

EMPLOYMENT

and Payrolls

MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT

JUNE 1952



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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin - Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague - Commissioner

Publications on Employment Developments

*available from
the Bureau of Labor Statistics*

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

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

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

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

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

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



EMPLOYMENT

and Payrolls

MONTHLY STATISTICAL
REPORT

JUNE 1952

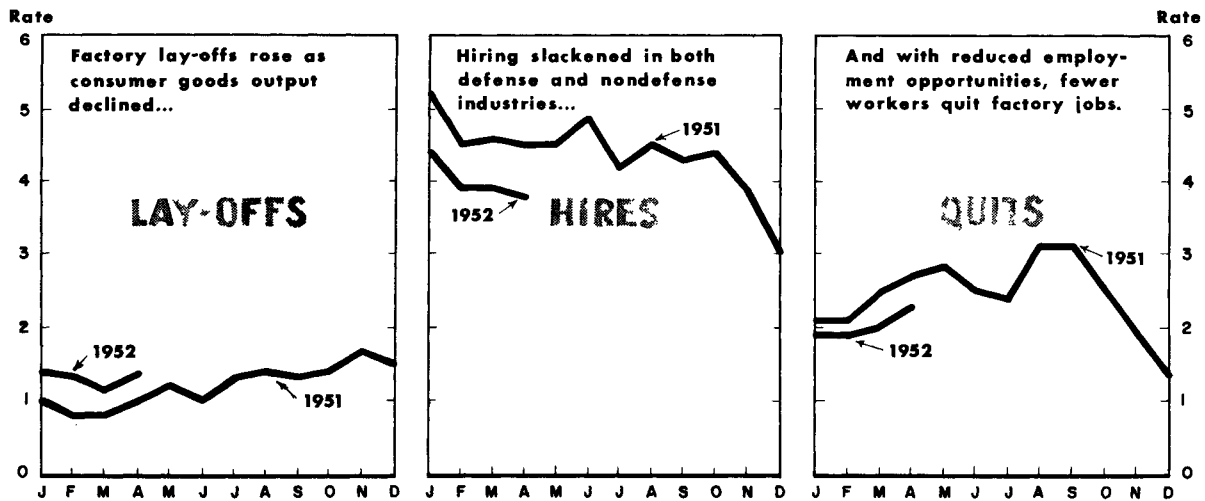
CONTENTS

	P
EMPLOYMENT DATA AT A GLANCE.....	
EMPLOYMENT TRENDS.....	
Table A: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group.....	
Table B: Employees in Manufacturing Industry Groups.....	
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT REPORT	
Cotton and Rayon Broad-Woven Fabrics.....	
OTHER INDUSTRIES IN BRIEF.....	
Machine Tools	
Automobiles	
Bakery Products	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS	
1. Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division.....	
2. Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group.....	
3. All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries.....	
4. Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries.....	
5. Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries.....	
6. Employees in the Ship Building and Repairing Industry, by Region.....	
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.....	
8. Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division, by State.....	
9. Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division, in Selected Areas.....	
(Data for the two most recent months shown are subject to revision.)	
APPENDIX	
Explanatory Notes.....	
Glossary.....	
List of Cooperating State Agencies.....	

Employment Data at a Glance

Labor Turn-Over Trends Reflect a Changing Employment Situation

RATE PER 100 EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

	Current		Year ago		May 1952 change from:	
	May 1952 1/	April 1952	May 1951	April 1951	Previous month	Year ago
EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (in thousands).						
Total.....	46,234	46,249	46,226	45,998	- 15	+ 8
Manufacturing.....	15,609	15,769	15,853	15,955	-160	-244
Mining.....	891	897	915	911	- 6	- 24
Contract Construction.....	2,498	2,416	2,598	2,471	+ 82	-100
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,136	4,106	4,137	4,132	+ 30	- 1
Trade.....	9,754	9,811	9,683	9,627	- 57	+ 71
Finance.....	1,957	1,951	1,874	1,865	+ 6	+ 83
Service.....	4,787	4,748	4,789	4,745	+ 39	- 2
Government.....	6,602	6,551	6,377	6,292	+ 51	+225
HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES...						
Average weekly hours.....	40.0	39.8	40.7	41.0	+0.2	-0.7
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.658	\$1.654	\$1.586	\$1.578	+\$0.004	+\$0.072
Average weekly earnings.....	\$66.32	\$65.83	\$64.55	\$64.70	+\$0.49	+\$1.77
LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Per 100 employees).....						
Accessions.....	...	3.8	4.5	4.5	...	...
Separations.....	...	4.2	4.8	4.6	...	...
Quits.....	...	2.3	2.8	2.7	...	...
Layoffs.....	...	1.3	1.2	1.0	...	...
Other.....	...	.3	.4	.5	...	...

¹Latest month's figures are preliminary



Employment Trends

EMPLOYMENT IN DEFENSE-RELATED INDUSTRIES LEVELS OFF

The number of employees in nonfarm industries was unchanged between mid-April and mid-May, in contrast to the increase of over 200,000 recorded at this time last year. This year, strikes in construction and lumbering dampened the usual Spring upturn in these industries. Moreover, in defense-related industries, which had been rapidly building up their workforce at this time in 1951, employment expansion was virtually halted over the past month, according to preliminary reports.

Nonfarm employment this May — at 46.2 million — was the same as in May of last year. This was the highest level ever recorded for the month, but the absence of an over-the-year gain contrasted with an average annual employment increase of nearly one million in the post-World War II period. Over the past year, employment reductions in consumer goods and building materials manufacturing and an increase in the number of workers involved in industrial disputes offset growth in defense-related activities. The work stoppage in the steel industry was not reflected in the mid-May employment reports.

The rate of employment build-up in nearly all industries producing military goods and industrial equipment needed in the defense program has slowed considerably in recent months. In the aircraft, ordnance, heavy electrical equipment, and metalworking and general industrial machinery industries, the net employment gain in the first 5 months of this year was less than a fourth the increase recorded in the corresponding period of last year. Between April and May 1952, these industries reported little or no employment change. Backlogs of orders for many types of industrial equipment have been declining in recent months from the peak levels of last year, and most plants producing military goods have now been staffed for mass production.

The number of employees in all manufacturing industries declined by 160,000 between April and May, to 15.6 million. Work stoppages in oil refineries and Northwest lumbering camps, and continued small declines in the textile and apparel industries contributed to this greater-than-seasonal reduction. Because of slackened consumer buying and inventory build-up, employment was down by 10 percent over the year in textiles and by 5 percent in apparel. On the other hand, employment in automobile plants, which had been declining since the Spring of 1951, has increased slightly this Spring.

Employment in contract construction rose by 80,000 between April and May, to 2.5 million workers. This was the smallest April-to-May gain in the postwar period, reflecting labor-management disputes which idled about 100,000 construction workers in mid-May. After allowance for strikes, construction employment this May was about equal to the all-time peak for the month attained last year. Total expenditures for new construction, which reached a new high for the month this May, are expected to continue at record levels in 1952.

About 50,000 workers were added to Government payrolls between April and May, primarily because of seasonal expansion of highway construction and other outdoor activities in State and local governments. Total Government employment, at 6.6 million in May, was 225,000 above the level of a year earlier, with about half of the increase occurring in Federal defense agencies, including naval yards, military bases, and other Defense Department facilities. State and local governments have added about 100,000 workers over the past year, bringing their employment to an all-time high of 4.2 million.

Employment in retail and wholesale trade declined seasonally after Easter, to 9.8 million in May, but remained slightly above the level of a year ago. (See Tables A and B.)

FACTORY LAY-OFFS RISE AFTER FOUR MONTH DOWN-TREND

Lay-offs of factory workers increased slightly between March and April 1952, reversing the down-trend of the past four months. However, the lay-off rate remained below the post-Korea peak reached late last year.

From the start of the Korean War in mid-1950 until the Spring of 1951 -- as the defense program got under way and consumer buying reached record levels -- factory lay-offs were at or near the lowest rates reported for the season since the end of World War II. In subsequent months, despite continued expansion of the defense program, lay-offs rose above the postwar average, primarily because of slackened sales and rising inventories in a wide range of consumer goods industries. (See chart, page II.)

The lay-off rate reached a peak of 17 per 1,000 employees in November 1951, one of the highest November levels in a decade. Between November 1951 and March of this year, however, lay-offs declined steadily, reflecting a halt in the employment downswing in many consumer goods industries.

The factory lay-off rate rose from 11 per 1,000 employees in March to 13 in April. Marked increases were reported in the apparel, chemicals, transportation equipment, and paper industry groups. In the apparel industry, where reduced sales have led to significant employment declines in the past year, lay-offs increased more than seasonally after Easter. The paper industry has been affected by production cutbacks in

consumer goods industries, which have resulted in reduced demand for paperboard for shipping.

Between April 1951 and April 1952, factory lay-offs were up by 30 percent, with most industry groups reporting increases. Lay-offs were more than double last year's rates in the chemicals, paper, apparel, fabricated metals, and stone, clay, and glass industry groups.

The 38 per 1,000 rate at which factories hired workers in April was virtually the same as in the preceding month. For each of the past 12 months, hiring has remained below the post-World War II average for the season, in contrast to the high hiring rates following the Korean outbreak.

Factory hiring this April was about 15 percent below the rate of a year ago, with reductions reported in most industry groups. Relatively large over-the-year decreases in hiring were reported in such defense-related industries as aircraft and metalworking machinery, where employment expansion has slowed down from the rapid pace of late 1950 and early 1951.

The rate at which factory workers voluntarily quit their jobs rose between March and April, from 20 to 23 per 1,000 employees, reflecting the usual shift of many workers from manufacturing to farming and other outdoor activities in the Spring. Because of reduced opportunities for job shifting, however, the quit rate continued substantially lower than a year earlier, with nearly all industry groups reporting fewer quits.

FACTORY WORKWEEK DECLINES TO PRE-KOREA LEVEL

The average workweek of factory workers declined by almost an hour between mid-March and mid-April, to 39.8 hours -- the lowest level since April 1950. Decreases in the workweek were reported in nearly every industry group, partly reflecting reduced hours for workers observing Good Friday. In the primary metals industry, the then impending work stoppage in steel mills contributed to the over-the-month decline of more than 2 hours.

Over the year, the average workweek was down by more than an hour, with the largest declines -- 1-1/2 hours or more -- reported in the textile, paper, primary metals, tobacco, apparel, and stone, clay, and glass industry groups.

WEEKLY EARNINGS LOWER THAN A YEAR AGO IN SIX INDUSTRY GROUPS

Average weekly earnings of factory workers declined by \$1.36 between March and April, to \$65.83, as a result of the shorter workweek. Over the year, weekly earnings were up by \$1.13. However, the primary metals, textile, apparel, tobacco, paper, and stone, clay, and glass industries reported over-the-year reductions in earnings.

Weekly earnings in the textile industry, at \$49.89 in April, were \$2.98 less than a year ago, reflecting not only a 2-1/2 hour decline in the average workweek, but also reduced wage rates in Northern hosiery mills and the increased proportion of textile workers in the lower-wage Southern mills.

HOURLY PAY OF FACTORY WORKERS UP 5 PERCENT OVER THE YEAR

In mid-April 1952, the nearly 13 million production workers employed in manufacturing plants earned an average of \$1.65 an hour -- including overtime and other premium pay -- up by 7-1/2 cents, or 5 percent, from April 1951. The gain resulted both from the increased proportion of workers employed in the higher-wage defense-connected industries and from cost-of-living and other wage rate adjustments allowed under wage stabilization policy.

There were wide differences among industry groups, however, in the over-the-year change in earnings. For the 2 million production workers in the textile and apparel industries, average hourly pay this April was only 1 percent above April 1951 levels. In these industries, both employment and hours have been reduced considerably over the past year because of slackened sales and high inventories.

Gains in hourly pay of 2 to 3 percent -- well under the average increase for all manufacturing industries -- were reported over the year in the petroleum, primary metals, leather, and tobacco industry groups. On the other hand, considerably greater-than-average increases -- from 7 to 9 percent -- were recorded for workers in the rubber, electrical machinery, food, and ordnance industries.

Between March and April of this year, average hourly earnings for workers in manufacturing remained unchanged, although many industries reported slight declines as a result of reduced overtime. Hourly earnings rose seasonally by 2-1/2 cents in the lumber industry. On the other hand, average hourly earnings were reduced by 4 cents in the apparel industry -- where most workers are paid on a piece-work basis -- reflecting seasonal production cutbacks.

