought the average workweek in nondurable goods up to last year's level. In durable goods manufacturing, however, the average workweek was down by seven-tenths of an hour, despite longer hours in many plants producing military goods.

The workweek was reduced by about an hour over the year in the electrical machinery, machinery, and instruments industry groups. Employment has edged down in the machinery and electrical machinery industries in recent months as orders for many types of industrial equipment declined from the peaks reached last fall. However, the average workweek in machinery plants of 42.7 hours indicates that these plants continued to schedule extensive overtime.

HOURLY PAY OF FACTORY WORKERS LEVELS OFF

In mid-June, factory workers' hourly earnings averaged $1.66, including overtime and other premium pay. While hourly earnings have been unchanged for the last four months, over the year they were up by 6 cents, or nearly 4 percent. In the previous year, from June 1950 to June 1951, they had risen by more than twice this amount -- 14-1/2 cents-- or by 10 percent. While these increases resulted mainly from higher wage rates, the rising proportion of workers in the high-wage defense-related industries also contributed to the over-all gain in average factory earnings.

Over the past year, there have been wide differences among industry groups in the change in earnings. Hourly earnings in the apparel and primary metals industries were about the same as a year ago, and in textiles they were up less than 2 percent. On the other hand, increases of more than 6 percent were reported in the ordnance, instruments, and rubber products groups.

Average weekly earnings rose by 37 cents over the month, to $66.98 in June, because of the slightly longer workweek. This was $1.90, or 3 percent, higher than a year earlier.

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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952 July 1/	1952 June	1952 May	1951 July	Net change June 1952 to July 1952	Net change July 1951 to July 1952
TOTAL......	45,941	46,378	46,355	46,432	-437	-491
MANUFACTURING......................	15,104	15,487	15,680	15,813	-383	-709
MINING............................	790	827	893	906	- 37	-116
Metal mining....................	78	80	107	105	- 2	- 27
Bituminous-coal.................	272	305	349	359	- 33	- 87
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying......................	107	106	106	108	+ 1	- 1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.............	2,729	2,663	2,520	2,754	+ 66	- 25
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES........................	4,124	4,163	4,134	4,176	- 39	- 52
Transportation..................	2,833	2,880	2,894	2,918	- 47	- 85
Communication...................	720	720	N. A.	698	0	+ 22
Other public utilities..........	571	563	554	560	+ 8	+ 11
TRADE............................	9,781	9,836	9,773	9,667	- 55	+114
Wholesale trade.................	2,622	2,618	2,601	2,594	+ 4	+ 28
Retail trade....................	7,159	7,218	7,172	7,073	- 59	+ 86
General merchandise stores.....	1,417	1,457	1,466	1,407	- 40	+ 10
Food and liquor stores.........	1,297	1,296	1,296	1,268	+ 1	+ 29
Automotive and accessories dealers.......................	750	751	741	756	- 1	- 6
Apparel and accessories stores........................	525	551	552	512	- 26	+ 13
Other retail trade.............	3,170	3,163	3,117	3,130	+ 7	+ 40
FINANCE...........................	1,996	1,978	1,958	1,908	+ 18	+ 88
SERVICE...........................	4,859	4,839	4,795	4,852	+ 20	+ 7
GOVERNMENT........................	6,558	6,585	6,602	6,356	- 27	+202
Federal.........................	2,416	2,381	2,371	2,313	+ 35	+103
State and Local.................	4,142	4,204	4,231	4,043	- 62	+ 99

1/ Preliminary.

Table B: Employees in Manufacturing Industry Groups

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952 July [1]	1952 June	1952 May	1951 July	Net change June 1952 to July 1952	Net change July 1951 to July 1952
MANUFACTURING.....	15,104	15,487	15,680	15,813	-383	-709
DURABLE GOODS	8,251	8,689	9,012	8,839	-438	-588
Ordnance and accessories..........	79	80	78	47	- 1	+ 32
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)...............	766	772	709	813	- 6	- 47
Furniture and fixtures............	334	337	336	331	- 3	+ 3
Stone, clay, and glass products....	533	535	530	557	- 2	- 24
Primary metal industries...........	920	945	1,342	1,341	- 25	-421
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).........	906	970	981	991	- 64	- 85
Machinery (except electrical)......	1,605	1,642	1,651	1,597	- 37	+ 8
Electrical machinery..............	926	953	956	914	- 27	+ 12
Transportation equipment...........	1,409	1,672	1,649	1,490	-263	- 81
Instruments and related products...	321	324	322	298	- 3	+ 23
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.......................	452	459	458	460	- 7	- 8
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,853	6,798	6,668	6,974	+ 55	-121
Food and kindred products..........	1,599	1,530	1,465	1,615	+ 69	- 16
Tobacco manufactures...............	86	85	85	81	+ 1	+ 5
Textile-mill products..............	1,174	1,181	1,178	1,262	- 7	- 88
Apparel and other finished textile products..................	1,097	1,092	1,078	1,110	+ 5	- 13
Paper and allied products..........	471	480	476	493	- 9	- 22
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.......................	771	771	766	758	0	+ 13
Chemicals and allied products......	738	739	741	744	- 1	- 6
Products of petroleum and coal.....	272	270	240	266	+ 2	+ 6
Rubber products....................	257	270	269	271	- 13	- 14
Leather and leather products.......	388	380	370	374	+ 8	+ 14

[1] Preliminary

Reprinted from the August 1952 issue of "Employment and Payrolls," monthly report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor. Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Industry Employment Report

WOOLEN AND WORSTED FABRICS

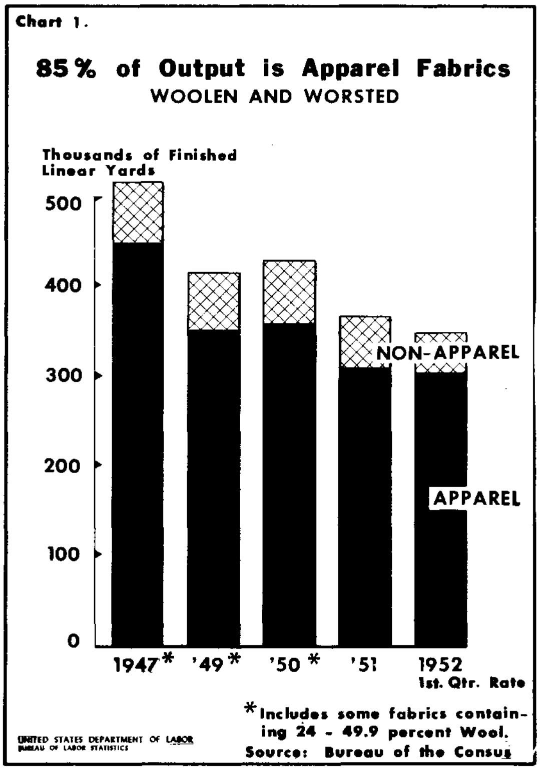
Mills weaving woolen and worsted fabrics have not shared in the great increase in manufacturing employment since 1939. The number of workers declined nearly a third over the period, whereas employment in manufacturing as a whole went up 60 percent. April 1952 employment in woolen and worsted fabrics was 71,900, the lowest figure for any month in the postwar period. The rate of production in the first quarter of 1952 was less than the 1939 average, even though a large quantity of current production is for military use. Between 1939 and 1952 both employment and production have fluctuated widely.

Woolen and worsted fabrics are used chiefly for apparel. About 85 percent of the total yardage produced is apparel fabric, the remainder includes such nonapparel fabrics as blankets and upholstery materials. (See chart 1).

INDUSTRY BOOMS IN WORLD WAR II AND THE EARLY POSTWAR PERIOD

Abnormally high demand for woolen and worsted fabrics characterized World War II and the early postwar period. Per capita consumption of cleaned apparel-class wool rose from the 1939 level of 2.22 pounds to more than 4 pounds each year from 1942 through 1946. In 1948 per capita consumption was 3.29 pounds. The output of woolen and worsted fabrics increased from 372 million yards in 1939 to 536 million yards in 1943, when about half the yardage was for military use. Army requirements for each soldier illustrate why military consumption of woolen fabrics was so great. The initial issue per man in the Army in World War II amounted to roughly 75 pounds of cleaned wool a year; annual maintenance requirements were 40 pounds. Under combat conditions this amount increased sharply.

The rapid rise in production brought about increases in employment, particularly in grading, scouring, and combing operations in order to meet military demands for heavier fabrics which required more wool per yard.



With the decline in Government buying after 1944, larger quantities of woolen and worsted fabrics again became available to civilians whose supplies had been sharply limited during the early years of the war. Moreover, the return of millions of men from the Armed Forces to civilian life created an abnormally high demand for woolen and worsted apparel fabrics. As late as 1947, the yardage produced for men's and boy's wear was about 45 million yards greater than for women's and children's wear, although normally the quantity of fabric produced for each group is about the same. The decline in blanket production from 80 million yards in 1945 to 29 million yards in 1947 also reflected a return to more normal buying habits.

Total fabric output in 1947 and 1948 averaged about 500 million yards, about 40 percent higher than the 1939 level but a drop of about 100 million yards from the peak 1946 output. Production worker employment averaged about 123,000 during 1947 and 1948. (See chart 2).

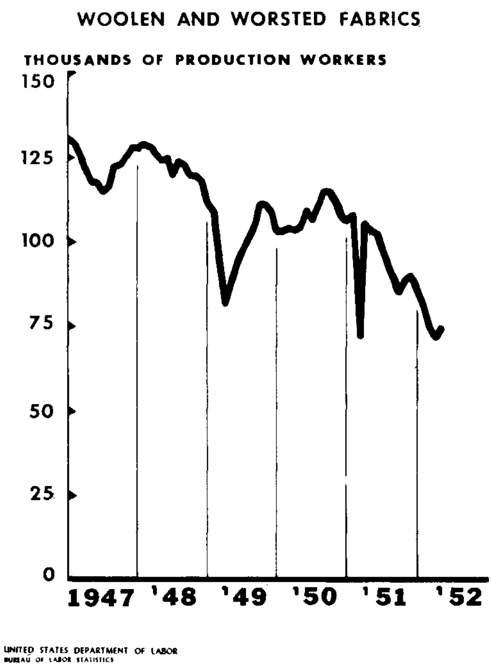
PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT DECLINE AFTER 1948

After mid-1948 the trend of employment and production was downward, partly because of the abnormally high levels attained in the early postwar period. Woolen and worsted fabric output dropped by more than 80 million yards between 1948 and 1949 as the abnormally high rate of expenditure for clothing declined. About 55 million yards of the decline was in apparel fabrics for men's and boy's wear. Both employment and production began to recover during the latter months of the year, but 1949 production worker employment was about 22 percent less than the 1947-48 average.

By June 1950, the month of the outbreak of Korean hostilities, employment had increased to 108,800 production workers, about 16 percent higher than June 1949. Employment gained only slightly in the latter half of 1950, and for the year showed only a 6-percent increase over 1949. Despite the action in Korea, the volume of production for Government orders was only a small part of total output. (See chart 3).

Production of military fabrics showed a sharp increase in 1951, but because of declines in fabric output for civilian use, over-all output was 17 percent lower than in the previous year. Total woolen and worsted fabric output declined to 367 million yards in 1951, with about a third of this amount produced for Government orders. Production of apparel fabrics for military use rose from 9 million yards in the first quarter of 1951 to well over 32 million yards in the third quarter, and totaled almost 95 million yards during the year. The production of apparel fabrics for civilian use, however, dropped 50 percent between the first and third quarter of 1951. Nonapparel fabric production also declined during 1951, although blanket yardage was above the 1950 total reflecting the increased production for military requirements.

Chart 2.
Employment Declines 38% Since Early 1947



Fabric output in the first quarter of 1952 totaled about 87,000 yards, but a smaller quantity of apparel fabric was produced for government orders than during the latter half of 1951. Nonapparel fabric production continued to decline.

Average employment in 1951 was down 12 percent from 1950. In the spring of 1951, a work stoppage in most of the major woolen and worsted mills idled some 48,000 workers and lasted about 74 days. Employment dropped to a low of 72,000 in March 1951 when the stoppage affected mills in most of the New England and Middle Atlantic States, and in Georgia and Kentucky. Following the end of the dispute, employment turned upward in the second quarter, but because of declining consumer demand, production and employment levels for the industry during the latter half of 1951 were well below those of earlier postwar years. The downward trend continued throughout the early months of 1952. In June, however, employment stood at 76,500 production workers, a 6 percent increase over the postwar low of 71,900 during April 1952.

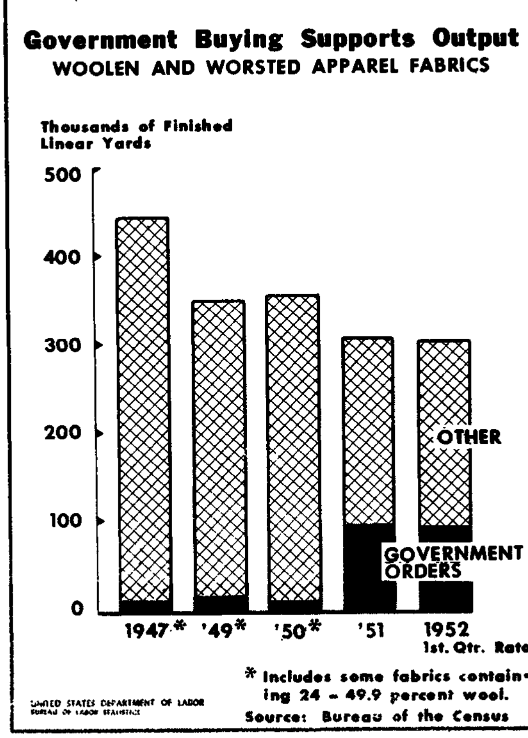
INCREASING USE OF SYNTHETIC FIBERS AFFECT EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Under the present mobilization program, military orders will continue to absorb large quantities of woolen worsted apparel fabrics and blanketing. Government orders in 1952 probably will be smaller than in 1951, however, and it is unlikely that civilian buying will increase sufficiently to maintain production at the 1951 level of 367 million yards of woolen and worsted fabric—the smallest output since 1940.

