

EMPLOYMENT and Payrolls

MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT

MAY 1952



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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin - Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague - Commissioner

Publications on Employment Developments

*available from
the Bureau of Labor Statistics*

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

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

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

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

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

These publications prepared by
DIVISION OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
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MONTHLY STATISTICAL
REPORT

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
EMPLOYMENT DATA AT A GLANCE.....	II
EMPLOYMENT TRENDS.....	I
Table A: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group...	6
Table B: Employees in Manufacturing Industry Groups.....	7
Table C: Production Workers in Manufacturing Industry Groups.....	8
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT REPORT	
Shipbuilding and Repairing.....	9
OTHER INDUSTRIES IN BRIEF.....	17
Merchant Marine	
Boiler Shop Products	
Railroad Cars and Streetcars	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS	
1. Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division.....	19
2. Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group.....	20
3. All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries.....	22
4. Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries.....	26
5. Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries...	28
6. Employees in the Shipbuilding and Repairing Industry, by Region.....	29
7. Federal Civilian Employment and Payrolls in All Areas and in Continental United States, and Total Government Civilian Employment and Payrolls in the District of Columbia.....	30
8. Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division, in Selected Areas.....	31
9. Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division, in Selected Areas.....	34
10. Number of Women Employees and Women as a Percent of Total Employment in Manufacturing Industries.....	41
APPENDIX	
Explanatory Notes.....	45
Glossary.....	51
List of Cooperating State Agencies.....	53

In this issue.....

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

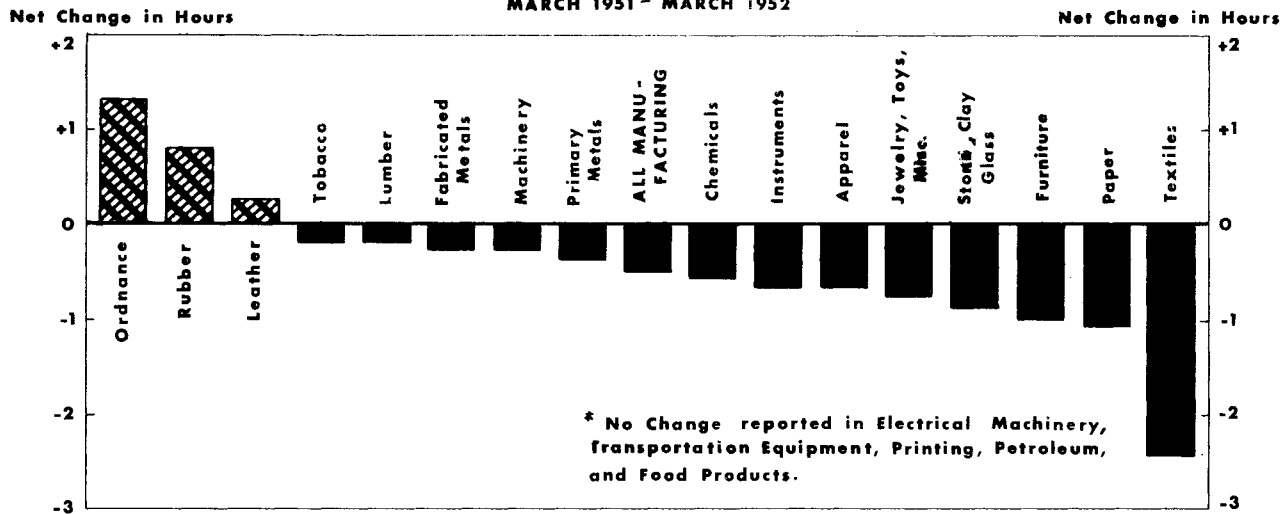
Text comment and a chart, on pages 4 and 5, interpret developments in this field.

Employment Data at a Glance

Factory Workweek Reduced in Most Manufacturing Industries

CHANGES IN AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

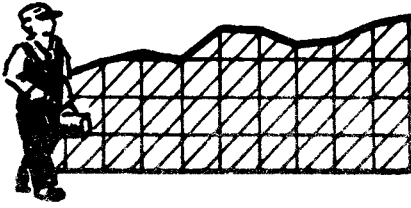
BY INDUSTRY GROUP*
MARCH 1951 - MARCH 1952



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

	Current		Year ago		April 1952 change from:	
	April 1952 ^{1/}	March 1952	April 1951	March 1951	Previous month	Year ago
EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (in thousands)						
Total.....	46,246	45,964	45,998	45,850	+282	+248
Manufacturing.....	15,754	15,836	15,955	16,022	- 82	-201
Mining.....	899	899	911	924	0	- 12
Contract Construction.....	2,418	2,303	2,471	2,326	+115	- 53
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,116	4,116	4,132	4,112	0	- 16
Trade.....	9,809	9,664	9,627	9,713	+145	+182
Finance.....	1,949	1,936	1,865	1,854	+ 13	+ 84
Service.....	4,750	4,682	4,745	4,682	+ 68	+ 5
Government.....	6,551	6,528	6,292	6,217	+ 23	+259
HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES						
Average weekly hours.....	40.0	40.6	41.0	41.1	-.6	-1.0
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.656	\$1.655	\$1.578	\$1.571	+\$0.001	+\$0.078
Average weekly earnings.....	\$66.24	\$67.19	\$64.70	\$64.57	-\$0.95	+\$1.54
LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Per 100 employees)						
Accessions.....	...	4.0	4.5	4.6	...	...
Separations.....	...	3.6	4.6	4.1	...	...
Quits.....	...	2.0	2.7	2.5	...	...
Layoffs.....	...	1.0	1.0	.8	...	...
Other.....	...	.3	.5	.5	...	...

^{1/}Latest month's figures are preliminary



Employment Trends

NATION'S FACTORIES REPORT 400,000 DECREASE IN PRODUCTION WORKERS OVER THE YEAR

Production worker employment in manufacturing plants declined by about 410,000 over the past year, to 12.7 million in mid-April 1952. Additions to the workforce in defense-related industries were outweighed by reductions in consumer goods and building materials manufacturing.

However, the employment situation continued generally favorable because of expansion in other fields, and the national total of unemployed workers — 1.6 million in early April, according to Census Bureau estimates — remained at a postwar low for the season.

The number of employees in nonfarm industries, at 46.2 million this April, was a quarter million higher than a year earlier. However, the gain largely reflected the different timing of the Easter shopping season. This year, retail stores reported a pre-Easter addition of 170,000 workers between March and April. In 1951, when Easter fell in mid-March, they reduced their workforce between these months.

Between March and April, nonfarm employment rose by 280,000 as a result of seasonal employment expansion in contract construction and service industries, as well as in retail trade. These gains more than offset seasonal employment declines in consumer soft goods manufacturing. The brief work stoppage in the steel industry which began late in April was not reflected in the month's employment reports.

Over the year, production worker employment was reduced by 10 percent or more in the lumber, textile, and jewelry, toys, and miscellaneous manufacturing groups, and by from 5 to 7 percent in the furniture, paper, fabricated metal, apparel, leather, and stone, clay, and glass groups. Slackened demand for consumer goods and reduced expenditures for residential construction have resulted in higher inventories and curtailed production schedules in these industries.

These industries, taken together, reported a net reduction of nearly a half million production workers between April 1951 and April 1952. Production worker employment on textile industry payrolls was down by 120,000 over the year, and was the lowest recorded for the month since 1940. (See Tables A, B, and C.)

The only manufacturing industry groups reporting gains of over 2 percent in production worker employment over the year were transportation equipment, machinery, instruments, and ordnance. The sharpest percentage increase occurred in the comparatively small ordnance industry, where the number of production workers rose from 30,000 in April 1951 to 57,000 this April.

These gains reflected expanded output of military goods and industrial equipment needed for the defense production program. However, the rate of employment expansion in defense-related industries has slowed down considerably in recent months. For example, production worker employment in aircraft plants has risen by an average of 5,000 per month thus far this year, compared with an average monthly increase of about 13,000 between the Korean outbreak and the end of 1951.

In contrast to the decrease in production worker employment, the number of nonproduction workers in manufacturing industries rose by 210,000 over the year. In expanding defense-connected industries, nonproduction workers have been added to the payroll at a more rapid rate than production workers, reflecting greatly increased requirements for technical and administrative personnel. On the other hand, in industries where output has declined, overhead staffs — sales, office, technical, and supervisory employees — have generally been maintained, while the number of production workers has been reduced.

The number of workers employed in contract construction rose seasonally by 115,000 between March and April, and, at 2.4 million, was 50,000 below the record April level of last year. Outlays for private residential and commercial building were below April 1951 rates, but military and industrial construction activity was up sharply over the year.

Total Government employment increased slightly over the month, to 6.6 million. More than half of the over-the-year gain of about 260,000 employees occurred in defense activities of the Federal Government — including military bases, arsenals, and navy yards. State and local governments accounted for most of the remaining increase.

An employment gain between April 1951 and April 1952 also was reported in finance — including banks, insurance companies, and related fields — where the number of workers was up by about 85,000.

FACTORY WORKWEEK ALSO REDUCED A HALF HOUR

The average workweek of factory production workers edged down from 40.7 hours in mid-February to 40.6 hours in mid-March. The March workweek was a half hour less than a year earlier, but was above the post-World War II average for the month.

In contrast to the increase usually reported at this time of year, the average workweek of the more than 7 million production workers employed in plants manufacturing durable goods declined slightly — to 41.6 hours — between February and March. Most durable goods industry groups reported some decreases in average weekly hours, reflecting continued slackening in the output of consumer goods and building materials and a slowing down in the expansion of defense-related activities.

However, plants producing military goods and industrial equipment required for the defense program continued to schedule extensive overtime work. As a result, the durable goods workweek this March was almost an hour above the highest March level reported in any postwar year except 1951.

Between March 1951 and March 1952, the average workweek in durable goods manufacturing declined by three-tenths of an hour. Over-the-year decreases of about an hour were reported in the furniture and stone, clay, and glass products industry groups, and of about a half hour in the instruments, primary metals, and jewelry, toys, and miscellaneous groups.

The workweek in nondurable goods plants also edged down between February and March, to 39.3 hours, and was seven-tenths of an hour less than a year earlier as a result of over-the-year declines in hours in the textile, paper, apparel, and chemical industry groups.

In the rubber and leather industry groups, however, hours this March were higher than a year earlier. Tire output was stepped up recently after the removal of restrictions on the use of rubber, and employment reports in the leather industry in recent months indicated a possible halt in the downtrend that began last Spring.

HIRING CONTINUES LOW BUT LAY-OFFS DECLINE

In March 1952, for the eleventh consecutive month, hiring of workers in manufacturing plants continued below the post-World War II average for the season. Factory workers were hired in March at a rate of 40 per 1,000 employees, about the same as in February, but 13 percent lower than in March 1951. Over-the-year reductions in hiring were reported not only in consumer goods industries, but also in most defense-connected industries, where employment expansion has slowed down from the rapid pace of a year earlier.

Lay-offs of factory workers declined between February and March, for the fourth consecutive month. As a result, the lay-off rate of 10 per 1,000 employees this March was only slightly above the March 1951 rate, the postwar low for the month.

The March 1952 rate contrasted with the relatively high lay-offs experienced in the Summer and Fall of last year, when consumer goods industries were reducing their workforce because of slackened sales and rising inventories. By November 1951, factory lay-offs rose to 17 per 1,000 employees, one of the highest November rates in over a decade. The recent decline in lay-offs reflects a halt in the employment down-trend in consumer goods industries.

However, in the textile and stone, clay, and glass products industry groups, lay-off rates this March were about three times the rates of a year earlier and second highest for the month in the postwar period. Employment and hours of work in these industries have declined significantly over the past year.

Factory workers were quitting their jobs at a rate of 20 per 1,000 employees in March -- about the same as in the previous two months. This rate was one-fifth lower than in March 1951, when expanding employment opportunities permitted larger numbers of workers to change their jobs. Over the year, all industry groups, except chemicals, reported decreases in the quit rate.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF 2 MILLION SOFT GOODS WORKERS REDUCED OVER THE YEAR

Weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing plants averaged \$67.19 in March 1952, up slightly from February, and \$2.62 more than in March 1951. The largest increase in weekly pay over the year was reported in the rubber products industry group, where earnings were up by \$7.93, partly because of longer hours. In contrast, average weekly earnings of the more than one million production workers in the textile industry were \$2.02 lower this March than a year earlier, reflecting a shorter workweek, recent reductions in wage rates in Northern hosiery mills, and the increased proportion of employment in the lower-wage Southern mills. Production workers in the apparel industry earned an average of \$47.09 per week this March, 18 cents less than in March 1951.

Factory workers' gross hourly earnings -- including overtime and other premium pay -- averaged \$1.66 in March, up by 1 cent from February, and by 8 cents, or about 5 percent, over the year.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN MANUFACTURING REMAINS AT 4 MILLION

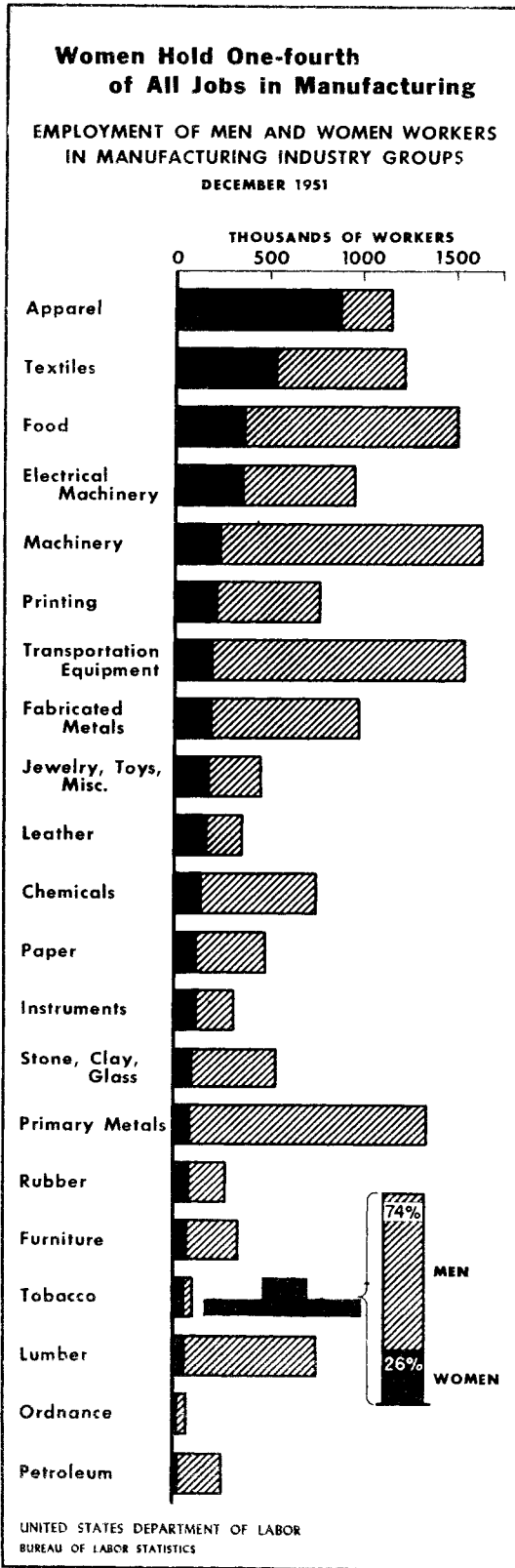
About 4.1 million women were employed in manufacturing industries in December 1951, constituting one-fourth of all manufacturing employees. Half of these women workers were in the apparel, textile, food, and electrical machinery industry groups. Women comprised a majority of the work force in the apparel and tobacco industries and more than a

third in the leather, textile, electrical machinery, instruments, and jewelry, toys, and miscellaneous industries.