**Table A: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments,
by Industry Division and Selected Groups ^{1/}**

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	Net change	
	May ^{1/}	April	March	May	Apr. 1952 to May 1952	May 1951 to May 1952
TOTAL.....	46,234	46,249	45,983	46,226	- 15	+ 8
MANUFACTURING.....	15,609	15,769	15,858	15,853	-160	-244
MINING.....	891	897	899	915	- 6	- 24
Metal mining.....	107	107	107	103	0	+ 4
Bituminous-coal.....	347	356	362	377	- 9	- 30
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	106	105	102	106	+ 1	0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	2,498	2,416	2,300	2,598	+ 82	-100
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4,136	4,106	4,119	4,137	+ 30	- 1
Transportation.....	2,904	2,881	2,856	2,911	+ 23	- 7
Communication.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	680	-	-
Other public utilities.....	553	552	551	546	+ 1	+ 7
TRADE.....	9,754	9,811	9,660	9,683	- 57	+ 71
Wholesale trade.....	2,596	2,599	2,619	2,568	- 3	+ 28
Retail trade.....	7,158	7,212	7,041	7,115	- 54	+ 43
General merchandise stores.....	1,466	1,516	1,430	1,475	- 50	- 9
Food and liquor stores.....	1,287	1,292	1,287	1,271	- 5	+ 16
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	736	734	738	742	+ 2	- 6
Apparel and accessories stores.....	569	591	529	550	- 22	+ 19
Other retail trade.....	3,100	3,079	3,057	3,077	+ 21	+ 23
FINANCE.....	1,957	1,951	1,936	1,874	+ 6	+ 83
SERVICE.....	4,787	4,748	4,683	4,789	+ 39	- 2
GOVERNMENT.....	6,602	6,551	6,528	6,377	+ 51	+225
Federal.....	2,371	2,362	2,354	2,244	+ 9	+127
State and Local.....	4,231	4,189	4,174	4,133	+ 42	+ 98

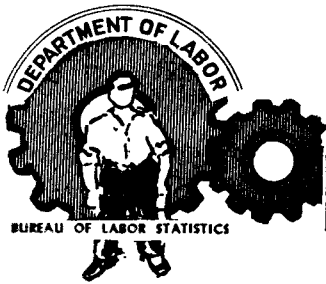
^{1/} Preliminary.

Table B: Employees in Manufacturing Industry Groups ^{1/}

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	Net change	
	May <u>1/</u>	April	March	May	Apr. 1952 to May 1952	May 1951 to May 1952
MANUFACTURING.....	15,609	15,769	15,858	15,853	-160	-244
DURABLE GOODS	8,974	9,036	9,025	8,975	- 62	- 1
Ordinance and accessories.....	76	76	74	40	0	+ 36
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	711	739	735	828	- 28	-117
Furniture and fixtures.....	334	339	344	349	- 5	- 15
Stone, clay, and glass products....	534	533	531	560	+ 1	- 26
Primary metal industries.....	1,336	1,340	1,350	1,347	- 4	- 11
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	979	991	991	1,026	- 12	- 47
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,637	1,652	1,655	1,598	- 15	+ 39
Electrical machinery.....	952	961	967	930	- 9	+ 22
Transportation equipment.....	1,643	1,621	1,596	1,513	+ 22	+130
Instruments and related products...	318	323	320	297	- 5	+ 21
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	454	461	462	487	- 7	- 33
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,635	6,733	6,833	6,878	- 98	-243
Food and kindred products.....	1,444	1,442	1,442	1,478	+ 2	- 34
Tobacco manufactures.....	84	84	85	81	0	+ 3
Textile-mill products.....	1,172	1,188	1,208	1,302	- 16	-130
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,067	1,113	1,170	1,118	- 46	- 51
Paper and allied products.....	474	476	482	497	- 2	- 23
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	760	761	763	759	- 1	+ 1
Chemicals and allied products.....	742	754	761	742	- 12	0
Products of petroleum and coal.....	260	272	268	260	- 12	0
Rubber products.....	268	268	270	272	0	- 4
Leather and leather products.....	364	375	384	369	- 11	- 5

¹ Preliminary



Industry Employment Report

COTTON AND RAYON BROAD-WOVEN FABRICS

Textile-mill employment has declined each month with one exception since February 1951. The number of production workers in mills producing cotton and synthetic broad-woven fabrics totaled 377,100 in April 1952, a decline of 20,700 from the April 1951 level. Nearly all areas in which textile manufacturing is a major source of employment have been classified by the Bureau of Employment Security as having a moderate or substantial labor surplus. Because many textile mills are located in one-industry towns, reductions in hours and lay-offs among textile mill workers can result in hardship for the entire community.

The decline in employment is primarily a result of decreases in consumer spending on textile products, since about 60 percent of the cotton textile industry output goes into apparel and household goods. Military purchases have not been an important factor in the demand for textiles since they represented only about 8 percent of total textile output in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951. Moreover, these military purchases have been largely confined to a limited group of fabrics.

Despite several periods of rising employment in 1941-42, and 1947-48, textile employment has failed to keep pace with the general expansion of industrial employment which has occurred over the past decade. The textile mill products industry group now employs fewer workers than in 1939, whereas over the same period manufacturing employment as a whole has increased by nearly 60 percent. The total output of textile products, on the other hand, increased by about half, and the production of broad-woven fabrics by almost a third between 1939 and 1951. (See chart 1.)

DECLINES IN EMPLOYMENT OVER PAST YEAR

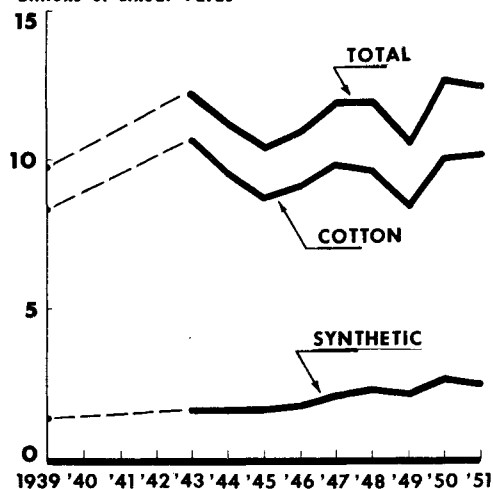
Textile mills manufacture a variety of products from both natural and synthetic textile fibers. For example, some mills produce yarn and thread, part of which is used in the production of knitted goods such as hosiery. Other mills weave narrow fabrics such as laces, or broad-woven fabrics such as muslin. A large proportion of these broad-woven fabrics are dyed and printed in mills which specialize in this operation. Another important group of textile mills makes carpets and rugs.

Chart 1.

Synthetics Growing in Importance

PRODUCTION OF BROAD-WOVEN FABRICS

Billions of Linear Yards



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Data not available for
1940, 1941, and 1942.

This report deals with broad-woven fabric mills, except those producing woolen and worsted fabrics. About a third of the workers in the entire textile industry are employed in plants which weave fabrics more than 12 inches in width from cotton, rayon, or other synthetic fibers. Some of this fabric is sold to the apparel industry to be cut up and sewed into clothing, or it may be sold by the yard as piece goods. Other fabrics are woven into sheeting and towels or other household products, and the remainder is produced for industrial uses such as tire cord.

Between June 1951 and April 1952, employment in broad-woven fabric mills has moved steadily downward, except for one short period. (See chart 2.) Production worker employment in March was

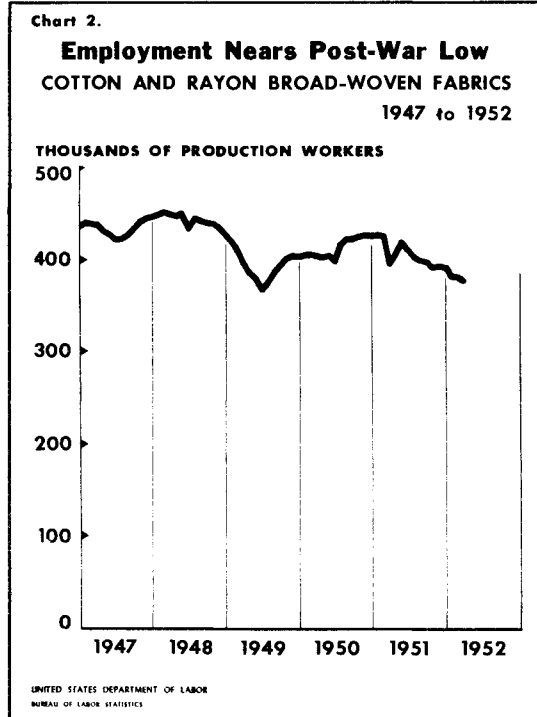
382,000, a decline of 45,000 from the March 1951 level. Average employment of 408,200 production workers in 1951 was well below the industry's postwar high of 443,200 in 1948. March 1948 was the record high month, with the industry reporting 450,600 production workers.

By 1949, however, the great backlog of consumer demand for fabrics that were in short supply during World War II had been worked off and production and employment levels for the industry had declined. An average of about 396,000 production workers was employed in 1949, more than 10 percent below the 1948 average.

After the outbreak of Korean hostilities, employment in the broad-woven fabric industry turned sharply upward. In addition to the heavier volume of military orders, consumer buying in anticipation of shortages increased the pressure toward inventory accumulation by retailers and by the mills themselves. By February 1951 employment had risen to 427,000, 5 percent over February 1950 but nearly 5 percent below the February 1948 level.

The 10 percent employment reduction between March 1951 and March 1952 was accompanied by a 10-percent decline in hours. Production workers in cotton and rayon broad-woven fabric mills worked 36.8 hours a week in March 1952, the lowest March average since 1949. In contrast, hours for production workers averaged 41.5 a week in March 1951. The decline was particularly great between March and October 1951 when the workweek dropped from 41.5 to 37.0 hours.

The decline in average weekly hours among Northern mills was somewhat greater than in the South. This trend began in March 1951 when weekly hours dropped to 40.8 in Northern mills but declined only slightly to an average of 41.6 in the South. In July the average in both sections was close to 38 hours, but for the remainder of the year the workweek in Northern broad-woven fabric mills was considerably below the Southern average. In January 1951 production workers in Northern mills averaged 37.7 hours a week compared with 39.2 hours in the South. However, weekly hours in Southern mills declined sharply between January and March, and were 36.9 hours in March compared with 36 hours in Northern mills.



TRENDS IN PRODUCTION

Although employment has remained at relatively low levels, over most of the postwar period production of cotton, rayon, and other synthetic broad-woven fabrics has been maintained at rates considerably higher than prewar. Output in 1950 was at an all-time high of 12.6 billion yards. Although the annual production in 1951 was slightly lower than 1950, it also surpassed the previous record output of 12.2 billion yards achieved in 1943. During the second half of 1951, production fell off sharply from the high levels of the first two quarters, when output was running at an annual rate of more than 13-1/2 billion yards.

Output per man-hour in the cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics industry increased since World War II, and in 1950 was well above the 1939 level. The greatest productivity increase occurred between 1949 and 1950. Part of this rise resulted from greater utilization of plant capacity and larger output in 1950. Employment opportunities and fabric output depend not only upon plant capacity, but also upon the extent to which mills operate their equipment. The number of looms active on each shift on both cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics declined between the end of December 1951 and the end of March 1952, according to preliminary Census data. At the end of March, however, nearly two-thirds of the cotton looms in place were being operated on a third shift, and nearly 85 percent on the second shift.

USE OF SYNTHETIC FIBERS HAS INCREASED

One of the outstanding developments affecting the textile industries in the past 30 years has been the spectacular gains made in the use of rayon, nylon, and other synthetic fibers. Between 1920 and 1950 the amount of fibers used by mills producing textile products more than doubled. Consumption of cotton increased from 2.8 billion to 4.7 billion pounds leaving it still the predominant fiber, but its relative importance dropped from 90 percent of the 1920 total to about 70 percent of the 1950 total. The proportion of wool fibers consumed also declined sharply. In contrast, rayon fiber accounted for less than one-half of 1 percent of total consumption in 1920, but made up nearly a fifth of the entire total of 1950. The use of the newer synthetic fibers, such as nylon and orlon, has also grown rapidly during the post-war period and in 1951 they accounted for more than 3 percent of the Nation's total fiber consumption.

The production of synthetic textile fibers is part of the chemical industry. Rayon, the oldest of the synthetics, is made primarily from wood pulp and cotton linters. Nylon and vinylon are produced from coal tar. Because they are chemically produced, the quality of synthetic fibers can be controlled and fibers with characteristics which make them adaptable for specific consumer uses are now being developed. The production of synthetic fibers which was begun in an effort to imitate silk has thus become a creative search for improved textile fibers.

THREE OUT OF FOUR WORKERS EMPLOYED IN SOUTHERN MILLS

Over the years there has been a general shift in the textile industry away from the New England area and into the cotton producing States. As recently as 1925 the New England area had about half the Nation's cotton spindles. The depression of the 1930's resulted in liquidation of much of the industry's capacity and abandonment of many of its plants, but the contraction was much greater in the New England region.

Between 1942 and 1949 the total number of cotton and rayon looms in place in the United States declined by about 6 percent. The number of looms scrapped during this period was only slightly larger in the New England area. Because of the smaller number of looms in New England, however, the loss in terms of capacity in this area was nearly 13 percent, while in the South it represented only a 4 percent decline. States having the greatest decline were Rhode Island and Connecticut which lost more than a fourth of their cotton and rayon looms during the period.

