

EMPLOYMENT **and Payrolls**

MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT

JULY 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.

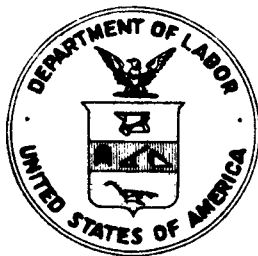
Listed below and continued on the (inside) back cover are the major reports available to the public. Distribution is free unless otherwise noted. Requests for these publications specifying exact titles, should be addressed to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D.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

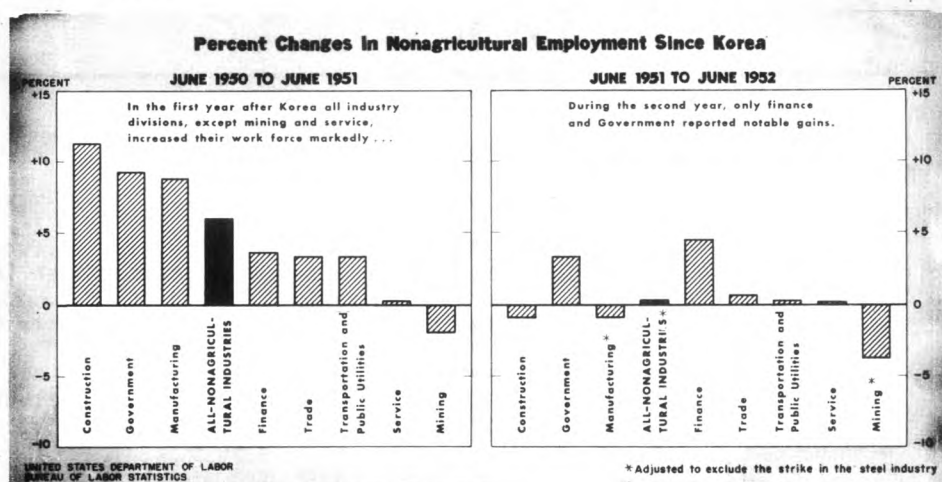
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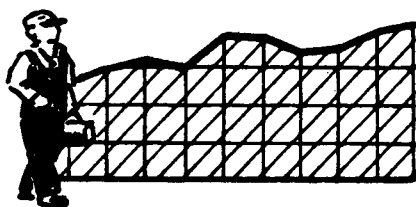
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Employment Data at a Glance



	Current		Year ago		June 1952 change from:	
	June 1952 ¹	May 1952	June 1951	May 1951	Previous month	Year ago
EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (in thousands).						
Total.....	46,322	46,320	46,567	46,226	+ 2	-245
Manufacturing.....	15,440	15,671	15,956	15,853	-231	-516
Mining.....	862	894	927	915	- 32	- 65
Contract Construction.....	2,661	2,517	2,686	2,598	+144	- 25
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,170	4,138	4,161	4,137	+ 32	+ 9
Trade.....	9,787	9,744	9,732	9,683	+ 43	+ 55
Finance.....	1,978	1,959	1,893	1,874	+ 19	+ 85
Service.....	4,839	4,795	4,835	4,789	+ 44	+ 4
Government.....	6,585	6,602	6,377	6,377	- 17	+208
HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES...						
Average weekly hours.....	40.4	40.2	40.7	40.7	+0.2	-0.3
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.658	\$1.657	\$1.599	\$1.586	+\$0.001	+\$0.059
Average weekly earnings.....	\$66.98	\$66.61	\$65.08	\$64.55	+\$0.37	+\$1.90
LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Per 100 employees).....						
Accessions.....	...	3.9	4.9	4.5	...	...
Separations.....	...	4.0	4.3	4.8	...	...
Quits.....	...	2.2	2.5	2.8	...	...
Layoffs.....	...	1.2	1.0	1.2	...	...
Other.....	...	.6	.8	.8	...	...

¹Latest month's figures are preliminary



Employment Trends

STEEL STRIKE OFFSETS SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT GAINS

The strike in steel offset seasonal employment gains in other industries between May and June. The number of employees in nonfarm industries remained unchanged, at 46.3 million, in contrast to an average May to June gain of 400,000 in previous postwar years.