Despite employment reductions in 1951 in consumer goods industries where women workers are concentrated, the number and proportion of women in manufacturing employment were about the same as in December 1950. Decreases in the number of women in these industries were offset by their increased employment in defense-related industries.

In nearly every industry, the proportion of women workers remained virtually unchanged over the year. Aircraft plants, however, added relatively more women than men in building up their work force. Consequently, the proportion of women in aircraft rose from 14 to 19 percent. Similarly, in ordnance plants women increased from 20 to 28 percent of total employment.

In contrast to the unchanged level of the past year, employment of women in manufacturing rose by 400,000 during the 6 months between the Korean outbreak and December 1950, when the initial effects of the defense production program were superimposed on expanding output of civilian goods and services. However, the proportion of women workers remained about a fourth of total manufacturing employment.



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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	Net change	
	April 1/	March	February	April	March 1952 to April 1952	April 1951 to April 1952
TOTAL.....	46,246	45,964	45,891	45,998	+282	+248
MANUFACTURING.....	15,754	15,836	15,849	15,955	- 82	-201
MINING.....	899	899	903	911	0	- 12
Metal mining.....	107	106	107	104	+ 1	+ 3
Bituminous-coal.....	355	362	366	382	- 7	- 27
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	106	102	101	103	+ 4	+ 3
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	2,418	2,303	2,310	2,471	+115	- 53
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4,116	4,116	4,108	4,132	0	- 16
TRADE.....	9,809	9,664	9,646	9,627	+145	+182
Wholesale trade.....	2,599	2,621	2,626	2,579	- 22	+ 20
Retail trade.....	7,210	7,043	7,020	7,048	+167	+162
General merchandise stores.....	1,523	1,429	1,414	1,453	+ 94	+ 70
Food and liquor stores.....	1,295	1,287	1,286	1,264	+ 8	+ 31
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	735	739	744	739	- 4	- 4
Apparel and accessories stores.....	582	530	516	542	+ 52	+ 40
Other retail trade.....	3,075	3,058	3,060	3,050	+ 17	+ 25
FINANCE.....	1,949	1,936	1,919	1,865	+ 13	+ 84
SERVICE.....	4,750	4,682	4,666	4,745	+ 68	+ 5
GOVERNMENT.....	6,551	6,528	6,490	6,292	+ 23	+259
Federal.....	2,362	2,354	2,344	2,201	+ 8	+161
State and Local.....	4,189	4,174	4,146	4,091	+ 15	+ 98

1/ Preliminary.

Table B: Employees in Manufacturing Industry Groups

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	Net change	
	April ¹ / ₁	March	February	April	March 1952 to April 1952	April 1951 to April 1952
MANUFACTURING.....	15,754	15,836	15,849	15,955	- 82	-201
DURABLE GOODS	9,019	9,006	8,997	9,003	+ 13	+ 16
Ordnance and accessories.....	74.4	73.9	71.6	37.7	+ 0.5	+ 36.7
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	729	732	729	815	- 3	- 86
Furniture and fixtures.....	343	345	345	366	- 2	- 23
Stone, clay, and glass products....	534	531	529	559	+ 3	- 25
Primary metal industries.....	1,348	1,348	1,353	1,344	0	+ 4
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	990	990	989	1,033	0	- 43
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,651	1,655	1,656	1,592	- 4	+ 59
Electrical machinery.....	953	967	968	941	- 14	+ 12
Transportation equipment.....	1,613	1,585	1,578	1,520	+ 28	+ 93
Instruments and related products...	323	318	317	295	+ 5	+ 28
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	461	461	461	500	0	- 39
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,735	6,830	6,852	6,952	- 95	-217
Food and kindred products.....	1,434	1,441	1,447	1,466	- 7	- 32
Tobacco manufactures.....	84	85	87	83	- 1	+ 1
Textile-mill products.....	1,189	1,207	1,217	1,309	- 18	-120
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,110	1,168	1,172	1,168	- 58	- 58
Paper and allied products.....	475	483	483	500	- 8	- 25
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	765	764	767	757	+ 1	+ 8
Chemicals and allied products.....	758	761	760	749	- 3	+ 9
Products of petroleum and coal.....	273	267	267	258	+ 6	+ 15
Rubber products.....	271	271	270	270	0	+ 1
Leather and leather products.....	376	383	382	392	- 7	- 16

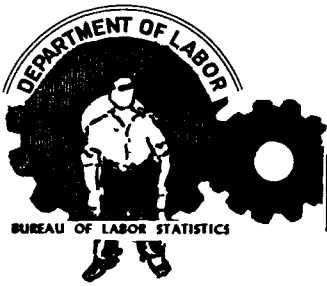
¹ Preliminary

Table C. Production Workers in Manufacturing Industry Groups

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	Net change	
	April 1/	March	February	April	March 1952 to April 1952	April 1951 to April 1952
MANUFACTURING.....	12,696	12,791	12,808	13,108	- 95	-412
DURABLE GOODS	7,296	7,292	7,294	7,445	+ 4	-149
Ordnance and accessories.....	56.7	56.1	54.7	30.3	+ 0.6	+ 26.4
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	664	667	665	752	- 3	- 88
Furniture and fixtures.....	294	296	296	317	- 2	- 23
Stone, clay, and glass products....	454	450	448	483	+ 4	- 29
Primary metal industries.....	1,152	1,153	1,160	1,161	- 1	- 9
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	804	805	805	859	- 1	- 55
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,274	1,277	1,281	1,239	- 3	+ 35
Electrical machinery.....	708	722	726	718	- 14	- 10
Transportation equipment.....	1,274	1,253	1,246	1,243	+ 21	+ 31
Instruments and related products...	236	232	232	221	+ 4	+ 15
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	379	381	380	422	- 2	- 43
NONDURABLE GOODS	5,400	5,499	5,514	5,663	- 99	-263
Food and kindred products.....	1,052	1,058	1,061	1,085	- 6	- 33
Tobacco manufactures.....	77	78	80	76	- 1	+ 1
Textile-mill products.....	1,095	1,111	1,121	1,214	- 16	-119
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	989	1,050	1,052	1,047	- 61	- 58
Paper and allied products.....	398	404	405	427	- 6	- 29
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	507	508	508	510	- 1	- 3
Chemicals and allied products.....	534	537	537	538	- 3	- 4
Products of petroleum and coal.....	197	194	193	194	+ 3	+ 3
Rubber products.....	216	216	215	219	0	- 3
Leather and leather products.....	335	343	342	353	- 8	- 18

¹ Preliminary



Industry Employment Report

SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING

Shipyard employment in the United States is now in a period of moderate expansion following one of relative stagnation. The increase in employment has been more rapid than in most other industries during the past 18 months, although the level of activity in the shipbuilding and repairing industry still remains far below that of World War II. Shipyards reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics were operating at less than 22 percent of capacity during the fourth quarter of 1952 as measured by the ratio of present employment to maximum potential employment with present equipment.

Since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, total shipyard employment has increased more than 96 percent. The work force in March 1952 totaled 259,400 employees, an increase of 127,000 over the postwar low of 132,400 in May 1950. Both private and naval shipyards shared in the expansion, although naval shipyards expanded their labor force somewhat more than private yards. Between May 1950 and March 1952, employment in Navy shipyards doubled and private shipyard employment increased 92 percent.

Despite this substantial employment increase and the high turn-over rates prevailing in the industry, there is no general shortage of shipyard workers at the present time, although local shortages have appeared in some areas and in some skilled occupations. Hourly earnings compare favorably with other durable goods industries and many shipyards are located in labor surplus areas. High shipyard turn-over rates reflect, primarily, periodic lay-offs of limited duration. Because many shipyard workers' occupations are highly specialized, they often are unable to find work in other industries at comparable rates of pay.

REVIVAL IN SHIPYARD ACTIVITY SINCE HOSTILITIES BEGAN IN KOREA

Total shipyard employment reached a new postwar low of 132,400 workers in May 1950. Private shipbuilders had under construction, or on order, only 26 ships of more than 1,000 gross tons each, and activity in naval shipyards also was at a low level.

Immediately following the outbreak of hostilities in June 1950, shipyard employment started an upward trend. Repairing and reconditioning activity resulting from the withdrawal of merchant ships from the reserve fleet and the de-mothballing of naval vessels provided the initial stimulus for shipyards to expand employment. More than 800 ships from reserve anchorages were added to our Merchant Marine during the first 18 months after the outbreak in Korea and the Navy was expanded also to meet emergency requirements.

As the mobilization program developed, new ship construction increased the need for workers, although repairing and reconditioning activity continued to employ the majority of the industry's workers. By the end of 1950, the work force was 34,000 above the May 1950 level. Twenty-nine new merchant vessels were under construction or on order in private shipyards at the beginning of 1951 and both private and Navy yards were engaged in the construction, repair, and conversion of naval vessels.

During 1951, shipyard employment increased steadily. In the early part of the year, repair and reconversion of reactivated merchant vessels occupied a large part of the labor force in private shipyards. Navy yards were engaged also in similar work on ships withdrawn from the "moth-balled fleet" and some of this work was contracted to private yards.

New construction increased sharply in both private and Navy yards during 1951. Private yards received contracts for 77 new merchant vessels and still had 96 merchant ships (of more than 1,000 gross tons each) under construction or on order at the end of the year. In addition to merchant ship construction, private yards received contracts for the construction of 22 naval vessels ranging in size from the super aircraft carrier "Forrestal" to small craft such as LST's and minesweepers. These ships were in addition to the 11 naval vessels under construction at the beginning of the year. The following tabulation compares tonnage of merchant and naval vessels under construction in private yards at the end of 1949, 1950, and 1951:

Year	Merchant vessels (gross tons)	Naval vessels (displacement tons)
1949 -----	660,572	42,085
1950 -----	400,833	42,085
1951 -----	1,251,190	214,180

Source: Annual Report of the Shipbuilders Council of America.

Despite increased ship construction, repairing and reconditioning work continued to be the dominant activity in private yards. In fact, a larger proportion of total man-hours was devoted to repairing and reconditioning activities during the fourth quarter of 1951 than in the quarter following Korean hostilities in the preceding year. During the fourth quarter of 1951, almost 54 percent of all man-hours expended in private shipyards were on repairing and reconditioning of merchant and naval vessels. New construction activities occupied only 33 percent of the worktime of the private shipyards' labor force. Approximately 7 percent of all man-hours worked in private yards was devoted to miscellaneous activities, such as construction of bridge caissons, boilers, and other structural steel products.

Table 1. Percent of Man-hours Devoted to Construction, Repair, and Conversion, and Other Activities in Private Shipyards, by Quarter, 1950-51 ^{1/}

Quarter	All activities	Construction	Repair and conversion	Other activities ^{2/}
1950: 3d qtr.--	100.0	38.6	44.3	17.1
4th qtr.--	100.0	36.2	46.0	17.8
1951: 1st qtr.--	100.0	32.4	54.7	12.9
2d qtr.--	100.0	32.3	54.0	13.7
3d qtr.--	100.0	34.6	51.9	13.5
4th qtr.--	100.0	33.1	53.8	13.1

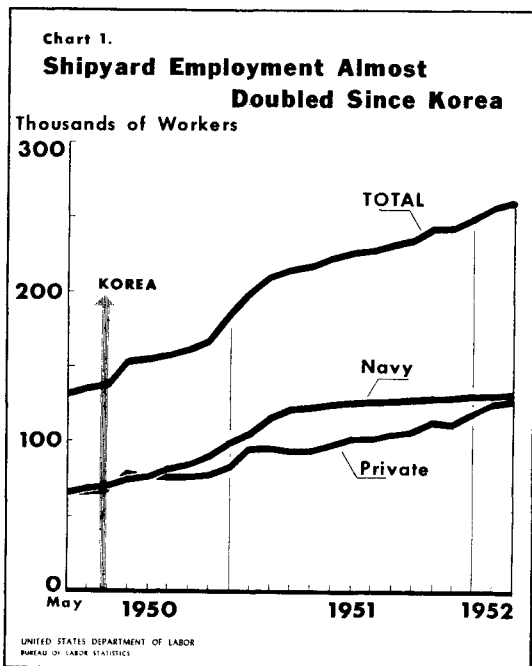
^{1/} Compiled from unpublished special quarterly shipyard reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

^{2/} Includes 6 to 8 percent nonallocable man-hours.

Employment increased more than 45 percent in Navy yards and almost 45 percent in private yards during 1951. This sharp rate of increase continued through the first quarter of 1952. Chart 1 shows the trend in shipyard employment since Korean hostilities began.

UPWARD TREND MAY CONTINUE THROUGH 1952

The upward trend in shipyard employment which began after the outbreak in Korea may continue until the end of 1952, but at a lower rate. Although there was a substantial increase in contracts for new vessels during 1951, many of these ships are still in the drafting stage. If construction begins on these vessels before ships now on the ways are completed, employment in new construction may rise sharply.



In line with the long range objectives of the mobilization program, the Maritime Administration initiated a construction program for 35 large, high speed, dry cargo vessels. These new "Mariners" are designed to meet future peacetime or wartime requirements, and they incorporate the latest improvements in ship design. To date, keels have been laid for 15 ships. Other vessels also have been contracted for by private owners, including 37 tankers, some of which have been ordered by foreign shippers.

An expanded shipbuilding program also is under way on the Great Lakes to meet the steel industry's increased demand for iron ore. Fourteen bulk ore carriers (with a capacity of 18,500 tons each) are now under construction or on

order, and several large self unloading limestone carriers are being built. The greater part of the Great Lakes construction program is now concentrated in northern Wisconsin shipyards. Besides these contracts, several yards in this area have sizeable Navy contracts for minesweepers, landing vessels, and other small craft. Employment in this region is at the highest level since World War II and is expected to increase further during 1952.

Congress authorized an expanded program of naval construction and conversion in 1951. Although part of this program was completed during the past year, a large part is still in the drafting stage and is scheduled to take place in 1952 and 1953. The Navy plans to spend more than \$780 million in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, for construction and conversion in addition to the \$718 million for maintenance and repair of the fleet.