More than three-fourths of the production workers in cotton and rayon broad-woven fabric mills were employed in the South. North and South Carolina have almost half the industry's employment. Other

important fabric-producing States in the region are Georgia, Alabama, and Virginia.

Although there are important broad-woven fabric mills in the Middle Atlantic States, which produce chiefly rayon and synthetic fabrics, the proportion of workers employed in this area is declining.

In January 1952, the New England region had about a sixth of the cotton and rayon broad-woven fabric employment. Nearly half of this region's workers are employed in Massachusetts. The regional distribution of employment in the cotton and rayon broad-woven fabric industry, as estimated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in January 1952, is shown in the following table.

Percent Distribution of Production Workers in Cotton
and Synthetic Broad-Woven Fabrics by Region and
State, January 1952

<u>Region and State</u>	<u>Percent distribution</u>
United States total -----	100.0
<u>New England States</u> -----	<u>15.5</u>
Connecticut -----	2.2
Maine -----	3.2
Massachusetts -----	6.4
New Hampshire -----	1.6
Rhode Island -----	2.0
Vermont -----	.1
<u>Middle Atlantic</u> -----	<u>4.5</u>
New Jersey -----	.7
New York -----	.9
Pennsylvania -----	2.9
<u>South</u> -----	<u>77.7</u>
Alabama -----	9.0
Georgia -----	14.8
Maryland -----	.4
Mississippi -----	.5
North Carolina -----	22.4
South Carolina -----	24.6
Tennessee -----	.9
Virginia -----	5.1
<u>Other</u> -----	<u>2.2</u>
Arkansas -----	.3
Illinois -----	(1/)
Missouri -----	.1
New Mexico -----	--
Oklahoma -----	.3
Texas -----	1.5
Wisconsin -----	(1/)
1/ Less than 0.05 percent.	

PLANTS WITH OVER 1,000 WORKERS HAVE ALMOST HALF THE EMPLOYMENT

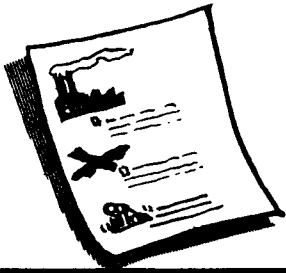
Although plants with over 1,000 workers have almost half the employment, textile fabric mills have remained small-scale operations as compared with many other manufacturing industries in the United States. More than 40 percent of the workers were employed in plants having between 250 and 1,000 workers according to the 1947 Census of Manufactures.

Large-scale operations reduce costs in many types of manufacturing, but in this industry increasing fabric output in larger plants has required the addition of more looms and more workers in about the same proportions as are employed in smaller plants. Although there have been no revolutionary innovations in the methods of textile manufacture which make older machines completely obsolete, recently built factories are utilizing many of the newer techniques of plant lay-out. Most of the major broad-woven fabric mills are integrated mills that do both spinning and weaving.

EARNINGS ARE LOWER THAN MANUFACTURING AVERAGE

Production workers in the industry earned an average of \$1.28 per hour in April 1952. This was about 6 cents per hour less than earnings in textile industry as a whole and 37 cents less than the manufacturing average. However, workers in Northern mills averaged \$1.45 in March 1952 while those in Southern mills earned \$1.25 an hour on the average. There has been little change in hourly earnings in the industry since October 1950 when the average increased to \$1.27 from \$1.18 during the previous month. Weekly earnings have declined about \$5 since October 1950, due to the shortened workweek. Hourly earnings in Northern mills have increased 8 percent during this period and earnings in Southern mills have remained substantially unchanged.

A nation-wide survey of wages and related working conditions in the textile industry was made by the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in March 1952. Preliminary information is available in the release entitled "Earnings of Cotton Textile Workers, March 1952."



Other Industries In Brief

MACHINE TOOLS

Employment in the machine tool industry continued to expand during the first 4 months of 1952. April 1952 production worker employment of 66,200 was more than 70 percent above the level at the beginning of Korean hostilities in June 1950.

New orders for machine tools dropped off somewhat during recent months, and the backlog of unfilled orders has been substantially reduced. However, for many special types of machine tools needed in plants producing aircraft, tanks, and other military items, the industry still has a large amount of unfilled orders. Some plant expansion is now underway, and employment in the industry is expected to continue to rise during the remainder of 1952. The industry's workweek of 47.4 hours in March 1952 was one of the highest of all-manufacturing industries.

AUTOMOBILES

After declining for nearly a year, employment in the automobile industry started to rise in February 1952. The industry's employment fell from its all-time peak of 935,600 wage and salary workers in March 1951 to 775,000 in January 1952, a decline of about 160,000. April employment of 805,000, an increase of 30,000 over January 1952, is expected to be followed by further increases during the coming months provided the labor dispute in the steel industry is settled quickly.

Automobile plants increased their activities as materials allocations were increased in the second quarter of 1952 and in anticipation of the spring selling season. Automobile production of more than 525,000 vehicles in April — 415,000 passenger cars and 110,000 trucks, was the highest monthly volume since July 1951.

BAKERY PRODUCTS

Employment in the baking industry showed virtually no drop between March and April 1952, a continuation of the relatively stable pattern of the past 5 years. In April 1952, 283,700 employees were in the industry, a gain of about 5 percent since April 1947. This slight upward trend can be attributed mainly to population growth, particularly in urban areas.

During this period there have been small seasonal variations, with employment fluctuating within range of about 4 percent over the year. Employment in the industry can be expected to increase somewhat during the last half of 1952 as the employment peak is generally reached late in the year.

Over the long run, employment should rise only slightly despite continued population growth. Bread is a staple food and its consumption does not rise in proportion to increases in income. In the past, as a family's income has risen, its consumption of bread has dropped. On the other hand, there has been a trend toward increased consumption of other bakery products such as pies, cakes, and cookies.

Current Employment and Payroll Statistics

Table 1: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments

By Industry Division

(In thousands)

Year and month	Total	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Government
<u>Annual average:</u>									
1939..	30,287	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,612	1,382	3,321	3,987
1940..	32,031	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,419	3,477	4,192
1941..	36,184	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	1,587	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,401	3,919	6,049
1944..	41,480	893	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,260	1,374	3,934	6,026
1945..	40,069	826	1,132	15,302	3,872	7,522	1,394	4,055	5,967
1946..	41,412	852	1,661	14,461	4,023	8,602	1,586	4,621	5,607
1947..	43,371	943	1,982	15,247	4,122	9,196	1,641	4,786	5,454
1948..	44,201	981	2,165	15,286	4,151	9,491	1,716	4,799	5,613
1949..	43,006	932	2,156	14,146	3,977	9,438	1,763	4,782	5,811
1950..	44,124	904	2,318	14,884	4,010	9,524	1,812	4,761	5,910
1951	46,401	920	2,569	15,931	4,144	9,804	1,883	4,759	6,390
<u>1951</u>									
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
<u>1952</u>									
Jan...	45,913	909	2,316	15,776	4,103	9,720	1,909	4,671	6,509
Feb...	45,899	902	2,308	15,859	4,111	9,643	1,919	4,667	6,490
Mar...	45,983	899	2,300	15,858	4,119	9,660	1,936	4,683	6,528
Apr...	46,249	897	2,416	15,769	4,106	9,811	1,951	4,748	6,551

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	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Apr.	Mar.
TOTAL...	46,249	45,983	45,899	45,998	45,850
MINING.....	897	899	902	911	924
Metal mining.....	107.4	106.8	107.2	103.8	105.3
Anthracite.....	60.8	61.4	61.8	67.6	72.2
Bituminous-coal.....	355.8	362.0	366.0	381.9	396.3
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	268.6	267.3	266.6	254.6	250.2
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	104.8	101.5	100.7	103.1	99.6
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	2,416	2,300	2,308	2,471	2,326
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION.....	452	396	395	460	394
Highway and street.....	177.7	142.8	143.5	181.3	149.5
Other nonbuilding construction.....	273.9	253.4	251.1	278.6	244.0
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.....	1,964	1,904	1,913	2,011	1,932
GENERAL CONTRACTORS.....	792	769	775	848	807
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS.....	1,172	1,135	1,138	1,163	1,125
Plumbing and heating.....	287.6	289.0	291.4	289.3	284.7
Painting and decorating.....	159.9	146.0	143.5	155.9	146.7
Electrical work.....	153.5	154.4	155.2	139.1	138.3
Other special-trade contractors.....	571.4	545.1	548.0	578.4	555.5
MANUFACTURING.....	15,769	15,858	15,859	15,955	16,022
DURABLE GOODS.....	9,036	9,025	9,010	9,003	8,969
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	6,733	6,833	6,849	6,952	7,053
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4,106	4,119	4,111	4,132	4,112
Transportation.....	2,881	2,856	2,853	2,909	2,893
Interstate railroads.....	1,404	1,395	1,392	1,463	1,451
Class I railroads.....	1,230	1,221	1,218	1,287	1,274
Local railways and bus lines.....	139	139	141	144	144
Trucking and warehousing.....	649	641	641	624	626
Other transportation and services.....	689	681	679	678	672
Air transportation (common carrier).....	89.2	87.8	87.5	78.5	76.9
Communication.....	N.A.	N.A.	708	678	675
Telephone.....	655.2	663.8	660.3	629.0	625.9
Telegraph.....	N.A.	N.A.	47.1	48.4	47.8

See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions.

Table 2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments

By Industry Division and Group - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Apr.	Mar.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (Continued)					
Other public utilities.....	552	551	550	545	544
Gas and electric utilities.....	527.6	526.2	525.6	519.8	519.1
Electric light and power utilities.....	234.7	234.3	234.1	231.9	231.5
Gas utilities.....	118.3	117.7	117.6	115.6	115.6
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	174.6	174.2	173.9	172.3	172.0
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	24.4	24.4	24.1	25.4	24.6
TRADE.....	9,811	9,660	9,643	9,627	9,713
Wholesale trade.....	2,599	2,619	2,624	2,579	2,590
Retail trade.....	7,212	7,041	7,019	7,048	7,123
General merchandise stores.....	1,516	1,430	1,416	1,453	1,512
Food and liquor stores.....	1,292	1,287	1,286	1,264	1,264
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	734	738	743	739	736
Apparel and accessories stores.....	591	529	515	542	574
Other retail trade.....	3,079	3,057	3,059	3,050	3,037
FINANCE.....	1,951	1,936	1,919	1,865	1,854
Banks and trust companies.....	481	479	477	451	449
Security dealers and exchanges.....	64.6	64.3	64.1	63.9	63.9
Insurance carriers and agents.....	704	701	692	662	662
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	701	692	686	688	679
SERVICE.....	4,748	4,683	4,667	4,745	4,682
Hotels and lodging places.....	437	430	428	445	435
Laundries.....	357.7	353.1	354.0	354.4	351.3
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	161.9	154.0	153.4	153.0	150.4
Motion pictures.....	248	243	242	249	243
GOVERNMENT.....	6,551	6,528	6,490	6,292	6,217
Federal ^{1/}	2,362	2,354	2,344	2,201	2,146
State and local.....	4,189	4,174	4,146	4,091	4,071

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

W. A.- Data are not available because of work stoppage.

Industry Data

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Apr. 1951	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Apr. 1951
MINING.....	897	899	902	911	-	-	-	-
METAL MINING.....	107.4	106.8	107.2	103.8	94.6	94.0	94.4	91.7
Iron mining.....	37.9	36.9	36.9	36.9	33.8	32.9	32.9	33.1
Copper mining.....	29.1	29.0	29.1	28.9	25.4	25.2	25.3	25.3
Lead and zinc mining.....	22.6	22.5	22.4	20.2	19.9	19.8	19.7	17.6
ANTHRACITE.....	60.8	61.4	61.8	67.6	57.2	57.7	58.1	63.6
BITUMINOUS-COAL.....	355.8	362.0	366.0	381.9	332.0	338.1	341.8	357.4
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION.....	268.6	267.3	266.6	254.6	-	-	-	-
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services).....	-	-	-	-	129.2	128.0	127.5	124.9
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING....	104.8	101.5	100.7	103.1	90.9	87.9	87.2	90.2
MANUFACTURING.....	15,769	15,858	15,859	15,955	12,712	12,807	12,820	13,108
DURABLE GOODS.....	9,036	9,025	9,010	9,003	7,314	7,310	7,306	7,445
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	6,733	6,833	6,849	6,952	5,398	5,497	5,514	5,663
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES.....	75.7	74.0	71.7	37.7	57.3	56.0	54.6	30.3
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.....	1,442	1,442	1,448	1,466	1,057	1,056	1,060	1,085
Meat products.....	297.2	303.8	309.3	291.6	234.5	240.3	244.1	229.2
Dairy products.....	142.5	136.7	134.9	143.7	100.7	95.7	94.8	103.1
Canning and preserving.....	137.8	128.6	130.4	153.3	112.7	104.0	105.4	128.0
Grain-mill products.....	129.4	130.1	130.5	126.1	95.6	96.4	96.6	93.8
Bakery products.....	283.7	284.9	286.4	286.2	184.4	186.6	187.3	189.7
Sugar.....	27.3	26.7	27.4	28.6	22.2	21.7	22.3	23.5
Confectionery and related products.....	90.7	93.5	96.7	92.1	73.8	76.6	79.4	75.3
Beverages.....	203.5	206.1	202.8	210.0	137.4	138.3	134.4	143.4
Miscellaneous food products.....	130.1	131.5	129.9	134.5	95.2	96.4	95.2	99.2
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.....	84	85	88	83	77	78	80	76
Cigarettes.....	26.6	26.5	26.8	25.6	23.8	23.9	24.2	23.1
Cigars.....	40.9	41.8	41.7	40.8	38.7	39.5	39.5	38.6
Tobacco and snuff.....	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.1	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.5
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	4.8	5.3	7.1	4.8	4.0	4.6	6.3	4.0
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS.....	1,188	1,208	1,217	1,309	1,091	1,112	1,123	1,214
Yarn and thread mills.....	156.0	157.8	159.7	171.2	144.9	146.8	149.0	160.2
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	537.5	548.4	556.2	599.1	506.8	517.6	526.7	567.3
Knitting mills.....	228.7	229.5	230.0	250.1	209.2	209.7	210.0	230.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	86.1	89.1	89.3	87.6	75.8	78.8	79.0	77.6
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	52.6	52.8	52.3	61.0	44.7	44.8	44.5	53.2
Other textile-mill products.....	126.9	130.8	129.9	140.3	109.9	113.8	113.3	125.0