As of mid-June, the employment effects of the steel stoppage were almost entirely limited to the steel industry itself, iron and coal mining, and — on a small scale — railroads. The steel-using industries generally maintained uninterrupted operations by drawing on their steel inventories.

The number of workers applying for State unemployment insurance benefits indicated that more extensive effects of the strike did not occur until July. In June, the first month of the strike, initial claims — representing the start of unemployment — remained virtually unchanged at the May level of about 210,000 per week. By mid-July, however, these claims had increased by a half, mainly because of lay-offs in automobiles and other industries where tightening steel supplies forced production cut-backs.

Manufacturing employment — at 15.4 million in June — was down by a nearly quarter million from the preceding month as the strike in steel outweighed gains in other industries. Employment rose seasonally in the food, textile, apparel, and leather industry groups. The settlement of labor disputes resulted in increased employment in lumber and petroleum. (See Tables A and B.)

On the other hand, small employment reductions were reported for the third consecutive month in the electrical machinery and machinery industry groups. Backlogs of orders for many types of industrial equipment, although still high, have declined from the peak levels reached last year. There also have been scattered lay-offs in consumer durable-goods industries because of high inventories.

The aircraft and ordnance industries continued to add workers in order to meet defense production goals. In recent months expansion in these industries has been much slower than last year, when they were rapidly building up their work force in preparation for the mass production of military goods.

Factory workers were laid off in May at a rate of 12 per 1,000 employees, virtually unchanged from the preceding month, and the same as in May 1951. This is the first time in a year that lay-offs have not been above the rate of a year earlier.

Lay-offs were below last year's level in the tobacco, transportation equipment, furniture, leather, and textile industry groups. At this time last year consumer goods industries were curtailing production, either because of slackened sales or reduced metals allotments.

The number of factory workers voluntarily quitting their jobs was unchanged between April and May, at 22 per 1,000 employees. This was about 20 percent below the rate of a year earlier, with the sharpest reductions reported in industries manufacturing durable goods. The slower rate of employment expansion in many defense-related industries this Spring has reduced opportunities for workers to shift their jobs.

SOFT GOODS HIRING PICKS UP IN MAY

The average workweek of the 12-1/2 million production workers in manufacturing plants in mid-May 1952 was a half hour less than a year earlier and only slightly above the pre-Korea level of May 1950. Longer workweeks in defense-related industries and the increased proportion of workers in these industries this May were offset by reduced hours in many consumer goods plants and by the effects of industrial disputes in the steel and petroleum industries.

The near-return to a pre-Korea workweek resulted from a reduction in weekly hours over the past year. The May 1951 average workweek of 40.7 hours was almost an hour longer than in May 1950. Hours increased after the Korean outbreak in nearly all industry groups as a result of the expanding defense program and a larger volume of consumer buying.

Between May 1951 and May 1952, the factory workweek declined to 40.2 hours. Most consumer goods industries reduced both employment and hours over the year because of slackened sales and higher inventories. Moreover, many plants producing military goods and industrial equipment, after expanding their work force, scheduled less overtime this May than a year earlier.

The May 1952 workweek in the rubber, paper, textiles, electrical machinery and stone, clay, and glass industry groups was from 1 to 2 hours less than a year earlier and at or below pre-Korea levels. In the machinery and instrument industry groups, the workweek was down by more than a half hour over the year, but remained substantially higher than in May 1950. The average workweek of 42.9 hours in the machinery group this May indicated that many plants in this industry were still scheduling extensive overtime.

Seasonal employment gains were recorded in trade, finance, and service between May and June. Government employment declined slightly over the month with the start of the school vacation period.

After allowance for the effects of the steel strike, nonfarm employment this June was only slightly above the level of a year ago. The leveling off of employment over this past year contrasts with the increase of over 2-1/2 million in the first year following the outbreak of the Korean war.

During the first year after Korea, all major nonfarm sectors of the economy except mining expanded their work force substantially under the impact of increased consumer buying, stepped up business spending for new plant and equipment, and rising defense outlays. The sharpest relative increases occurred in construction, Government (mainly Federal defense activities), and manufacturing.

Over the past year reduced sales and high inventories in industries manufacturing consumer goods brought cut-backs which offset continued employment gains in defense-related activities. The only major sectors to expand significantly since June 1951 are finance and Government. (See Chart Page II.)