The current low employment and sharp drop in civilian buying of woolen and worsted fabrics is due partly to an over-all decline in consumer expenditures for clothing from the high level of the early postwar years. Other factors contributing to the decline include the shift to the use of synthetic fibers in apparel manufacture; and changes in clothing styles, such as the wearing of lighter weight clothing by both men and women, and the wearing of more sportswear. For example, cuttings of men's suits declined about a fourth between 1947 and 1951, while production of dress and sports trousers increased. Moreover, the proportion of separate trousers made from wool dropped sharply from about three-fourths of the total output in 1947 to about a third in 1951. Extensive use of synthetic fibers in women's and children's clothing began in the 1930's.

Although style changes and consumer preferences for synthetic fabrics have adversely affected the woolen and worsted fabrics industry, it is now utilizing many of the new man-made fibers in blended fabrics of which wool is the chief fiber. Military orders also include a number of blended fabrics for major uses such as shirting, uniform serge, and lining materials. As the proportion of synthetic fibers consumed by the woolen and worsted industry increases, employment in wool-grading and other processing operations will decline. Modification in woolen and worsted yarn spinning machinery will also reduce man-hour requirements per yard of fabric. However, the increased use of blended fabrics made from a combination of wool and synthetic fibers, the growing population, and a rising per capita

Chart 3.



disposable income, will have a favorable effect on employment.

MORE THAN HALF THE WORKERS ARE EMPLOYED IN NEW ENGLAND

Geographically, employment in the woolen and worsted fabrics is less concentrated than in the cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics industry. Estimates of the regional distribution of employment made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that about 57 percent of all production workers in woolen and worsted fabric mills are employed in the New England area, and about half of these are employed in Massachusetts. (See table 1). Census data show an increase in woolen and worsted manufacturing employment in the New England region between 1919 and 1947. The South Atlantic States, which have 67 percent of the production worker employment in cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics, employ less than 10 percent of the woolen and worsted mill workers.*

Table 1 compares the percent distribution of production workers in the two broad-woven fabrics industries by region.

Table 1.--Percentage Distribution of Production Workers in the Cotton and Synthetic and Woolen and Worsted Industries, by Region, 1952

Region	Cotton and synthetic 1/	Woolen and worsted 2/
New England - - - - -	15.5	56.8
Middle Atlantic - - -	4.5	21.0
East North Central- -	.1	6.2
West North Central- -	.1	--
South Atlantic- - - -	67.3	8.5
East South Central- -	10.4	--
West South Central- -	2.1	--
Mountain- - - - - - -	--	1.2
Pacific - - - - - - -	--	

1/ Based on January 1952 data; from Bureau of Labor Statistics sample.
2/ Based on March 1952 data. Figures do not add to 100 percent because States with fewer than 3 establishments are not included. Data based on Bureau of Labor Statistics sample.

* See "Cotton and Rayon Broad-Woven Fabrics," in Employment and Payrolls, June 1952, p. 7-12.

About three-fourths of the workers in the woolen and worsted manufacturing industry in 1947 were employed in mills producing fabrics made from wool. The remainder worked in specialized scouring and combing plants, woolen system yarn mills, or in finishing plants.

A large proportion of these workers were employed in mills which are completely integrated--those which carry on all the manufacturing operations from the initial cleaning and scouring of the wool through the spinning and weaving of the fabric and the finishing of the cloth. Before World War II, a study of the industry's machinery showed that about 85 percent of the woolen and worsted broad looms were operated by integrated companies which did both spinning and weaving. About 40 percent of the looms were owned by companies which manufactured both woolen and worsted fabrics. Woolen and worsted fabrics differ in that a higher proportion of new wool and longer wool fibers are used in worsted fabrics. Yarns are spun more tightly for worsteds which have a smooth hard-finished surface, whereas wool fabrics such as blankets and tweeds have a heavy nap.

Plants with more than 1,000 workers have about 40 percent of the employment in woolen and worsted fabrics mills. Nearly a fourth of the industry's workers are employed in mills employing less than 250 employees according to the 1947 Census of Manufactures. Plants producing only woolen fabrics employ on the average only about half as many workers as do worsted fabric mills.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Earnings of production workers in the woolen and worsted fabrics industry were $1.55 an hour in May 1952--about 27 cents an hour higher than the average for production workers in cotton and synthetic broad-woven fabrics. Weekly earnings reflected this higher hourly rate, as well as the longer workweek in worsted and woolen mills where hours have remained near the 1951 average of 39.1 a week. Production workers in woolen and worsted fabric mills averaged $61.72 a week in May 1952. This was $14.74 more than the average weekly earnings of those in the cotton and synthetic broad-woven fabric production.

A nation-wide survey of wages and related working conditions in the textile industry was made by the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in the spring of 1952. Preliminary information is available in the release entitled "Earnings and Related Wage Practices in the Woolen and Worsted Textile Industry, April-May 1952."

EMPLOYMENT AND SHIFT OPERATIONS IN SELECTED METALWORKING INDUSTRIES JANUARY 1951 - JANUARY 1952

As part of the current defense program, industrial facilities have been expanded to provide more military goods and defense-related products. Production has also been expanded in existing plants by utilizing additional workers on extra shifts. Information regarding the extent of second and third shift operation and the amount of week-end work is useful in measuring the utilization of both new and existing industrial capacity. It also gives some information regarding the way the Nation's manpower resources are being used.

Shift operation data provide a valuable index of the potential additional capacity which could be made available by using more workers on second and third shifts. It also serves as a guide in planning for the construction of additional facilities. However, much of the industrial expansion in the current defense period has been influenced by the possibility of full mobilization rather than current defense program requirements alone. Knowledge of the extent to which industry has been able to recruit workers for second and third shifts in existing plants can help in determining the advisability of constructing new plants in particular areas.

Employment of large numbers of additional workers on second and third shifts and lengthening the workweek can create serious problems for the workers, the plant management, and the community as a whole. Night shifts and week-end work cause significant changes in the living arrangements of employees and their families and for the community. Night workers need the use of eating, recreation, and transportation facilities which are normally operated only for day workers. Plant managers are faced with such problems as work schedules, the recruitment, assignment, and rotation of workers on extra shifts, and the training of skilled and supervisory workers.

To provide statistical information on these and related aspects of employment in key defense industries, the Division of Manpower and

To Be Released Soon ......

"Shift Operations in Selected Metalworking Industries, January 1951 - January 1952" will be published as a separate report for release in October 1952. The report will contain additional detailed statistical tables. A limited number of copies will be available for free distribution.

Employment Statistics of the Bureau of Labor Statistics undertook a series of quarterly surveys of important metalworking plants. The plants surveyed are of basic importance in the Nation's defense mobilization program, and this report summarizes the results of the surveys made in 1951 and in January 1952.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

A clear picture of the employment trends in the metalworking industries is necessary to understand and interpret the changes which have occurred in the patterns of shift operations and scheduled hours of work during 1951. Between the outbreak of hostilities in Korea and January 1952, production worker employment in the metalworking industry groups--fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, electrical machinery, and transportation equipment--increased by 15 percent. However, most of this gain (12.3 percent) occurred between July and December 1950. This first upsurge in employment was due not so much to the actual impact of defense production, as to scare buying by consumers and businessmen in anticipation of expected future shortages and rising prices.

During this period employment in many of the consumer metal goods industries reached all-time record levels. The situation in 1951 was somewhat different. Metal limitations for civilian production and sharp drops in consumer demands for many products forced cut-backs in production and employment in most of the important consumer goods industries. Despite gains in defense production which took up some of the slack caused by the cut-backs in civilian industries, total metalworking employment showed a slight drop during the first half of 1951.

In the second half of the year metalworking employment turned upward again, with steadily mounting defense output more than off-setting continued employment losses in the consumer goods industries. By January 1952 total employment in these metalworking industries was about 3 percent higher than in January 1951. Chart 1 shows some of the variations in employment movements among defense and civilian type industries in 1951 and through January 1952.

CHANGING PATTERNS IN SHIFT OPERATION

Proportionately fewer production workers in metalworking industries were employed on second and third shifts in January 1952 than a year earlier despite a 3 percent employment increase. This relative reduction in shift operations occurred primarily because of employment cut-backs in many industries which have substantial parts of their output going to civilian uses. About 75 percent of the factory workers were employed on the first or "daylight" shift, 20.3 percent on the second shift, and only 3.8 percent on the third. This represents a slight decrease over the previous year when the percentage of workers on the second and third shifts totaled 20.9 and

4.2 percent, respectively. Plants operating extra shifts accounted for 89 percent of the production worker employment reported in January 1952. Almost half the workers--46.9 percent--were employed in plants operating three or more shifts, and 42.1 percent were employed in plants operating two shifts.

CURTAILED EXTRA SHIFTS FIRST Every industry showing a decrease in employment (except for one small industry), had a lower proportion of workers on extra shifts in January 1952 than in January 1951 (tables 1 and 2). Thus, it appears that employers who reduced their payrolls laid off the extra-shift workers first. Among the consumer goods industries which reduced their extra-shift employment (chart 2), were tin cans and other tinware; cutlery, hand tools, and hardware; automobiles; and the service and household machinery industries which makes such products as sewing and washing machines. The automobile industry suffered especially large reductions in employment--about 130,000 workers over the year. As a result, the proportion of workers on the second shift fell from 27.8 percent in January 1951 to 24.6 percent in January 1952, and the proportion on the third shift fell from 5.4 percent in January 1951 to 3.8 in January 1952. Despite this reduction, however, the automobile industry still had a larger percentage of its workers on extra shifts than many of the other metalworking industries.

Extra-shift operations feel the impact of lay-offs more than first shift employment for several reasons. Second and third shift activity places a greater supervisory load on the company and sometimes results in increased maintenance problems. Frequently, night workers have less seniority than day workers and this may partially account for the sharper reduction in third-shift workers.

EXTRA SHIFT EXPANSIONS IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES The expansions in extra-shift operations occurred primarily among industries either directly producing military products or items which are closely related to the defense program. The aircraft and parts industry increased its proportion of workers on the second shift from 25.9 percent in January 1951 to 30.4 percent in January 1952 and also boosted its third-shift employment from 4.6 to 6.4 percent in this same period. Other defense related industries increasing the percentage of workers on extra shifts over the year were the engines and turbines industry; the ship and boatbuilding and repairing industry; and the metalworking machinery industry which includes the vital machine tool plants. In each of these industries there was a substantial employment increase partly effected by the placement of additional workers on second and third shifts.

The percentage of total metalworking employment on second and third shifts fell between January 1951 and January 1952, despite the net gain in employment. This was partly because the expanding defense industries hired many of their new employees for new or reopened plants and consequently put a large proportion of them on the first