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			
	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Apr. 1951	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Apr. 1951
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS.....	1,113	1,170	1,172	1,168	993	1,049	1,052	1,047
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	133.5	140.7	141.2	152.0	120.0	126.5	127.5	138.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	258.8	256.5	251.9	280.2	238.9	238.1	232.7	261.1
Women's outerwear.....	308.2	341.0	344.7	301.5	273.7	305.8	308.8	267.4
Women's, children's under garments..	101.7	101.9	101.1	105.7	91.6	92.0	91.2	94.9
Millinery.....	21.6	25.9	25.5	20.0	19.1	23.5	22.8	17.5
Children's outerwear.....	64.8	69.6	69.8	65.4	58.8	63.5	64.0	59.5
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel..	84.1	88.1	89.5	94.9	73.2	76.8	78.7	83.1
Other fabricated textile products...	140.5	146.0	148.6	148.1	117.6	123.2	126.0	125.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE).....	739	735	733	815	676	670	668	752
Logging camps and contractors.....	59.8	62.1	61.1	70.3	55.6	57.7	56.9	66.5
Sawmills and planing mills.....	438.0	430.8	429.0	473.7	406.4	398.1	396.4	442.5
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	106.6	105.3	105.3	123.4	91.3	90.0	89.8	107.7
Wooden containers.....	75.0	76.1	76.5	82.5	69.1	70.4	70.8	76.3
Miscellaneous wood products.....	59.7	60.6	60.6	64.8	53.5	54.2	54.4	58.5
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.....	339	344	345	366	291	296	296	317
Household furniture.....	233.6	236.9	236.4	256.0	204.9	208.0	207.4	226.8
Other furniture and fixtures.....	105.7	107.4	108.2	109.5	86.2	87.8	88.4	90.5
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	476	482	482	500	399	403	404	427
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills...	241.3	245.8	246.4	245.5	206.3	210.2	210.2	212.4
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	126.5	127.5	126.8	139.1	105.2	105.5	105.7	118.7
Other paper and allied products.....	108.2	108.4	108.3	115.7	87.2	87.6	88.0	95.4
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.....	761	763	765	757	506	508	507	510
Newspapers.....	301.8	302.4	303.5	297.1	151.8	151.8	151.7	150.6
Periodicals.....	54.3	54.5	54.6	52.8	35.1	35.5	35.2	35.4
Books.....	51.3	51.4	51.6	49.1	35.7	36.0	36.2	36.0
Commercial printing.....	202.5	203.7	203.9	204.8	166.0	166.7	166.4	167.9
Lithographing.....	40.1	40.2	39.9	41.3	30.6	30.9	30.6	32.2
Other printing and publishing.....	111.0	110.7	111.3	112.2	87.1	86.8	87.3	87.5
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	754	761	759	749	530	538	538	538
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	83.0	83.5	83.4	81.0	60.8	60.9	61.0	59.2
Industrial organic chemicals.....	222.6	227.1	228.1	224.2	162.9	167.8	168.4	168.4
Drugs and medicines.....	110.3	110.4	109.1	105.3	71.2	71.4	70.6	69.7
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	75.2	75.3	74.8	76.3	47.7	47.8	48.0	49.8
Fertilizers.....	42.9	42.2	38.8	40.1	35.3	34.7	31.5	33.4
Vegetable and animal oils and fats..	51.6	54.1	56.9	51.7	38.1	40.7	44.0	40.3
Other chemicals and allied products..	168.2	168.3	168.0	170.6	114.2	114.4	114.2	117.0

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			
	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Apr. 1951	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Apr. 1951
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL.....	272	268	267	258	197	194	193	194
Petroleum refining.....	220.6	216.9	217.1	205.7	155.1	152.3	152.6	150.2
Coke and byproducts.....	22.5	22.5	22.2	21.5	19.1	19.2	18.8	18.6
Other petroleum and coal products...	28.7	28.1	27.6	30.7	22.6	22.1	21.6	24.8
RUBBER PRODUCTS.....	268	270	269	270	213	216	215	219
Tires and inner tubes.....	120.0	119.3	119.4	111.7	94.2	93.9	94.2	87.4
Rubber footwear.....	27.6	29.9	30.3	30.3	22.0	24.2	24.7	24.8
Other rubber products.....	120.2	120.8	119.6	128.4	96.9	97.7	96.3	106.3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS.....	375	384	382	392	335	343	342	353
Leather.....	43.5	44.3	44.5	49.1	39.2	39.7	40.0	44.4
Footwear (except rubber).....	240.5	245.4	244.1	247.4	216.5	221.6	220.6	224.9
Other leather products.....	91.0	93.9	93.2	95.9	79.6	81.9	81.6	84.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS.....	533	531	528	559	451	449	447	483
Glass and glass products.....	140.9	139.4	138.0	148.8	122.5	121.0	119.8	132.0
Cement, hydraulic.....	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.4	35.8	36.2	36.1	36.3
Structural clay products.....	89.0	87.5	87.3	89.7	79.3	78.0	78.0	81.7
Pottery and related products.....	54.2	54.3	54.7	61.0	48.5	48.5	49.1	55.2
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	97.5	97.0	96.2	100.5	80.8	80.4	79.2	85.4
Other stone, clay, and glass products.	109.1	110.3	109.6	116.1	84.0	85.0	84.6	92.8
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES.....	1,340	1,350	1,354	1,344	1,146	1,154	1,160	1,161
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	648.1	656.8	659.2	644.8	559.9	566.8	570.2	561.6
Iron and steel foundries.....	271.0	271.5	275.0	282.6	239.3	239.2	243.4	251.5
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	56.9	56.7	56.9	56.4	47.4	47.3	47.5	47.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	100.6	100.6	99.9	103.1	82.3	82.2	81.4	84.9
Nonferrous foundries.....	114.4	112.6	111.7	110.9	95.2	93.6	93.0	93.3
Other primary metal industries.....	148.9	151.5	151.5	146.5	121.6	124.4	124.7	122.5
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT).....	991	991	989	1,033	807	807	807	859
Tin cans and other tinware.....	46.9	45.5	44.4	49.4	41.1	39.8	38.7	43.1
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware...	149.0	148.4	150.6	165.0	122.9	122.3	124.6	140.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	144.1	144.8	144.9	161.6	114.5	115.2	115.5	132.8
Fabricated structural metal products.	243.3	243.6	241.9	228.1	188.8	189.5	188.2	177.7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	174.3	172.9	171.0	192.6	145.4	144.7	143.8	166.4
Other fabricated metal products.....	233.8	235.9	236.2	236.4	193.8	195.8	196.3	198.3

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Apr. 1951	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Apr. 1951
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL).....	1,652	1,655	1,655	1,592	1,274	1,277	1,281	1,239
Engines and turbines.....	100.3	100.4	100.5	88.8	74.6	74.8	74.9	67.0
Agricultural machinery and tractors..	185.9	185.9	190.9	193.1	145.2	145.2	149.9	151.8
Construction and mining machinery....	133.0	133.6	132.3	117.0	101.6	101.8	100.8	87.8
Metalworking machinery.....	312.5	312.6	311.8	287.0	248.2	248.5	248.5	226.7
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	192.5	194.0	191.8	197.1	144.3	145.8	145.4	150.0
General industrial machinery	241.6	243.2	242.1	226.8	172.2	173.4	173.6	164.7
Office and store machines and devices	107.8	107.4	107.7	103.3	89.4	89.3	89.2	86.9
Service-industry and household machines	172.3	171.4	170.5	179.7	133.9	133.2	132.5	144.1
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	206.4	206.8	207.2	199.2	164.3	165.3	166.4	160.1
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....	961	967	970	941	714	723	727	718
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	376.4	379.0	380.9	365.0	269.5	272.1	274.6	266.4
Electrical equipment for vehicles....	81.3	81.4	82.3	80.8	65.1	65.3	66.1	66.1
Communication equipment.....	364.0	367.3	366.5	343.6	268.3	273.3	273.4	261.5
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	138.9	139.7	139.8	151.9	111.1	112.0	112.4	123.6
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.....	1,621	1,596	1,584	1,520	1,283	1,263	1,251	1,243
Automobiles.....	805.1	782.4	776.9	913.9	661.8	639.2	634.0	774.1
Aircraft and parts.....	589.4	585.2	581.0	415.9	428.6	427.4	424.3	309.3
Aircraft.....	393.9	389.9	386.6	281.7	288.3	286.9	283.7	211.3
Aircraft engines and parts.....	120.4	120.6	120.4	81.1	83.7	84.3	84.3	57.1
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	13.5	13.2	12.9	10.2	9.6	9.4	9.2	7.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment....	61.6	61.5	61.1	42.9	47.0	46.8	47.1	33.5
Ship and boat building and repairing..	144.2	142.1	138.9	108.6	127.6	126.2	122.4	94.3
Ship building and repairing.....	126.6	126.2	123.8	93.8	111.7	111.8	108.9	81.1
Boat building and repairing.....	17.6	15.9	15.1	14.8	15.9	14.4	13.5	13.2
Railroad equipment.....	71.4	75.6	75.7	70.1	56.4	60.8	60.5	55.5
Other transportation equipment.....	10.8	11.1	11.2	11.9	9.0	9.3	9.4	10.0
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....	323	320	319	295	235	234	233	221
Ophthalmic goods.....	28.0	27.8	27.4	28.0	22.5	22.5	22.3	23.1
Photographic apparatus.....	64.9	64.5	64.1	58.6	45.3	44.9	44.7	42.8
Matches and clocks.....	36.6	36.2	35.8	34.5	30.9	30.5	30.2	29.2
Professional and scientific instruments.....	193.1	191.8	191.3	173.4	136.7	135.8	135.8	125.7
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	461	462	461	500	380	381	381	422
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware...	45.5	45.9	46.2	54.9	36.9	37.1	37.4	45.3
Toys and sporting goods.....	69.5	68.6	67.0	78.9	59.7	58.6	57.3	69.4
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions....	51.2	53.7	54.5	60.8	42.5	44.9	45.5	51.9
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	294.7	293.9	293.2	305.6	240.7	240.7	240.4	255.7

Industry Data

Table 4: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry	1952			1951
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Apr.
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:				
Meat packing, wholesale.....	164.7	169.6	172.7	159.4
Prepared meats.....	33.8	34.0	34.2	33.8
Concentrated milk.....	12.0	11.5	11.3	12.9
Ice cream and ices.....	19.5	18.0	17.7	19.1
Flour and meal.....	27.9	28.1	27.7	27.0
Cane-sugar refining.....	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.8
Beet sugar.....	4.7	4.3	4.7	5.4
Confectionery products.....	56.0	58.3	60.5	56.8
Malt liquors.....	56.6	59.1	57.5	60.6
Distilled liquors, except brandy.....	17.9	17.5	16.4	19.2
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:				
Yarn mills, wool (except carpet), cotton and silk systems.....	99.1	100.6	102.5	111.7
Cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics.....	377.1	382.7	384.2	397.8
Woolen and worsted fabrics.....	71.0	74.8	81.2	104.3
Full-fashioned hosiery mills.....	56.1	56.6	56.7	65.9
Seamless hosiery mills.....	50.5	51.2	51.7	54.4
Knit underwear mills.....	30.6	30.2	30.3	35.7
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn.....	30.8	30.9	30.8	38.3
Fur-felt hats and hat bodies.....	7.4	7.9	8.4	8.9
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:				
Men's dress shirts and nightwear.....	78.6	78.4	75.7	87.6
Work shirts.....	11.9	11.5	11.2	13.0
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:				
Wood household furniture, except upholstered.....	101.2	103.5	104.5	118.7
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	25.6	26.5	26.4	28.5
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:				
Plastic materials.....	20.8	21.2	21.6	22.3
Synthetic rubber.....	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.2
Synthetic fibers.....	43.2	47.4	48.3	56.6
Soap and glycerin.....	18.3	18.4	18.6	20.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:				
Glass containers.....	38.6	38.2	37.3	44.0
Pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere classified.....	34.5	33.7	33.5	36.6
Brick and hollow tile.....	26.3	24.9	23.9	28.7
Sewer pipe.....	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7

See Explanatory Notes, section G.