FACTORY WORKWEEK NEAR PRE-KOREA LEVEL

Stepped-up hiring in soft goods manufacturing and a greater-than-seasonal rise in food processing were primarily responsible for a slight pickup in the hiring of factory workers in May. The hiring rate rose from 37 to 39 per 1,000 employees between April and May 1952. However, the rate continued well below the post-World War II average for the season.

Hiring in the leather, apparel and textile industries increased over the month and was higher than in May 1951 when these industries were rapidly reducing their work force in the face of slackened consumer demand and rising inventories. Shoe production has picked up substantially since the beginning of the year, halting the employment downward trend in the leather products industry group which began in the spring of 1951. June 1952 employment in the leather group was about the same as a year ago, but employment was down by 3 percent over the year in apparel and 10 percent in textiles. Other than these soft goods industries, only lumber and ordnance reported increased hiring rates from a year earlier.

The hiring rate for all manufacturing industries was almost 15 percent below last May. In most defense-related industries, the May 1952 hiring rates were significantly below a year ago. These industries have reduced their rate of employment expansion this spring.

The sharpest over-the-year decreases in the average workweek — 2-1/2 hours in primary metals and 3-1/2 hours in petroleum products — reflected industrial disputes. The current work stoppage in the steel industry did not begin until early June, but in mid-May many mills already were curtailing operations.

In contrast, average weekly hours this May were higher than a year earlier in the leather, tobacco, apparel, furniture, and ordnance industry groups. Except for furniture, hours in these industries were well above pre-Korea levels. The May 1952 workweek of 43.8 hours in ordnance was the highest among industry groups.

The gain in the apparel and leather workweeks reflects an upturn in activity in these industries during the past few months and contrasts with their down-trend in hours throughout most of the past year. In the fall of 1951, both employment and hours in these industries were among the lowest recorded for the season in over a decade.

HOURLY EARNINGS UP SLIGHTLY

Factory workers' gross hourly earnings — including overtime and other premium pay — increased by three-tenths of a cent between April and May to an average of \$1.66 primarily as a result of increased overtime pay. The average factory workweek in May was higher than in April, partly because observance of Good Friday reduced the workweek for many workers in April. The largest increase — 2 cents in chemicals — resulted both from cost-of-living wage rate increases in many chemicals plants and seasonal employment reductions in the lower-wage fertilizer industry.

Average hourly earnings rose by 4-1/2 percent over the past year as a result of the increased proportion of workers in the higher-wage defense-related industries and cost-of-living and other wage rate adjustments. However, because of the shorter workweek this May, weekly earnings are up by only 3 percent, to an average of \$66.61 per week.

In recent months, wage rate reductions and cut-backs in the workweek in Northern full-fashioned hosiery mills have resulted in a reversal of the historical relationship between wages in the North and the South for this industry. By April, earnings in Northern mills had declined to an average of \$1.51 an hour and \$54.29 a week, while the average worker in Southern mills earned \$1.53 an hour and \$55.58 a week.

Between April and May, average weekly earnings in the lumber industry group declined by \$1.29 despite a rise in the average workweek of nearly a half hour. This occurred because many workers in the Northwest were involved in industrial disputes in mid-May, so that the temporarily increased proportion of lower-paid workers in the Southern lumbering industry tended to reduce the national average of weekly earnings. In mid-April sawmill workers in the South earned an average of \$1.00 an hour, while in the West they averaged \$2.02 an hour.