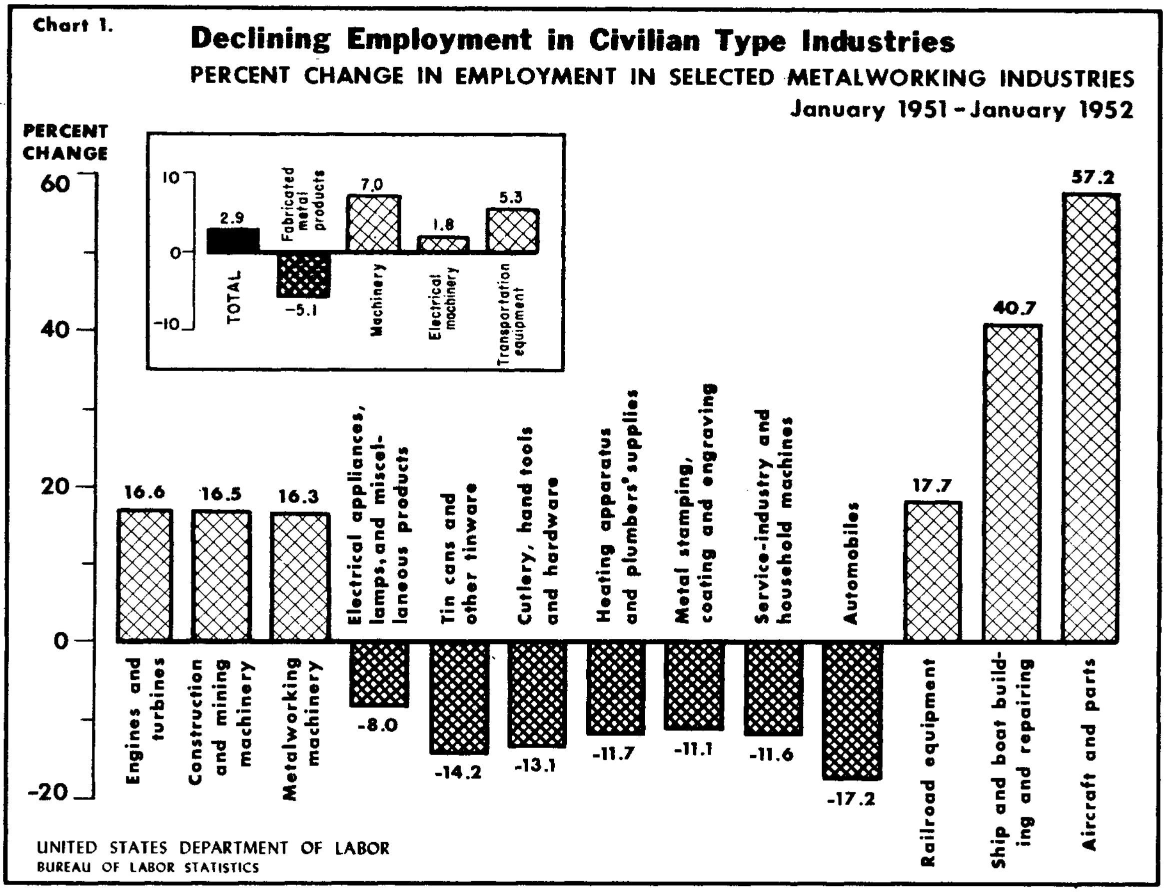


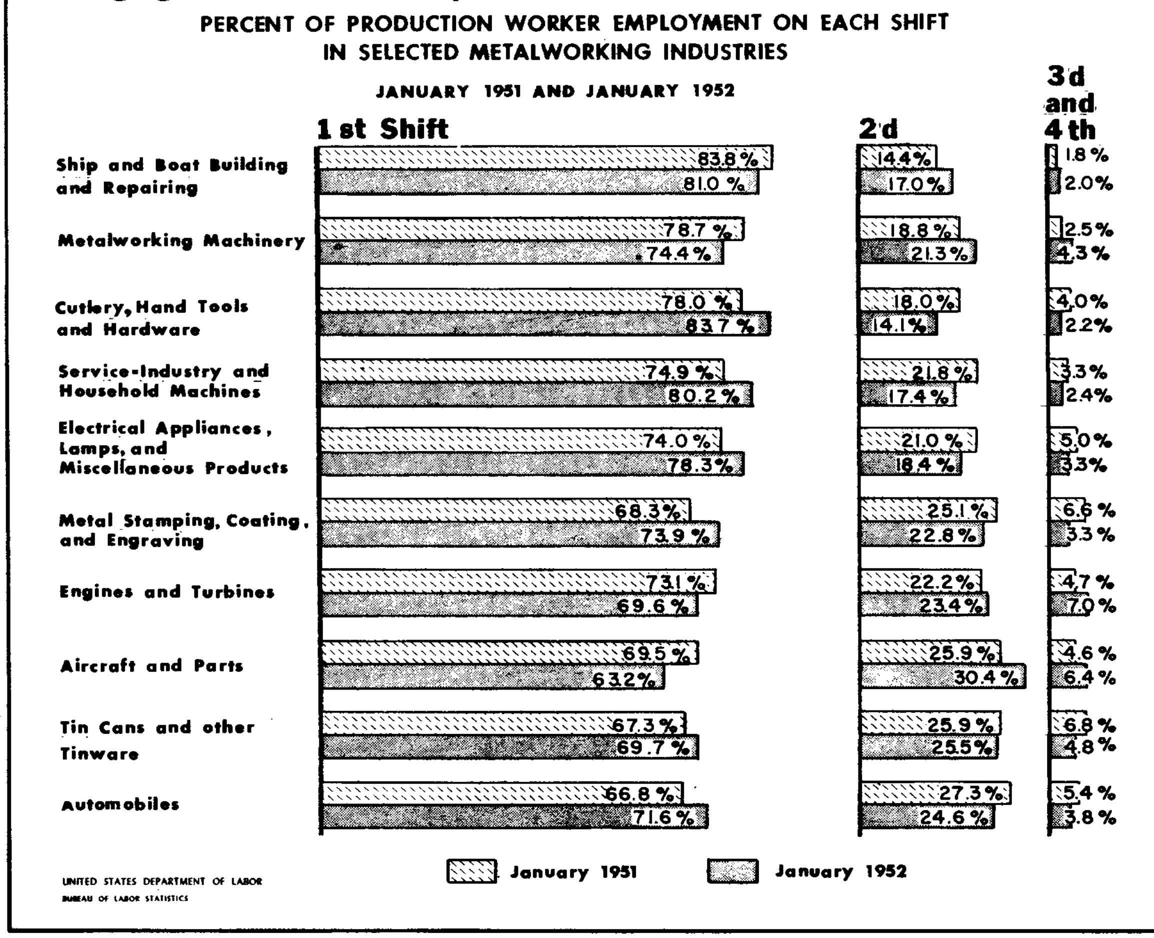
Chart 1. Declining Employment in Civilian Type Industries

shift. This is particularly true of the aircraft and parts industry which had the largest employment gain of any metalworking industry (chart 1). If all additional employees in this industry had gone into plants which had been operating in January 1951, most of them would have had to work the second or third shift. The industry constructed new facilities, however, and reopened standby World War II plants. Consequently, more than half the additional employees worked the first shift. The ratio of employment on second and third shifts did increase, but far less than would have been necessary had the industry been confined to using facilities existing in January 1951.

As part of the defense program there has been extensive facility expansion which was far from complete in January 1952. As new metalworking industry plants begin operation, they will tend to restrict the possible increases in the ratio of extra shift operations because the first shifts will be staffed before extensive second and third shift operation will be undertaken.

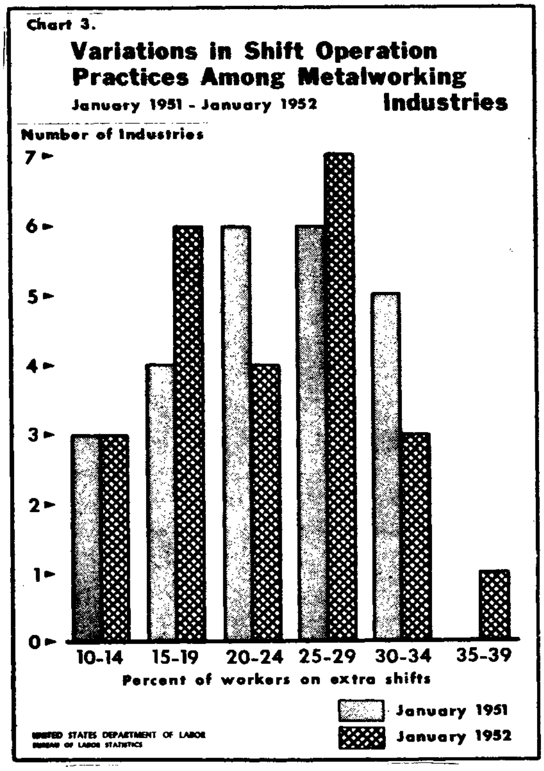
Chart 2.

Changing Pattern of Shift Operations in Selected Metalworking Industries



<u>SHIFT OPERATIONS PRACTICES VARY AMONG INDUSTRIES</u> As chart 3 indicates, there was considerable variation among metalworking industries in January 1952 in the extent of extra-shift operations. Some of these differences are partially accounted for by the relative impact of the defense program on particular industries, but to a considerable extent they reflect basic differences in the nature of the industry's operations. Among the industries with relatively high percentages of extra-shift employment were the aircraft and parts; electrical equipment for vehicles; engines and turbines; and tin cans and other tinware. The automobile industry also had a relatively high proportion even though the percentage of extra shift workers fell substantially from the January 1951 level. In the aircraft and parts and the engines and turbines industries, the relatively large proportion of workers on second and third shifts largely reflects the impact of the defense program, although the aircraft and parts industry has been organized (as a result of its large-scale operations

in World War II) to operate on a two or three shift basis. The tin can and the automobile industries customarily have relatively high extra-shift operations because they are highly mechanized and make extensive use of costly production facilities. Efficient operating practices require that these facilities be used as intensively as possible.



Industries which had relatively low utilization of extra-shift employment--less than one worker in five on second and third shifts--included office and store machines and devices; special industry machinery; cutlery, hand tools, and hardware; heating apparatus and plumbers' supplies; fabricated structural metal products; communication equipment; ship and boatbuilding and repairing; and other transportation equipment. The metalworking machinery industry also customarily operates on a one-shift basis. Since the inception of the defense program this industry group increased its extra-shift operation slightly so that in January 1952 it approximated the average for all-metalworking industries.

A variety of reasons account for the low ratio of shift operations in these industries. In some cases, it results from a relatively large amount of available capacity in relationship to current production demands on the industry. In other cases, where production is at relatively high levels, the industry is restricted in its shift operations by the difficulty of obtaining enough skilled workers to staff the extra shifts. Most of these industries have operated predominantly on a one-shift schedule. In periods of high demand for their products they tend to increase hours rather than add workers on extra shifts. For example, the metalworking machinery industry, faced with heavy demands for vitally needed machine tools, has had to increase production substantially. Employment rose 16.3 percent over the year, but little change occurred in the shift pattern. This was, in part, due to a shortage of such skilled workers as tool and die makers and to the nature of the industry. The industry placed greater emphasis on increasing the workweek than on expanding shift operations. Average weekly hours in the metalworking machinery group rose from 43.2 in 1950 to 47.3 in January 1952, compared with the all-manufacturing average of 40.8 hours. The shipbuilding industry has also had a long history of one-shift operations because night work is considered hazardous, expensive, and less efficient. Despite a sharp rise in employment in 1951, only 19 percent of the workers were on extra shifts in January 1952. The industry had available a large amount of capacity carried over from World War II and held ready on a stand-by basis. Thus, the industry was able to expand production by hiring new workers for "day" or first shift work.

Although a low utilization of second and third shift employment would seem to indicate a large amount of unused capacity, experience has shown that even the industries which make relatively high use of extra shifts rarely have as many as one in three of their workers on the extra shifts. Even at the peak of World War II, few industries had as many workers on all extra shifts as they did on the first. This was in part due to the difficulty of evening out the production facilities to avoid bottlenecks in the use of specialized machinery, and due also to the more efficient operation of many activities on the first shift only. In many industries, second-shift work is confined to those operations which make use of scarce and costly equipment, and the third shift is used only for especially urgent production and for maintenance work which cannot be accomplished on the other shifts.

SCHEDULED WORKWEEK

Another measure of plant utilization is the length of the workweek. During World War II, the scheduled 48-hour week predominated in most metalworking industries. In 1951, however, most plants operated on a 6-day week, but only about one in four employees worked Saturdays, and the 40-hour workweek was in effect in most industries. This indicates further expansion possibilities where manpower is unavailable for extra-shift operations simply by lengthening the workweek. Some industries are doing both. Where manpower is available they have been adding workers to second and third shifts and at the same time are lengthening the workweek for many of their skilled workers.

More than 60 percent of the factory workers in metalworking plants were employed in establishments operating Monday through Saturday in mid-1951. Of these, 43.5 percent were scheduled for Saturday work. This represented about 27 percent of total reported employment. But in a number of industries this ratio was substantially higher. Some industries, such as general industrial machinery, communication equipment, and miscellaneous machinery parts (ball and roller bearings, fabricated pipes and fittings, etc.), which place relatively few of their production workers on extra shifts, scheduled more than 40 percent on Saturday work. Certain of the defense industries, such as metalworking machinery and aircraft and parts, which scheduled about one in four workers on extra shifts, reported 52.7 percent and 46.0 percent, respectively, of its production workers employed on Saturday.

30 PERCENT OF WORKERS SCHEDULED MORE THAN FORTY HOURS

About two-thirds of the total workers covered in the metalworking survey were employed in plants having a scheduled workweek of 40 hours for most production workers in October 1951. Less than 5 percent were scheduled to work less than 40 hours, whereas more than 30 percent were on a workweek of more than 40 hours. Almost 20 percent were employed in establishments with a scheduled workweek of 48 hours for most of their production workers. In the agricultural machinery and tractors industry, more than 90 percent of the production workers were employed in plants scheduling most of their workers on a 40-hour week. Similarly, 80 percent or more of the factory workers reported in the automobile, service, and household machinery industries were working in establishments which for the most part scheduled a 40-hour workweek.

Multishift operations were most extensive in plants where the basic scheduled weekly hours for production workers were less than 40. In those plants in the transportation equipment and electrical machinery industries which scheduled a workweek of less than 40 hours for most production workers, there was about one worker on the extra shifts for each worker on the first shift. In plants on a similar workweek schedule in the fabricated metal products and machinery industries, this ratio went down to about one on extra shifts for each two workers on the first shift. Where the workweek for most production workers was 40 hours, about one worker in four was placed on extra-shift work. In general, the ratio of second and third-shift employment to first shift dropped as the scheduled workweek rose, so that in most cases only one worker in five was employed on extra shifts.

There was one marked exception to this tendency. Plants which operated on a 48-hour workweek for most production workers usually had a higher percentage of workers on extra shifts than plants with a scheduled 40-hour week. This probably indicates that plants which are under enough production pressure to work a 48-hour week must also utilize a relatively large number of workers on extra shifts to meet production schedules.

Current Employment and Payroll Statistics

Industry Data

Table 1: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments

By Industry Division

(In thousands)

Year and month	Total	Mining	Contract con-struction	Manufac-turing	Transporta-tion and public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Govern-ment
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
1951..	46,401	920	2,569	15,931	4,144	9,804	1,883	4,759	6,390
1951									
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...	47,663	916	2,518	15,913	4,161	10,660	1,912	4,702	6,881
1952									
Jan...	45,913	909	2,316	15,776	4,103	9,720	1,909	4,671	6,509
Feb...	45,899	902	2,308	15,859	4,111	9,643	1,919	4,667	6,490
Mar...	46,001	904	2,296	15,869	4,118	9,668	1,937	4,681	6,528
Apr...	46,299	896	2,416	15,795	4,096	9,845	1,952	4,748	6,551
May...	46,355	893	2,520	15,680	4,134	9,773	1,958	4,795	6,602
June..	46,378	827	2,663	15,487	4,163	9,836	1,978	4,839	6,585

See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions.