Table 4: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1952			1951
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Apr.
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:				
Gray-iron foundries.....	145.8	146.9	149.7	163.7
Malleable-iron foundries.....	25.5	25.3	26.5	27.7
Steel foundries.....	66.7	66.2	66.4	61.0
Primary copper, lead, and zinc.....	25.7	25.7	25.9	26.1
Primary aluminum.....	10.5	10.5	10.3	9.9
Iron and steel forgings.....	36.8	37.0	37.4	34.0
Wire drawing.....	41.5	43.2	43.5	43.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):				
Cutlery and edge tools.....	21.1	21.1	21.4	24.6
Hand tools, not elsewhere classified, files, hand saws, and saw blades.....	34.4	35.2	36.4	38.7
Hardware, not elsewhere classified.....	64.7	63.5	64.1	73.5
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings.....	25.0	25.4	25.5	31.4
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	73.7	73.9	74.0	81.7
Structural and ornamental products.....	66.5	66.0	65.7	63.7
Boiler shop products.....	63.0	63.3	62.5	56.0
Metal stampings.....	103.3	102.9	102.9	123.5
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):				
Tractors.....	67.5	67.6	72.7	72.2
Farm machinery, except tractors.....	74.4	74.4	73.5	76.4
Machine tools.....	66.2	66.4	65.9	58.4
Metalworking machinery, not elsewhere classified.....	44.8	44.6	44.8	41.8
Cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, etc.....	94.7	95.0	95.8	88.8
Computing and related machines.....	42.3	42.3	42.5	41.0
Typewriters.....	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.2
Refrigeration machinery.....	93.6	93.0	91.7	102.6
Ball and roller bearings.....	48.9	49.0	49.2	46.1
Machine shops.....	47.4	47.5	48.0	46.3
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:				
Radios and related products.....	168.0	170.9	170.8	171.1
Telephone and telegraph equipment and communication equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	47.1	47.1	46.9	38.9
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:				
Locomotives and parts.....	25.3	25.8	26.2	24.7
Railroad and streetcars.....	32.5	36.1	35.3	32.1
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:				
Silverware and plated ware.....	13.7	13.7	13.9	17.5

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 <u>1/</u>	Production-worker pay-roll index <u>2/</u>
<u>Annual average:</u>		
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
<u>1951</u>		
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
<u>1952</u>		
January.....	103.2	130.4
February.....	103.6	131.0
March.....	103.5	131.4
April.....	102.8	127.8

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

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

Table 6: Employees in the Shipbuilding and Repairing Industry

 by Region ^{1/}

(In thousands)

Region	1952			1951	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Apr.	Mar.
ALL REGIONS.....	259.6	258.5	255.5	214.8	210.7
PRIVATE.....	126.6	126.2	123.8	93.8	95.0
NAVY.....	133.0	132.3	131.7	121.0	115.7
NORTH ATLANTIC.....	119.6	116.1	114.7	97.6	94.7
Private.....	60.0	57.1	56.1	43.2	43.5
Navy.....	59.6	59.0	58.6	54.4	51.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	45.1	44.5	44.8	37.5	36.6
Private.....	20.1	19.6	20.2	14.6	14.2
Navy.....	25.0	24.9	24.6	22.9	22.4
GULF:					
Private.....	18.8	18.9	17.8	17.1	16.6
PACIFIC.....	62.4	64.3	63.4	52.0	51.8
Private.....	14.0	15.9	14.9	8.3	9.7
Navy.....	48.4	48.4	48.5	43.7	42.1
GREAT LAKES:					
Private.....	8.9	9.9	10.0	6.2	6.8
INLAND:					
Private.....	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	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: Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

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

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

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

The Inland region includes all other yards.

Federal Government

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

(In thousands)

Area and branch	Employment (as of first of month)				Payrolls (total for month)			
	1952			1951	1952			1951
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Apr.
ALL AREAS								
TOTAL FEDERAL.....	2,559.2	2,550.9	2,537.5	2,385.5	\$842,330	\$807,727	\$801,375	\$687,876
Executive 1/.....	2,546.7	2,538.5	2,525.2	2,373.5	836,763	802,514	796,100	683,273
Defense agencies 2/.....	1,319.0	1,314.6	1,308.8	1,180.0	412,181	391,111	391,062	337,876
Post Office Department 3/.....	510.0	508.8	503.6	488.4	163,117	162,569	158,481	129,796
Other agencies.....	717.7	715.1	712.8	705.1	261,465	248,834	246,557	215,601
Legislative.....	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.1	3,721	3,604	3,546	3,197
Judicial.....	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	1,846	1,609	1,729	1,406
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES 4/								
TOTAL FEDERAL.....	2,380.8	2,373.5	2,362.9	2,219.9	790,763	759,261	755,244	648,017
Executive 1/.....	2,368.4	2,361.2	2,350.7	2,208.0	785,240	754,089	750,014	643,454
Defense agencies 2/.....	1,198.5	1,195.3	1,192.2	1,059.7	379,183	360,239	361,775	310,605
Post Office Department 3/.....	507.9	506.6	501.5	486.6	162,439	161,893	157,824	129,310
Other agencies.....	662.0	659.3	657.0	661.7	243,618	231,957	230,415	203,539
Legislative.....	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.1	3,721	3,604	3,546	3,197
Judicial.....	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	1,802	1,568	1,684	1,366
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
TOTAL GOVERNMENT.....	273.3	272.7	273.0	268.5	107,044	102,627	101,213	91,887
D. C. GOVERNMENT.....	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.3	6,359	6,240	6,266	5,618
TOTAL FEDERAL 5/.....	252.7	252.1	252.4	248.2	100,685	96,387	94,947	86,269
Executive 1/.....	243.5	243.0	243.4	239.4	96,624	92,481	91,084	82,781
Defense agencies 2/.....	87.4	87.1	87.1	82.2	35,173	33,486	32,354	28,739
Post Office Department 3/.....	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.8	3,485	3,447	3,364	2,855
Other agencies.....	148.0	147.9	148.3	149.4	57,966	55,548	55,366	51,187
Legislative.....	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.1	3,721	3,604	3,546	3,197
Judicial.....	.7	.7	.7	.7	340	302	317	291

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

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

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

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

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

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

(In thousands)

State	Total			Mining			Contract Construction		
	1952		1951	1952		1951	1952		1951
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
Alabama.....	663.2	660.4	637.6	21.2	21.4	21.9	35.6	35.5	31.0
Arizona.....	189.6	189.2	174.6	12.5	12.3	11.7	14.1	13.7	13.7
Arkansas.....	301.8	300.4	313.1	6.4	6.4	6.4	19.4	19.1	23.9
California.....	3,536.4	3,536.0	3,440.3	33.8	33.9	34.4	193.7	203.8	248.1
Colorado.....	377.3	378.2	367.7	9.9	10.1	9.8	27.7	28.2	32.1
Connecticut.....	836.6	830.8	814.8	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	44.0	40.2	40.8
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia.....	522.8	520.6	515.4	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	21.1	21.4	21.3
Florida.....	746.2	757.8	734.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	63.7	64.4	68.4
Georgia.....	858.4	851.7	842.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	47.0	45.3	47.6
Idaho.....	130.7	127.5	136.0	5.8	5.9	5.5	10.9	9.2	13.5
Illinois.....	(3/)	(3/)	3,196.9	(3/)	(3/)	44.8	(3/)	(3/)	147.0
Indiana.....	(3/)	(3/)	1,281.2	(3/)	(3/)	12.2	(3/)	(3/)	53.6
Iowa.....	630.1	619.5	622.5	2.9	2.7	2.8	35.2	27.3	32.4
Kansas.....	521.0	513.1	491.2	18.3	18.3	17.6	34.1	30.3	36.0
Kentucky.....	-	-	-	56.1	57.0	57.2	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	-	-	-	29.1	29.2	26.3	-	-	-
Maine.....	259.8	261.9	260.8	.5	.6	.6	9.8	8.5	9.3
Maryland.....	747.4	744.4	725.9	3.0	3.0	2.5	55.0	51.2	55.8
Massachusetts.....	1,761.0	1,750.5	1,800.9	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	59.5	52.7	69.2
Michigan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	813.7	810.4	808.2	16.7	16.6	16.5	36.4	36.0	39.3
Mississippi.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri.....	1,248.4	1,235.3	1,212.3	8.9	8.9	8.6	58.7	53.5	58.7
Montana.....	149.5	144.1	146.2	10.9	11.3	10.4	10.8	6.7	10.5
Nebraska.....	327.2	323.0	323.1	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	16.3	14.2	17.4
Nevada.....	58.6	56.9	56.4	3.1	3.1	2.9	5.5	5.0	4.6
New Hampshire.....	164.7	165.2	170.9	.2	.2	.2	5.7	5.0	6.7
New Jersey.....	1,671.4	1,666.1	1,682.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	80.8	77.8	86.0
New Mexico.....	163.7	162.4	157.8	14.2	14.2	11.7	14.4	14.3	16.8
New York.....	5,818.0	5,807.1	5,763.6	11.7	10.9	11.4	217.6	201.6	231.8
North Carolina.....	974.7	969.1	952.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	79.3	76.9	63.5
North Dakota.....	112.5	109.3	110.7	1.1	.8	.8	6.4	5.2	7.5
Ohio.....	-	-	-	26.5	26.3	(3/)	-	-	-
Oklahoma.....	507.5	503.5	496.4	41.9	42.2	44.9	32.8	30.5	33.2
Oregon.....	444.6	431.2	447.7	1.1	1.1	1.4	24.2	21.8	27.2
Pennsylvania.....	3,680.3	3,673.7	3,710.0	171.7	173.9	179.3	157.3	147.7	157.1
Rhode Island.....	298.8	297.8	314.5	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	18.0	15.4	15.6
South Carolina.....	510.2	506.2	478.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	52.6	52.3	30.4
South Dakota.....	121.5	120.3	120.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	6.1	5.3	5.8
Tennessee.....	780.0	773.2	777.3	11.2	11.4	11.7	46.8	44.5	52.3
Texas.....	2,131.4	2,114.2	2,053.7	117.9	116.8	109.0	157.0	163.8	167.2
Utah.....	206.0	201.0	201.0	14.2	14.1	12.9	9.7	8.0	12.5
Vermont.....	98.0	98.0	99.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.7	2.6	3.1
Virginia.....	862.0	854.6	819.3	23.5	23.5	22.7	62.6	58.9	57.2
Washington.....	708.3	697.9	702.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	44.0	41.7	45.2
West Virginia.....	(3/)	516.8	526.6	(3/)	121.1	122.7	(3/)	13.9	17.7
Wisconsin.....	1,045.4	1,036.3	1,049.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	42.7	44.2	49.5
Wyoming.....	82.1	81.1	79.6	9.9	10.0	9.6	5.6	4.9	5.9

See footnotes at end of table.