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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	Net change	
	June <u>1/</u>	May	April	June	May 1952 to June 1952	June 1951 to June 1952
TOTAL.....	46,322	46,320	46,258	46,567	+ 2	-245
MANUFACTURING.....	15,440	15,671	15,784	15,956	-231	-516
MINING.....	862	894	897	927	- 32	- 65
Metal mining.....	84	108	108	105	- 24	- 21
Bituminous-coal.....	337	349	357	378	- 12	- 41
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	106	106	105	108	0	- 2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	2,661	2,517	2,410	2,686	+144	- 25
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4,170	4,138	4,098	4,161	+ 32	+ 9
Transportation.....	2,888	2,899	2,880	2,921	- 11	- 33
Communication.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	687	-	-
Other public utilities.....	559	553	552	553	+ 6	+ 6
TRADE.....	9,787	9,744	9,817	9,732	+ 43	+ 55
Wholesale trade.....	2,617	2,598	2,602	2,581	+ 19	+ 36
Retail trade.....	7,170	7,146	7,215	7,151	+ 24	+ 19
General merchandise stores.....	1,462	1,461	1,523	1,458	+ 1	+ 4
Food and liquor stores.....	1,290	1,292	1,292	1,270	- 2	+ 20
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	747	737	733	750	+ 10	- 3
Apparel and accessories stores.....	549	555	592	548	- 6	+ 1
Other retail trade.....	3,122	3,101	3,075	3,125	+ 21	- 3
FINANCE.....	1,978	1,959	1,953	1,893	+ 19	+ 85
SERVICE.....	4,839	4,795	4,748	4,835	+ 44	+ 4
GOVERNMENT.....	6,585	6,602	6,551	6,377	- 17	+208
Federal.....	2,381	2,371	2,362	2,271	+ 10	+110
State and Local.....	4,204	4,231	4,189	4,106	- 27	+ 98

1/ Preliminary. N.A. - Not available.

Table B: Employees in Manufacturing Industry Groups

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	Net change	
	June <u>1</u>	May	April	June	May 1952 to June 1952	June 1951 to June 1952
MANUFACTURING.....	15,440	15,671	15,784	15,956	-231	-516
DURABLE GOODS	8,682	9,006	9,045	8,998	-324	-316
Ordnance and accessories.....	79	78	76	42	+ 1	+ 37
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	737	706	739	838	+ 31	-101
Furniture and fixtures.....	336	335	341	334	+ 1	+ 2
Stone, clay, and glass products....	534	530	532	562	+ 4	- 28
Primary metal industries.....	978	1,345	1,341	1,357	-367	-379
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	981	981	989	1,019	0	- 38
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,633	1,646	1,655	1,611	- 13	+ 22
Electrical machinery.....	947	957	960	932	- 10	+ 15
Transportation equipment.....	1,673	1,648	1,627	1,525	+ 25	+148
Instruments and related products...	325	322	323	299	+ 3	+ 26
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	459	458	462	479	+ 1	- 20
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,758	6,665	6,739	6,958	+ 93	-200
Food and kindred products.....	1,520	1,467	1,446	1,532	+ 53	- 12
Tobacco manufactures.....	85	85	84	83	0	+ 2
Textile-mill products.....	1,182	1,176	1,188	1,301	+ 6	-119
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,086	1,078	1,115	1,120	+ 8	- 34
Paper and allied products.....	478	475	475	500	+ 3	- 22
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	765	763	762	762	+ 2	+ 3
Chemicals and allied products.....	739	741	754	742	- 2	- 3
Products of petroleum and coal.....	252	241	272	263	+ 11	- 11
Rubber products.....	270	269	268	273	+ 1	- 3
Leather and leather products.....	381	370	375	382	+ 11	- 1

1 Preliminary



Industry Employment Report

ELECTRICAL GENERATING, TRANSMISSION, DISTRIBUTION, AND INDUSTRIAL APPARATUS

Employment in the electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus industry was near post-World War II peak levels during the first 5 months of 1952. May production-worker employment totaled 267,600, a gain of more than 45,000 since the outbreak of Korean hostilities in June 1950. Employment is expected to rise during the second half of 1952 and in 1953 in order to supply the Nation's economy with industrial electrical equipment vitally needed in the mobilization program.