Despite this large program the present 132,000 Navy yard workers constitute a near-maximum level that will prevail in the next few years. Total Navy yard employment will probably not exceed 140,000 employees for several reasons. Congressional limitations on the number of Civil Service personnel that may be employed in the Defense establishments include classified employees in naval shipyards employed in key occupations such as engineering, designing, drafting, and lofting. Because these restrictions indirectly limit the number of production workers that may be employed on ship construction and repair in Navy yards, an increasing proportion of naval construction is expected to be done in private shipyards. This will increase ship-construction employment further in private yards.

Ship repairing and reconditioning is expected to remain the industry's dominant activity during 1952, although ship construction will increase in relative importance. The repairing and reconditioning of ships withdrawn from the reserve fleets has been virtually completed and some of these vessels are being returned to inactive status. However, these ships must be conditioned to withstand the elements and this generates some shipyard activity.

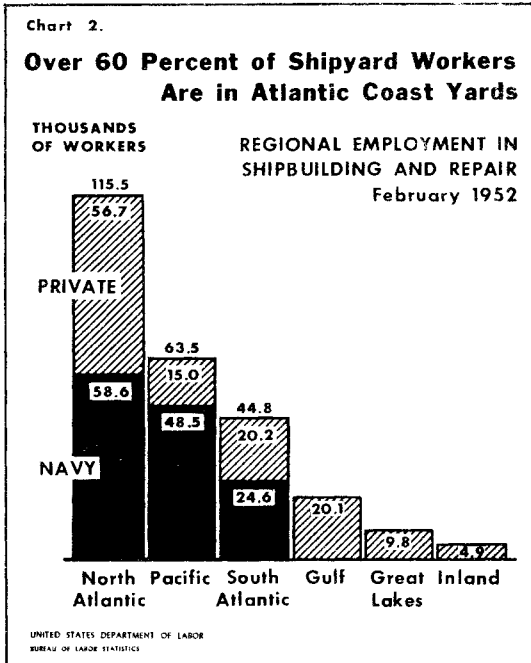
Repair of naval vessels also will remain at a relatively high level in 1952 and 1953. The Navy uses a cycle system of repair whereby ships are scheduled for repair and overhaul at regular periods. The Navy also is continuing its modernization program begun last year. Approximately 300 ships will be modernized. Improved anti-aircraft weapons, radar equipment and underwater detection devices will be installed, and extensive improvement of submarines and aircraft carriers will be carried out. Modifications had been completed on more than 30 vessels at the end of the third quarter of 1951, but the bulk of the work is yet to be done. Navy yards will do part of this repair and conversion, but a sizeable portion will be contracted out to private shipyards. It is estimated that more than 20,000 workers in private yards were engaged in the repair of naval vessels during 1951 and more may be required during 1952.

LABOR SUPPLY WILL NOT LIMIT EXPANSION

Although total shipyard employment is expected to increase moderately during 1952, no general shortage of workers is anticipated. Present shortages in certain key occupations, however, are expected to continue and may become more serious, particularly in occupations common to other metalworking industries. Fortunately, only a small proportion of total shipyard employment is located in labor market shortage areas such as San Diego.

By far the largest number of shipyard workers are employed in yards along the Atlantic Coast. Nearly two-thirds of the work force in both private and Navy yards are employed in this region. The remaining Navy yard employment is concentrated on the Pacific Coast. Private yards, on the other hand, are scattered throughout several areas. Private yards along the Gulf of Mexico employ about 15 percent of all employees in this segment of the industry, and those along the Pacific Coast employ about 12 percent. Great Lakes and inland yards account for the remaining 12 percent. The majority of these yards are in labor market surplus areas, and none are located in labor shortage areas.

Earnings of production workers in shipyards compare favorably with other durable goods industries. This assists the industry in recruiting workers. In March 1952, hourly earnings of shipyard production workers averaged \$1.90 compared with \$1.65 in all manufacturing and \$1.74 in durable goods (table 2). The higher level



of earnings reflects in part the large proportion of skilled workers in the shipbuilding and repairing industry. Earnings of shipyard workers have risen sharply since Korean hostilities began, partly because of the longer workweek. In July 1950, the workweek averaged 37.9 hours compared with 41.3 hours in March 1952. As a result of longer hours and higher rates of pay, average weekly earnings in shipyards in March 1952 were at the highest level since World War II.

Turn-over rates are high in shipbuilding and repairing. This imposes an additional recruiting burden upon shipyards engaged in expanding their work force. Between January 1950 and February 1952, shipyard turn-over rates fluctuated between 2 and 6 times the durable goods average. In February 1952, accessions were 3.6 times and separations were 2.9 times the average for all durable goods.

High shipyard turn-over rates are due primarily to the industry's irregular workload which results in periodic lay-offs. In June 1950, lay-offs in private shipyards were more than 15 times the durable-goods average. Lay-offs are often of short duration, however, and workers do not necessarily leave the industry for other employment.

Repair work is often done on short notice, frequently by working around the clock. Although private yards reported they were only working at 22 percent of capacity in the fourth quarter of 1951, most shipyards were operating extra shifts.

Many specialized skills are used in the construction of large custom built ships and lay-offs occur at various stages of construction as specialized workers complete assigned tasks. During World War II, when a large number of identical ships were under construction, lay-offs were greatly reduced because workers moved from one ship to another. Lay-offs have declined sharply with rising shipyard activity. This downward trend may continue, and may help the industry retain its skilled labor force. On the other hand, shipyard quit rates have been rising and were double the pre-Korea level for shipbuilding and the durable goods average in February 1952.

Although the industry's relatively high turn-over rate will probably continue to require additional recruiting efforts, it is not expected to curtail necessary expansion.

Table 2.--Average Hours and Gross Earnings of Production
Workers in Shipbuilding and Repairing Com-
pared With Durable Goods, 1947-51

	Average weekly earnings		Average weekly hours		Average hourly earnings	
	Ship- building and repairing	Durable goods	Ship- building and repairing	Durable goods	Ship- building and repairing	Durable goods
1947: Average -----	\$57.59	\$52.46	39.5	40.6	\$1.458	\$1.292
1948: Average -----	61.22	57.11	38.7	40.5	1.582	1.410
1949: Average -----	61.88	58.03	37.8	39.5	1.637	1.469
1950: Average -----	63.83	63.32	38.2	41.2	1.671	1.537
1951: Average -----	71.18	69.97	39.9	41.7	1.784	1.678
1951: January -----	64.73	67.65	38.6	41.5	1.677	1.630
February -----	69.41	68.18	40.4	41.6	1.718	1.639
March -----	69.33	69.30	40.1	41.9	1.729	1.654
April -----	68.92	69.68	39.7	42.0	1.736	1.659
May -----	68.96	69.60	39.7	41.8	1.737	1.665
June -----	71.04	70.27	40.0	41.8	1.776	1.681
July -----	72.40	68.79	40.4	40.9	1.792	1.682
August -----	72.66	69.55	40.1	41.3	1.812	1.684
September -----	72.10	71.01	39.9	41.6	1.807	1.707
October -----	74.23	71.10	40.1	41.7	1.851	1.705
November -----	72.97	71.05	39.0	41.5	1.871	1.712
December -----	74.72	72.71	40.5	42.2	1.845	1.723
1952: January -----	75.58	72.15	40.7	41.8	1.857	1.726
February ^{1/} -----	75.68	72.18	40.3	41.7	1.878	1.731
March ^{1/} -----	78.55	72.55	41.3	41.6	1.902	1.744

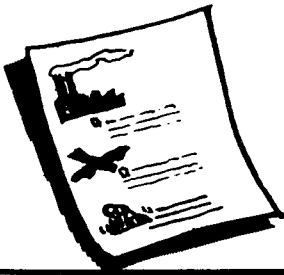
^{1/} Preliminary.

Table 3.--Labor Turn-over Rates in Ship and Boat
Building and Repairing Compared With
Durable Goods, 1950-51 ^{1/}

	Total accessions		Total separations		Lay-offs		Quits	
	Ship- building	Durable goods	Ship- building	Durable goods	Ship- building	Durable goods	Ship- building	Durable goods
1950: May -----	18.6	5.1	16.0	3.0	13.7	0.9	1.7	1.7
June -----	16.8	5.2	16.5	3.2	14.0	0.9	1.8	1.9
July -----	20.5	5.0	13.8	3.0	11.0	0.6	2.0	1.9
August -----	24.0	7.2	18.1	4.4	13.3	0.6	3.2	3.0
September -----	14.2	6.4	16.7	5.2	12.1	0.7	3.3	3.6
October -----	19.0	5.8	15.4	4.4	10.0	0.7	3.7	2.9
November -----	14.7	4.4	17.7	4.1	12.4	1.1	3.3	2.3
December -----	14.8	3.4	13.4	3.9	9.1	1.4	3.2	1.8
1951: January -----	39.3	5.7	14.3	4.4	8.7	1.1	3.6	2.2
February -----	20.5	5.0	14.2	3.9	8.4	0.7	4.1	2.2
March -----	14.7	5.1	17.9	4.4	11.0	0.7	5.1	2.7
April -----	17.6	5.1	14.6	4.9	8.8	1.0	4.8	3.0
May -----	17.4	5.0	16.3	4.9	9.6	1.1	5.6	3.0
June -----	14.9	5.1	13.9	4.5	7.8	1.0	4.5	2.7
July -----	17.6	4.3	9.9	4.7	4.3	1.4	4.7	2.4
August -----	15.8	4.7	13.2	5.4	5.7	1.3	6.1	3.2
September -----	11.7	4.5	11.0	5.2	4.3	1.2	5.5	3.2
October -----	16.2	4.8	10.0	4.6	3.6	1.2	5.1	2.6
November -----	11.7	3.9	10.8	4.2	4.8	1.5	4.4	1.9
December -----	11.2	3.1	10.4	3.7	5.8	1.5	3.5	1.5
1952: January -----	16.5	4.6	10.0	3.8	4.8	1.3	4.1	1.8
February ^{2/} -----	14.4	4.0	11.1	3.8	5.1	1.2	4.7	1.9

^{1/} Per 100 employees.

^{2/} Preliminary.



Other Industries In Brief

MERCHANT MARINE

Employment of merchant seamen turned downward in April for the first time since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Employment had climbed steadily from about 75,000 in June 1950 to about 105,000 in March 1952, a gain of 40 percent. Then a sudden drop in foreign aid export cargoes, mainly of coal, resulted in orders to withdraw more than 350 Government-owned vessels from active service. If these plans are carried out, shipboard employment will drop to about 90,000 by the end of June. Coal shipments to Europe are expected to pick up in the fall and winter months, and employment probably will increase slightly.

BOILER SHOP PRODUCTS

Employment in the boiler shop products industry reached a peak post-World War II level in March 1952. Production-worker employment of 63,300 was about 14 percent more than in March of last year and 46 percent above the same month in 1950. In addition to producing industrial, power, and marine boilers, plants in this industry also make smokestacks and heavy tanks. These plants have added about 20,000 workers to their payrolls during the past 2 years. This reflects the increased activity in the construction of industrial plants, power facilities, and Government installations, and an expanded shipbuilding program.

Some further employment gains are expected during the coming months. The high rate of expenditure for new plant and equipment evident throughout 1951 is expected to continue throughout 1952. According to a recent survey of business spending intentions by the Department of Commerce and the Securities and Exchange Commission, businessmen are planning to spend \$24.1 billion in 1952, some 4 percent higher in dollars, and larger in physical volume, than the previous highs in 1951. Shipbuilding activity, which took a sharp jump following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, is expected to make moderate gains over the 1951 level.

RAILROAD CARS AND STRETCARS

Employment in the manufacture of railroad cars and streetcars has remained relatively stable during the past nine months, fluctuating between 34,000 and 38,100 production workers. In March 1952, 36,000 production workers were in the industry, an increase of 19 percent since the outbreak of Korean hostilities in June 1950, but well under the postwar peak years of 1947 and 1948 when more than 50,000 production workers were employed in the industry.

Employment in the industry can be expected to increase somewhat during 1952 as a result of the heavy demand for freight cars, the major product of the industry. To provide defense transportation facilities, the Defense Production Administration, in April 1952, called for the production of 296,000 freight cars between January 1952 and July 1954, or an average of about 10,000 cars a month. This compares to a first quarter 1952 average of 8,000 freight cars a month. Of the total number of freight cars produced, about 25 percent are made outside the industry in carbuilding shops operated by railroads. In addition to the building and rebuilding of freight cars, the industry builds also railway passenger cars, streetcars, rapid transit cars, and trackless trolley busses.

Current Employment and Payroll Statistics

Industry Data

Table I: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments

By Industry Division

(In thousands)

Year and month	Total	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Government
Annual average:									
1939..	30,287	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,612	1,382	3,321	3,987
1940..	32,031	918	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..	39,897	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	828	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..	43,008	932	2,156	14,146	3,979	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									
Jan...	45,246	932	2,281	15,784	4,072	9,592	1,831	4,666	6,088
Feb...	45,390	930	2,228	15,978	4,082	9,554	1,839	4,657	6,122
Mar...	45,850	924	2,326	16,022	4,112	9,713	1,854	4,682	6,217
Apr...	45,998	911	2,471	15,955	4,132	9,627	1,865	4,745	6,292
May...	46,226	915	2,598	15,853	4,137	9,683	1,874	4,789	6,377
June..	46,567	927	2,686	15,956	4,161	9,732	1,893	4,835	6,377
July..	46,432	906	2,754	15,813	4,176	9,667	1,908	4,852	6,356
Aug...	46,724	922	2,809	16,008	4,190	9,641	1,914	4,839	6,401
Sept..	46,956	917	2,768	16,039	4,178	9,781	1,898	4,831	6,544
Oct...	46,902	917	2,761	15,965	4,166	9,893	1,898	4,770	6,532
Nov...	46,852	917	2,633	15,890	4,165	10,109	1,907	4,734	6,497
Dec...	47,663	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...	45,891	903	2,310	15,849	4,108	9,646	1,919	4,666	6,490
Mar...	45,964	899	2,303	15,836	4,116	9,664	1,936	4,682	6,528

See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions.