State Data

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

(In thousands)

State	Manufacturing			Trans. and Public Util.			Trade		
	1952		1951	1952		1951	1952		1951
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
Alabama.....	230.3	231.7	223.3	56.4	56.7	54.2	127.1	123.5	124.7
Arizona.....	23.1	23.0	18.4	20.8	20.6	20.7	47.3	46.9	44.1
Arkansas.....	74.8	74.1	81.3	31.0	31.3	31.9	71.3	70.7	72.6
California.....	934.3	924.1	860.6	314.0	322.2	316.6	819.5	816.0	796.1
Colorado.....	62.0	63.4	60.6	44.0	43.8	43.0	94.9	94.2	93.5
Connecticut.....	426.7	429.2	418.7	42.4	42.2	41.6	137.7	134.7	132.5
Delaware.....	51.8	51.2	49.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia..	17.3	17.3	16.8	32.1	32.0	31.1	96.2	95.4	93.5
Florida.....	111.1	113.1	107.7	72.6	74.2	70.8	221.5	226.7	217.2
Georgia.....	300.0	301.0	302.9	72.1	72.1	71.8	185.5	181.9	179.3
Idaho.....	19.2	18.3	22.6	17.0	16.8	17.2	32.9	32.6	33.8
Illinois.....	(3/)	(3/)	1,219.4	(3/)	(3/)	298.9	(3/)	(3/)	680.0
Indiana.....	(3/)	(3/)	600.2	(3/)	(3/)	112.9	(3/)	(3/)	238.8
Iowa.....	167.4	168.6	165.1	61.7	61.3	63.2	173.5	171.2	170.9
Kansas.....	132.2	131.6	110.1	64.3	63.8	63.8	122.5	121.2	119.6
Kentucky.....	145.5	146.3	150.9	59.0	59.4	59.5	112.6	111.6	116.0
Louisiana.....	142.6	141.7	143.4	84.4	84.6	78.7	150.7	149.3	148.3
Maine.....	106.9	112.1	111.6	19.1	19.1	19.0	47.7	47.2	48.7
Maryland.....	252.1	255.1	245.6	73.9	75.7	71.7	145.9	146.2	143.7
Massachusetts.....	707.4	717.1	747.8	121.1	120.3	128.2	359.6	353.6	362.5
Michigan.....	(3/)	1,053.6	1,156.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	205.6	205.8	203.3	91.8	89.5	89.2	206.5	206.6	208.0
Mississippi.....	94.8	93.0	95.2	25.3	25.6	26.4	-	-	-
Missouri.....	383.6	383.2	373.1	128.2	126.4	127.7	321.5	318.2	308.2
Montana.....	18.4	17.4	16.7	22.5	22.3	22.3	37.2	36.6	36.8
Nebraska.....	58.6	58.9	53.7	42.4	42.1	43.5	91.4	90.2	92.2
Nevada.....	3.7	3.7	3.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	12.5	11.6	11.3
New Hampshire.....	79.5	81.4	84.5	10.2	10.2	10.5	27.7	27.3	27.9
New Jersey.....	760.7	765.3	774.5	134.8	140.9	139.8	273.7	267.0	271.6
New Mexico.....	14.6	14.4	13.6	17.7	17.7	17.1	38.8	38.1	35.9
New York.....	1,931.2	1,975.8	1,915.6	504.7	507.1	508.7	1,252.4	1,231.4	1,249.0
North Carolina.....	415.5	417.3	423.4	61.0	60.9	58.8	184.9	180.8	176.5
North Dakota.....	6.0	5.9	5.8	13.7	13.3	13.8	37.4	36.3	35.6
Ohio.....	1,273.0	1,272.8	1,287.8	222.3	229.1	(3/)	561.2	554.8	(3/)
Oklahoma.....	77.7	77.4	71.4	49.5	49.1	49.3	125.6	124.5	125.1
Oregon.....	139.7	132.6	141.3	46.5	46.8	48.0	103.0	99.8	101.8
Pennsylvania.....	1,457.7	1,475.1	1,518.9	353.6	353.1	350.8	681.7	671.4	672.4
Rhode Island.....	141.6	145.1	159.7	16.4	16.4	16.1	53.4	52.0	54.9
South Carolina.....	216.7	216.3	217.2	27.9	28.0	27.9	91.3	89.6	86.2
South Dakota.....	11.2	11.4	11.3	10.8	10.6	10.8	34.9	34.6	36.2
Tennessee.....	262.8	263.0	264.0	61.5	61.2	61.1	179.7	176.5	171.5
Texas.....	413.9	414.6	391.1	227.0	228.7	219.9	567.1	552.2	542.7
Utah.....	30.2	29.4	28.9	22.1	22.0	21.8	45.6	43.9	44.7
Vermont.....	38.5	38.8	40.2	8.5	8.4	8.8	17.6	17.4	17.5
Virginia.....	243.8	244.4	231.8	83.8	84.4	80.4	184.5	181.2	172.1
Washington.....	185.9	182.7	183.3	65.3	65.0	65.8	156.8	154.2	159.0
West Virginia.....	(3/)	134.3	140.2	(3/)	52.9	53.8	(3/)	86.3	85.2
Wisconsin.....	456.7	451.1	456.3	74.2	74.3	77.0	215.6	212.5	216.1
Wyoming.....	6.3	6.2	5.6	15.8	15.7	15.7	16.1	16.3	16.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

State	Finance			Service			Government		
	1952		1951	1952		1951	1952		1951
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
Alabama	19.6	19.5	18.3	56.1	55.0	53.7	116.9	117.1	110.5
Arizona	6.2	6.2	5.5	28.0	28.9	24.8	37.6	37.6	35.7
Arkansas	8.0	7.9	7.9	36.7	36.5	35.8	54.2	54.4	53.3
California	163.2	162.8	158.7	457.8	455.5	435.1	620.1	617.7	590.7
Colorado	15.4	15.0	14.2	47.5	47.7	44.2	75.9	75.8	70.3
Connecticut	38.7	38.3	36.8	79.7	78.9	78.6	67.4	67.3	65.8
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	10.9	10.7
District of Columbia 5/.....	23.3	23.0	22.3	59.5	58.7	60.6	273.3	272.8	269.8
Florida	31.9	32.0	31.1	114.3	116.5	113.7	124.4	124.2	119.2
Georgia	28.6	28.5	26.4	83.2	81.4	77.8	137.6	137.1	131.9
Idaho	3.7	3.6	3.7	14.6	14.6	14.4	26.6	26.5	25.3
Illinois	(3/)	(3/)	145.9	(3/)	(3/)	338.2	337.8	336.2	322.8
Indiana	(3/)	(3/)	34.8	(3/)	(3/)	90.4	112.7	112.6	138.3
Iowa	24.9	24.7	23.6	63.7	62.9	65.7	101.1	101.1	99.0
Kansas	18.8	18.1	16.3	49.0	48.0	47.8	81.8	81.8	80.0
Kentucky	15.3	14.8	15.6	61.7	58.8	60.8	88.2	88.1	84.8
Louisiana	21.9	22.0	20.2	70.5	69.4	70.7	102.8	102.5	99.8
Maine.....	6.8	6.7	6.7	24.7	23.6	24.7	44.3	44.1	40.2
Maryland 2/.....	32.2	32.0	30.1	79.2	75.1	75.6	106.1	106.1	100.9
Massachusetts	83.8	84.0	80.6	195.3	190.5	193.2	234.3	232.3	219.4
Michigan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	236.2	235.8	228.7
Minnesota.....	37.5	37.4	36.5	98.1	97.7	97.1	121.1	120.8	118.5
Mississippi.....	7.6	7.6	7.4	-	-	-	67.8	67.9	66.2
Missouri.....	54.6	54.5	53.3	145.0	142.9	139.0	147.9	147.7	143.7
Montana.....	4.5	4.4	4.2	18.4	17.7	18.2	27.8	27.7	27.1
Nebraska.....	16.4	16.3	16.3	38.6	37.9	38.6	63.6	63.4	61.2
Nevada	1.3	1.3	1.2	12.0	11.7	12.3	11.9	11.8	11.8
New Hampshire.....	4.7	4.7	4.5	16.5	16.3	16.8	20.2	20.2	19.8
New Jersey.....	59.8	58.7	58.9	168.1	164.1	165.9	189.5	188.4	181.6
New Mexico.....	4.3	4.3	5.1	22.4	22.2	22.0	37.3	37.2	35.6
New York.....	406.9	403.6	399.2	789.7	776.9	774.1	703.8	699.8	673.8
North Carolina.....	24.3	23.9	22.3	86.7	86.2	86.7	119.6	119.7	117.8
North Dakota 4/.....	3.6	3.6	3.8	13.0	12.9	12.8	31.3	31.2	30.6
Ohio	85.2	84.2	(3/)	-	-	-	321.4	320.6	308.2
Oklahoma	18.8	18.8	18.3	54.6	54.2	52.3	106.6	106.8	101.9
Oregon.....	15.4	15.4	15.0	47.9	47.0	48.3	66.8	66.7	64.7
Pennsylvania.....	122.4	121.7	117.9	354.8	350.2	351.3	381.0	380.7	362.3
Rhode Island.....	11.3	11.1	10.9	23.9	23.8	24.7	34.2	34.0	32.6
South Carolina.....	10.2	10.1	9.8	38.5	36.9	37.1	71.8	71.8	68.9
South Dakota.....	4.3	4.2	4.0	16.3	16.5	15.0	35.8	35.6	34.8
Tennessee	24.3	24.1	23.9	76.3	75.2	76.0	117.4	117.3	116.8
Texas.....	88.3	86.4	79.5	244.2	236.1	241.2	316.0	315.6	303.1
Utah	6.6	6.5	6.4	20.0	19.8	20.0	57.7	57.5	54.2
Vermont	3.0	3.0	3.0	11.1	11.3	11.0	15.5	15.5	15.1
Virginia 2/.....	28.6	28.4	27.6	76.2	74.9	75.5	159.0	158.9	152.0
Washington.....	26.7	26.3	26.6	81.7	79.9	78.4	145.0	145.2	140.9
West Virginia.....	(3/)	9.4	9.6	(3/)	41.5	40.9	57.2	57.4	56.5
Wisconsin.....	34.0	33.9	32.6	93.7	92.4	93.0	124.9	124.5	121.7
Wyoming.....	2.1	2.0	1.8	10.1	9.8	8.7	16.2	16.2	16.0

1/ Mining combined with construction.

2/ Mining combined with service.

3/ Not available.

4/ Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.

5/ See footnote 5, table 7, for explanatory note on government.

Area Data

Table 9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division.

Selected Areas

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
ALABAMA				Sacramento			
<u>Birmingham</u>				<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	9.6	8.2	8.9
Mining.....	15.7	15.8	16.0	<u>San Diego</u>			
Manufacturing.....	60.8	60.8	57.5	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	48.9	47.8	36.9
<u>Mobile</u>				<u>San Francisco-Oakland</u>			
Manufacturing.....	17.6	17.1	16.8	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	172.9	174.6	172.4
ARIZONA				<u>San Jose</u>			
<u>Phoenix</u>				<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	22.8	21.6	20.9
Total.....	89.2	89.0	83.0	<u>Stockton</u>			
Mining.....	.2	.2	.1	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	12.1	11.0	10.9
Contract Construction...	8.0	7.7	8.0	COLORADO			
Manufacturing.....	14.1	14.0	10.6	<u>Denver</u>			
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	9.6	9.5	9.7	Mining.....	1.0	1.0	1.0
Trade.....	25.5	25.1	24.1	Contract Construction...	17.2	17.7	19.9
Finance.....	4.2	4.2	3.6	Manufacturing.....	43.1	43.4	40.8
Service.....	11.9	12.5	11.4	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	26.1	25.9	25.1
Government.....	15.7	15.8	15.5	Trade.....	58.6	58.0	56.7
<u>Tucson</u>				Finance.....	10.7	10.5	9.9
Total.....	41.9	42.0	36.9	CONNECTICUT			
Mining.....	1.6	1.6	1.6	<u>Bridgeport</u>			
Contract Construction...	3.7	3.5	3.1	Total.....	118.5	117.4	114.4
Manufacturing.....	3.3	3.4	2.2	Contract Construction 1/.	5.2	5.0	5.2
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	5.4	5.4	5.0	Manufacturing.....	69.7	69.3	66.8
Trade.....	9.4	9.3	8.6	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	5.2	5.2	5.0
Finance.....	1.2	1.2	1.1	Trade.....	18.8	18.7	17.3
Service.....	10.2	10.6	8.9	Finance.....	2.2	2.1	2.2
Government.....	7.1	7.0	6.4	Service.....	10.1	9.8	9.6
ARKANSAS				Government.....	7.3	7.4	7.4
<u>Little Rock-N. Little</u>				<u>Hartford</u>			
<u>Rock</u>				Total.....	197.8	196.9	185.8
Total.....	65.5	65.0	65.3	Contract Construction 1/.	9.5	8.6	8.3
Contract Construction...	5.5	5.3	6.4	Manufacturing.....	83.2	83.3	75.0
Manufacturing.....	12.4	12.4	12.4	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	7.6	7.4	7.1
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	6.9	6.9	6.7	Trade.....	37.8	37.8	36.5
Trade.....	17.2	17.0	17.1	Finance.....	24.1	24.0	23.5
Finance.....	3.7	3.6	3.5	Service.....	19.8	19.7	19.4
Service 1/.....	8.8	8.7	8.7	Government.....	16.0	16.1	16.0
Government.....	11.1	11.2	10.7	<u>New Britain</u>			
CALIFORNIA				Total.....	40.9	41.1	41.3
<u>Los Angeles</u>				Contract Construction 1/.	1.0	.9	1.0
Total.....	1651.5	1649.0	1584.4	Manufacturing.....	28.1	28.5	28.9
Mining.....	15.5	15.5	15.7	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	1.7	1.7	1.4
Contract Construction...	89.6	90.3	111.3	Trade.....	4.9	4.8	4.8
Manufacturing.....	557.5	555.0	494.6	Finance.....	.5	.5	.5
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	118.7	119.7	115.1	Service.....	2.5	2.5	2.4
Trade.....	367.5	366.6	364.0	Government.....	2.2	2.2	2.4
Finance.....	76.2	76.1	76.0				
Service.....	229.2	228.5	216.7				
Government.....	197.3	197.3	191.0				

See footnotes at end of table.