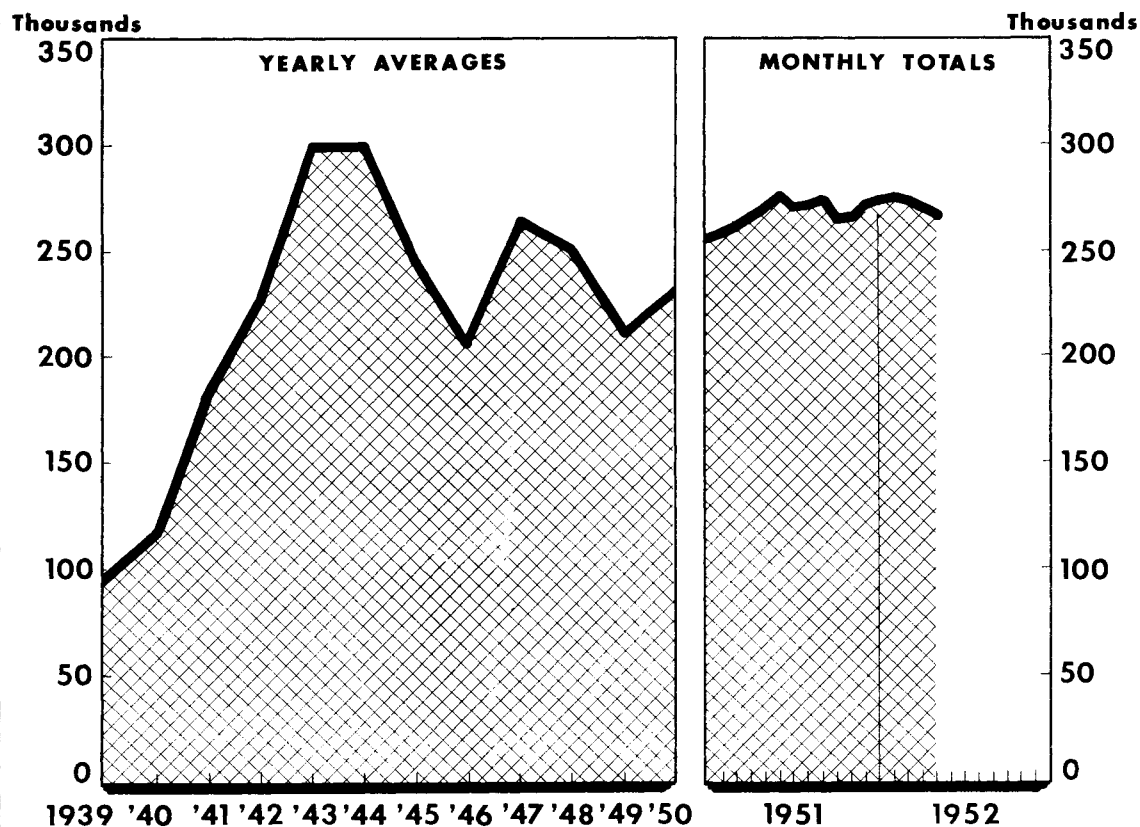
Products such as electric motors and generators, switchgear and electrical industrial controls, and power and distribution transformers are needed to furnish the driving power for the Nation's growing defense industries. Electric utilities are currently undergoing an expansion in generating capacity unequalled in the country's history. In addition, the industry must be able to supply a stepped-up military demand for special types of motors and electrical equipment for use in aircraft, tanks, and other types of combat equipment. The industry also produces a variety of other electrical products. Included among these are wiring devices and supplies, electric welding apparatus, carbon and graphite products, instruments for measuring and indicating electrical characteristics, and electric furnace heating units.

EMPLOYMENT TRIPLES SINCE 1939

The industry has had a substantial growth in recent years (chart). There are now almost three times as many workers on the industry's payroll as there were in 1939. Employment and production expanded sharply just prior to and during World War II. At the peak of wartime production in 1943, the industry's dollar value of shipments was about five times the 1939 level. Production-worker employment jumped from an average of 95,000 in 1939 to an all-time high of nearly 310,000 in November 1943. The employment trend during 1944 was characterized by a gradual decline from peak levels. But with large cut-backs in production following the termination of war with Japan in August 1945, employment fell off markedly and by the beginning of 1946 the number of production workers had dropped to 192,000. The industry converted quickly to civilian production, and employment grew rapidly following

Employment at Post World War II Peak Levels

ELECTRICAL GENERATING AND RELATED EQUIPMENT



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin - Secretary

the settlement of a major strike in the industry in the spring of 1946. Employment increased by about a third between May and December 1946, reaching a level of nearly 260,000 production workers at the end of the year, and remained at about this level throughout 1947.

As the Nation completed its conversion to peacetime production and the huge backlog of orders for electrical equipment was largely satisfied, employment fell steadily during 1948 and in the first half of 1949. Between January 1948 and July 1949 more than 65,000 workers were dropped from the industry's payroll. A pick-up in general business conditions at the end of 1949 resulted in the reversal of the downward trend, and employment increased gradually during the first half of 1950.