Industry Data

Table 2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments

By Industry Division and Group

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Mar.	Feb.
TOTAL...	45,964	45,891	45,913	45,850	45,390
MINING.....	899	903	909	924	930
Metal mining.....	106.4	106.7	106.9	105.3	105.8
Anthracite.....	61.4	61.8	67.0	72.2	72.8
Bituminous-coal.....	361.6	365.6	367.0	396.3	402.3
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	268.3	267.6	267.4	250.2	251.5
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	101.7	100.9	100.8	99.6	97.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	2,303	2,310	2,316	2,326	2,228
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION.....	397	395	390	394	371
Highway and street.....	143.3	143.9	140.3	149.5	134.8
Other nonbuilding construction.....	253.6	251.3	249.5	244.0	235.8
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.....	1,906	1,915	1,926	1,932	1,857
GENERAL CONTRACTORS.....	773	779	775	807	763
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS.....	1,133	1,136	1,151	1,125	1,094
Plumbing and heating.....	287.8	290.2	296.9	284.7	282.6
Painting and decorating.....	146.3	143.8	146.4	146.7	130.2
Electrical work.....	153.4	154.3	156.9	138.3	139.0
Other special-trade contractors.....	545.1	548.0	550.6	555.5	541.7
MANUFACTURING.....	15,836	15,849	15,776	16,022	15,978
DURABLE GOODS.....	9,006	8,997	8,946	8,969	8,877
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	6,830	6,852	6,830	7,053	7,101
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4,116	4,108	4,103	4,112	4,082
Transportation.....	2,854	2,851	2,852	2,893	2,866
Interstate railroads.....	1,395	1,392	1,394	1,451	1,429
Class I railroads.....	1,221	1,218	1,222	1,274	1,253
Local railways and bus lines.....	139	141	141	144	144
Trucking and warehousing.....	639	639	637	626	624
Other transportation and services.....	681	679	680	672	669
Air transportation (common carrier).....	87.8	87.5	86.3	76.9	76.1
Communication.....	712	708	701	675	671
Telephone.....	663.0	659.5	652.8	625.9	622.6
Telegraph.....	47.6	47.1	47.2	47.8	47.9

See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions.

Table 2. Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments

By Industry Division and Group - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Mar.	Feb.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES					
(Continued)					
Other public utilities.....	550	549	550	544	545
Gas and electric utilities.....	526.0	525.4	525.5	519.1	519.9
Electric light and power utilities.....	234.1	233.9	234.4	231.5	232.3
Gas utilities.....	117.6	117.5	117.3	115.6	115.8
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	174.3	174.0	173.8	172.0	171.8
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	24.2	23.9	24.1	24.6	24.7
TRADE.....	9,664	9,646	9,720	9,713	9,554
Wholesale trade.....	2,621	2,626	2,622	2,590	2,593
Retail trade.....	7,043	7,020	7,098	7,123	6,961
General merchandise stores.....	1,429	1,414	1,472	1,512	1,431
Food and liquor stores.....	1,287	1,286	1,282	1,264	1,257
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	739	744	749	736	735
Apparel and accessories stores.....	530	516	531	574	515
Other retail trade.....	3,058	3,060	3,064	3,037	3,023
FINANCE.....	1,936	1,919	1,909	1,854	1,839
Banks and trust companies.....	479	477	472	449	446
Security dealers and exchanges.....	64.3	64.0	63.9	63.9	63.4
Insurance carriers and agents.....	701	692	685	662	657
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	692	686	688	679	673
SERVICE.....	4,682	4,666	4,671	4,682	4,657
Hotels and lodging places.....	430	428	424	435	432
Laundries.....	352.6	353.4	355.5	351.3	350.9
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	153.8	153.2	153.8	150.4	145.1
Motion pictures.....	243	242	242	243	240
GOVERNMENT.....	6,528	6,490	6,509	6,217	6,122
Federal <u>1/</u>	2,354	2,344	2,331	2,146	2,085
State and local.....	4,174	4,146	4,178	4,071	4,037

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

Industry Data

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Mar. 1951	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Mar. 1951
MINING.....	899	903	909	924	--	--	--	--
METAL MINING.....	106.4	106.7	106.9	105.3	93.7	94.0	94.2	93.2
Iron mining.....	36.8	36.8	37.1	36.4	32.9	32.9	33.1	32.6
Copper mining.....	28.9	28.9	28.9	29.2	25.1	25.1	25.2	25.6
Lead and zinc mining.....	22.5	22.5	22.2	21.6	19.8	19.7	19.5	19.0
ANTHRACITE.....	61.4	61.8	67.0	72.2	57.7	58.1	63.0	67.9
BITUMINOUS-COAL.....	361.6	365.6	367.0	396.3	337.8	341.5	343.5	372.2
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION.....	268.3	267.6	267.4	250.2	--	--	--	--
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services).....	--	--	--	--	127.9	127.4	127.3	124.0
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING....	101.7	100.9	100.8	99.6	87.9	87.2	87.2	86.8
MANUFACTURING.....	15,836	15,849	15,776	16,022	12,791	12,808	12,766	13,189
DURABLE GOODS.....	9,006	8,997	8,946	8,969	7,292	7,294	7,264	7,428
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	6,830	6,852	6,830	7,053	5,499	5,514	5,502	5,761
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES.....	73.9	71.6	69.2	35.5	56.1	54.7	53.5	28.7
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.....	1,441	1,447	1,452	1,476	1,058	1,061	1,068	1,096
Meat products.....	303.9	310.2	310.7	295.3	240.4	244.1	246.4	233.3
Dairy products.....	136.4	134.6	133.5	139.1	95.5	94.6	93.7	99.0
Canning and preserving.....	128.7	130.2	131.3	150.0	104.1	105.5	105.8	124.6
Grain-mill products.....	130.6	131.0	131.0	126.4	96.4	96.5	97.0	95.2
Bakery products.....	283.3	284.8	286.2	287.5	186.2	186.9	187.2	190.0
Sugar.....	26.7	27.3	28.7	28.8	21.7	22.2	24.0	23.8
Confectionery and related products.....	93.6	96.6	97.8	97.2	78.4	81.3	82.7	80.3
Beverages.....	205.9	202.3	203.9	213.4	138.2	134.3	136.2	146.6
Miscellaneous food products.....	131.8	129.9	129.3	138.1	96.6	95.4	94.7	102.8
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.....	85	87	90	85	78	80	82	78
Cigarettes.....	26.5	26.8	26.8	25.7	23.9	24.2	24.2	23.3
Cigars.....	41.6	41.4	40.9	42.0	39.4	39.3	38.8	39.9
Tobacco and snuff.....	11.8	12.0	11.9	12.2	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.7
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	5.3	7.1	9.9	4.9	4.5	6.3	9.0	4.2
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS.....	1,207	1,217	1,226	1,319	1,111	1,121	1,131	1,223
Yarn and thread mills.....	157.9	159.7	160.0	172.5	146.8	149.0	149.0	161.8
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	547.0	555.4	569.7	596.6	516.4	525.4	540.0	564.4
Knitting mills.....	229.6	230.4	229.1	256.1	209.9	210.1	209.0	236.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	89.3	89.8	87.8	94.0	79.1	79.3	77.9	83.9
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	52.5	52.1	50.9	62.2	44.8	44.5	43.1	54.3
Other textile-mill products.....	130.6	130.0	128.6	137.8	113.6	113.1	112.4	122.6

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			
	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Mar. 1951	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Mar. 1951
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS.....	1,168	1,172	1,149	1,229	1,050	1,052	1,029	1,106
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	140.1	140.9	140.7	155.3	126.8	127.8	127.2	141.0
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	256.1	251.5	247.2	281.9	237.7	232.4	228.2	262.7
Women's outerwear.....	340.2	344.7	335.5	339.8	305.1	308.1	300.3	305.1
Women's, children's under garments..	102.5	101.7	98.9	107.8	92.6	91.7	88.9	97.2
Millinery.....	25.9	25.6	23.4	25.4	23.7	23.0	21.0	22.8
Children's outerwear.....	69.9	70.0	65.9	68.1	63.7	64.3	60.2	62.1
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel..	87.0	88.6	90.3	95.9	76.3	78.2	79.2	84.2
Other fabricated textile products...	146.6	148.6	146.7	154.3	123.7	126.5	124.3	131.3
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE).....	732	729	718	785	667	665	654	722
Logging camps and contractors.....	59.1	58.1	52.1	56.1	54.6	53.9	47.9	52.1
Sawmills and planing mills.....	430.2	428.4	423.2	457.1	397.5	395.8	390.6	426.0
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	105.6	105.3	107.0	123.0	89.8	89.6	91.6	107.4
Wooden containers.....	76.2	76.6	76.5	83.5	70.4	70.9	71.0	77.4
Miscellaneous wood products.....	60.6	60.6	59.2	65.0	54.2	54.4	53.0	58.7
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.....	345	345	345	374	296	296	296	326
Household furniture.....	237.3	236.7	237.2	265.0	208.5	207.9	208.0	236.1
Other furniture and fixtures.....	107.5	108.2	107.5	109.1	87.9	88.5	87.6	90.0
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	483	483	482	498	404	405	405	424
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills...	245.8	246.6	247.1	242.2	210.1	210.1	211.3	209.1
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	128.2	127.4	126.8	139.3	106.1	106.2	105.7	119.0
Other paper and allied products.....	108.9	108.6	108.4	116.0	88.0	88.3	87.8	95.6
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.....	764	767	768	760	508	508	510	512
Newspapers.....	302.9	304.0	303.2	297.1	152.1	152.0	151.3	150.0
Periodicals.....	54.6	54.7	54.7	52.8	35.6	35.2	34.7	35.6
Books.....	51.3	51.5	51.2	49.3	35.7	35.9	36.0	36.3
Commercial printing.....	203.9	204.1	207.2	206.9	166.8	166.5	169.7	169.7
Lithographing.....	40.3	40.0	39.9	41.1	30.9	30.6	30.6	32.2
Other printing and publishing.....	111.4	112.2	112.1	112.8	86.7	87.3	88.0	87.7
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	761	760	757	748	537	537	536	539
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	83.5	83.4	83.5	80.1	60.8	60.8	61.0	58.6
Industrial organic chemicals.....	227.3	228.3	229.5	221.7	167.9	168.5	169.6	166.7
Drugs and medicines.....	110.2	109.0	108.2	104.8	71.4	70.6	70.2	69.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	74.9	74.7	74.8	76.0	47.6	47.8	47.9	49.6
Fertilizers.....	42.2	38.8	35.0	42.4	34.8	31.5	27.8	35.6
Vegetable and animal oils and fats..	54.0	57.1	59.6	53.4	40.9	44.1	46.4	42.1
Other chemicals and allied products...	168.6	168.3	166.6	169.3	114.0	113.8	112.8	116.8

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			
	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Mar. 1951	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Mar. 1951
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL.....	267	267	266	257	194	193	193	192
Petroleum refining.....	216.6	216.8	216.4	204.7	152.3	152.6	152.7	149.0
Coke and byproducts.....	22.4	22.1	22.1	21.4	19.2	18.9	18.8	18.5
Other petroleum and coal products...	28.3	27.8	27.4	30.5	22.3	21.8	21.4	24.5
RUBBER PRODUCTS.....	271	270	272	271	216	215	218	220
Tires and inner tubes.....	119.3	119.4	119.7	112.5	93.8	94.1	94.4	88.3
Rubber footwear.....	29.9	30.3	31.0	30.6	24.2	24.7	25.4	25.0
Other rubber products.....	121.5	120.0	121.7	128.3	97.6	96.1	97.9	106.3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS.....	383	382	368	410	343	342	330	371
Leather.....	44.2	44.6	44.2	50.6	39.7	40.0	39.8	45.9
Footwear (except rubber).....	245.6	244.5	235.1	259.6	221.8	220.8	212.8	237.0
Other leather products.....	93.6	93.1	89.1	99.3	81.7	81.3	77.5	87.6
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS.....	531	529	533	554	450	448	452	479
Glass and glass products.....	139.7	138.4	137.6	146.9	121.2	120.0	119.4	130.1
Cement, hydraulic.....	42.5	42.4	42.8	42.3	36.2	36.1	36.6	36.2
Structural clay products.....	87.1	87.1	88.8	88.5	78.0	78.0	79.7	80.3
Pottery and related products.....	54.4	55.0	54.7	61.1	48.5	49.2	49.0	55.3
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	97.4	96.8	97.2	99.3	81.1	79.9	80.8	84.3
Other stone, clay, and glass products.	109.4	108.8	111.5	116.0	85.0	84.6	86.7	92.9
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES.....	1,348	1,353	1,354	1,341	1,153	1,160	1,162	1,159
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	655.5	657.9	657.6	643.4	566.3	569.8	570.2	561.1
Iron and steel foundries.....	271.2	274.4	277.4	279.9	238.9	243.1	246.3	249.4
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	57.0	57.2	56.3	56.6	47.5	47.7	47.1	47.4
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	100.1	99.4	100.5	104.0	81.8	81.0	82.2	85.9
Nonferrous foundries.....	112.6	111.7	111.1	110.7	93.6	93.0	92.4	93.4
Other primary metal industries.....	151.8	152.1	150.8	146.0	124.6	124.9	124.1	122.0
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT).....	990	989	986	1,031	805	805	804	858
Tin cans and other tinware.....	45.4	44.3	44.7	48.9	39.6	38.5	38.9	42.7
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware...	148.0	150.1	151.1	167.1	122.0	124.3	124.9	141.7
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	143.0	143.2	143.8	162.7	114.2	114.4	115.4	133.9
Fabricated structural metal products.	245.3	243.3	240.9	225.9	189.4	188.1	186.7	176.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	172.4	171.3	170.4	192.3	144.3	143.4	143.0	166.1
Other fabricated metal products.....	236.0	237.1	235.3	234.5	195.9	196.4	195.5	197.0

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Mar. 1951	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Mar. 1951
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL).....	1,655	1,656	1,647	1,579	1,277	1,281	1,276	1,231
Engines and turbines.....	100.9	100.8	100.1	85.7	74.7	74.8	74.3	65.7
Agricultural machinery and tractors..	185.9	190.9	189.6	192.1	145.2	149.9	148.7	151.0
Construction and mining machinery....	133.5	132.2	130.9	117.0	101.6	100.6	99.6	87.3
Metalworking machinery.....	312.3	312.7	310.0	282.6	248.3	248.3	246.5	222.9
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	194.8	192.7	193.1	194.8	145.9	145.5	146.8	149.0
General industrial machinery.....	240.9	240.7	240.1	224.1	173.2	173.3	173.4	162.7
Office and store machines and devices	108.4	108.3	107.8	102.3	89.6	89.6	89.8	86.0
Service-industry and household machines	171.4	170.2	167.4	184.1	133.1	132.4	130.1	148.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	206.8	207.4	208.0	195.9	165.2	166.4	166.6	157.7
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....	967	968	965	944	722	726	725	724
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	378.9	380.8	378.3	359.0	272.1	274.5	272.8	262.1
Electrical equipment for vehicles....	81.4	81.9	82.5	79.4	65.3	66.1	66.5	64.6
Communication equipment.....	366.8	366.0	362.4	353.4	272.9	273.1	271.1	273.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	139.6	139.7	141.4	152.3	112.1	112.5	114.1	123.9
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.....	1,585	1,578	1,560	1,527	1,253	1,246	1,235	1,253
Automobiles.....	771.0	771.5	775.0	935.6	629.9	629.5	633.2	793.4
Aircraft and parts.....	584.5	580.4	566.4	400.0	427.1	424.0	415.4	298.9
Aircraft.....	389.0	385.7	377.5	271.4	286.7	283.5	278.9	204.1
Aircraft engines and parts.....	120.8	120.7	116.1	77.2	84.1	84.1	81.3	55.1
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	13.0	12.7	12.7	9.5	9.2	9.0	9.0	6.7
Other aircraft parts and equipment....	61.7	61.3	60.1	41.9	47.1	47.4	46.2	33.0
Ship and boat building and repairing..	143.1	139.8	131.0	109.5	125.8	122.4	114.9	95.6
Ship building and repairing.....	127.1	124.7	116.8	95.0	111.5	108.9	102.3	82.7
Boat building and repairing.....	16.0	15.1	14.2	14.5	14.3	13.5	12.6	12.9
Railroad equipment.....	75.5	75.5	76.6	68.6	60.7	60.5	61.7	54.1
Other transportation equipment.....	11.2	11.2	11.1	13.2	9.3	9.4	9.3	11.3
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....	318	317	316	290	232	232	232	218
Ophthalmic goods.....	27.8	27.5	27.5	27.8	22.5	22.3	22.3	22.9
Photographic apparatus.....	64.3	63.9	63.7	57.8	44.8	44.7	44.7	42.5
Watches and clocks.....	35.8	35.5	35.5	34.2	30.4	30.1	30.1	28.9
Professional and scientific instruments.....	190.3	189.7	189.4	170.0	134.5	134.5	135.1	123.4
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	461	461	453	508	381	380	374	429
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware...	45.8	46.1	45.7	56.8	37.1	37.4	36.8	47.2
Toys and sporting goods.....	68.6	67.1	64.5	78.0	58.8	57.5	54.9	68.9
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions....	53.9	54.7	52.6	64.5	45.0	45.6	43.5	55.1
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	293.0	293.3	290.6	308.6	239.9	239.6	238.3	258.0