Table 2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments

By Industry Division and Group

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952 June	1952 May	1952 April	1951 June	1951 May
TOTAL...	46,378	46,355	46,299	46,567	46,226
MINING	827	893	896	927	915
Metal mining	80.3	107.3	107.3	105.0	103.3
Anthracite	65.1	65.5	60.1	70.2	70.3
Bituminous-coal	304.9	348.7	356.5	378.4	377.2
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	271.2	266.3	267.4	264.8	258.4
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	105.9	105.5	104.8	108.3	105.9
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,663	2,520	2,416	2,686	2,598
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	542	502	454	540	508
Highway and street	236.3	215.2	179.3	232.6	213.5
Other nonbuilding construction	305.3	287.0	274.2	307.7	294.2
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	2,121	2,018	1,962	2,146	2,090
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	872	818	794	925	892
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	1,249	1,200	1,168	1,221	1,198
Plumbing and heating	299.5	287.8	286.8	297.3	291.3
Painting and decorating	177.5	174.7	158.2	175.0	167.6
Electrical work	162.2	156.9	154.5	145.6	142.1
Other special-trade contractors	610.1	580.7	568.4	602.7	596.6
MANUFACTURING	15,487	15,680	15,795	15,956	15,853
DURABLE GOODS	8,689	9,012	9,054	8,998	8,975
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,798	6,668	6,741	6,958	6,878
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,163	4,134	4,096	4,161	4,137
Transportation	2,880	2,894	2,877	2,921	2,911
Interstate railroads	1,395	1,416	1,404	1,468	1,463
Class I railroads	1,224	1,243	1,230	1,296	1,290
Local railways and bus lines	137	138	139	143	144
Trucking and warehousing	650	648	648	619	620
Other transportation and services	698	692	686	691	684
Air transportation (common carrier)	90.4	90.4	89.2	81.4	79.4
Communication	720	N.A.	N.A.	687	680
Telephone	673.5	668.6	648.0	637.3	630.4
Telegraph	45.2	N.A.	N.A.	48.3	48.8

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 June	1952 May	1952 April	1951 June	1951 May
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (Continued)					
Other public utilities	563	554	553	553	546
Gas and electric utilities	537.5	529.6	528.0	527.2	521.0
Electric light and power utilities	238.6	235.5	234.9	234.9	232.4
Gas utilities	121.6	118.9	118.6	118.3	116.1
Electric light and gas utilities combined	177.3	175.2	174.5	174.0	172.5
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	25.0	24.4	24.8	25.5	24.9
TRADE	9,836	9,773	9,845	9,732	9,683
Wholesale trade	2,618	2,601	2,605	2,581	2,568
Retail trade	7,218	7,172	7,240	7,151	7,115
General merchandise stores	1,457	1,466	1,527	1,458	1,475
Food and liquor stores	1,296	1,296	1,295	1,270	1,271
Automotive and accessories dealers	751	741	737	750	742
Apparel and accessories stores	551	552	589	548	550
Other retail trade	3,163	3,117	3,092	3,125	3,077
FINANCE	1,978	1,958	1,952	1,893	1,874
Banks and trust companies	491	481	481	460	452
Security dealers and exchanges	64.3	64.4	64.5	63.8	63.8
Insurance carriers and agents	713	706	705	671	663
Other finance agencies and real estate	710	707	701	698	695
SERVICE	4,839	4,795	4,748	4,835	4,789
Hotels and lodging places	476	449	438	478	452
Laundries	368.1	363.3	357.5	364.8	359.5
Cleaning and dyeing plants	166.0	164.2	161.0	161.3	158.7
Motion pictures	248	249	248	248	249
GOVERNMENT	6,585	6,602	6,551	6,377	6,377
Federal 1/	2,381	2,371	2,362	2,271	2,244
State and local	4,204	4,231	4,189	4,106	4,133

1/ Fourth-class postmasters are excluded here but are included in table 7.
N. A. Data are not available because of work stoppage. Data for March 1952 revised as follows: communication 712; telegraph 47.0.

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	June 1952	May 1952	April 1952	June 1951	June 1952	May 1952	April 1952	June 1951
MINING	827	893	896	927	—	—	—	—
METAL MINING	80.3	107.3	107.3	105.0	67.3	94.4	94.4	92.6
Iron mining	11.2	38.5	38.0	38.5	7.0	34.4	33.9	34.6
Copper mining	29.9	29.3	29.2	28.8	26.1	25.6	25.4	25.1
Lead and zinc mining	21.5	21.9	22.2	20.3	18.8	19.2	19.5	17.6
ANTHRACITE	65.1	65.5	60.1	70.2	61.2	61.6	56.5	66.0
BITUMINOUS-COAL	304.9	348.7	356.5	378.4	282.3	323.9	332.2	353.4
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION	271.2	266.3	267.4	264.8	—	—	—	—
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)	—	—	—	—	133.7	128.6	129.2	129.9
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	105.9	105.5	104.8	108.3	91.5	91.3	90.9	94.8
MANUFACTURING	15,487	15,680	15,795	15,956	12,393	12,606	12,733	13,064
DURABLE GOODS	8,689	9,012	9,054	8,998	6,947	7,280	7,329	7,409
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,798	6,668	6,741	6,958	5,446	5,326	5,404	5,655
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	79.6	78.2	76.3	42.3	60.7	59.3	57.8	33.9
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,530	1,465	1,444	1,532	1,134	1,073	1,057	1,146
Meat products	294.6	292.9	295.4	296.7	231.8	230.2	233.1	233.2
Dairy products	154.4	148.0	141.4	157.5	112.7	106.7	100.4	115.6
Canning and preserving	178.0	148.1	138.9	179.6	151.5	121.6	114.3	153.9
Grain-mill products	133.4	129.8	129.7	128.7	99.3	95.9	95.6	96.9
Bakery products	290.9	282.4	286.7	286.6	190.8	183.8	186.3	192.0
Sugar	28.8	28.0	27.3	30.1	23.8	22.8	22.2	24.8
Confectionery and related products	88.6	87.8	90.6	89.8	71.9	71.1	73.7	73.1
Beverages	227.3	217.8	203.8	224.1	152.5	145.5	136.3	155.1
Miscellaneous food products	134.3	130.1	129.8	139.0	99.8	95.8	95.1	101.7
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	85	85	84	83	78	77	77	76
Cigarettes	27.1	26.7	26.5	25.7	24.6	24.0	23.7	23.3
Cigars	42.2	41.6	41.0	40.6	39.9	39.4	38.8	38.4
Tobacco and snuff	11.6	11.8	11.8	11.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.3
Tobacco stemming and redrying	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.4	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.6
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	1,181	1,178	1,189	1,301	1,085	1,084	1,093	1,205
Yarn and thread mills	157.1	155.1	155.9	168.6	146.5	144.4	145.2	157.8
Broad-woven fabric mills	536.3	532.5	538.1	619.9	506.2	503.2	507.4	587.7
Knitting mills	232.6	229.3	229.3	235.5	212.2	208.9	209.6	215.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	84.9	84.9	86.4	88.1	74.7	74.6	76.1	78.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	44.5	51.6	52.6	55.6	37.1	44.0	44.8	47.7
Other textile-mill products	125.2	124.8	126.5	133.1	108.5	108.5	109.9	117.9

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			
	June 1952	May 1952	April 1952	June 1951	June 1952	May 1952	April 1952	June 1951
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,092	1,078	1,115	1,120	973	961	996	1,000
Men's and boys' suits and coats	132.5	125.8	134.3	149.5	119.4	112.8	120.7	135.4
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	259.3	255.9	257.6	263.4	240.4	237.4	238.8	245.2
Women's outerwear	287.6	287.4	309.7	289.5	253.0	253.5	274.7	255.4
Women's, children's under garments	101.3	101.5	102.2	97.0	90.8	91.1	91.9	86.6
Millinery	16.2	18.1	21.2	16.8	13.9	15.8	18.7	14.3
Children's outerwear	68.9	65.5	64.8	64.9	62.5	59.4	58.9	59.2
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	89.1	85.3	85.0	98.1	77.9	74.4	74.4	85.8
Other fabricated textile products	137.3	138.6	140.6	140.3	114.9	116.1	118.1	117.6
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	772	709	742	838	706	644	678	773
Logging camps and contractors	69.2	47.6	62.1	80.7	64.5	43.5	58.2	76.7
Sawmills and planing mills	461.5	426.9	438.1	488.7	427.8	393.6	405.2	455.9
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	108.5	101.5	107.3	122.6	93.0	86.0	91.7	107.3
Wooden containers	73.9	74.3	75.1	82.4	68.4	68.5	69.4	76.6
Miscellaneous wood products	59.1	58.5	59.8	63.2	52.4	52.1	53.4	56.8
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	337	336	342	334	288	287	292	286
Household furniture	230.9	231.0	235.3	226.0	201.8	202.2	205.4	197.3
Other furniture and fixtures	106.1	104.5	106.6	108.1	86.3	84.4	86.6	89.0
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	480	476	477	500	403	398	398	426
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	243.5	241.6	241.6	248.8	208.7	206.6	205.8	214.9
Paperboard containers and boxes	128.2	125.9	126.8	136.5	106.7	104.2	105.0	116.4
Other paper and allied products	108.7	108.0	108.4	114.7	87.5	86.9	86.9	94.3
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	771	766	763	762	512	508	507	512
Newspapers	306.4	305.1	302.6	299.7	154.4	153.5	151.9	152.2
Periodicals	53.8	54.1	54.3	52.4	33.7	34.5	35.2	33.7
Books	52.3	50.8	51.2	49.1	36.7	35.3	35.7	35.9
Commercial printing	204.9	203.6	203.4	206.3	167.4	166.6	166.4	168.8
Lithographing	39.6	39.8	40.0	41.1	30.3	30.5	30.7	31.9
Other printing and publishing	113.7	112.2	111.8	113.6	89.3	87.1	87.2	89.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	739	741	754	742	513	517	530	528
Industrial inorganic chemicals	84.1	83.3	83.1	82.6	60.9	60.5	60.8	60.4
Industrial organic chemicals	225.0	221.4	223.3	229.0	163.2	161.1	162.8	171.5
Drugs and medicines	111.5	110.5	110.5	106.0	71.3	71.0	71.3	70.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers	75.0	74.6	74.8	76.5	48.0	47.5	47.7	50.0
Fertilizers	31.2	37.1	42.3	31.4	24.0	29.9	35.0	24.7
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	44.8	47.2	51.1	47.9	31.9	34.0	37.9	36.3
Other chemicals and allied products	167.1	166.5	168.7	168.6	113.3	112.7	114.4	115.2

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			
	June 1952	May 1952	April 1952	June 1951	June 1952	May 1952	April 1952	June 1951
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	270	240	271	263	194	165	197	198
Petroleum refining	218.6	188.5	220.0	210.4	152.8	122.5	155.3	153.8
Coke and byproducts	20.7	22.6	22.4	22.0	17.1	19.2	19.0	19.1
Other petroleum and coal products	30.2	28.8	28.7	30.9	24.1	23.0	22.7	24.8
RUBBER PRODUCTS	270	269	268	273	215	213	213	220
Tires and inner tubes	121.0	120.4	120.3	114.3	95.4	94.8	94.6	89.9
Rubber footwear	29.4	29.2	27.6	31.2	23.8	23.6	22.0	25.7
Other rubber products	119.7	119.0	120.2	127.7	95.6	94.9	96.3	104.7
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	380	370	376	382	339	330	336	344
Leather	44.9	43.6	43.7	47.3	40.3	39.1	39.2	42.7
Footwear (except rubber)	245.5	237.2	241.0	244.6	220.7	212.7	216.9	221.8
Other leather products	89.9	89.5	90.8	90.5	78.4	78.0	79.4	79.3
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	535	530	533	562	453	449	452	485
Glass and glass products	142.8	142.1	140.9	147.2	124.1	123.4	122.5	129.8
Cement, hydraulic	41.1	41.3	42.2	43.4	34.7	34.9	35.8	37.3
Structural clay products	91.5	88.9	89.3	92.9	82.2	79.9	80.2	84.8
Pottery and related products	53.1	53.4	54.1	59.2	47.3	47.8	48.5	53.3
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	101.0	98.0	97.5	102.5	84.0	81.4	80.8	87.0
Other stone, clay, and glass products	105.8	106.7	108.9	116.7	80.8	81.9	84.2	92.8
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	945	1,342	1,338	1,357	749	1,146	1,143	1,172
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	270.2	649.7	646.5	655.0	182.2	561.3	558.0	571.8
Iron and steel foundries	266.1	271.1	270.7	285.3	234.2	239.4	239.0	253.7
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	57.2	57.1	56.9	56.8	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	98.9	100.6	100.6	101.2	79.8	81.7	81.9	83.1
Nonferrous foundries	113.0	113.8	113.3	109.9	93.7	94.6	94.0	91.5
Other primary metal industries	139.4	149.3	149.7	148.8	111.4	121.6	122.4	124.1
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	970	981	990	1,019	787	797	806	843
Tin cans and other tinware	49.0	46.9	46.7	49.7	43.1	41.1	40.9	43.5
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	145.5	146.8	148.9	161.6	119.3	121.0	122.9	136.6
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	144.8	142.6	144.4	157.9	115.8	113.2	115.0	128.4
Fabricated structural metal products	235.8	242.3	243.3	227.3	181.6	187.6	188.6	176.9
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	172.3	171.5	173.4	185.7	144.2	143.6	145.5	158.8
Other fabricated metal products	222.6	230.9	233.1	236.6	182.7	190.7	193.2	198.3

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	June 1952	May 1952	April 1952	June 1951	June 1952	May 1952	April 1952	June 1951
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL).........	1,642	1,651	1,660	1,611	1,260	1,271	1,282	1,252
Engines and turbines.................	103.9	102.5	100.8	92.1	77.2	76.1	74.8	69.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors..	188.6	190.0	191.4	195.8	147.1	149.0	150.6	153.1
Construction and mining machinery....	131.8	133.2	133.3	120.7	99.0	101.0	101.4	90.7
Metalworking machinery...............	311.2	311.0	312.9	294.3	247.7	246.9	249.1	232.8
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).............	190.8	190.6	192.9	197.9	142.2	142.2	144.5	150.2
General industry machinery...........	238.8	239.9	241.8	228.7	169.1	170.1	172.1	166.8
Office and store machines and devices	107.7	107.9	108.1	105.0	88.5	88.9	89.4	88.5
Service-industry and household machines	165.3	172.6	174.3	173.2	126.8	133.7	135.6	137.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts........	203.6	203.3	204.6	203.0	162.6	162.6	164.1	163.2
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY..................	953	956	960	932	706	709	714	704
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus...........................	374.6	374.9	376.9	376.3	266.3	267.3	269.9	275.0
Electrical equipment for vehicles....	81.4	82.4	81.5	81.5	65.3	66.3	65.4	67.0
Communication equipment..............	362.5	363.2	364.1	324.6	266.8	267.0	268.7	241.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products..............	134.7	135.8	137.3	150.0	107.4	108.5	109.9	121.2
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT..............	1,672	1,649	1,629	1,525	1,324	1,308	1,288	1,237
Automobiles..........................	820.8	815.0	809.8	875.6	673.9	669.9	663.2	738.1
Aircraft and parts...................	611.2	596.8	591.9	451.7	444.3	435.9	430.3	332.7
Aircraft............................	408.5	398.8	395.1	304.9	298.6	293.9	288.8	225.6
Aircraft engines and parts..........	123.4	121.5	120.9	89.6	85.8	84.3	84.1	62.8
Aircraft propellers and parts.......	14.1	13.7	13.4	10.5	10.0	9.8	9.6	7.5
Other aircraft parts and equipment....	65.2	62.8	62.5	46.7	49.9	47.9	47.8	36.8
Ship and boat building and repairing..	152.0	150.0	144.8	112.4	134.8	132.9	128.0	97.9
Ship building and repairing.........	131.4	130.6	126.8	97.7	115.9	115.2	111.7	84.7
Boat building and repairing.........	20.6	19.4	18.0	14.7	18.9	17.7	16.3	13.2
Railroad equipment...................	76.8	76.0	71.9	74.4	61.4	60.6	56.9	59.2
Other transportation equipment.......	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.8	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS......	324	322	323	299	235	234	236	223
Ophthalmic goods.....................	27.2	27.6	27.7	27.8	21.9	22.3	22.5	22.6
Photographic apparatus...............	65.1	64.4	64.7	60.6	45.7	45.0	45.2	44.0
Watches and clocks...................	36.3	36.2	36.4	34.1	30.6	30.6	30.8	28.9
Professional and scientific instruments.........................	195.2	193.9	193.9	176.5	137.2	136.3	137.1	127.6
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	459	458	461	479	378	376	380	400
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware...	43.7	43.9	45.4	50.5	35.4	35.5	36.9	41.1
Toys and sporting goods..............	75.7	72.3	70.1	75.1	65.6	62.0	60.1	65.5
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions....	50.1	49.1	51.1	54.3	41.0	40.3	42.2	45.7
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries..........................	289.7	292.6	294.6	298.9	236.4	238.5	241.0	247.8