With the advent of the Korean conflict, demand for most types of electrical generating and related products turned up sharply. A rising volume of defense orders and a substantial increase in outlays for electric power and industrial facilities pushed up the industry's output during 1951 to the highest levels since World War II. Employment of 275,000 production workers in June 1951 was the highest level reached in the six postwar years. There was a drop, however, in the later months of 1951 as demand for electric motors and related equipment for household appliances and other consumer products fell. Thus far in 1952, employment has been maintained near post-World War II peak levels. During the first 5 months of this year production worker employment averaged about 272,000, nearly 10,000 above the average for the same period a year ago and the highest for any comparable period since 1945.

GRADUAL RISE EXPECTED THROUGH 1953

A gradual increase in employment over the next 2 years is in prospect as a result of expected rising demand for a majority of the industry's products. However, indications are that the all-time employment peak attained during World War II will not be reached during this period. These prospects are governed to a considerable extent by the large-scale expansion of the Nation's electrical generating capacity during the next 3 years. The Defense Electric Power Administration has established a program to raise the Nation's electric generating capacity to a total of 107 million kilowatts by the end of 1954, an increase of 32 million over the capacity reached in 1951. The goal calls for successive expansion of 9 million kilowatts in 1952, 11 million in 1953, and 12 million in 1954. Each of these planned annual additions will exceed the record high of 7 million kilowatts actually added to the total capacity in 1951.

Although electric power utilities furnish the bulk of demand for generating equipment, switchgear, transformers, and related apparatus, another important market for these products is the many plants which generate their own power. It is estimated that about a fifth of the total electric power in the Nation is produced by industrial establishments for their own use. With anticipated high levels of expenditures for new plants and equipment in the country during 1952 and 1953, industrial establishments are expected to purchase large quantities of electrical power equipment.

Output of electric motors, other than those used in electric power generation is expected to rise over its present high levels during the next 2 years. Growing requirements for special motors and motor-generator sets for military equipment should more than offset current declines in the demand for fractional horsepower motors used principally in electrical appliances and other related consumer goods. The high volume of new orders for electric locomotive motors, locomotive generators, and control apparatus is expected to fall off somewhat by the end of this year. Demand for wiring devices is affected by divergent factors. Output of pole line hardware and electrical conduits, which is tied closely to power transmission will continue rising. Other wiring devices, however,

such as electrical outlets, switches, receptacles and adapters used mainly in residential and commercial type buildings will probably decline. Although it is anticipated that homebuilding in 1952 will be slightly greater than in 1951, commercial and other nonresidential building will probably be less than last year's total. No significant change in the level of demand is anticipated for measuring instruments, capacitors, rectifiers, and other electrical industrial apparatus.

Thus, the industrial electrical equipment industry is expected to increase its work force during the remainder of 1952 and in 1953, in order to meet the steadily increasing production goals of military and industrial mobilization programs.

HALF OF EMPLOYMENT IN THREE STATES

The industry is located principally in the Middle Atlantic, New England, and Great Lakes regions. About half the workers in the industry are employed in three States: New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Other States which rank high are Massachusetts, Illinois, New Jersey, and Wisconsin. Among important industrial centers with large concentrations of workers engaged in the production of industrial electrical equipment are Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Dayton, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and Schenectady.

LARGE-SIZE PLANTS PREDOMINATE

Employment is concentrated in large plants. According to the 1947 Census of Manufactures, 128 of the industry's more than 1,500 establishments employed over 500 workers each and together accounted for over 70 percent of total employment. Some 1,160 establishments had less than 100 workers, but represented only 9 percent of the total number of employees. The larger size plants in the industry are engaged in the production of motors and generators, transformers, and switchgear. Smaller plants are found in the manufacture of electrical welding apparatus, industrial electric heating units, capacitors, and related electrical equipment for industrial uses.