Industry Data

Table 4: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry	1952			1951
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Mar.
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:				
Meat packing, wholesale.....	169.6	172.7	174.7	162.6
Prepared meats.....	34.0	34.1	34.0	34.3
Concentrated milk.....	11.4	11.3	11.2	12.1
Ice cream and ices.....	17.9	17.6	17.4	18.1
Flour and meal.....	28.0	27.7	28.1	27.6
Cane-sugar refining.....	13.4	13.4	13.3	14.1
Beet sugar.....	4.2	4.6	6.0	5.1
Confectionery products.....	60.1	62.3	63.6	61.3
Malt liquors.....	59.1	57.5	58.4	60.3
Distilled liquors, except brandy.....	17.5	16.4	16.5	22.3
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:				
Yarn mills, wool (except carpet), cotton and silk systems.....	100.6	102.6	102.7	113.1
Cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics	382.0	383.5	392.0	426.5
Woolen and worsted fabrics.....	74.5	80.9	85.2	72.0
Full-fashioned hosiery mills.....	56.6	56.7	56.9	67.2
Seamless hosiery mills.....	51.1	51.7	51.7	56.9
Knit underwear mills.....	30.2	30.3	30.2	36.9
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn.....	30.9	30.8	29.5	38.7
Fur-felt hats and hat bodies.....	8.0	8.5	8.3	9.4
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:				
Men's dress shirts and nightwear.....	78.2	75.5	75.5	87.7
Work shirts.....	11.5	11.2	11.7	12.9
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:				
Wood household furniture, except upholstered.....	103.9	104.9	105.8	124.7
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	26.6	26.5	26.6	29.2
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:				
Plastic materials.....	21.2	21.6	21.8	22.2
Synthetic rubber.....	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.1
Synthetic fibers.....	47.4	48.3	50.4	56.6
Soap and glycerin.....	18.4	18.6	18.4	20.7
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:				
Glass containers.....	38.3	37.4	36.8	43.4
Pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere classified.....	33.6	33.4	33.1	36.5
Brick and hollow tile.....	24.8	23.8	24.8	28.1
Sewer pipe.....	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.6

See Explanatory Notes, section G.

Table 4: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1952			1951
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Mar.
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:				
Gray-iron foundries.....	146.9	149.7	152.3	163.3
Malleable-iron foundries.....	25.2	26.5	27.1	27.5
Steel foundries.....	66.2	66.4	66.4	59.8
Primary copper, lead, and zinc.....	25.8	26.0	25.8	26.3
Primary aluminum.....	10.5	10.3	10.3	9.8
Iron and steel forgings.....	37.1	37.5	36.9	33.7
Wire drawing.....	43.2	43.5	43.7	43.6
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):				
Cutlery and edge tools.....	21.0	21.3	21.7	24.9
Hand tools, not elsewhere classified, files, hand saws, and saw blades.....	35.2	36.4	37.0	38.5
Hardware, not elsewhere classified.....	63.4	64.0	63.7	74.7
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings.....	25.4	25.5	26.0	31.5
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	72.9	73.0	72.9	82.5
Structural and ornamental products.....	65.8	65.4	65.1	63.2
Boiler shop products.....	63.3	62.6	62.0	55.6
Metal stampings.....	102.6	102.6	102.9	123.6
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):				
Tractors.....	67.5	72.6	72.0	72.0
Farm machinery, except tractors.....	74.6	73.7	73.0	75.7
Machine tools.....	66.3	65.8	65.0	57.4
Metalworking machinery, not elsewhere classified.....	44.7	44.8	44.2	41.6
Cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, etc.....	94.9	95.7	96.0	86.9
Computing and related machines.....	42.3	42.5	42.6	40.3
Typewriters.....	21.2	21.3	21.5	20.8
Refrigeration machinery.....	92.9	91.6	89.4	106.2
Ball and roller bearings.....	49.0	49.2	49.4	45.4
Machine shops.....	47.5	48.0	48.1	45.4
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:				
Radios and related products.....	171.1	171.0	169.4	183.2
Telephone and telegraph equipment and communication equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	46.6	46.4	46.3	38.2
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:				
Locomotives and parts.....	25.8	26.2	26.3	24.0
Railroad and streetcars.....	36.0	35.3	36.5	31.3
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:				
Silverware and plated ware.....	13.7	13.8	13.7	17.6

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		
January.....	105.2	126.8
February.....	106.6	128.5
March.....	106.6	130.0
April.....	106.0	129.5
May.....	105.0	128.1
June.....	105.6	129.8
July.....	104.2	126.4
August.....	105.7	128.4
September.....	105.8	130.9
October.....	105.1	129.8
November.....	104.3	129.8
December.....	104.4	132.9
1952		
January.....	103.2	130.4
February.....	103.5	130.9
March.....	103.4	131.2

^{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			1951	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Mar.	Feb.
ALL REGIONS.....	259.4	256.4	248.0	210.7	198.8
PRIVATE.....	127.1	124.7	116.8	95.0	94.4
NAVY.....	132.3	131.7	131.2	115.7	104.4
NORTH ATLANTIC.....	116.6	115.2	112.1	94.7	90.2
Private.....	57.6	56.6	53.7	43.5	42.7
Navy.....	59.0	58.6	58.4	51.2	47.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	44.5	44.8	43.2	36.6	34.1
Private.....	19.6	20.2	18.8	14.2	13.3
Navy.....	24.9	24.6	24.4	22.4	20.8
GULF:					
Private.....	19.2	18.1	15.9	16.6	16.2
PACIFIC.....	64.4	63.5	62.4	51.8	47.5
Private.....	16.0	15.0	14.0	9.7	11.4
Navy.....	48.4	48.5	48.4	42.1	36.1
GREAT LAKES:					
Private.....	9.9	10.0	9.7	6.8	6.6
INLAND:					
Private.....	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.2

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

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

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

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

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

The Inland region includes all other yards.

Federal Government

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

(In thousands)

Area and branch	Employment (as of first of month)				Payrolls (total for month)			
	1952			1951	1952			1951
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Mar.
ALL AREAS								
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,551.1	2,537.5	2,524.3	2,332.3	\$803,718	\$801,375	\$846,065	\$706,184
Executive <u>1</u> /.....	2,538.7	2,525.2	2,512.1	2,320.2	798,509	796,100	840,578	701,969
Defense agencies <u>2</u> /.....	1,314.5	1,308.8	1,296.9	1,133.4	392,345	391,062	413,322	345,685
Post Office Department <u>3</u> /.....	508.8	503.6	502.4	489.0	158,871	158,481	158,767	133,342
Other agencies.....	715.4	712.8	712.8	697.8	247,293	246,557	268,489	222,542
Legislative.....	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	3,600	3,546	3,661	3,261
Judicial.....	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	1,609	1,729	1,826	1,354
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES <u>4</u>/								
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,373.5	2,362.9	2,350.0	2,169.3	757,446	755,244	797,797	664,389
Executive <u>1</u> /.....	2,361.2	2,350.7	2,337.8	2,157.3	752,278	750,014	792,357	659,812
Defense agencies <u>2</u> /.....	1,195.3	1,192.2	1,181.1	1,015.5	362,761	361,775	382,580	317,140
Post Office Department <u>3</u> /.....	506.6	501.5	500.3	487.1	158,210	157,824	158,110	132,847
Other agencies.....	659.3	657.0	656.4	654.7	231,307	230,415	251,667	209,825
Legislative.....	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	3,600	3,546	3,661	3,261
Judicial.....	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	1,568	1,684	1,779	1,316
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	272.8	273.0	272.0	264.6	101,430	101,213	109,745	93,837
D. C. GOVERNMENT.....	20.5	20.6	20.5	20.3	6,242	6,266	6,635	5,578
TOTAL FEDERAL <u>5</u>/	252.3	252.4	251.5	244.3	95,188	94,947	103,110	88,259
Executive <u>1</u> /.....	243.2	243.4	242.5	235.4	91,286	91,084	99,111	84,709
Defense agencies <u>2</u> /.....	87.1	87.1	86.5	80.2	32,458	32,354	34,683	29,403
Post Office Department <u>3</u> /.....	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.7	3,389	3,364	3,450	2,949
Other agencies.....	148.1	148.3	148.1	147.5	55,439	55,366	60,978	52,357
Legislative.....	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	3,600	3,546	3,661	3,261
Judicial.....	.7	.7	.7	.7	302	317	338	289

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 Securities 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			Mining			Contract Construction		
	1952		1951	1952		1951	1952		1951
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Alabama	660.4	658.9	642.5	21.4	21.6	22.3	35.5	36.1	29.8
Arizona	189.7	188.1	174.5	12.3	12.2	11.7	13.8	14.2	14.5
Arkansas	300.3	299.3	311.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	19.1	18.6	20.9
California ^{1/}	3,536.9	3,528.2	3,412.3	33.9	34.2	34.0	203.8	213.6	243.2
Colorado	377.0	378.2	363.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	27.6	28.7	30.5
Connecticut	830.8	827.8	806.9	2/	2/	2/	40.2	38.8	38.1
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia ^{3/}	520.2	520.4	510.5	4/	4/	4/	21.5	20.8	21.2
Florida	757.0	756.9	753.0	6.6	6.6	6.7	63.5	65.5	66.5
Georgia	851.4	849.6	839.9	4.4	4.5	4.5	45.3	45.9	44.4
Idaho	127.1	127.5	131.5	5.9	5.9	5.5	9.2	10.1	11.6
Illinois	5/	5/	3104.7	5/	5/	44.4	5/	5/	137.1
Indiana	5/	5/	1282.8	5/	5/	14.0	5/	5/	49.1
Iowa	619.5	620.3	612.0	2.7	2.9	2.7	27.3	28.9	27.2
Kansas	512.4	512.0	483.6	18.3	18.1	17.7	30.3	32.6	32.2
Kentucky ^{1/}	-	-	-	57.0	56.4	58.6	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	29.5	29.1	26.5	-	-	-
Maine	261.9	266.8	259.9	.6	.6	.5	8.5	9.1	7.8
Maryland ^{3/}	744.4	738.4	724.3	3.0	3.0	2.4	51.3	51.0	54.6
Massachusetts	1,751.5	1,753.3	1,791.3	4/	4/	4/	52.7	52.5	68.1
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	810.4	810.5	807.1	16.6	16.4	16.4	36.0	35.6	38.2
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	1,235.5	1,234.6	1,205.1	8.9	9.2	8.8	53.5	54.1	54.6
Montana	143.2	142.7	143.0	10.9	11.1	11.0	6.9	6.9	7.2
Nebraska	324.2	322.9	316.9	4/	4/	4/	15.6	15.7	15.0
Nevada	56.7	56.0	54.6	3.1	3.1	2.9	4.9	4.8	4.1
New Hampshire	165.2	166.2	169.4	.2	.2	.2	5.0	5.2	5.7
New Jersey	1,665.2	1,659.2	1,666.5	3.9	3.8	3.8	77.8	76.5	81.5
New Mexico	162.2	160.9	156.7	14.2	13.8	11.6	14.3	14.2	16.8
New York	5,808.4	5,785.8	5,780.6	10.9	10.6	10.8	201.6	199.6	217.1
North Carolina	968.2	969.5	971.6	3.4	3.5	3.6	76.9	72.5	62.4
North Dakota	5/	5/	108.0	5/	5/	.9	5/	5/	5.4
Ohio	-	-	-	27.2	26.2	5/	-	-	-
Oklahoma	503.5	505.1	491.9	42.2	42.6	44.3	30.5	31.5	31.6
Oregon	431.2	424.7	435.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	22.3	21.3	23.4
Pennsylvania	3,670.1	3,619.6	3,702.8	172.1	165.6	184.8	145.7	144.7	149.1
Rhode Island	297.8	297.8	309.7	4/	4/	4/	15.4	14.4	14.8
South Carolina	506.2	499.8	482.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	52.3	49.2	27.8
South Dakota	120.3	120.4	118.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	5.3	5.4	4.7
Tennessee ^{1/}	773.2	768.0	774.7	11.4	11.6	12.2	44.5	43.4	47.8
Texas	2,112.3	2,106.9	2,040.0	116.8	115.9	107.5	162.8	163.4	164.6
Utah ^{1/}	201.0	201.0	197.0	14.0	14.0	13.2	8.1	8.5	11.7
Vermont	98.1	97.9	97.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.6	2.6	3.0
Virginia ^{3/}	854.6	853.5	822.8	23.5	23.8	23.1	58.9	58.5	53.9
Washington	697.9	690.4	687.3	2.9	2.9	2.8	41.7	39.7	41.4
West Virginia	516.8	516.4	529.9	121.1	122.0	127.2	13.9	13.8	16.6
Wisconsin	1,036.1	1,039.7	1,042.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	44.0	45.2	44.5
Wyoming	81.2	80.6	77.4	10.2	9.9	9.5	4.9	4.9	5.1

^{1/} Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.

^{2/} Mining combined with construction.

^{3/} See Footnote ^{5/}, Table 7, for explanatory note on government.