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
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
CONNECTICUT - Continued				Miami - Continued			
<u>New Haven</u>				<u>Trade</u>			
Total.....	114.1	113.7	113.1	Finance.....	54.2	56.0	50.9
Contract Construction 1/.....	5.5	5.2	5.7	Service 1/.....	8.8	8.7	8.1
Manufacturing.....	44.4	45.1	44.2	Government.....	35.9	37.6	34.2
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	12.7	12.8	13.1		17.1	17.0	16.5
Trade.....	21.2	20.8	20.6	<u>Tampa-St. Petersburg</u>			
Finance.....	5.2	5.0	4.9	Total.....	112.6	115.6	111.6
Service.....	17.8	17.6	17.3	Contract Construction....	10.6	11.0	11.7
Government.....	7.3	7.2	7.4	Manufacturing.....	20.9	21.9	21.0
<u>Stamford</u>				Trans. and Pub. Util.....	11.0	11.0	10.7
Total.....	47.8	47.1	45.4	Trade.....	36.6	37.2	35.6
Contract Construction 1/.....	3.8	3.4	3.0	Finance.....	4.4	4.4	4.4
Manufacturing.....	21.9	22.0	21.2	Service 1/.....	15.9	16.8	15.4
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	2.6	2.5	2.4	Government.....	13.3	13.3	13.0
Trade.....	8.6	8.5	8.3	GEORGIA			
Finance.....	1.4	1.4	1.3	<u>Atlanta</u>			
Service.....	6.2	6.0	5.9	Total.....	276.5	274.4	269.6
Government.....	3.3	3.2	3.4	Contract Construction....	16.2	15.3	19.6
<u>Waterbury</u>				Manufacturing.....	72.4	71.9	63.9
Total.....	68.3	68.2	67.2	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	31.3	31.6	30.7
Contract Construction 1/.....	2.3	2.1	2.1	Trade.....	75.5	74.4	74.8
Manufacturing.....	44.5	44.7	44.7	Finance.....	17.6	17.7	16.1
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	2.6	2.7	2.5	Service 1/.....	32.2	32.0	33.2
Trade.....	8.9	8.8	8.7	Government.....	31.3	31.5	31.3
Finance.....	1.1	1.1	1.0	<u>Savannah</u>			
Service.....	4.3	4.3	4.0	Total.....	48.2	48.0	45.2
Government.....	4.6	4.6	4.2	Contract Construction....	3.7	3.7	2.5
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				Manufacturing.....	14.4	14.7	14.3
<u>Washington</u>				Trans. and Pub. Util.....	7.3	7.3	7.4
Total.....	623.7	619.3	613.1	Trade.....	11.4	10.9	9.9
Contract Construction....	39.9	39.1	40.3	Finance.....	1.6	1.6	1.4
Manufacturing.....	26.4	26.4	24.8	Service 1/.....	5.2	5.1	5.2
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	44.2	43.8	42.5	Government.....	4.6	4.7	4.5
Trade.....	124.0	122.8	120.7	IDAHO			
Finance.....	30.8	30.4	29.1	<u>Boise</u>			
Service 1/.....	75.4	74.3	76.2	Total.....	19.3	18.6	(2/)
Government.....	283.0	282.5	279.5	Contract Construction....	1.7	1.4	2.3
FLORIDA				Manufacturing.....	1.5	1.5	1.5
<u>Jacksonville</u>				Trans. and Pub. Util.....	2.5	2.5	2.5
Manufacturing.....	18.0	18.1	16.9	Trade.....	5.9	5.8	6.1
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	15.1	15.2	15.3	Finance.....	1.2	1.1	1.2
Trade.....	31.6	31.6	30.5	Service.....	3.1	3.0	3.0
Finance.....	6.0	6.0	5.9	Government.....	3.6	3.5	(2/)
Service 1/.....	11.8	11.8	11.7	ILLINOIS			
Government.....	14.9	14.8	14.2	<u>Davenport-Rock Island-</u>			
<u>Miami</u>				<u>Moline</u>			
Manufacturing.....	17.2	18.0	15.3	Manufacturing.....	43.4	43.4	43.0
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	23.9	24.4	21.8				

See footnotes at end of table.

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
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
ILLINOIS - Continued				LOUISIANA			
<u>Peoria</u>				<u>Baton Rouge</u>			
Manufacturing.....	48.6	48.9	47.5	Manufacturing.....	(2/)	18.1	17.6
				Finance.....	(2/)	1.5	1.5
<u>Rockford</u>				<u>New Orleans</u>			
Manufacturing.....	41.0	40.9	40.5	Manufacturing.....	46.4	45.9	47.0
INDIANA							
<u>Evansville</u>				MAINE			
Total.....	66.1	65.4	63.2	<u>Portland</u>			
Manufacturing.....	35.9	35.3	32.6	Total.....	47.8	47.1	47.4
Nonmanufacturing.....	30.2	30.1	30.6	Contract Construction...	2.9	2.7	2.5
<u>Fort Wayne</u>				Manufacturing.....	11.8	11.9	11.8
Total.....	79.7	79.4	77.9	Trans. and Pub. Util....	5.8	5.8	5.7
Manufacturing.....	41.8	42.0	41.4	Trade.....	13.5	13.2	13.6
Nonmanufacturing.....	37.8	37.5	36.5	Finance.....	2.9	2.9	2.8
<u>Indianapolis</u>				Service 1/.....	7.5	7.2	7.6
Total.....	270.6	268.9	271.3	Government.....	3.4	3.4	3.4
Contract Construction...	10.2	9.7	13.9				
Manufacturing.....	111.5	112.4	113.2	MARYLAND			
Trans. and Pub. Util....	26.2	26.2	25.2	<u>Baltimore</u>			
Trade.....	60.7	59.0	60.2	Total.....	527.3	528.7	511.5
Finance.....	14.2	14.0	13.6	Mining.....	.4	.4	.5
Other Nonmanufacturing..	47.8	47.6	45.2	Contract Construction...	38.0	35.6	36.8
IOWA				Manufacturing.....	193.3	196.6	187.4
<u>Des Moines</u>				Trans. and Pub. Util....	55.3	57.1	53.4
Manufacturing.....	21.5	21.6	21.0	Trade.....	102.3	102.4	101.0
				Finance.....	25.0	24.9	23.3
KANSAS				Service.....	55.6	54.3	53.9
<u>Topeka</u>				Government.....	57.4	57.4	55.2
Total.....	42.6	42.1	42.3	MASSACHUSETTS			
Mining.....	.2	.2	.2	<u>Boston</u>			
Contract Construction...	2.5	2.2	2.6	Manufacturing.....	302.5	304.3	302.4
Manufacturing.....	5.4	5.4	7.0				
Trans. and Pub. Util....	7.7	7.8	7.4	<u>Fall River</u>			
Trade.....	9.2	9.0	8.7	Manufacturing.....	27.2	28.1	32.3
Finance.....	2.0	2.0	1.9				
Service.....	4.7	4.6	4.5	<u>New Bedford</u>			
Government.....	11.1	11.0	10.1	Manufacturing.....	31.7	32.6	36.8
<u>Wichita</u>							
Total.....	114.3	112.6	99.2	<u>Springfield-Holyoke</u>			
Mining.....	2.0	1.9	2.1	Manufacturing.....	75.3	75.9	76.2
Contract Construction...	5.6	5.3	5.2				
Manufacturing.....	54.5	53.7	41.4	<u>Worcester</u>			
Trans. and Pub. Util....	7.0	7.0	6.7	Manufacturing.....	54.3	54.4	56.0
Trade.....	23.2	23.0	22.9				
Finance.....	3.9	3.9	3.8	MICHIGAN			
Service.....	10.5	10.3	10.0	<u>Detroit</u>			
Government.....	7.6	7.6	7.2	Manufacturing.....	(2/)	611.2	692.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
MINNESOTA				Great Falls - Continued			
<u>Duluth</u>				Trade.....	5.4	5.4	5.5
Total.....	40.1	39.2	40.2	Service 3/.....	3.0	3.0	3.0
Contract Construction....	1.6	1.6	1.9				
Manufacturing.....	9.9	9.9	10.5	NEBRASKA			
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	7.2	6.5	6.8	<u>Omaha</u>			
Trade.....	10.5	10.5	10.2	Total.....	139.0	137.7	137.1
Finance.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	Contract Construction....	7.5	6.3	6.3
Service 1/.....	5.5	5.4	5.3	Manufacturing.....	31.5	32.2	30.9
Government.....	3.9	3.9	4.1	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	23.0	22.9	23.0
				Trade.....	35.4	35.4	36.4
<u>Minneapolis</u>				Finance.....	10.1	10.0	9.9
Total.....	254.6	254.8	257.2	Service 1/.....	17.5	16.9	17.1
Contract Construction....	12.6	12.3	14.6	Government.....	14.3	14.1	13.7
Manufacturing.....	73.4	73.4	72.8				
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	25.4	25.6	25.6	NEVADA			
Trade.....	73.8	74.3	75.3	<u>Reno</u>			
Finance.....	17.0	17.1	16.5	Contract Construction....	(2/)	1.7	1.7
Service 1/.....	28.8	28.9	28.7	Manufacturing 1/.....	(2/)	1.7	1.7
Government.....	23.5	23.3	23.5	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	(2/)	2.8	2.9
				Trade.....	(2/)	5.0	5.0
<u>St. Paul</u>				Finance.....	(2/)	.6	.6
Total.....	141.4	141.1	143.7	Service.....	(2/)	4.5	4.6
Contract Construction....	6.2	6.0	7.0				
Manufacturing.....	39.8	40.0	41.6	NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	20.8	20.7	20.3	<u>Manchester</u>			
Trade.....	34.3	34.2	35.1	Total.....	39.9	40.1	41.4
Finance.....	8.8	8.7	8.4	Contract Construction....	1.3	1.2	1.6
Service 1/.....	15.3	15.3	14.8	Manufacturing.....	20.5	21.0	22.0
Government.....	16.3	16.3	16.4	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	2.3	2.3	2.3
				Trade.....	7.3	7.2	7.2
MISSISSIPPI				Finance.....	1.7	1.7	1.6
<u>Jackson</u>				Service.....	4.2	4.2	4.2
Manufacturing.....	8.2	8.1	8.8	Government.....	2.6	2.6	2.6
MISSOURI				NEW JERSEY			
<u>Kansas City</u>				<u>Newark-Jersey City 4/</u>			
Total.....	354.2	351.8	344.5	Manufacturing.....	360.8	361.2	366.9
Mining.....	.8	.8	.7				
Contract Construction....	17.9	16.9	24.4	<u>Paterson 4/</u>			
Manufacturing.....	106.6	105.6	94.1	Manufacturing.....	163.8	165.8	164.2
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	43.4	43.2	43.2				
Trade.....	97.0	96.7	95.6	<u>Perth Amboy 4/</u>			
Finance.....	19.6	19.7	19.3	Manufacturing.....	75.0	75.8	78.4
Service.....	38.9	38.9	38.2				
Government.....	30.0	30.0	29.0	<u>Trenton</u>			
				Manufacturing.....	43.3	42.8	46.1
<u>St. Louis</u>							
Manufacturing.....	273.9	275.9	275.9	NEW MEXICO			
				<u>Albuquerque</u>			
MONTANA				Total.....	47.4	47.0	46.9
<u>Great Falls</u>				Contract Construction....	4.8	4.8	6.1
Manufacturing.....	2.7	2.7	2.7	Manufacturing.....	7.6	7.7	6.6
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	2.5	2.5	2.5	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	4.7	4.7	4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
NEW MEXICO - Continued				Charlotte - Continued			
Albuquerque - Continued				Manufacturing.....	21.5	21.7	21.2
Trade.....	12.2	12.0	11.9	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	10.9	11.0	10.6
Finance.....	2.3	2.2	2.7	Trade.....	23.7	23.5	22.3
Service 1/.....	6.4	6.3	6.3	Finance.....	4.7	4.6	4.3
Government.....	9.4	9.3	8.6				
NEW YORK				NORTH DAKOTA			
Albany-Schenectady-Troy				Fargo			
Manufacturing.....	87.7	88.2	85.2	Manufacturing.....	2.1	2.1	1.9
				Trans. and Pub. Util.....	2.2	2.2	2.2
Binghamton				Trade.....	7.0	7.0	7.0
Manufacturing.....	39.1	39.5	38.6	Finance.....	1.1	1.1	1.1
				Service.....	2.6	2.5	2.7
Buffalo				Government.....	2.6	2.6	2.6
Manufacturing.....	203.3	205.7	200.8				
Elmira				OKLAHOMA			
Manufacturing.....	16.3	16.3	16.8	Oklahoma City			
				Total.....	134.0	132.6	129.7
Nassau and				Mining.....	5.9	5.8	6.3
Suffolk Counties 4/				Contract Construction....	10.8	10.1	11.0
Manufacturing.....	79.0	78.8	62.5	Manufacturing.....	15.4	15.2	14.3
				Trans. and Pub. Util.....	11.7	11.7	11.0
New York-Northeastern				Trade.....	35.6	35.2	35.6
New Jersey				Finance.....	6.5	6.5	6.9
Manufacturing.....	1732.4	1776.7	1724.5	Service.....	15.2	15.0	14.4
				Government.....	33.1	33.1	30.3
New York City 4/							
Total.....	3575.9	3596.6	3568.7	Tulsa			
Mining.....	1.7	1.6	1.8	Total.....	100.6	100.5	97.2
Contract Construction....	95.1	90.8	118.1	Mining.....	8.9	9.0	10.1
Manufacturing.....	995.0	1036.4	993.9	Contract Construction....	6.3	6.2	7.4
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	339.4	339.8	339.0	Manufacturing.....	24.4	24.5	20.4
Trade.....	832.7	823.7	837.0	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	12.3	12.3	11.6
Finance.....	339.4	336.4	334.4	Trade.....	26.1	26.1	25.3
Service.....	559.1	556.4	549.9	Finance.....	4.7	4.6	4.5
Government.....	413.5	411.4	394.7	Service.....	12.3	12.1	12.3
				Government.....	5.7	5.7	5.6
Rochester							
Manufacturing.....	106.0	106.1	106.5	OREGON			
				Portland			
Syracuse				Contract Construction....	13.0	12.4	15.2
Manufacturing.....	59.8	60.0	60.6	Manufacturing.....	61.0	60.1	58.2
				Trans. and Pub. Util.....	29.6	30.1	30.8
Utica-Rome				Trade.....	59.5	57.6	59.1
Manufacturing.....	44.0	44.0	43.5				
				PENNSYLVANIA			
Westchester County 4/				Allentown-Bethlehem-			
Manufacturing.....	48.4	48.2	48.2	Easton			
				Manufacturing.....	100.8	102.1	104.1
NORTH CAROLINA							
Charlotte				Erie			
Contract Construction....	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	Manufacturing.....	46.7	47.2	49.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
PENNSYLVANIA - Continued				Sioux Falls - Continued			
<u>Harrisburg</u>				Trade.....	6.9	6.8	7.1
Manufacturing.....	35.2	35.0	33.7	Finance.....	1.2	1.2	1.1
<u>Lancaster</u>				Service 6/.....	6.7	6.6	6.6
Manufacturing.....	42.8	42.6	44.0	TENNESSEE			
<u>Philadelphia</u>				<u>Chattanooga</u>			
Manufacturing.....	575.7	582.2	596.5	Mining.....	.2	.2	.2
<u>Pittsburgh</u>				Manufacturing.....	41.7	42.0	43.0
Mining.....	31.4	31.6	33.5	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	4.8	4.8	4.8
Manufacturing.....	368.7	372.2	372.1	Trade.....	17.6	16.4	17.2
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	74.2	74.4	75.8	Finance.....	3.0	2.9	2.8
Finance.....	28.0	27.8	26.7	Service.....	9.6	9.5	9.6
<u>Reading</u>				Government.....	7.8	7.8	7.8
Manufacturing.....	51.1	52.0	58.1	<u>Knoxville</u>			
<u>Scranton</u>				Mining.....	2.6	2.6	2.9
Manufacturing.....	28.6	28.6	30.7	Manufacturing.....	42.2	41.7	41.8
<u>Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton</u>				Trans. and Pub. Util.....	7.2	7.2	7.2
Manufacturing.....	38.7	38.8	39.6	Trade.....	22.1	20.6	21.2
<u>York 5/</u>				Finance.....	3.4	3.5	3.6
Manufacturing.....	44.5	45.2	44.8	Service.....	9.5	9.6	9.2
RHODE ISLAND				Government.....	13.0	12.9	12.7
<u>Providence</u>				<u>Memphis</u>			
Total.....	(2/)	285.2	300.0	Mining.....	.3	.3	.4
Contract Construction....	(2/)	13.6	13.8	Manufacturing.....	41.2	40.8	41.4
Manufacturing.....	(2/)	148.2	160.5	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	15.6	15.6	15.6
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	(2/)	13.5	13.6	Trade.....	48.5	47.9	46.9
Trade.....	(2/)	48.3	51.1	Finance.....	7.9	7.9	7.4
Finance.....	(2/)	10.6	10.4	Service.....	22.2	22.4	22.4
Service 1/.....	(2/)	21.3	22.2	Government.....	20.5	20.7	18.4
Government.....	(2/)	29.7	28.4	<u>Nashville</u>			
SOUTH CAROLINA				Manufacturing.....	32.1	33.0	35.6
<u>Charleston</u>				Trans. and Pub. Util.....	11.9	11.8	11.5
Manufacturing.....	9.4	9.5	9.8	Trade.....	24.1	23.6	23.9
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	4.4	4.5	4.1	Finance.....	6.3	6.2	6.0
Trade.....	10.6	10.4	10.1	Service.....	13.8	13.7	14.0
<u>Columbia</u>				Government.....	13.5	13.5	13.1
Manufacturing.....	7.7	7.9	6.0	UTAH			
<u>Greenville</u>				<u>Salt Lake City</u>			
Manufacturing.....	28.4	28.4	28.8	Mining.....	6.3	6.2	6.0
SOUTH DAKOTA				Contract Construction....	5.7	5.1	7.5
<u>Sioux Falls</u>				Manufacturing.....	14.6	14.5	14.3
Manufacturing.....	5.1	5.2	5.0	Trans. and Pub. Util. 7/.....	7.3	7.3	7.0
				Trade.....	27.8	26.9	27.5
				Finance.....	5.0	4.9	4.8
				Service.....	13.0	12.9	13.0
				VERMONT			
				<u>Burlington</u>			
				Total.....	15.3	15.5	16.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
VERMONT - Continued				Tacoma			
Burlington - Continued				Total.....			
Manufacturing.....	5.0	5.4	6.0	Contract Construction...	68.4	67.2	72.0
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	Manufacturing.....	3.6	3.3	4.4
Trade.....	4.5	4.2	4.1	Trans. and Pub. Util....	17.1	16.6	18.7
Service.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	Trade.....	6.5	6.4	6.5
Other Nonmanufacturing...	2.9	2.8	2.8	Finance.....	14.7	14.4	14.6
WASHINGTON				Service 1/.....	2.5	2.5	2.4
Seattle				Government.....	6.7	6.7	6.8
Total.....	266.6	265.4	259.4	WEST VIRGINIA	17.3	17.3	18.6
Contract Construction...	13.0	12.2	13.1	Charleston			
Manufacturing.....	72.9	73.3	67.7	Total.....	(2/)	95.1	97.0
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	27.6	27.6	27.3	Mining.....	(2/)	20.7	21.6
Trade.....	67.2	66.9	66.8	Contract Construction...	(2/)	3.3	3.9
Finance.....	14.8	14.7	14.6	Manufacturing.....	(2/)	27.4	28.2
Service 1/.....	33.4	33.0	33.2	Trans. and Pub. Util....	(2/)	9.1	9.0
Government.....	37.7	37.7	36.7	Trade.....	(2/)	16.0	16.1
Spokane				Finance.....	(2/)	2.9	2.7
Total.....	66.7	64.8	66.3	Service.....	(2/)	7.0	7.1
Contract Construction...	4.1	3.3	4.9	Government.....	(2/)	8.9	8.5
Manufacturing.....	13.5	13.3	13.2	WISCONSIN			
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	10.7	10.7	10.6	Milwaukee			
Trade.....	18.3	17.9	18.0	Manufacturing.....	197.8	193.0	196.4
Finance.....	2.9	2.7	2.9	Racine			
Service 1/.....	9.5	9.2	9.4	Manufacturing.....	24.8	24.7	24.9
Government.....	7.7	7.7	7.4				