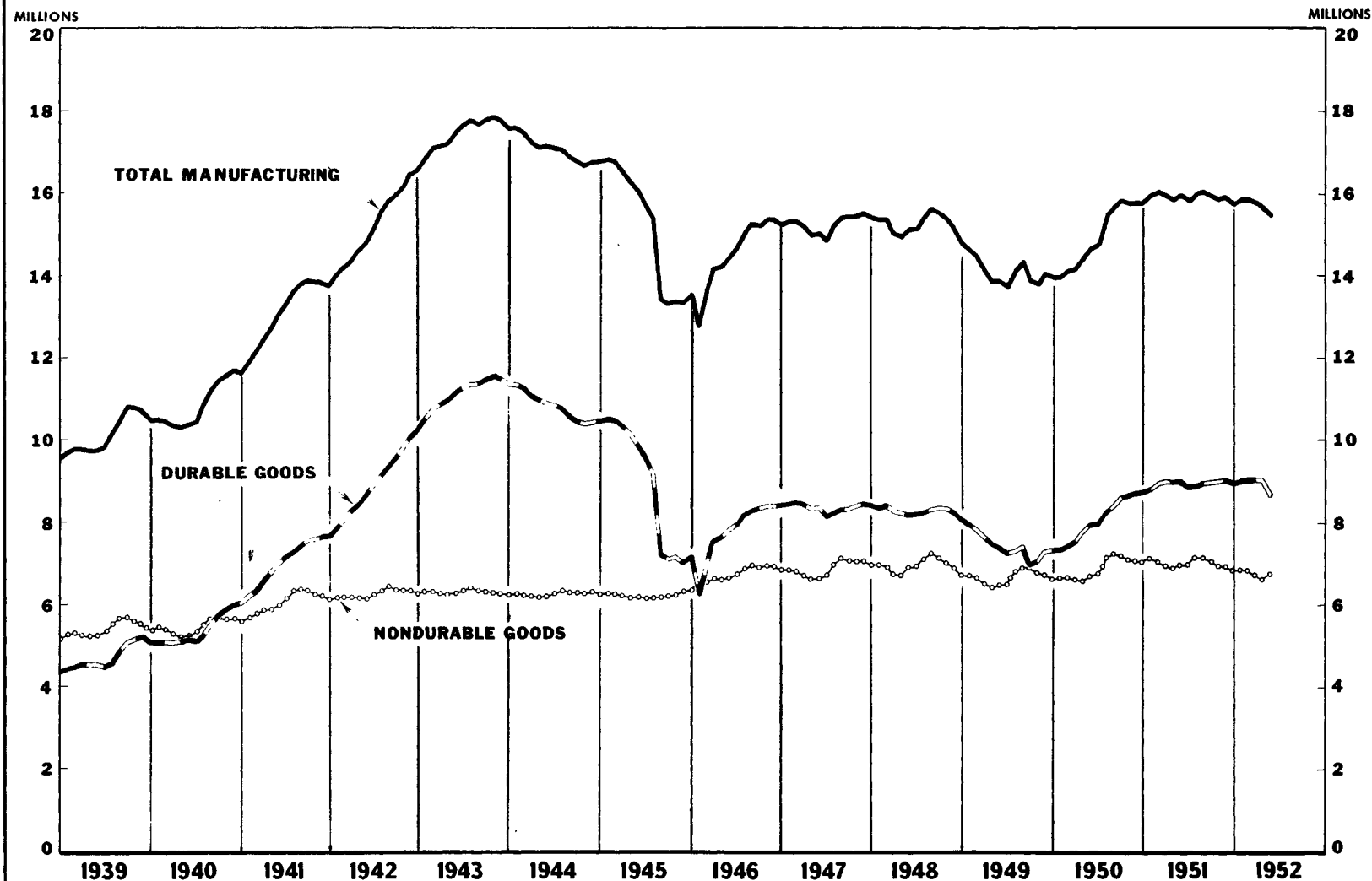
WOMEN HOLD ONE-THIRD OF THE JOBS

As in the manufacture of other machinery, assembling, machining, and inspection are basic processes in the production of electrical generating, distribution, and related equipment. In addition, some operations, including wiring, and coil and armature winding are peculiar to the manufacture of electrical equipment. The industry also employs significant numbers of highly skilled workers such as tool and die makers, millwrights, and maintenance electricians. Nearly a third of the industry's labor force are women. In addition to office jobs, women are employed as assemblers, inspectors, testers, solderers, winders, wirers, and machine tool operators.