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
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Alabama.....	231.7	232.4	230.4	56.7	56.3	53.7	123.5	122.8	126.0
Arizona.....	22.9	22.3	17.8	20.7	20.6	20.6	47.4	46.7	44.0
Arkansas.....	74.0	75.6	81.6	31.3	31.2	32.0	70.7	69.4	73.5
California.....	924.1	915.6	851.1	323.1	324.4	314.2	816.0	811.1	794.7
Colorado.....	63.0	63.3	59.9	43.7	43.7	42.6	94.1	94.2	93.8
Connecticut.....	429.2	429.7	415.7	42.2	42.2	41.4	134.7	133.6	132.4
Delaware.....	51.1	51.1	49.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia..	17.2	17.4	16.7	32.0	32.0	31.1	95.1	95.3	94.3
Florida.....	113.1	112.5	111.0	74.2	73.3	71.1	226.8	226.3	230.0
Georgia.....	300.8	301.7	304.4	71.9	71.3	71.7	182.3	181.0	182.2
Idaho.....	18.3	18.0	20.4	16.4	16.7	17.0	32.6	32.4	33.9
Illinois.....	5/	5/	1229.3	5/	5/	297.3	5/	5/	681.6
Indiana.....	5/	5/	606.2	5/	5/	112.6	5/	5/	239.0
Iowa.....	168.6	169.6	163.3	61.3	61.6	62.5	171.2	169.9	168.7
Kansas.....	131.3	130.4	110.5	63.8	63.3	62.7	121.2	121.1	118.1
Kentucky.....	146.2	149.6	153.1	59.6	59.6	59.2	111.6	115.0	115.7
Louisiana.....	141.7	144.2	144.4	84.8	82.1	83.5	149.3	149.2	150.5
Maine.....	112.1	115.8	114.3	19.1	19.9	18.9	47.2	47.4	48.3
Maryland.....	255.1	252.9	245.8	75.6	74.0	72.0	146.4	145.9	146.2
Massachusetts.....	717.1	721.6	744.3	121.3	121.4	127.4	353.6	352.9	366.1
Michigan.....	5/	1,050.4	1,160.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	205.8	205.6	203.7	89.5	90.4	88.9	206.6	207.3	208.9
Mississippi.....	92.5	91.9	92.6	25.7	26.2	26.1	-	-	-
Missouri.....	383.3	380.8	370.9	126.4	127.4	126.6	318.3	319.3	311.0
Montana.....	16.4	16.4	16.8	22.3	22.2	22.0	35.4	35.3	35.7
Nebraska.....	58.9	58.1	52.6	42.1	41.6	42.5	90.2	90.8	91.4
Nevada.....	3.6	3.6	3.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	11.8	11.6	11.0
New Hampshire.....	81.4	82.3	84.6	10.2	10.2	10.4	27.3	27.2	27.9
New Jersey.....	765.1	764.1	770.5	140.3	140.8	138.2	266.9	266.5	271.7
New Mexico.....	14.2	14.0	13.3	17.7	17.4	17.1	38.1	38.2	35.6
New York.....	1,975.8	1,974.7	1,960.0	507.1	506.0	509.1	1,232.7	1,226.7	1,257.9
North Carolina.....	417.5	424.4	442.0	60.5	60.4	59.2	180.2	180.0	180.3
North Dakota.....	5/	5/	5.8	5/	5/	13.7	5/	5/	35.6
Ohio.....	1,272.1	1,274.6	1,289.0	227.2	224.9	224.9	554.7	550.8	5/
Oklahoma.....	77.4	77.7	69.7	49.1	49.5	49.1	124.5	124.8	125.8
Oregon.....	132.4	128.6	135.2	46.8	46.6	48.1	99.5	99.2	100.6
Pennsylvania.....	1,475.1	1,476.4	1,516.6	352.7	351.3	345.5	670.0	670.0	686.3
Rhode Island.....	145.1	147.0	155.3	16.4	16.3	16.3	52.0	52.2	55.6
South Carolina.....	216.3	215.0	222.2	28.0	27.5	27.5	89.6	88.7	89.0
South Dakota.....	11.4	11.3	11.3	10.6	10.5	10.7	34.6	34.9	35.9
Tennessee.....	263.0	260.9	266.4	61.2	61.1	60.5	176.5	175.4	172.0
Texas.....	415.0	416.0	389.9	228.8	228.2	220.9	550.8	548.9	543.1
Utah.....	29.4	29.5	28.4	22.1	21.6	21.4	43.8	43.6	44.4
Vermont.....	38.8	38.9	38.1	8.5	8.5	8.7	17.4	17.2	17.2
Virginia.....	244.4	245.1	240.8	84.4	83.6	80.3	181.2	180.3	174.8
Washington.....	182.7	180.6	179.8	65.0	64.7	63.7	154.2	152.6	156.8
West Virginia.....	134.3	134.2	139.3	52.9	52.8	53.2	86.3	85.4	87.3
Wisconsin.....	451.1	453.8	456.5	74.3	74.3	77.0	212.5	213.4	215.2
Wyoming.....	6.2	6.2	5.5	15.5	15.3	15.4	16.4	16.5	16.0

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

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

(In thousands)

State	Finance			Service			Government		
	1952		1951	1952		1951	1952		1951
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Alabama	19.5	19.1	18.2	55.0	53.9	52.6	117.1	116.7	109.5
Arizona	6.3	6.3	5.7	28.7	28.3	24.8	37.6	37.5	35.4
Arkansas	7.9	7.8	8.0	36.5	36.1	35.7	54.4	54.1	53.2
California	162.8	160.9	158.5	455.5	454.6	434.7	617.7	613.8	581.9
Colorado	15.0	15.1	14.0	47.7	47.6	44.3	75.8	75.4	67.8
Connecticut	38.3	38.1	37.0	78.9	78.7	77.1	67.3	66.7	65.2
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.9	10.9	10.7
District of Columbia	23.1	23.1	22.3	58.5	58.9	60.3	272.8	272.9	264.6
Florida	32.0	32.0	31.4	116.6	117.3	118.3	124.2	123.4	118.0
Georgia	28.4	28.1	26.3	81.2	81.0	76.1	137.1	136.1	130.3
Idaho	3.6	3.6	3.7	14.6	14.5	14.3	26.5	26.3	25.1
Illinois	5/	5/	144.4	5/	5/	330.6	336.2	334.1	320.0
Indiana	5/	5/	34.5	5/	5/	89.8	142.6	141.6	137.4
Iowa	24.7	24.6	23.7	62.9	62.4	64.7	101.1	100.5	99.2
Kansas	18.1	17.9	16.0	47.6	47.2	46.5	81.8	81.4	79.9
Kentucky	14.8	14.6	15.4	58.8	58.4	58.2	88.1	87.5	84.8
Louisiana	22.0	21.8	20.0	69.4	69.5	69.2	102.5	101.8	99.4
Maine	6.7	6.7	6.6	23.6	23.4	23.7	44.1	43.9	39.8
Maryland	32.0	31.5	29.5	75.0	74.3	73.4	106.0	105.8	100.3
Massachusetts	84.0	84.6	80.6	190.5	189.5	189.1	232.3	230.8	215.7
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	235.8	234.3	227.3
Minnesota	37.4	37.3	36.5	97.7	97.8	96.3	120.8	120.0	118.3
Mississippi	7.6	7.6	7.4	-	-	-	67.9	67.5	66.4
Missouri	54.5	54.4	53.1	142.9	142.7	136.9	147.7	146.7	143.2
Montana	4.2	4.2	4.0	18.8	18.5	18.6	28.3	28.1	27.7
Nebraska	16.3	16.3	16.2	37.8	37.5	38.1	63.4	62.8	61.1
Nevada	1.3	1.2	1.2	11.6	11.4	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.6
New Hampshire	4.7	4.7	4.5	16.3	16.4	16.5	20.2	20.0	19.7
New Jersey	58.7	57.8	57.8	164.1	162.6	162.7	188.4	187.1	180.3
New Mexico	4.3	4.4	5.0	22.2	21.9	21.9	37.2	37.0	35.4
New York	403.6	400.9	397.0	776.9	772.5	761.0	699.8	694.8	667.7
North Carolina	23.8	23.8	22.1	86.2	85.9	84.6	119.7	119.0	117.4
North Dakota	5/	5/	4.1	5/	5/	13.3	29.8	29.6	29.2
Ohio	84.2	83.7	5/	-	-	-	320.6	318.8	305.3
Oklahoma	18.8	18.7	18.4	54.2	53.8	51.7	106.8	106.5	101.3
Oregon	15.3	15.1	15.0	47.1	46.5	47.1	66.7	66.3	64.5
Pennsylvania	123.5	116.7	117.1	350.3	346.0	346.0	380.7	378.9	357.4
Rhode Island	11.1	11.1	10.8	23.8	23.1	24.8	34.0	33.7	32.1
South Carolina	10.1	10.0	9.9	36.9	36.7	36.6	71.8	71.5	68.3
South Dakota	4.2	4.2	3.9	16.5	16.5	15.2	35.6	35.4	34.6
Tennessee	24.1	24.0	24.1	75.2	75.1	75.2	117.3	116.5	116.5
Texas	86.4	85.0	79.2	236.1	235.3	235.3	315.6	314.2	299.5
Utah	6.5	6.5	6.3	19.8	19.6	19.2	57.5	57.4	52.6
Vermont	3.0	3.0	2.9	11.3	11.1	11.1	15.5	15.4	15.1
Virginia	28.4	28.6	26.3	74.9	75.2	73.8	158.9	158.4	149.8
Washington	26.3	26.3	26.2	79.9	78.4	77.4	145.2	145.2	139.2
West Virginia	9.4	9.4	9.5	41.5	41.7	40.2	57.4	57.1	56.6
Wisconsin	33.9	33.8	32.4	92.4	92.1	91.8	124.5	123.7	121.3
Wyoming	2.0	1.9	1.8	9.8	9.7	8.2	16.2	16.2	15.9

See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions.

Area Data

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.		Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
ALABAMA				Sacramento			
<u>Birmingham</u>				<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	8.2	8.3	8.0
Mining.....	15.8	15.9	16.5	San Diego			
Manufacturing.....	60.8	60.9	57.6	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	48.0	46.7	38.0
Mobile				San Francisco-Oakland			
<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	17.1	16.8	16.7	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	174.6	173.4	174.0
ARIZONA				San Jose			
<u>Phoenix</u>				<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	21.6	20.6	19.1
Total.....	89.5	88.9	83.4	Stockton			
Mining.....	.2	.2	.2	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	11.0	11.2	9.4
Contract Construction...	7.7	7.8	8.5	COLORADO			
Manufacturing.....	14.0	13.7	10.4	Denver			
Trans. and Pub. Util....	9.6	9.7	9.7	<u>Mining.....</u>	1.0	1.0	1.0
Trade.....	25.3	25.1	23.9	<u>Contract Construction...</u>	17.8	18.1	19.5
Finance.....	4.3	4.3	3.9	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	43.3	43.1	40.4
Service.....	12.6	12.4	11.6	<u>Trans. and Pub. Util....</u>	25.9	25.9	25.0
Government.....	15.8	15.7	15.2	<u>Trade.....</u>	58.2	58.4	56.8
Tucson				<u>Finance.....</u>	10.4	10.4	9.7
Total.....	41.4	41.1	36.7	CONNECTICUT			
Mining.....	1.6	1.6	1.6	Bridgeport			
Contract Construction...	3.3	3.3	3.3	Total.....	117.4	117.0	112.3
Manufacturing.....	3.4	3.2	2.0	<u>Contract Construction 1/</u>	5.0	4.9	4.7
Trans. and Pub. Util....	5.4	5.3	5.1	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	69.3	69.1	65.7
Trade.....	9.3	9.1	8.6	<u>Trans. and Pub. Util....</u>	5.2	5.2	5.0
Finance.....	1.2	1.2	1.0	<u>Trade.....</u>	18.7	18.5	17.2
Service.....	10.2	10.3	8.7	<u>Finance.....</u>	2.1	2.1	2.2
Government.....	7.0	7.1	6.4	<u>Service.....</u>	9.8	9.7	9.4
ARKANSAS				<u>Government.....</u>	7.4	7.5	7.3
Little Rock-				Hartford			
<u>W. Little Rock</u>				Total.....	196.9	195.6	184.2
Total.....	65.0	64.3	65.6	<u>Contract Construction 1/</u>	8.6	8.4	8.1
Contract Construction...	5.3	5.2	5.9	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	83.3	82.7	74.1
Manufacturing.....	12.4	12.3	12.5	<u>Trans. and Pub. Util....</u>	7.4	7.4	7.0
Trans. and Pub. Util....	6.9	6.9	6.9	<u>Trade.....</u>	37.8	37.4	36.8
Trade.....	17.0	16.5	17.6	<u>Finance.....</u>	24.0	24.0	23.4
Finance.....	3.6	3.6	3.5	<u>Service.....</u>	19.7	19.7	19.1
Service 1/.....	8.7	8.8	8.7	<u>Government.....</u>	16.1	16.1	15.7
Government.....	11.2	11.2	10.7	New Britain			
CALIFORNIA				Total.....	41.1	41.0	40.9
Los Angeles 2/				<u>Contract Construction 1/</u>	.9	.9	.9
Total.....	1649.0	1648.7	1589.8	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	28.5	28.6	28.5
Mining.....	15.5	15.7	15.5	<u>Trans. and Pub. Util....</u>	1.7	1.5	1.4
Contract Construction...	90.3	95.7	112.6	<u>Trade.....</u>	4.8	4.8	4.8
Manufacturing.....	555.0	550.0	497.1	<u>Finance.....</u>	.5	.5	.5
Trans. and Pub. Util....	119.7	120.0	114.2	<u>Service.....</u>	2.5	2.5	2.4
Trade.....	366.6	366.4	367.3	<u>Government.....</u>	2.2	2.2	2.4
Finance.....	76.1	75.9	76.2				
Service.....	228.5	230.1	218.6				
Government.....	197.3	194.9	188.3				