1/ Includes mining.

2/ Not available.

3/ Includes mining and finance.

4/ Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.

5/ Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.

6/ Includes transportation and public utilities, and government.

7/ Excludes interstate railroads.

Explanatory Notes

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

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

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

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

Section B. Definition of Employment -

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

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

Section C. Method of Preparing Employment Series -

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

Section D. Collection of Establishment Reports -

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

Section D. Collection of Establishment Reports (Continued) -

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

Section E. Coverage of Establishment Reports -

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

APPROXIMATE SIZE AND COVERAGE OF MONTHLY SAMPLE
USED IN BLS EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS

Division or industry	: Number : of : establishments	: Employees	
		: Number in : sample	: Percent : of total
Mining	3,300	502,000	55
Contract construction	19,500	776,000	28
Manufacturing	42,000	10,660,000	66
Transportation and public utilities:			
Interstate railroads (ICC)	—	1,406,000	96
Other transportation and public utilities (BLS)	13,000	1,341,000	49
Trade	58,500	1,765,000	18
Finance	9,200	439,000	23
Service:			
Hotels	1,300	139,000	29
Laundries and cleaning and dyeing plants	2,200	99,000	19
Government:			
Federal (Civil Service Commission)	—	2,336,000	100
State and local (Bureau of Census - quarterly)	—	2,645,000	65

Section F. Classification of Establishments Reports -

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

Section G. Benchmark Data -

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

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

Section H. Estimating Method -

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

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	- Illinois State Employment Service and Division of Unemployment Compensation, Chicago 54
INDIANA	- Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 9.
IOWA	- Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
KANSAS	- Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, Topeka.
KENTUCKY	- Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
LOUISIANA	- Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
MAINE	- Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
MARYLAND	- Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
MASSACHUSETTS	- Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.
MICHIGAN	- Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.
MINNESOTA	- Division of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.
MISSISSIPPI	- Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
MISSOURI	- Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.
MONTANA	- Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
NEBRASKA	- Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
NEVADA	- Employment Security Department, Carson City.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	- Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.
NEW JERSEY	- Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.
NEW MEXICO	- Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
NEW YORK	- Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, New York Department of Labor, 1440 Broadway, New York 18.
NORTH CAROLINA	- Department of Labor, Raleigh.
NORTH DAKOTA	- Unemployment Compensation Division, Bismarck.
OHIO	- Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
OKLAHOMA	- Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
OREGON	- Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
PENNSYLVANIA	- Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (mfg.); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmfg.).
RHODE ISLAND	- Department of Labor, Providence 3.
SOUTH CAROLINA	- Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.
SOUTH DAKOTA	- Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
TENNESSEE	- Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
TEXAS	- Employment Commission, Austin 19.
UTAH	- Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 13.
VERMONT	- Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
VIRGINIA	- Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 19.
WASHINGTON	- Employment Security Department, Olympia.
WEST VIRGINIA	- Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.
WISCONSIN	- Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
WYOMING	- Employment Security Commission, Casper.

Other Publications on

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS

STATE AND AREA DATA—EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS

Data available for States and areas in varying industry detail since 1947.

MANPOWER REPORTS - Special studies of manpower problems in activities of importance to the defense effort. Reports numbered consecutively as issued. Those not listed are either restricted for security reasons or no longer available.

MANPOWER REPORT No. 3 - The Nation's Scientific and Technical Manpower. (December 1950)

MANPOWER REPORT No. 8 - Manpower Requirements of the Machine Tool Industry in the Current Mobilization Program. (August 1951)

MANPOWER REPORT No. 10 - Manpower Requirements for the Merchant Marine. (September 1951)

MANPOWER REPORT No. 11 - Manpower Requirements in Metal Mining. (October 1951)

MANPOWER REPORT No. 12 - Defense Manpower Requirements in Electronics Production. (February 1952)

MANPOWER REPORT No. 13 - The Effects of Defense Program on Employment in Automobile Industry. (January 1952)

MANPOWER REPORT No. 14 - Projected Manpower Requirements and Supply, 1952-1953. (January 1952)

OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK HANDBOOK, 2d EDITION, Bulletin No. 998 of Bureau of Labor Statistics issued in cooperation with the Veterans Administration.

575 pp. - Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25 D. C., at \$3.00 a copy. A comprehensive coverage of major occupations for use in guidance with reports on each of 433 occupations and industries including industrial, professional, "white-collar," and farming occupations in which most young people will find jobs. Trends and outlook are emphasized to depict the changing nature of occupational and industrial life, and to help in long-range educational and career planning. Occupation reports describe employment outlook, nature of work, industries and localities in which workers are employed, training and qualifications needed, earnings, working conditions, and sources of further information. This material is current as of late 1950. New editions of the Handbook will be issued from time to time.

SELECTED FACTS ON THE EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF OLDER MEN AND WOMEN

January 1952 - Basic data pertaining to older workers, including information on population and labor force trends, industrial and occupational characteristics, and income and employment. (Supply of copies of first edition exhausted; availability of a revised edition will be announced this summer.)

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.