Table 4: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry	1952 June	1952 May	1952 April	1951 June
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:				
Meat packing, wholesale	161.4	161.0	163.7	161.5
Prepared meats	34.3	33.9	33.7	34.0
Concentrated milk	13.3	12.8	12.0	14.2
Ice cream and ices	23.3	21.7	19.5	22.9
Flour and meal	27.9	27.1	27.9	27.3
Cane-sugar refining	13.7	13.6	13.4	14.3
Beet sugar	5.8	5.2	4.7	6.0
Confectionery products	54.2	53.5	55.9	55.2
Malt liquors	66.1	62.0	56.0	66.9
Distilled liquors, except brandy	17.1	18.1	17.9	18.4
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:				
Yarn mills, wool (except carpet), cotton and silk systems	100.5	98.7	99.3	110.1
Cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics	370.8	370.4	376.4	418.0
Woolen and worsted fabrics	76.5	74.3	71.9	101.9
Full-fashioned hosiery mills	54.7	54.9	56.1	61.3
Seamless hosiery mills	51.1	50.1	50.7	50.0
Knit underwear mills	31.2	30.8	30.6	33.9
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn	20.7	30.1	30.8	33.5
Fur-felt hats and hat bodies	7.7	7.4	7.4	8.7
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:				
Men's dress shirts and nightwear	77.5	77.0	78.6	80.0
Work shirts	12.6	12.4	12.1	13.2
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:				
Wood household furniture, except upholstered	100.8	101.0	101.4	103.6
Mattresses and bedsprings	25.7	25.4	25.9	22.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:				
Plastic materials	20.7	20.4	20.8	22.8
Synthetic rubber	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5
Synthetic fibers	45.3	43.2	43.5	56.4
Soap and glycerin	18.0	18.0	18.2	18.8
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:				
Glass containers	41.3	40.2	38.6	44.2
Pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere classified	32.3	32.9	34.2	34.1
Brick and hollow tile	28.1	26.4	26.3	29.9
Sewer pipe	9.1	8.8	8.7	9.0

See Explanatory Notes, section G.

Table 4: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1952 June	1952 May	1952 April	1951 June
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:				
Gray-iron foundries	143.9	144.8	145.6	162.0
Malleable-iron foundries	25.0	25.2	25.4	28.4
Steel foundries	64.2	67.8	66.8	63.4
Primary copper, lead, and zinc	26.0	25.7	25.7	26.5
Primary aluminum	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.3
Iron and steel forgings	36.3	36.9	37.1	34.9
Wire drawing	39.4	41.3	41.4	44.3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):				
Cutlery and edge tools	19.6	20.8	21.1	23.8
Hand tools, not elsewhere classified, files, hand saws, and saw blades	33.1	33.5	34.5	38.5
Hardware, not elsewhere classified	63.8	63.9	64.6	71.0
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings	25.6	25.3	25.4	31.0
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	74.1	72.0	73.8	77.7
Structural and ornamental products	61.3	66.0	66.1	65.0
Boiler shop products	61.7	62.1	63.3	53.3
Metal stampings	101.7	101.6	103.3	116.7
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):				
Tractors	72.0	72.3	72.7	74.0
Farm machinery, except tractors	71.6	73.1	74.4	75.6
Machine tools	66.1	66.2	66.5	59.6
Metalworking machinery, not elsewhere classified	44.2	43.6	44.7	42.9
Cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, etc	94.7	94.7	95.3	92.3
Computing and related machines	41.8	42.1	42.3	41.7
Typewriters	20.8	20.7	20.9	21.8
Refrigeration machinery	86.9	94.5	95.8	99.0
Ball and roller bearings	48.9	49.0	48.9	47.4
Machine shops	47.3	46.8	47.3	47.0
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:				
Radios and related products	166.1	167.2	168.1	149.0
Telephone and telegraph equipment and communication equipment, not elsewhere classified	47.9	47.2	47.0	40.9
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:				
Locomotives and parts	25.4	25.1	25.3	25.2
Railroad and streetcars	36.9	36.5	32.4	36.0
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:				
Silverware and plated ware	13.2	13.5	13.8	16.2

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
1951	105.4	129.2
1951		
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	103.2	130.4
February	103.6	131.0
March	103.6	131.9
April	102.9	128.1
May	101.9	128.2
June	100.2	126.8

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.

Table 6: Employees in the Shipbuilding and Repairing Industry

by Region 1/

(In thousands)

Region	1952 June	1952 May	1952 April	1951 June	1951 May
ALL REGIONS............	266.7	264.4	259.8	221.8	217.0
PRIVATE............	131.4	130.6	126.8	97.7	94.3
NAVY...............	135.3	133.8	133.0	124.1	122.7
NORTH ATLANTIC.......	124.0	121.1	119.0	101.0	99.7
Private............	63.5	61.3	59.4	45.1	44.4
Navy...............	60.5	59.8	59.6	55.9	55.3
SOUTH ATLANTIC.......	45.6	45.7	45.1	38.5	37.2
Private............	20.3	20.6	20.1	15.1	14.1
Navy...............	25.3	25.1	25.0	23.4	23.1
GULF:					
Private............	21.8	22.5	18.8	18.1	16.3
PACIFIC.............	62.1	61.9	62.9	53.4	53.4
Private............	12.6	13.0	14.5	8.6	9.1
Navy...............	49.5	48.9	48.4	44.8	44.3
GREAT LAKES:					
Private............	8.3	8.4	9.2	6.3	6.0
INLAND:					
Private............	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.4

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: Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

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
	June	May	April	June	June	May	April	June
ALL AREAS								
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,582.9	2,571.3	2,559.2	2,462.3	$814,649	$826,104	$826,843	$721,693
Executive 1/	2,570.2	2,558.7	2,546.7	2,450.1	809,162	820,611	821,276	716,681
Defense agencies 2/	1,334.0	1,326.4	1,319.0	1,237.5	398,674	410,699	405,977	360,686
Post Office Department 3/	512.5	511.8	510.0	491.2	160,329	152,038	159,495	131,156
Other agencies	723.7	720.5	717.7	721.4	250,159	257,874	255,804	224,839
Legislative	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.3	3,687	3,725	3,721	3,379
Judicial	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	1,800	1,768	1,846	1,633
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES 4/								
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,399.8	2,390.0	2,380.8	2,290.5	767,175	776,713	778,491	677,493
Executive 1/	2,387.2	2,377.4	2,368.4	2,278.4	761,732	771,264	772,968	672,525
Defense agencies 2/	1,210.4	1,203.6	1,198.5	1,113.3	368,809	379,369	374,879	330,332
Post Office Department 3/	510.3	509.6	507.9	489.3	159,663	151,401	158,832	130,613
Other agencies	666.5	664.2	662.0	675.8	233,260	240,494	239,257	211,580
Legislative	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.3	3,687	3,725	3,721	3,379
Judicial	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	1,756	1,724	1,802	1,589
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	272.7	273.0	273.1	272.9	103,302	106,465	106,478	94,102
D. C. GOVERNMENT	20.5	20.5	20.4	20.5	6,262	6,422	6,346	5,623
TOTAL FEDERAL 5/	252.2	252.5	252.7	252.4	97,040	100,043	100,132	88,479
Executive 1/	242.8	243.1	243.5	243.4	93,024	95,983	96,071	84,798
Defense agencies 2/	87.8	87.6	87.4	83.9	33,655	34,457	34,259	29,480
Post Office Department 3/	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.7	3,453	3,425	3,462	2,839
Other agencies	146.9	147.4	148.0	151.8	55,916	58,101	58,350	52,479
Legislative	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.3	3,687	3,725	3,721	3,379
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	.7	329	335	340	302

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, Canal Zone Government, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council, and War Claims Commission.

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

4/ Covers only the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

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

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

(In thousands)

State	Total 1952 June	Total 1952 May	Total 1951 June	Mining 1952 June	Mining 1952 May	Mining 1951 June	Contract Construction 1952 June	Contract Construction 1952 May	Contract Construction 1951 June
Alabama	632.8	663.4	647.3	10.8	20.9	21.4	40.6	37.7	34.9
Arizona	190.9	189.6	174.0	12.7	12.5	11.9	14.5	14.3	12.8
Arkansas	306.0	305.6	315.4	6.4	6.5	6.3	21.6	21.1	26.0
California	3,622.2	3,561.7	3,516.0	34.6	33.9	35.1	218.5	184.2	251.3
Colorado	394.6	396.0	391.1	9.9	11.3	10.3	30.2	28.1	27.0
Connecticut	(1/)	835.4	820.6	(1/)	(2/)	(2/)	(1/)	44.4	44.1
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	524.2	521.5	519.6	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	22.0	21.2	21.0
Florida	718.7	725.1	704.4	6.1	6.1	6.5	67.6	64.9	69.8
Georgia	862.2	860.0	842.6	4.3	4.4	4.6	49.2	47.7	49.4
Idaho	137.3	134.0	143.0	5.4	5.6	5.6	10.8	10.9	14.5
Illinois 4/	3,293.3	3,295.2	3,299.5	39.2	38.6	44.9	183.4	175.7	178.8
Indiana	1,307.6	1,339.0	1,357.5	15.4	15.0	15.9	71.2	69.1	70.0
Iowa	639.1	632.4	637.4	2.8	2.7	2.9	43.2	38.4	43.1
Kansas	534.0	522.8	504.9	18.6	18.1	18.4	39.5	36.8	39.1
Kentucky	-	-	-	52.2	54.9	59.6	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	30.5	29.9	27.9	-	-	-
Maine	279.1	268.5	275.6	.6	.4	.7	12.7	11.8	13.0
Maryland	740.0	751.7	743.5	3.0	3.0	2.4	60.5	57.8	57.0
Massachusetts	1,771.6	1,760.4	1,815.2	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	64.5	60.8	77.9
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	803.4	824.9	830.8	2.6	18.5	18.3	41.3	38.6	44.9
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	1,264.6	1,251.8	1,234.8	8.9	8.9	8.7	65.4	61.7	66.3
Montana	157.7	154.5	155.3	10.5	10.6	10.1	13.6	12.9	13.1
Nebraska	332.8	329.8	332.6	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	20.2	17.8	21.2
Nevada	63.5	61.1	58.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	5.7	5.3	4.0
New Hampshire	171.5	166.9	173.9	.2	.2	.3	7.0	6.5	7.7
New Jersey	1,694.7	1,684.9	1,687.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	85.9	85.7	87.3
New Mexico	167.4	164.4	160.9	14.9	14.5	12.4	14.7	14.2	16.3
New York	5,836.9	5,829.1	5,806.5	10.9	11.1	11.9	242.9	233.2	246.6
North Carolina	981.3	972.3	964.3	3.4	3.3	3.6	85.0	80.9	67.7
North Dakota	117.8	116.4	117.2	1.3	1.3	.9	10.8	9.7	11.3
Ohio	-	-	-	26.6	26.3	26.4	-	-	-
Oklahoma	511.6	506.3	503.5	41.9	40.9	44.6	32.8	32.7	32.6
Oregon	468.6	438.1	468.7	1.1	1.2	1.5	26.3	26.0	29.8
Pennsylvania	3,537.2	3,676.9	3,740.4	143.6	169.0	180.6	163.9	160.4	175.0
Rhode Island	296.8	294.9	308.2	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	19.5	19.1	16.3
South Carolina	510.1	507.3	485.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	56.0	54.1	35.0
South Dakota	126.6	125.1	125.0	2.4	2.3	2.2	8.3	7.7	9.3
Tennessee	787.1	782.8	782.0	11.2	11.3	11.7	50.1	47.8	56.2
Texas	2,164.4	2,135.6	2,088.1	122.1	118.4	113.5	166.9	160.4	173.0
Utah 5/	209.3	208.9	211.3	12.2	14.0	13.0	14.2	12.2	14.8
Vermont	98.8	98.4	101.7	.7	1.2	1.2	3.7	3.3	4.1
Virginia	876.8	869.7	863.3	21.9	21.9	21.6	59.2	56.6	61.6
Washington	721.2	700.8	732.2	2.8	2.9	2.9	44.5	43.4	47.6
West Virginia	512.0	519.8	534.0	109.2	117.3	124.6	20.8	18.8	19.3
Wisconsin	1,070.3	1,051.3	1,073.0	3.4	3.7	4.0	53.7	44.6	57.6
Wyoming	89.4	86.7	88.8	9.7	9.6	10.4	7.4	7.3	7.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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
	June	May	June	June	May	June	June	May	June
Alabama	203.7	229.5	230.0	56.5	56.2	54.3	126.2	124.6	122.3
Arizona	23.7	23.6	19.3	21.0	20.1	20.5	47.8	47.7	43.2
Arkansas	76.2	75.9	81.6	31.6	31.2	32.0	71.0	71.1	72.3
California	945.8	938.7	873.4	326.1	323.5	321.1	840.4	829.2	822.0
Colorado	57.4	64.0	64.4	45.4	44.3	44.4	101.1	99.6	100.4
Connecticut	(1/)	425.3	417.3	(1/)	42.5	42.1	(1/)	130.3	133.8
Delaware 4/	58.1	57.8	55.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	17.3	17.4	17.3	32.5	31.2	31.4	96.4	95.4	94.2
Florida	106.0	108.8	102.8	72.9	72.8	69.6	206.1	209.8	203.6
Georgia	301.2	301.9	300.4	73.1	72.0	71.2	182.6	182.4	178.6
Idaho	24.9	22.1	26.1	17.3	17.1	17.4	33.7	33.4	35.1
Illinois 4/	1,215.5	1,229.8	1,250.4	300.3	298.2	306.6	697.5	697.0	691.0
Indiana	568.3	599.2	614.6	106.3	107.1	110.3	268.9	268.9	271.2
Iowa	168.3	167.2	167.2	63.2	62.1	64.5	170.3	170.8	169.0
Kansas	136.5	130.7	116.2	66.2	64.4	65.3	123.0	122.4	120.2
Kentucky	140.2	143.9	150.9	59.6	59.6	60.1	108.2	109.3	117.4
Louisiana	150.1	146.5	146.3	85.6	84.6	80.3	148.0	147.5	150.3
Maine	118.6	111.1	117.4	19.7	19.3	19.3	49.3	48.5	50.3
Maryland	241.5	254.6	255.3	71.1	74.4	71.5	145.5	144.0	145.4
Massachusetts	701.0	699.1	735.4	121.1	121.2	128.4	363.6	359.1	368.2
Michigan	(1/)	1,065.9	1,137.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	205.8	206.2	206.1	88.9	96.4	98.4	206.6	206.9	209.4
Mississippi	95.5	93.6	93.4	25.3	25.6	26.3	-	-	-
Missouri	389.1	382.7	376.8	130.1	129.2	129.2	322.0	319.2	313.2
Montana	18.4	18.0	18.6	23.9	23.4	23.7	39.1	38.2	38.5
Nebraska	58.5	59.4	56.7	43.4	42.5	44.3	92.2	91.4	93.0
Nevada	3.9	3.8	3.7	9.0	8.9	8.9	13.4	12.7	12.4
New Hampshire	80.2	79.2	82.2	10.6	10.4	10.7	28.7	28.0	28.6
New Jersey	760.0	758.4	766.3	142.2	141.3	141.0	275.4	272.2	276.3
New Mexico	14.9	14.6	14.0	18.7	17.9	17.7	39.1	38.6	37.5
New York	1,880.2	1,908.0	1,896.3	509.9	506.5	509.3	1,254.2	1,247.6	1,256.0
North Carolina	416.8	413.0	427.7	61.3	61.1	58.8	182.1	181.8	178.1
North Dakota	6.4	6.2	6.2	14.1	14.1	14.5	37.3	37.1	36.4
Ohio	1,247.1	1,265.7	1,285.0	234.7	231.8	241.5	560.5	555.4	559.1
Oklahoma	77.9	75.1	73.4	50.5	49.5	50.1	126.6	126.8	126.6
Oregon	154.8	130.1	153.1	48.4	46.8	48.3	104.7	102.7	104.6
Pennsylvania	1,325.5	1,452.4	1,500.1	347.1	353.2	352.4	684.6	675.5	678.1
Rhode Island	137.6	137.2	152.2	16.5	16.4	16.6	53.1	52.6	54.2
South Carolina	215.9	214.6	218.9	28.0	28.0	27.2	88.7	88.8	87.2
South Dakota	11.8	11.5	11.6	11.2	11.0	11.1	36.1	35.6	36.2
Tennessee	267.4	265.2	262.0	61.5	61.6	60.7	177.5	178.0	172.5
Texas	413.7	411.1	397.2	233.4	227.0	221.5	571.3	565.0	549.0
Utah 4/	26.7	28.7	30.9	22.8	22.4	22.3	47.1	46.2	46.9
Vermont	37.2	37.5	39.6	8.8	8.7	8.9	18.1	17.8	18.0
Virginia	239.9	239.7	240.3	90.3	87.7	87.2	191.4	189.8	181.7
Washington	187.8	175.5	198.0	66.8	65.9	68.7	162.8	157.7	163.2
West Virginia	130.7	133.4	140.0	54.8	54.4	56.5	86.9	86.0	85.9
Wisconsin	464.2	456.7	462.0	76.1	75.1	78.6	218.4	217.1	221.5
Wyoming	6.5	6.3	6.2	15.9	15.8	16.3	18.4	16.8	18.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