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.		Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
CONNECTICUT - Continued				Miami - Continued			
<u>New Haven</u>				<u>Trade</u>			
Total.....	113.7	113.9	112.3	56.0	55.7	54.0	
Contract Construction 1/	5.2	5.3	5.4	Finance.....	8.7	8.8	8.2
Manufacturing.....	45.1	45.3	44.1	Service 1/.....	37.6	38.2	37.3
Trans. and Pub. Util....	12.8	12.8	12.8	Government.....	17.0	17.0	16.8
Trade.....	20.8	20.9	20.5	<u>Tampa-St. Petersburg</u>			
Finance.....	5.0	5.0	4.9	Total.....	115.6	115.6	115.8
Service.....	17.6	17.7	17.3	Contract Construction...	11.0	11.1	11.9
Government.....	7.2	7.1	7.3	Manufacturing.....	21.9	21.8	22.5
<u>Stamford</u>				Trans. and Pub. Util....	11.1	11.0	10.7
Total.....	47.1	46.9	44.6	Trade.....	37.2	37.2	37.0
Contract Construction 1/	3.4	3.3	2.7	Finance.....	4.4	4.4	4.4
Manufacturing.....	22.0	21.9	21.1	Service 1/.....	16.8	16.9	16.5
Trans. and Pub. Util....	2.5	2.5	2.4	Government.....	13.3	13.4	12.9
Trade.....	8.5	8.5	8.1	GEORGIA			
Finance.....	1.4	1.4	1.3	<u>Atlanta</u>			
Service.....	6.0	6.1	5.7	Total.....	274.4	273.4	269.0
Government.....	3.2	3.2	3.3	Contract Construction...	15.5	15.6	18.4
<u>Waterbury</u>				Manufacturing.....	71.9	72.1	63.9
Total.....	68.2	68.1	66.5	Trans. and Pub. Util....	31.5	31.1	31.0
Contract Construction 1/	2.1	2.1	1.9	Trade.....	74.5	73.9	75.8
Manufacturing.....	44.7	44.7	44.4	Finance.....	17.6	17.6	16.2
Trans. and Pub. Util....	2.7	2.8	2.5	Service 1/.....	31.9	31.8	32.7
Trade.....	8.8	8.7	8.6	Government.....	31.5	31.3	31.0
Finance.....	1.1	1.0	1.0	<u>Savannah</u>			
Service.....	4.3	4.2	4.0	Total.....	47.9	47.7	45.1
Government.....	4.6	4.6	4.2	Contract Construction...	3.6	3.7	2.2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				Manufacturing.....	14.7	14.7	14.2
<u>Washington</u>				Trans. and Pub. Util....	7.3	7.2	7.3
Total.....	618.1	617.1	607.1	Trade.....	10.9	10.6	10.1
Contract Construction...	39.2	37.5	40.3	Finance.....	1.6	1.6	1.4
Manufacturing.....	26.2	26.2	24.4	Service 1/.....	5.1	5.2	5.1
Trans. and Pub. Util....	43.7	43.8	42.2	Government.....	4.7	4.7	4.8
Trade.....	122.3	122.4	121.4	IDAHO			
Finance.....	30.4	30.4	28.9	<u>Boise</u>			
Service 1/.....	73.8	74.2	75.6	Total.....	18.6	18.6	3/
Government.....	282.5	282.6	274.3	Contract Construction...	1.4	1.4	2.0
FLORIDA				Manufacturing.....	1.5	1.5	1.4
<u>Jacksonville</u>				Trans. and Pub. Util....	2.5	2.5	2.5
Manufacturing.....	18.1	17.8	17.7	Trade.....	5.8	5.7	6.1
Trans. and Pub. Util....	15.1	15.1	15.3	Finance.....	1.1	1.1	1.2
Trade.....	31.6	31.3	30.7	Service.....	3.0	3.0	2.8
Finance.....	6.0	5.9	5.9	Government.....	3.5	3.5	3/
Service 1/.....	11.8	11.8	11.6	ILLINOIS			
Government.....	14.6	14.7	14.1	<u>Davenport-Rock Island-</u>			
<u>Miami</u>				<u>Moline</u>			
Manufacturing.....	18.0	18.0	16.0	Manufacturing.....	43.5	43.5	43.3
Trans. and Pub. Util....	24.8	24.9	21.9				

Area Data

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.		Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
ILLINOIS - Continued				LOUISIANA			
<u>Peoria</u>				<u>New Orleans</u>			
Manufacturing.....	48.9	49.0	48.0	Manufacturing.....	45.9	47.9	48.6
<u>Rockford</u>				MAINE			
Manufacturing.....	40.9	40.0	40.7	<u>Portland</u>			
INDIANA				Total.....	47.1	47.6	46.5
<u>Evansville</u>				Contract Construction....	2.7	2.9	2.2
Total.....	65.4	63.5	63.4	Manufacturing.....	11.9	12.0	11.7
Manufacturing.....	35.4	33.4	33.1	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	5.8	5.8	5.6
Nonmanufacturing.....	30.1	30.1	30.2	Trade.....	13.2	13.4	13.5
<u>Fort Wayne</u>				Finance.....	2.9	2.9	2.8
Total.....	79.6	79.4	78.7	Service 1/.....	7.2	7.2	7.3
Manufacturing.....	42.0	42.0	42.5	Government.....	3.4	3.4	3.4
Nonmanufacturing.....	37.7	37.4	36.2	MARYLAND			
<u>Indianapolis</u>				<u>Baltimore</u>			
Total.....	268.7	269.2	269.9	Total.....	528.7	524.0	511.5
Contract Construction....	9.4	9.2	13.0	Mining.....	.4	.4	.4
Manufacturing.....	112.2	112.9	112.6	Contract Construction....	35.6	35.5	36.0
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	26.2	26.4	25.4	Manufacturing.....	196.5	195.1	187.3
Trade.....	59.3	59.2	60.4	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	57.1	55.6	54.0
Finance.....	14.0	14.0	13.4	Trade.....	102.6	101.7	102.5
Other Nonmanufacturing...	47.6	47.4	45.1	Finance.....	24.8	24.5	22.8
IOWA				Service.....	54.3	54.1	53.5
<u>Des Moines</u>				Government.....	57.4	57.1	55.0
Manufacturing.....	21.6	21.7	20.9	MASSACHUSETTS			
KANSAS				<u>Boston</u>			
<u>Topeka</u>				Manufacturing.....	304.3	306.0	304.2
Total.....	42.1	42.1	41.3	<u>Fall River</u>			
Mining.....	.2	.2	.2	Manufacturing.....	28.1	27.9	32.2
Contract Construction....	2.2	2.3	2.3	<u>New Bedford</u>			
Manufacturing.....	5.4	5.3	6.7	Manufacturing.....	32.6	32.7	36.7
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	7.8	7.8	7.4	<u>Springfield-Holyoke</u>			
Trade.....	9.0	9.1	8.6	Manufacturing.....	75.9	76.3	77.3
Finance.....	2.0	1.9	1.9	<u>Worcester</u>			
Service.....	4.6	4.7	4.4	Manufacturing.....	54.4	54.5	55.6
Government.....	11.0	11.0	10.0	MICHIGAN			
<u>Wichita</u>				<u>Detroit</u>			
Total.....	112.6	112.5	97.8	Manufacturing.....	3/	604.7	692.3
Mining.....	1.9	1.9	1.9	MINNESOTA			
Contract Construction....	5.3	5.4	5.0	<u>Duluth</u>			
Manufacturing.....	53.7	53.6	41.1	Total.....	39.2	39.6	40.6
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	7.0	7.1	6.7	Contract Construction....	1.6	1.7	2.2
Trade.....	23.0	23.0	22.6	Manufacturing.....	9.9	10.3	11.4
Finance.....	3.9	3.9	3.6	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	6.5	6.3	6.2
Service.....	10.3	10.2	9.8	Trade.....	10.5	10.5	10.1
Government.....	7.6	7.6	7.2				

Area Data

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.		Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
MINNESOTA - Continued				NEBRASKA			
Duluth - Continued				Omaha			
Finance.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	Total.....	137.7	137.5	135.4
Service 1/.....	5.4	5.5	5.2	Contract Construction...	6.3	6.4	5.6
Government.....	3.9	3.9	4.1	Manufacturing.....	32.2	31.7	30.8
Minneapolis				Trans. and Pub. Util....	22.9	22.8	22.7
Total.....	254.8	255.8	256.6	Trade.....	35.4	35.7	36.3
Contract Construction..	12.3	12.6	14.3	Finance.....	10.0	10.1	9.9
Manufacturing.....	73.4	72.6	72.0	Service 1/.....	16.9	17.0	16.7
Trans. and Pub. Util....	25.6	26.2	25.7	Government.....	14.1	14.0	13.6
Trade.....	74.3	74.8	75.6	NEVADA			
Finance.....	17.1	17.1	16.6	Reno			
Service 1/.....	28.9	29.0	28.7	Contract Construction...	1.7	1.5	1.6
Government.....	23.3	23.5	23.7	Manufacturing 1/.....	1.7	1.6	1.7
St. Paul				Trans. and Pub. Util....	2.8	2.9	2.7
Total.....	141.1	141.0	143.8	Trade.....	5.0	4.9	4.9
Contract Construction..	6.0	6.0	6.9	Finance.....	.6	.6	.6
Manufacturing.....	40.0	40.0	41.8	Service.....	4.5	4.4	4.4
Trans. and Pub. Util....	20.7	20.7	20.3	NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Trade.....	34.2	34.2	35.4	Manchester			
Finance.....	8.7	8.6	8.4	Total.....	40.1	40.0	41.4
Service 1/.....	15.3	15.3	14.8	Contract Construction...	1.2	1.3	1.5
Government.....	16.3	16.3	16.3	Manufacturing.....	21.0	20.8	22.2
MISSISSIPPI				Trans. and Pub. Util....	2.3	2.3	2.3
Jackson				Trade.....	7.2	7.1	7.2
Manufacturing.....	8.1	7.8	8.9	Finance.....	1.7	1.7	1.6
MISSOURI				Service.....	4.2	4.2	4.1
Kansas City				Government.....	2.6	2.6	2.6
Total.....	351.8	355.4	339.9	NEW JERSEY			
Mining.....	.8	.8	.8	Newark-Jersey City 5/			
Contract Construction..	16.9	18.4	21.3	Manufacturing.....	361.4	360.2	369.1
Manufacturing.....	105.6	106.4	94.4	Paterson 5/			
Trans. and Pub. Util....	43.2	43.4	42.4	Manufacturing.....	165.9	167.1	157.6
Trade.....	96.7	97.8	95.2	Perth Amboy 5/			
Finance.....	19.7	19.8	19.3	Manufacturing.....	75.7	75.4	78.1
Service.....	38.9	38.8	37.5	Trenton			
Government.....	30.0	30.0	29.0	Manufacturing.....	42.8	43.2	46.1
St. Louis				NEW MEXICO			
Manufacturing.....	276.0	274.8	277.4	Albuquerque			
MONTANA				Total.....	47.0	47.0	46.3
Great Falls				Contract Construction...	4.8	5.0	6.0
Manufacturing.....	2.8	2.7	2.8	Manufacturing.....	7.6	7.4	6.4
Trans. and Pub. Util....	2.4	2.4	2.4	Trans. and Pub. Util....	4.9	4.9	4.6
Trade.....	5.5	5.5	5.6	Trade.....	12.1	12.0	11.8
Service 1/.....	3.1	3.1	3.1	Finance.....	2.2	2.4	2.7
				Service 1/.....	6.3	6.3	6.2
				Government.....	9.1	9.0	8.6

Area Data

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.		Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
NEW YORK				NORTH DAKOTA			
<u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy</u>				<u>Fargo</u>			
Manufacturing.....	88.2	88.5	84.2	Manufacturing.....	2.1	2.1	1.9
<u>Binghamton</u>				Trans. and Pub. Util...	2.2	2.3	2.2
Manufacturing.....	39.5	40.0	38.4	Trade.....	7.0	6.9	7.0
<u>Buffalo</u>				Finance.....	1.1	1.1	1.1
Manufacturing.....	205.7	205.7	200.4	Service.....	2.5	2.6	2.7
<u>Elmira</u>				Government.....	2.6	2.6	2.6
Manufacturing.....	16.3	16.3	16.4	OKLAHOMA			
<u>Nassau and</u>				<u>Oklahoma City</u>			
<u>Suffolk Counties 5/</u>				Total.....	133.2	132.7	129.6
Manufacturing.....	78.8	76.9	60.8	Mining.....	5.9	5.9	6.1
<u>New York-Northeastern</u>				Contract Construction..	10.5	10.3	11.3
<u>New Jersey</u>				Manufacturing.....	15.2	15.4	14.4
Manufacturing.....	1776.9	1771.1	1771.7	Trans. and Pub. Util...	11.7	11.5	10.9
<u>New York City 5/</u>				Trade.....	35.2	35.1	35.6
Total.....	3597.8	3583.5	3615.8	Finance.....	6.7	6.6	7.1
Mining.....	1.6	1.6	1.7	Service.....	15.0	14.9	14.5
Contract Construction...	90.8	91.6	114.5	Government.....	33.1	33.2	29.8
Manufacturing.....	1036.4	1033.1	1046.7	<u>Tulsa</u>			
Trans. and Pub. Util....	339.8	339.3	339.4	Total.....	100.4	100.6	96.3
Trade.....	825.0	821.3	843.9	Mining.....	9.1	9.2	10.0
Finance.....	336.4	334.1	332.3	Contract Construction..	6.2	6.2	6.9
Service.....	556.4	554.0	546.9	Manufacturing.....	24.5	24.4	20.0
Government.....	411.4	408.5	390.3	Trans. and Pub. Util...	12.2	12.2	11.5
<u>Rochester</u>				Trade.....	26.0	26.0	25.6
Manufacturing.....	106.4	106.8	106.5	Finance.....	4.6	4.7	4.5
<u>Syracuse</u>				Service.....	12.1	12.2	12.3
Manufacturing.....	60.0	60.0	59.8	Government.....	5.7	5.7	5.6
<u>Utica-Rome</u>				OREGON			
Manufacturing.....	44.0	44.0	44.6	<u>Portland</u>			
<u>Westchester County 5/</u>				Contract Construction..	12.7	12.6	12.7
Manufacturing.....	48.2	47.9	49.0	Manufacturing.....	59.9	59.0	58.1
NORTH CAROLINA				Trans. and Pub. Util...	30.2	30.1	30.6
<u>Charlotte</u>				Trade.....	57.9	57.5	58.6
Contract Construction...	13.3	13.5	9.7	PENNSYLVANIA			
Manufacturing.....	21.6	21.6	22.8	<u>Allentown-Bethlehem-</u>			
Trans. and Pub. Util....	10.9	11.1	10.4	<u>Easton</u>			
Trade.....	23.2	23.5	22.7	Manufacturing.....	102.3	103.0	104.4
Finance.....	4.6	4.6	4.3	<u>Erie</u>			
<u>Harrisburg</u>				Manufacturing.....	47.2	47.2	49.3
Manufacturing.....	34.9	35.2	33.8	<u>Lancaster</u>			
<u>Lancaster</u>				Manufacturing.....	42.6	41.9	43.9

Table 9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division,

Selected Areas - Continued

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.		Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
PENNSYLVANIA - Continued				Chattanooga - Continued			
<u>Philadelphia</u>				<u>Finance</u>	2.9	2.9	2.8
<u>Manufacturing</u>	581.6	582.9	594.6	<u>Service</u>	9.5	9.5	9.6
<u>Pittsburgh</u>				<u>Government</u>	7.8	7.8	7.8
<u>Mining</u>	31.5	31.9	34.0	<u>Knoxville</u>			
<u>Manufacturing</u>	371.4	370.8	369.6	<u>Mining</u>	2.6	2.6	2.9
<u>Trans. and Pub. Util.</u>	75.1	74.5	75.1	<u>Manufacturing</u>	41.7	41.3	41.5
<u>Finance</u>	27.9	26.9	26.6	<u>Trans. and Pub. Util.</u>	7.2	7.1	7.2
<u>Reading</u>				<u>Trade</u>	20.6	20.3	21.5
<u>Manufacturing</u>	52.0	52.5	57.9	<u>Finance</u>	3.5	3.5	3.7
<u>Scranton</u>				<u>Service</u>	9.6	9.5	9.2
<u>Manufacturing</u>	28.6	28.5	30.9	<u>Government</u>	12.9	12.8	12.7
<u>Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton</u>				<u>Memphis</u>			
<u>Manufacturing</u>	38.7	38.5	39.4	<u>Mining</u>.....	.3	.3	.3
<u>York</u>				<u>Manufacturing</u>	40.8	41.0	41.4
<u>Manufacturing</u>	44.8	44.0	46.2	<u>Trans. and Pub. Util.</u>	15.6	15.6	15.6
RHODE ISLAND				<u>Trade</u>	47.9	47.3	47.7
<u>Providence</u>				<u>Finance</u>	7.9	7.9	7.4
<u>Total</u>	285.2	285.5	295.9	<u>Service</u>	22.4	22.3	22.5
<u>Contract Construction</u>	13.6	12.8	13.1	<u>Government</u>	20.7	20.8	18.4
<u>Manufacturing</u>	148.2	150.2	157.3	<u>Nashville</u>			
<u>Trans. and Pub. Util.</u>	13.5	13.6	13.7	<u>Manufacturing</u>	33.0	32.9	35.5
<u>Trade</u>	48.3	48.5	51.3	<u>Trans. and Pub. Util.</u>	11.8	11.7	11.5
<u>Finance</u>	10.6	10.6	10.3	<u>Trade</u>	23.6	23.4	24.1
<u>Service 1/</u>	21.3	20.4	22.3	<u>Finance</u>	6.2	6.2	6.0
<u>Government</u>	29.7	29.4	27.9	<u>Service</u>	13.7	13.7	14.0
SOUTH CAROLINA				<u>Government</u>	13.5	13.5	13.1
<u>Charleston</u>				UTAH			
<u>Manufacturing</u>	9.5	9.2	9.9	<u>Salt Lake City 2/</u>			
<u>Trans. and Pub. Util.</u>	4.5	4.1	4.9	<u>Mining</u>	6.2	6.2	6.0
<u>Columbia</u>				<u>Contract Construction</u> ...	5.1	5.3	7.4
<u>Manufacturing</u>	7.9	7.9	8.2	<u>Manufacturing</u>	14.5	14.5	14.4
<u>Greenville</u>				<u>Trans. and Pub. Util. 6/</u>	7.3	7.2	7.0
<u>Manufacturing</u>	28.4	28.0	28.8	<u>Trade</u>	26.8	26.6	27.4
SOUTH DAKOTA				<u>Finance</u>	4.9	4.9	4.8
<u>Sioux Falls 2/</u>				<u>Service</u>	12.9	12.9	12.3
<u>Manufacturing</u>	5.2	5.3	5.2	VERMONT			
TENNESSEE				<u>Burlington</u>			
<u>Chattanooga</u>				<u>Total</u>	15.6	15.6	14.1
<u>Mining</u>.....	.2	.2	.2	<u>Manufacturing</u>	5.4	5.5	4.2
<u>Manufacturing</u>	42.0	41.7	43.1	<u>Trans. and Pub. Util.</u>	1.1	1.1	1.1
<u>Trans. and Pub. Util.</u>	4.8	4.8	4.7	<u>Trade</u>	4.2	4.2	4.1
<u>Trade</u>	16.4	16.1	17.9	<u>Service</u>	2.0	2.0	2.0
				<u>Other Nonmanufacturing</u> ..	2.8	2.9	2.7
				WASHINGTON			
				<u>Seattle</u>			
				<u>Total</u>	265.4	263.9	258.2
				<u>Contract Construction</u> ...	12.2	11.9	12.1

Area Data

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.		Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
WASHINGTON - Continued				Tacoma - Continued			
Seattle - Continued				Trade.....	14.4	14.4	14.6
Manufacturing.....	73.3	73.0	69.4	Finance.....	2.5	2.5	2.4
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	27.6	27.4	27.0	Service 1/.....	6.7	6.6	6.7
Trade.....	66.9	66.6	65.9	Government.....	17.3	17.5	18.3
Finance.....	14.7	14.8	14.6				
Service 1/.....	33.0	32.2	33.0	WEST VIRGINIA			
Government.....	37.7	38.0	36.2	Charleston			
				Total.....	95.1	94.9	97.6
Spokane				Mining.....	20.7	20.8	22.2
Total.....	64.8	64.7	64.7	Contract Construction...	3.3	3.3	4.0
Contract Construction....	3.3	3.0	4.0	Manufacturing.....	27.4	27.3	27.9
Manufacturing.....	13.3	13.2	12.9	Trans. and Pub. Util....	9.1	9.1	9.0
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	10.7	10.8	10.4	Trade.....	16.0	15.9	16.4
Trade.....	17.9	18.1	17.9	Finance.....	2.9	2.8	2.7
Finance.....	2.7	2.7	2.9	Service.....	7.0	7.0	7.0
Service 1/.....	9.2	9.2	9.3	Government.....	8.9	8.9	8.6
Government.....	7.7	7.7	7.4				
				WISCONSIN			
Tacoma				Milwaukee			
Total.....	67.2	67.1	70.3	Manufacturing.....	193.0	196.2	195.3
Contract Construction....	3.3	3.1	3.9				
Manufacturing.....	16.6	16.5	17.9	Racine			
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	6.4	6.5	6.5	Manufacturing.....	24.7	24.5	24.8

See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions.

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

Women in Industry

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

Industry group and industry	December 1951		September 1951		December 1950	
	Number (thousands)	Per- cent	Number (thousands)	Per- cent	Number (thousands)	Per- cent
MANUFACTURING.....	4,130.4	26	4,205.0	26	4,120.8	26
DURABLE GOODS.....	1,566.7	17	1,537.6	17	1,486.6	17
HONOURABLE GOODS.....	2,563.7	37	2,667.4	37	2,634.2	37
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES.....	18.4	28	13.8	25	6.1	20
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.....	365.8	24	476.7	28	376.7	25
Meat products.....	67.6	22	65.4	22	64.3	20
Dairy products.....	28.5	21	31.1	21	29.1	21
Canning and preserving.....	58.0	40	170.5	48	70.1	42
Grain-mill products.....	21.1	16	21.6	16	19.9	16
Bakery products.....	71.2	25	72.5	26	70.9	25
Sugar.....	3.8	9	3.1	10	3.9	9
Confectionery and related products.....	56.6	55	55.1	54	59.0	56
Beverages.....	22.9	11	21.2	9	22.9	11
Miscellaneous food products.....	36.1	27	36.2	26	36.6	27
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.....	56.1	61	58.1	61	54.4	61
Cigarettes.....	12.2	45	11.8	45	11.5	44
Cigars.....	32.8	78	32.1	78	32.7	77
Tobacco and snuff.....	5.1	43	5.3	44	5.5	46
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	6.0	53	8.9	53	4.7	49
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS.....	532.1	43	529.1	43	585.9	43
Yarn and thread mills.....	74.3	46	75.6	46	80.2	47
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	227.7	39	230.2	40	252.9	40
Knitting mills.....	152.5	66	148.3	66	166.9	66
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	20.0	23	19.2	23	21.7	23
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	12.1	24	11.2	23	15.5	25
Other textile-mill products.....	45.5	36	44.6	35	48.7	36
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS.....	878.4	76	872.5	76	892.5	75
Men's and boys' suits and coats...	84.1	62	93.9	62	93.8	62
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	213.8	84	216.2	84	226.6	84
Women's outerwear.....	254.6	77	242.7	76	248.7	75
Women's, children's under garments.....	88.2	88	85.8	88	93.8	88
Millinery.....	14.5	69	14.8	69	14.7	69
Children's outerwear.....	54.6	85	53.1	85	55.2	84
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	71.2	72	73.2	72	66.1	72
Other fabricated textile products.....	97.4	65	92.8	65	93.6	64

Women in Industry

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

Industry group and industry	December 1951		September 1951		December 1950	
	Number (thousands)	Per- cent	Number (thousands)	Per- cent	Number (thousands)	Per- cent
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE).....	52.3	7	54.0	7	56.5	7
Logging camps and contractors.....	1.3	2	1.5	2	1.4	2
Sawmills and planing mills.....	17.4	4	19.0	4	19.8	4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	8.7	8	9.4	8	9.2	7
Wooden containers.....	13.5	17	13.1	17	13.3	16
Miscellaneous wood products.....	11.4	19	11.0	18	12.8	20
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.....	60.2	18	57.9	17	61.6	17
Household furniture.....	40.9	17	38.5	17	42.6	16
Other furniture and fixtures.....	19.3	18	19.4	18	19.0	18
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	111.8	23	114.2	23	119.2	24
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills....	26.8	11	27.0	11	27.6	11
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	41.6	32	42.7	33	45.9	33
Other paper and allied products.....	43.4	40	44.5	40	45.7	40
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.....	216.2	28	212.1	28	206.5	27
Newspapers.....	54.8	18	53.6	18	52.3	18
Periodicals.....	21.3	38	19.5	36	18.5	35
Books.....	23.1	45	22.6	44	21.0	43
Commercial printing.....	55.5	27	54.4	27	54.1	26
Lithographing.....	12.5	30	12.4	30	12.3	29
Other printing and publishing.....	49.0	43	49.6	44	48.3	42
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	139.6	18	140.4	18	132.3	18
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	7.5	9	7.6	9	6.0	8
Industrial organic chemicals.....	35.1	15	35.4	15	32.5	15
Drugs and medicines.....	45.8	42	45.6	42	43.0	42
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	10.6	14	10.6	14	10.3	14
Fertilizers.....	1.8	6	1.7	5	1.7	5
Vegetable and animal oils and fats...	3.7	6	3.4	6	3.0	5
Other chemicals and allied products.....	35.1	21	36.1	21	35.8	22
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL.....	14.6	5	13.8	5	13.0	5
Petroleum refining.....	11.8	5	10.9	5	10.3	5
Coke and byproducts.....	.4	2	.4	2	.4	2
Other petroleum and coal products.....	2.4	9	2.5	8	2.3	8

Women in Industry

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

Industry group and industry	December 1951		September 1951		December 1950	
	Number (thousands)	Per- cent	Number (thousands)	Per- cent	Number (thousands)	Per- cent
RUBBER PRODUCTS.....	75.2	28	74.5	27	73.7	27
Tires and inner tubes.....	21.8	18	20.7	18	20.1	17
Rubber footwear.....	15.8	51	15.7	51	14.3	49
Other rubber products.....	37.6	31	38.1	31	39.3	31
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS.....	173.9	48	176.0	48	183.8	46
Leather.....	5.3	12	5.1	12	6.4	12
Footwear (except rubber).....	121.9	53	122.5	53	130.9	52
Other leather products.....	46.7	52	48.4	52	46.5	50
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS.....	89.8	17	95.6	17	93.8	17
Glass and glass products.....	34.6	24	38.2	26	37.2	26
Cement, hydraulic.....	1.1	3	1.1	3	1.0	2
Structural clay products.....	8.8	10	9.4	10	8.7	10
Pottery and related products.....	20.3	37	20.8	36	22.0	36
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	4.8	5	4.9	5	4.3	4
Other stone, clay, glass products...	20.2	18	21.2	18	20.6	18
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES.....	78.7	6	77.9	6	72.1	6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	23.7	4	24.4	4	21.7	3
Iron and steel foundries.....	12.3	4	12.3	4	11.0	4
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	1.4	3	1.4	3	1.7	3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	11.8	12	11.4	12	12.1	12
Nonferrous foundries.....	14.8	13	14.2	13	14.0	13
Other primary metal industries.....	14.7	10	14.2	10	11.6	8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT).....	185.0	19	185.3	19	193.0	19
Tin cans and other tinware.....	12.4	27	13.0	26	14.3	28
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	41.8	28	42.6	28	47.1	28
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies...	19.1	13	19.5	13	21.1	13
Fabricated structural metal products.....	18.3	8	17.0	7	14.3	7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	36.2	22	36.9	22	40.9	22
Other fabricated metal products.....	57.2	24	56.3	24	55.3	24

Women in Industry

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

Industry group and industry	December 1951		September 1951		December 1950	
	Number (thousands)	Per- cent	Number (thousands)	Per- cent	Number (thousands)	Per- cent
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL).....	235.1	14	226.4	14	204.1	14
Engines and turbines.....	13.0	13	12.6	14	9.7	12
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	19.0	10	16.8	10	17.0	10
Construction and mining machinery...	10.5	8	10.3	8	9.3	8
Metalworking machinery.....	41.3	13	38.1	13	32.7	13
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	21.6	11	21.4	11	19.3	11
General industrial machinery.....	33.6	14	33.2	14	28.7	14
Office and store machines and devices.....	30.5	28	30.2	28	26.7	27
Service-industry and household machines.....	26.0	16	24.8	15	26.8	15
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	39.6	19	39.0	19	33.9	18
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....	362.6	38	351.3	37	361.0	39
Electrical generating, transmis- sion, distribution, and indus- trial apparatus.....	108.3	29	109.5	29	100.7	29
Electrical equipment for vehicles...	25.9	31	26.1	32	23.8	31
Communication equipment.....	178.6	49	163.1	49	181.5	51
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	49.8	35	52.6	35	55.0	36
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.....	196.7	13	185.9	12	140.4	10
Automobiles.....	83.3	11	89.0	11	86.0	10
Aircraft and parts.....	102.9	19	87.3	18	45.9	14
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	4.0	3	3.5	3	2.7	3
Railroad equipment.....	4.8	6	4.4	6	3.7	6
Other transportation equipment.....	1.7	15	1.7	15	2.1	16
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....	109.3	35	106.9	35	98.5	35
Ophthalmic goods.....	12.1	43	11.8	43	11.2	41
Photographic apparatus.....	18.9	30	18.8	30	15.8	29
Watches and clocks.....	19.3	55	18.6	54	18.4	54
Professional and scientific instruments.....	59.0	31	57.7	32	53.1	32
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.....	178.6	39	182.6	39	199.5	40
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	18.0	39	18.3	38	23.1	40
Toys and sporting goods.....	30.2	46	34.5	48	33.9	45
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions...	27.1	51	26.6	51	33.6	55
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	103.3	35	103.2	35	108.9	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 preparing employment statistics is presented in the Monthly Labor Review, January 1950 and in BLS Bulletin No. 993, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series.

Section B. Definition of Employment -

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

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

Section C. Method of Preparing Employment Series -

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

Section D. Collection of Establishment Reports -

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

Section D. Collection of Establishment Reports (Continued) -

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

Section E. Coverage of Establishment Reports -

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

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

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

Section F. Classification of Establishments Reports -

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

Section G. Benchmark Data -

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

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

Section H. Estimating Method -

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

Section H. Estimating Method (Continued) -

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

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

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

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

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

Section I. Comparability with other Employment Estimates -

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

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

Section J. Employment Statistics for States and Areas -

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

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Cooperating State Agencies

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

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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.