State	Finance			Service			Government		
	1952		1951	1952		1951	1952		1951
	June	May	June	June	May	June	June	May	June
Alabama	20.2	19.7	18.6	57.2	56.8	54.4	117.6	118.0	111.4
Arizona	6.2	6.2	5.7	27.1	27.2	24.3	37.9	38.0	36.3
Arkansas	8.0	8.0	8.0	37.4	37.4	36.1	53.8	54.4	53.1
California	164.7	163.7	160.0	467.5	463.1	451.6	624.6	625.4	601.5
Colorado	16.4	16.0	15.5	52.6	51.0	52.5	81.6	81.7	76.6
Connecticut	(1/)	39.0	36.9	(1/)	80.4	80.1	(1/)	67.5	66.3
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	11.0	10.7
District of Columbia 3/	23.7	23.5	22.4	59.6	59.8	60.9	272.7	273.0	272.4
Florida	32.2	32.1	31.5	102.5	105.1	99.7	125.3	125.5	120.9
Georgia	28.9	28.7	26.9	85.0	84.7	78.3	137.9	138.2	133.2
Idaho	3.8	3.7	3.7	14.8	14.5	15.1	26.6	26.7	25.5
Illinois 4/	159.1	156.9	155.2	357.9	357.6	345.3	340.5	341.5	327.2
Indiana	40.3	39.4	38.4	93.0	94.7	94.3	144.4	145.5	142.7
Iowa	25.7	25.0	24.5	65.4	65.1	67.5	100.3	101.2	98.7
Kansas	19.2	18.7	17.2	49.1	49.3	48.1	81.9	82.4	80.4
Kentucky	15.2	15.0	15.8	62.3	61.5	60.0	88.2	88.9	85.1
Louisiana	21.9	21.8	20.6	70.6	70.1	72.1	102.7	102.2	100.5
Maine	7.0	7.0	6.9	26.6	25.7	26.5	44.6	44.7	41.5
Maryland 5/	33.0	32.6	31.2	79.5	79.6	78.6	105.9	105.7	102.1
Massachusetts	84.8	83.6	81.6	198.8	199.2	197.4	237.8	237.4	226.3
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	236.1	237.5	230.0
Minnesota	37.7	37.3	37.1	99.0	98.9	97.6	121.5	122.1	119.0
Mississippi	7.6	7.6	7.5	-	-	-	67.1	67.7	66.2
Missouri	55.3	54.7	54.8	145.5	146.4	140.9	148.3	149.0	144.9
Montana	4.6	4.5	4.3	19.9	19.0	19.7	27.7	27.9	27.3
Nebraska	16.7	16.4	16.6	38.6	38.6	39.1	63.2	63.6	61.7
Nevada	1.3	1.3	1.2	15.0	14.0	13.7	12.0	12.0	12.0
New Hampshire	4.7	4.7	4.5	19.7	17.5	19.9	20.4	20.4	20.0
New Jersey	60.6	60.2	59.9	175.5	171.5	170.6	191.1	191.6	182.1
New Mexico	4.4	4.3	4.4	23.0	22.5	22.6	37.7	37.8	36.0
New York	406.6	406.9	398.3	820.1	804.0	800.9	712.1	711.7	687.2
North Carolina	24.8	24.4	22.8	88.8	87.6	87.9	119.1	120.2	117.7
North Dakota	3.8	3.7	4.1	12.9	13.0	13.1	31.3	31.5	30.7
Ohio	87.9	85.8	84.2	-	-	-	324.0	324.6	312.2
Oklahoma	19.2	18.9	18.7	56.2	55.9	53.8	106.5	106.5	103.7
Oregon	15.6	15.4	15.3	51.0	48.9	50.9	66.7	67.0	65.2
Pennsylvania	125.7	123.2	120.8	363.4	358.9	362.9	383.3	384.3	370.4
Rhode Island	11.6	11.4	11.1	23.9	23.6	24.7	34.6	34.6	33.2
South Carolina	10.4	10.4	9.7	38.2	38.1	36.7	71.7	72.1	69.6
South Dakota	4.4	4.3	4.2	16.8	16.8	15.5	35.9	36.0	35.1
Tennessee	24.6	24.3	24.4	77.4	76.8	76.5	117.4	117.8	118.0
Texas	90.5	88.8	81.1	249.3	246.5	245.9	317.2	318.4	306.9
Utah 4/	6.9	6.8	6.5	21.3	20.7	21.4	58.1	57.9	55.5
Vermont	3.0	3.0	3.0	11.6	11.2	11.5	15.7	15.7	15.3
Virginia 5/	28.0	27.7	28.9	80.7	80.6	82.5	165.4	165.7	159.5
Washington	26.9	26.7	26.8	84.0	82.8	81.6	145.6	145.9	143.4
West Virginia	10.8	10.6	10.5	41.2	41.0	40.2	57.6	58.3	57.0
Wisconsin	34.7	34.2	33.4	94.3	93.4	93.3	125.6	126.1	122.6
Wyoming	2.1	2.1	1.9	13.3	12.6	11.8	16.1	16.2	16.1

1/ Not available.
2/ Mining combined with construction.
3/ Mining combined with service.
4/ Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
5/ See footnote 5, table 7, for explanatory note on government.

Area Data

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees 1952 June	1952 May	1951 June
ALABAMA			
Birmingham			
Mining	5.4	15.5	15.7
Manufacturing	41.0	61.1	58.2
Mobile			
Manufacturing	17.3	18.2	16.5
ARIZONA			
Phoenix			
Total	88.1	88.3	81.7
Mining	.2	.2	.1
Contract construction	7.7	7.8	7.5
Manufacturing	14.2	14.3	11.4
Trans. and pub. util	9.4	9.1	9.2
Trade	25.6	25.6	23.4
Finance	4.2	4.2	3.7
Service	11.0	11.2	10.8
Government	15.8	15.9	15.6
Tucson			
Total	42.2	42.1	36.5
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6
Contract construction	3.9	3.9	2.8
Manufacturing	3.6	3.5	2.2
Trans. and pub. util	5.4	5.2	5.3
Trade	9.4	9.5	8.1
Finance	1.2	1.2	1.2
Service	10.0	10.1	8.9
Government	7.1	7.1	6.4
ARKANSAS			
Little Rock-N. Little Rock			
Total	66.4	65.5	65.4
Contract construction	6.3	5.8	7.0
Manufacturing	12.4	12.3	12.2
Trans. and pub. util	7.0	6.9	6.8
Trade	16.8	17.0	16.8
Finance	3.7	3.6	3.6
Service 1/	9.0	8.9	8.6
Government	11.4	11.1	10.6
CALIFORNIA			
Los Angeles			
Total	1670.0	1667.1	1606.5
Mining	15.9	15.6	15.6
Contract construction	93.9	93.6	111.1
Manufacturing	561.2	559.1	496.8
Trans. and pub. util	119.4	119.9	115.5
Trade	372.7	373.1	372.7
Finance	76.9	76.9	76.2
Service	233.2	231.9	222.8
Government	196.8	197.0	195.8

Area	Number of Employees 1952 June	1952 May	1951 June
Sacramento			
Manufacturing	10.6	10.4	10.0
San Diego			
Manufacturing	51.0	49.6	38.6
San Francisco-Oakland			
Manufacturing	169.6	173.1	174.4
San Jose			
Manufacturing	21.6	21.5	20.6
Stockton			
Manufacturing	12.4	12.5	11.5
COLORADO			
Denver			
Mining	1.3	1.3	1.1
Contract construction	18.5	17.6	18.6
Manufacturing	42.7	42.7	42.3
Trans. and pub. util	27.6	26.7	26.2
Trade	62.1	61.2	60.2
Finance	11.8	11.4	10.9
CONNECTICUT			
Bridgeport			
Total	119.1	118.9	114.5
Contract construction 1/	5.8	5.5	5.8
Manufacturing	69.4	69.7	67.1
Trans. and pub. util	5.4	5.3	5.0
Trade	19.1	18.9	17.2
Finance	.1	2.1	2.3
Service	10.2	10.2	9.6
Government	7.1	7.1	7.5
Hartford			
Total	193.4	196.7	188.8
Contract construction 1/	10.3	10.0	8.8
Manufacturing	77.1	81.2	77.1
Trans. and pub. util	7.7	7.6	7.1
Trade	37.6	37.6	36.3
Finance	24.6	24.2	23.8
Service	20.0	19.9	19.5
Government	16.2	16.0	16.1
New Britain			
Total	40.3	40.6	41.7
Contract construction 1/	1.0	1.0	1.0
Manufacturing	27.5	28.0	29.2
Trans. and pub. util	1.7	1.7	1.4
Trade	4.9	4.9	4.7
Finance	.5	.5	.5
Service	2.5	2.5	2.4
Government	2.2	2.2	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division,

Selected Areas - Continued

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees 1952 June	1952 May	1951 June
CONNECTICUT - Continued			
New Haven			
Total	115.3	114.7	115.5
Contract construction 1/	5.9	5.7	5.8
Manufacturing	44.2	44.4	45.0
Trans. and pub. util	12.9	12.7	13.2
Trade	21.6	21.4	21.0
Finance	5.4	5.3	5.0
Service	18.0	17.9	18.0
Government	7.4	7.3	7.5
Stamford			
Total	48.5	46.9	46.2
Contract construction 1/	3.9	2.8	3.4
Manufacturing	22.1	22.0	21.4
Trans. and pub. util	2.6	2.6	2.4
Trade	8.7	8.6	8.3
Finance	1.4	1.4	1.3
Service	6.4	6.3	6.1
Government	3.3	3.3	3.3
Waterbury			
Total	68.2	68.0	66.8
Contract construction 1/	2.5	2.4	2.4
Manufacturing	44.3	44.2	43.9
Trans. and pub. util	2.6	2.6	2.5
Trade	8.9	8.9	8.7
Finance	1.2	1.1	1.0
Service	4.2	4.2	4.0
Government	4.6	4.6	4.3
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Washington			
Total	626.5	622.3	618.2
Contract construction	41.5	40.0	39.1
Manufacturing	27.2	26.9	26.0
Trans. and pub. util	44.3	43.3	42.9
Trade	124.1	122.6	121.6
Finance	31.3	31.0	29.2
Service 1/	75.7	75.8	77.3
Government	282.4	282.7	282.1
FLORIDA			
Jacksonville			
Manufacturing	18.2	18.0	18.0
Trans. and pub. util	14.8	14.6	14.9
Trade	31.5	31.6	30.4
Finance	6.0	6.0	5.9
Service 1/	11.9	11.8	11.7
Government	15.4	15.4	15.0
Miami			
Manufacturing	16.0	16.3	13.8
Trans. and pub. util	23.8	23.6	21.9
Miami - Continued			
Trade	50.4	51.1	47.3
Finance	8.9	8.8	8.1
Service 1/	33.0	32.9	28.5
Government	17.4	17.4	16.6
Tampa-St. Petersburg			
Total	108.6	109.8	106.7
Contract construction	11.0	10.8	12.2
Manufacturing	20.4	20.7	19.8
Trans. and pub. util	10.8	11.0	10.3
Trade	34.5	35.2	33.4
Finance	4.4	4.5	4.4
Service 1/	14.3	14.5	13.6
Government	13.4	13.3	13.1
GEORGIA			
Atlanta			
Total	276.1	275.7	271.6
Contract construction	16.6	16.0	20.0
Manufacturing	70.9	72.5	65.1
Trans. and pub. util	31.7	31.2	30.8
Trade	75.2	74.8	74.4
Finance	17.9	17.7	16.5
Service 1/	32.4	32.3	33.3
Government	31.4	31.2	31.5
Savannah			
Total	49.2	48.1	45.9
Contract construction	4.1	3.7	2.8
Manufacturing	14.6	14.6	13.6
Trans. and pub. util	7.4	7.2	7.9
Trade	11.4	11.0	10.3
Finance	1.6	1.6	1.4
Service 1/	5.5	5.4	5.4
Government	4.6	4.6	4.5
IDAHO			
Boise			
Total	19.8	19.2	(2/)
Contract construction	1.8	1.6	2.5
Manufacturing	1.5	1.4	1.5
Trans. and pub. util	2.6	2.5	2.5
Trade	5.9	5.9	6.2
Finance	1.2	1.2	1.2
Service	3.1	3.1	3.0
Government	3.7	3.5	(2/)
ILLINOIS			
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline			
Manufacturing	42.9	43.2	43.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees 1952 June	1952 May	1951 June
ILLINOIS - Continued			
Peoria			
Manufacturing............	48.1	47.8	48.0
Rockford			
Manufacturing............	40.9	40.4	40.4
INDIANA			
Evansville			
Total....................	66.8	66.2	63.0
Manufacturing............	36.5	35.9	31.6
Nonmanufacturing.........	30.3	30.3	31.4
Fort Wayne			
Total....................	78.6	79.4	79.7
Manufacturing............	40.0	41.0	42.1
Nonmanufacturing.........	38.7	38.4	37.5
Indianapolis			
Total....................	271.9	269.2	274.3
Contract construction....	11.7	10.5	16.0
Manufacturing............	108.8	110.0	112.6
Trans. and pub. util.....	26.8	25.5	25.3
Trade....................	61.4	60.5	60.5
Finance..................	14.5	14.2	14.0
Other nonmanufacturing...	48.7	48.5	45.8
IOWA			
Des Moines			
Manufacturing............	20.9	21.3	21.2
KANSAS			
Topeka			
Total....................	44.0	43.2	43.2
Mining...................	.2	.2	.2
Contract construction....	3.1	2.8	2.9
Manufacturing............	5.6	5.6	6.9
Trans. and pub. util.....	7.9	7.8	7.4
Trade....................	9.4	9.1	9.0
Finance..................	2.0	2.0	1.9
Service..................	4.7	4.7	4.5
Government......... ..	11.3	11.2	10.5
Wichita			
Total....................	114.6	114.4	102.3
Mining...................	2.0	2.0	2.1
Contract construction....	5.3	5.8	5.4
Manufacturing............	54.5	54.3	43.8
Trans. and pub. util.....	7.1	7.0	6.8
Trade....................	23.6	23.3	23.2
Finance..................	4.0	3.9	3.8
Service..................	10.6	10.6	10.1
Government...............	7.7	7.6	7.2
LOUISIANA			
Baton Rouge			
Manufacturing............	18.7	18.7	17.7
Finance..................	1.5	1.5	1.5
New Orleans			
Manufacturing............	50.4	48.5	48.6
MAINE			
Lewiston			
Total....................	28.1	27.7	28.8
Contract construction....	1.0	.9	1.1
Manufacturing............	15.6	15.4	16.1
Trans. and pub. util.....	1.2	1.1	1.2
Trade....................	5.0	5.1	5.2
Finance..................	.6	.6	.6
Service 1/...............	3.6	3.5	3.6
Government...............	1.1	1.1	1.0
Portland			
Total....................	49.2	48.2	48.9
Contract construction....	2.5	2.8	2.8
Manufacturing............	13.1	12.0	12.4
Trans. and pub. util.....	6.0	5.9	5.9
Trade....................	13.7	13.7	14.0
Finance..................	3.0	2.9	2.8
Service 1/...............	7.5	7.5	7.6
Government...............	3.4	3.4	3.4
MARYLAND			
Baltimore			
Total....................	509.5	529.3	520.0
Mining...................	.4	.4	.6
Contract construction....	42.1	39.7	37.6
Manufacturing............	174.1	193.7	192.4
Trans. and pub. util.....	53.1	55.9	53.1
Trade....................	101.6	100.8	101.5
Finance..................	25.5	25.2	24.3
Service..................	55.7	56.5	54.9
Government...............	57.0	57.1	55.6
MASSACHUSETTS			
Boston			
Manufacturing............	306.0	300.6	303.1
Fall River			
Manufacturing............	26.4	26.7	30.5
New Bedford			
Manufacturing............	30.5	30.7	36.2
Springfield-Holyoke			
Manufacturing............	74.3	75.5	76.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees 1952 June	1952 May	1951 June
MASSACHUSETTS - Continued			
Worcester			
Manufacturing	53.6	53.3	55.3
MICHIGAN			
Detroit			
Manufacturing	(2/)	623.3	676.3
MINNESOTA			
Duluth			
Total	35.1	39.8	41.6
Contract construction	1.7	1.7	2.1
Manufacturing	6.4	9.7	11.3
Trans. and pub. util	6.0	7.4	7.1
Trade	10.1	10.2	10.3
Finance	1.4	1.4	1.4
Service 1/	5.5	5.5	5.3
Government	3.9	3.9	4.1
Minneapolis			
Total	259.3	257.4	260.2
Contract construction	13.9	13.5	16.5
Manufacturing	74.2	73.7	72.7
Trans. and pub. util	26.3	25.6	26.3
Trade	75.0	74.7	76.1
Finance	17.1	17.0	16.9
Service 1/	28.5	28.8	28.4
Government	24.4	24.0	23.4
St. Paul			
Total	144.0	142.9	144.7
Contract construction	7.0	6.6	7.7
Manufacturing	40.9	40.4	41.7
Trans. and pub. util	20.9	21.0	20.6
Trade	34.2	34.4	34.9
Finance	8.9	8.7	8.6
Service 1/	15.6	15.5	15.0
Government	16.5	16.3	16.2
MISSISSIPPI			
Jackson			
Manufacturing	8.1	8.0	7.9
MISSOURI			
Kansas City			
Total	354.5	355.2	354.2
Mining	.5	.7	.7
Contract construction	18.5	17.9	25.7
Manufacturing	107.1	107.4	98.9
Trans. and pub. util	43.2	43.4	43.7
Trade	97.0	97.3	97.6
Finance	19.6	19.7	20.0
Service	38.6	38.8	38.4
Government	30.0	30.0	29.2
St. Louis			
Manufacturing	277.6	275.4	276.3
MONTANA			
Great Falls			
Manufacturing	2.9	2.8	2.8
Trans. and pub. util	2.7	2.6	2.7
Trade	5.4	5.4	5.6
Service 3/	3.1	3.0	3.2
NEBRASKA			
Omaha			
Total	139.4	139.3	139.9
Contract construction	8.7	7.8	7.4
Manufacturing	29.7	31.5	31.1
Trans. and pub. util	23.4	23.0	23.3
Trade	35.5	35.1	36.7
Finance	10.3	10.1	10.1
Service 1/	17.8	17.6	17.5
Government	14.3	14.3	14.0
NEVADA			
Reno			
Contract construction	(2/)	(2/)	1.6
Manufacturing 1/	(2/)	(2/)	1.8
Trans. and pub. util	(2/)	(2/)	3.0
Trade	(2/)	(2/)	5.4
Finance	(2/)	(2/)	.6
Service	(2/)	(2/)	5.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Manchester			
Total	39.9	39.8	40.7
Contract construction	1.4	1.4	1.8
Manufacturing	20.2	20.1	21.0
Trans. and pub. util	2.4	2.4	2.3
Trade	7.3	7.2	7.3
Finance	1.7	1.7	1.6
Service	4.3	4.3	4.2
Government	2.6	2.6	2.6
NEW JERSEY			
Newark-Jersey City 4/			
Manufacturing	359.4	358.5	363.6
Paterson 4/			
Manufacturing	167.3	163.9	163.4
Perth Amboy 4/			
Manufacturing	75.3	75.3	77.6
Trenton			
Manufacturing	42.1	43.5	45.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951
	June	May	June
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque			
Total	47.4	47.0	47.6
Contract construction	4.6	4.5	6.0
Manufacturing	7.6	7.5	6.7
Trans. and pub. util.	4.9	4.8	4.9
Trade	12.2	12.1	12.1
Finance	2.4	2.3	2.4
Service 1/	6.5	6.4	6.3
Government	9.2	9.4	9.2
NEW YORK			
Albany-Schenectady-Troy			
Manufacturing	87.5	88.2	86.6
Binghamton			
Manufacturing	39.3	39.1	39.1
Buffalo			
Manufacturing	185.5	201.6	203.1
Elmira			
Manufacturing	16.2	16.2	17.2
Nassau and Suffolk Counties 4/			
Manufacturing	82.1	80.9	64.9
New York-Northeastern New Jersey			
Manufacturing	1708.0	1709.7	1689.7
New York City 4/			
Total	3570.9	3565.0	3548.7
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.8
Contract construction	105.6	100.5	121.4
Manufacturing	971.5	973.8	962.7
Trans. and pub. util.	341.0	340.8	339.4
Trade	831.8	830.0	837.1
Finance	338.6	339.1	333.1
Service	562.5	561.3	550.2
Government	418.1	417.8	403.0
Rochester			
Manufacturing	108.0	106.1	107.0
Syracuse			
Manufacturing	57.4	59.7	60.4
Utica-Rome			
Manufacturing	42.2	43.4	45.8
Westchester County 4/			
Manufacturing	43.4	47.3	47.2

Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951
	June	May	June
NORTH CAROLINA			
Charlotte			
Contract construction	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)
Manufacturing	21.7	21.4	22.4
Trans. and pub. util.	11.0	11.0	10.6
Trade	23.6	23.4	22.3
Finance	4.8	4.7	4.5
NORTH DAKOTA			
Fargo			
Manufacturing	2.2	2.1	2.0
Trans. and pub. util.	2.3	2.3	2.3
Trade	7.2	7.0	7.1
Finance	1.2	1.1	1.2
Service	2.7	2.7	2.8
Government	2.6	2.6	2.5
OKLAHOMA			
Oklahoma City			
Total	135.8	134.3	130.5
Mining	6.0	5.9	5.8
Contract construction	11.1	11.0	10.7
Manufacturing	15.0	15.1	14.7
Trans. and pub. util.	11.8	11.6	11.2
Trade	35.8	35.7	35.4
Finance	6.5	6.5	6.9
Service	15.9	15.7	14.7
Government	33.7	32.8	31.1
Tulsa			
Total	102.5	101.7	98.2
Mining	9.1	9.1	9.7
Contract construction	6.4	6.3	6.8
Manufacturing	25.0	24.9	21.6
Trans. and pub. util.	12.6	12.4	11.8
Trade	26.5	26.3	25.9
Finance	4.8	4.7	4.6
Service	12.5	12.4	12.2
Government	5.7	5.7	5.7
OREGON			
Portland			
Contract construction	14.4	14.3	15.5
Manufacturing	63.7	59.7	63.1
Trans. and pub. util.	31.0	29.9	31.4
Trade	60.1	59.1	60.1
PENNSYLVANIA			
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton			
Manufacturing	82.0	100.9	103.3
Erie			
Manufacturing	43.5	46.4	49.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951
	June	May	June
PENNSYLVANIA - Continued			
Harrisburg			
Manufacturing	30.3	35.4	34.2
Lancaster			
Manufacturing	42.5	42.6	43.8
Philadelphia			
Manufacturing	582.5	571.5	582.5
Pittsburgh			
Mining	21.6	31.4	32.9
Manufacturing	300.0	363.8	376.7
Trans. and pub. util	73.8	75.2	75.9
Finance	29.1	28.4	27.6
Reading			
Manufacturing	49.9	50.6	55.5
Scranton			
Manufacturing	28.9	28.8	29.3
Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton			
Manufacturing	37.7	38.6	37.2
York			
Manufacturing	43.0	44.1	44.9
RHODE ISLAND			
Providence			
Total	292.1	289.5	301.0
Contract construction	17.1	16.8	14.4
Manufacturing	145.1	143.9	157.5
Trans. and pub. util	15.0	14.9	14.9
Trade	50.9	50.3	51.7
Finance	11.5	11.3	11.0
Service 1/	22.2	22.0	22.8
Government	30.3	30.3	28.7
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Charleston			
Contract construction	2.8	2.5	3.2
Manufacturing	8.9	9.0	8.8
Trans. and pub. util	4.4	4.3	4.9
Trade	10.7	10.5	10.5
Finance	1.4	1.5	1.4
Columbia			
Manufacturing	7.9	7.8	8.1
Greenville			
Manufacturing	28.3	28.2	28.9

Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951
	June	May	June
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Sioux Falls			
Manufacturing	5.2	5.2	5.4
Trade	7.1	7.1	7.2
Finance	1.3	1.2	1.2
Service 5/	6.7	6.7	6.7
TENNESSEE			
Chattanooga			
Mining	.2	.2	.2
Manufacturing	42.7	41.9	42.0
Trans. and pub. util	4.8	4.8	4.9
Trade	16.8	17.5	17.0
Finance	3.0	3.0	2.8
Service	9.7	9.7	9.6
Government	7.9	7.8	7.8
Knoxville			
Mining	2.7	2.7	2.7
Manufacturing	42.9	42.7	40.3
Trans. and pub. util	7.1	7.2	7.0
Trade	21.4	21.7	21.2
Finance	3.6	3.4	3.7
Service	9.7	9.5	9.4
Government	12.7	12.8	12.9
Memphis			
Mining	.4	.4	.4
Manufacturing	40.9	40.7	41.7
Trans. and pub. util	15.4	15.5	15.2
Trade	48.2	48.1	46.8
Finance	8.1	7.9	7.5
Service	22.5	22.5	22.6
Government	21.2	21.1	19.3
Nashville			
Manufacturing	32.7	32.1	35.0
Trans. and pub. util	12.1	12.0	11.4
Trade	23.8	23.8	23.8
Finance	6.6	6.3	6.1
Service	14.0	14.0	13.8
Government	13.5	13.5	13.1
UTAH			
Salt Lake City 6/			
Mining	6.4	6.3	6.1
Contract construction	7.7	7.0	8.1
Manufacturing	14.9	13.7	14.7
Trans. and pub. util 7/	7.8	7.8	7.2
Trade	28.8	28.3	28.7
Finance	5.2	5.2	4.9
Service	13.6	13.1	13.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees 1952 June	1952 May	1951 June
VERMONT			
Burlington			
Total	16.3	15.9	16.8
Manufacturing	5.4	5.4	6.0
Trans. and pub. util	1.1	1.1	1.2
Trade	4.4	4.3	4.2
Service	2.1	2.0	2.1
Other nonmanufacturing	3.3	3.1	3.3
Springfield			
Total	10.4	10.3	9.8
Manufacturing	7.8	7.7	7.1
Trans. and pub. util	.2	.2	.2
Trade	.9	.9	.9
Service	.5	.5	.5
Other nonmanufacturing	1.0	1.0	1.0
WASHINGTON			
Seattle			
Total	268.0	266.7	269.2
Contract construction	13.7	13.4	13.8
Manufacturing	71.2	71.7	71.8
Trans. and pub. util	27.5	27.7	27.8
Trade	68.4	67.5	68.0
Finance	14.8	14.8	14.8
Service 1/	34.5	33.9	34.6
Government	37.9	37.7	38.4
Spokane			
Total	67.9	66.0	68.3
Contract construction	4.2	3.9	5.4
Manufacturing	14.3	12.9	13.8
Trans. and pub. util	10.7	10.7	10.9
Trade	18.3	18.2	18.4
Spokane - Continued			
Finance	2.9	2.9	2.9
Service 1/	9.7	9.7	9.6
Government	7.8	7.7	7.5
Tacoma			
Total	68.1	67.2	73.3
Contract construction	4.1	4.0	4.6
Manufacturing	17.1	16.7	19.0
Trans. and pub. util	6.3	6.3	6.5
Trade	14.3	14.1	14.9
Finance	2.5	2.5	2.4
Service 1/	6.6	6.4	7.4
Government	17.2	17.2	18.5
WEST VIRGINIA			
Charleston			
Total	(2/)	95.1	98.2
Mining	(2/)	20.0	21.3
Contract construction	(2/)	3.5	4.2
Manufacturing	(2/)	27.7	28.6
Trans. and pub. util	(2/)	9.1	9.1
Trade	(2/)	16.1	16.6
Finance	(2/)	2.9	2.7
Service	(2/)	7.1	7.1
Government	(2/)	8.9	8.8
WISCONSIN			
Milwaukee			
Manufacturing	199.7	197.4	198.1
Racine			
Manufacturing	24.8	24.5	25.0

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

Table 10: Number of Women Employees and Women as a Percent of Total Employment in Manufacturing Industries

Industry group and industry	March 1952		December 1951		March 1951	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cept	Number	Per-cent
	(thousands)		(thousands)		(thousands)	
MANUFACTURING	4,123.7	26	4,130.4	26	4,203.1	26
DURABLE GOODS	1,580.7	17	1,566.7	17	1,547.0	17
NONDURABLE GOODS	2,543.0	37	2,563.7	37	2,656.1	38
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	20.7	28	18.4	28	7.9	22
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	339.0	24	365.8	24	352.9	24
Meat products	63.6	21	67.6	22	61.4	21
Dairy products	28.4	21	28.5	21	28.8	21
Canning and preserving	46.7	36	58.0	40	56.8	38
Grain-mill products	21.7	17	21.1	16	20.9	16
Bakery products	69.2	24	71.2	25	71.6	25
Sugar	3.1	12	3.8	9	3.3	11
Confectionery and related products	49.6	53	56.6	55	51.9	53
Beverages	20.3	10	22.9	11	20.9	10
Miscellaneous food products	36.4	26	36.1	27	37.3	27
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	51.4	60	56.1	61	51.4	61
Cigarettes	11.6	44	12.2	45	11.4	44
Cigars	32.7	78	32.8	78	32.7	78
Tobacco and snuff	5.1	43	5.1	43	5.3	44
Tobacco stemming and redrying	2.0	38	6.0	53	2.0	42
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	520.1	43	532.1	43	571.7	43
Yarn and thread mills	72.8	46	74.3	46	81.1	47
Broad-woven fabric mills	215.2	39	227.7	39	235.1	39
Knitting mills	152.8	67	152.5	66	169.8	66
Dyeing and finishing textiles	19.9	22	20.0	23	21.7	23
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	12.7	24	12.1	24	15.1	25
Other textile-mill products	46.7	36	45.5	36	48.9	36
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	894.3	76	878.4	76	936.0	76
Men's and boys' suits and coats	85.8	61	84.1	62	96.6	62
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	215.8	84	213.8	84	237.9	84
Women's outerwear	264.9	77	254.6	77	260.6	77
Women's, children's under garments	90.5	88	88.2	88	95.2	88
Millinery	18.9	73	14.5	69	17.8	70
Children's outerwear	60.2	86	54.6	85	58.4	86
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	63.9	72	71.2	72	69.4	72
Other fabricated textile products	94.3	65	97.4	65	100.1	65

Table 10: Number of Women Employees and Women as a Percent of Total Employment in Manufacturing Industries - Continued

Industry group and industry	March 1952		December 1951		March 1951	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
	(thousands)		(thousands)		(thousands)	
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	51.8	7	52.3	7	56.6	7
Logging camps and contractors	1.2	2	1.3	2	1.1	2
Sawmills and planing mills	17.2	4	17.4	4	19.7	4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	8.2	8	8.7	8	9.3	8
Wooden containers	13.3	18	13.5	17	13.8	17
Miscellaneous wood products	11.9	20	11.4	19	12.7	20
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	61.1	18	60.2	18	63.7	17
Household furniture	41.4	17	40.9	17	43.7	17
Other furniture and fixtures	19.7	18	19.3	18	20.0	18
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	108.5	23	111.8	23	119.5	24
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	26.5	11	26.8	11	27.1	11
Paperboard containers and boxes	39.4	31	41.6	32	46.0	33
Other paper and allied products	42.6	39	43.4	40	46.4	40
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	209.1	27	216.2	28	206.3	27
Newspapers	54.6	18	54.8	18	53.2	18
Periodicals	20.4	38	21.3	38	18.4	35
Books	23.2	45	23.1	45	21.5	44
Commercial printing	53.2	26	55.5	27	54.2	26
Lithographing	11.5	29	12.5	30	11.8	29
Other printing and publishing	46.2	42	49.0	43	47.2	42
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	143.2	19	139.6	18	138.8	19
Industrial inorganic chemicals	7.8	9	7.5	9	6.6	8
Industrial organic chemicals	34.2	15	35.1	15	34.4	16
Drugs and medicines	47.0	43	45.8	42	44.4	42
Paints, pigments, and fillers	1.1	15	10.6	14	10.6	14
Fertilizers	2.1	5	1.8	6	1.9	4
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	3.9	7	3.7	6	3.3	6
Other chemicals and allied products	37.1	22	35.1	21	37.6	22
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	15.5	6	14.6	5	12.9	5
Petroleum refining	12.6	6	11.8	5	10.2	5
Coke and byproducts	.4	2	.4	2	.4	2
Other petroleum and coal products	2.5	9	2.4	9	2.3	8

Table 10: Number of Women Employees and Women as a Percent of Total Employment in Manufacturing Industries - Continued

Industry group and industry	March 1952		December 1951		March 1951	
	Number (thousands)	Per-cent	Number (thousands)	Per-cent	Number (thousands)	Per-cent
RUBBER PRODUCTS	73.7	27	75.2	28	76.0	28
Tires and inner tubes	21.3	18	21.8	18	19.8	18
Rubber footwear	14.9	50	15.8	51	15.4	50
Other rubber products	37.5	31	37.6	31	40.8	32
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	188.2	49	173.9	48	194.4	48
Leather	5.6	13	5.3	12	6.3	12
Footwear (except rubber)	134.1	55	121.9	53	137.6	53
Other leather products	48.5	52	46.7	52	50.5	51
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	88.7	17	89.8	17	96.7	18
Glass and glass products	35.3	25	34.6	24	38.6	26
Cement, hydraulic	1.1	3	1.1	3	1.1	3
Structural clay products	8.5	10	8.8	10	8.6	10
Pottery and related products	19.8	37	20.3	37	22.4	37
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	4.5	5	4.8	5	4.5	5
Other stone, clay, glass products	19.5	18	20.2	18	21.5	19
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	80.3	6	78.7	6	74.0	6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	25.0	4	23.7	4	21.2	3
Iron and steel foundries	13.1	5	12.3	4	11.8	4
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	1.4	3	1.4	3	1.5	3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	11.8	12	11.8	12	12.4	12
Nonferrous foundries	14.3	13	14.8	13	14.5	13
Other primary metal industries	14.7	10	14.7	10	12.6	9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	185.9	19	185.0	19	197.1	19
Tin cans and other tinware	12.3	27	12.4	27	13.2	27
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	41.7	28	41.8	28	46.8	28
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	18.7	13	19.1	13	21.8	13
Fabricated structural metal products	17.8	7	18.3	8	14.9	7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	37.3	22	36.2	22	42.9	22
Other fabricated metal products	58.1	25	57.2	24	57.5	25

Table 10: Number of Women Employees and Women as a Percent of Total Employment in Manufacturing Industries - Continued

Industry group and industry	March 1952		December 1951		March 1951	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
	(thousands)		(thousands)		(thousands)	
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)........	233.9	14	235.1	14	218.5	14
Engines and turbines................	13.0	13	13.0	13	10.7	13
Agricultural machinery and tractors..........................	19.2	10	19.0	10	18.1	9
Construction and mining machinery...	10.5	8	10.5	8	9.9	9
Metalworking machinery..............	41.3	13	41.3	13	37.0	13
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)...........	21.0	11	21.6	11	20.5	11
General industrial machinery........	33.2	14	33.6	14	31.2	14
Office and store machines and devices...........................	30.6	28	30.5	28	28.0	27
Service-industry and household machines..........................	26.5	15	26.0	16	26.3	14
Miscellaneous machinery parts.......	38.6	19	39.6	19	36.8	19
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.................	365.7	38	362.6	38	361.7	38
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus...................	109.0	29	108.3	29	103.8	29
Electrical equipment for vehicles...	25.4	31	25.9	31	24.6	31
Communication equipment.............	183.3	50	178.6	49	178.5	51
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products............	48.0	35	49.8	35	54.8	36
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT............	201.7	13	196.7	13	164.4	11
Automobiles.........................	82.6	11	83.3	11	95.4	10
Aircraft and parts..................	108.4	19	102.9	19	60.0	15
Ship and boat building and repairing.........................	4.3	3	4.0	3	3.1	3
Railroad equipment..................	4.9	6	4.8	6	3.8	6
Other transportation equipment......	1.5	14	1.7	15	2.1	16
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....	111.5	35	109.3	35	102.4	35
Ophthalmic goods....................	12.0	43	12.1	43	11.9	43
Photographic apparatus..............	19.6	30	18.9	30	17.2	30
Watches and clocks..................	19.9	55	19.3	55	18.4	54
Professional and scientific instruments........................	60.0	31	59.0	31	54.9	32
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES..........................	179.4	39	178.6	39	204.0	40
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware..............................	17.7	39	18.0	39	22.8	40
Toys and sporting goods.............	30.6	44	30.2	46	35.4	45
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions...	27.9	52	27.1	51	35.3	55
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.........................	103.2	35	103.3	35	110.5	36

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 proparing 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 PAYROLL STATISTICS

Division or industry	Number of establishments	Employees: Number in sample	Employees: 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	439,000	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.

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 recordkeeping 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	– Illinois State Employment Service and Division of Unemployment Compensation, 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 restricted for security reasons or no longer available.

MANPOWER REPORT No. 3 - The Nation's Scientific and Technical Manpower, (December 1950)
MANPOWER REPORT No. 8 - Manpower Requirements of the Machine Tool Industry in the Current Mobilization Program. (August 1951)
MANPOWER REPORT No. 11 - Manpower Requirements in Metal Mining. (October 1951)
MANPOWER REPORT No. 12 - Defense Manpower Requirements in Electronics Production. (February 1952)
MANPOWER REPORT No. 13 - The Effects of Defense Program on Employment in Automobile Industry. (January 1952)
MANPOWER REPORT No. 14 - Projected Manpower Requirements and Supply, 1952-1953. (January 1952)
MANPOWER REPORT No. 16 - Manpower Requirements in the Aircraft Industry. (June 1952)

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 localties 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.

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF OLDER MEN AND WOMEN, Bulletin No. 1092, May 1952 - Basis data pertaining to older workers including information on population and labor force trends, industrial and occupational characteristics, and income and employment. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 30 cents a copy.

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 owing to death and retirement. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 40 cents a copy.