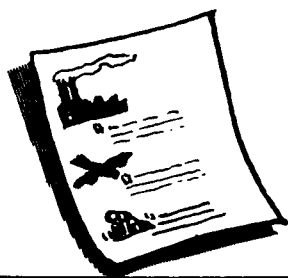
APRIL HOURLY EARNINGS AT ALL-TIME HIGH

Earnings in the industry compare favorably with other manufacturing industries. In April 1952, production workers in the electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus industry averaged \$75.02 for a workweek of 41.7 hours. In the same month, the average for all-manufacturing was \$65.83 for 39.8 hours. Average hourly earnings of plant workers of \$1.80 in April 1952 were the all-time high for the industry.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING, DURABLE AND NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



Other Industries In Brief

CANNING AND PRESERVING

March employment in the canning and preserving industry was at its lowest point since World War II. Employment rose sharply in May to 146,400, a gain of 13 percent over the postwar low of 129,600 in March 1952 but was still 10 percent below the May 1951 level.

Inventories are now substantially higher than a year ago, with some stocks as much as 10 times last year's total. Movement of the 1951 canned food packs into distribution channels has been slow, because wholesalers and chains have delayed ordering until they have liquidated inventories.

Employment in this industry is highly seasonal. The yearly peak is usually reached in September with employment more than doubling between the spring and fall months. This year, however, peak employment is expected to be below last year's level of 357,000.

CARPETS AND RUGS

Declines in employment in the carpet, rug, and hard surface floor coverings industry during the past year were concentrated in mills manufacturing woolen carpets. Employment in these plants, which have a majority of the industry's workers, declined about 22 percent between the first quarter of 1951 and the first quarter of 1952. The over-all industry decline during the same period was about 15 percent. In May 1952, about 43,900 production workers were engaged in the manufacture of carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings. Indications are that reductions in inventories of carpets and rugs have now reached a point where some increases in production and employment will occur during the fall.

Employment has followed closely the trend in other textile industries throughout the postwar years. The carpet industry has also participated in the shift from natural fibers, and is using an increasing amount of synthetics, particularly rayon. Production of cotton floor coverings also increased sharply during the postwar period. It is estimated that in 1951 the combined yardage of cotton, rayon, and rayon-blended floor coverings amounted to about half the carpet yardage sold.

FINANCE

Employment in establishments operating primarily in the fields of finance, insurance, and real estate reached a new all-time high of 1,978,000 employees in June 1952, 4 percent higher than in June 1951 (see chart page II). The steady rise in postwar employment reflects the increased demand for all types of financial services, the generally high levels of economic activity, and the rapid growth of population.

Employment in the largest group, insurance carriers and agents, representing more than a third of the total in finance, has increased by over 125,000 in the past 5 years. Banks and trust companies, the second largest employers, have increased their staffs by over 80,000 and the remaining financial institutions such as stock exchanges and real estate have added over 35,000 to their work force during the same period. In the decade since 1941, employment in finance has increased 28 percent compared with a 23-percent increase in manufacturing.

Current Employment and Payroll Statistics

Industry Data

Table 1: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments

By Industry Division

(In thousands)

Year and month	Total	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Government
Annual average:									
1939..	30,287	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,612	1,382	3,321	3,987
1940..	32,031	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,419	3,477	4,192
1941..	36,164	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,416	1,462	3,705	4,622
1942..	39,697	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,440	3,857	5,431
1943..	42,042	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,401	3,919	6,049
1944..	41,480	883	1,084	17,111	3,798	7,260	1,374	3,934	6,026
1945..	40,069	826	1,132	15,302	3,872	7,522	1,394	4,055	5,967
1946..	41,412	852	1,661	14,461	4,023	8,602	1,586	4,621	5,607
1947..	43,371	943	1,982	15,247	4,122	9,196	1,641	4,786	5,454
1948..	44,201	981	2,165	15,286	4,151	9,491	1,716	4,799	5,613
1949..	43,006	932	2,156	14,146	3,977	9,438	1,763	4,782	5,811
1950..	44,124	904	2,318	14,884	4,010	9,524	1,812	4,761	5,910
1951..	46,401	920	2,569	15,931	4,144	9,804	1,883	4,759	6,390
1951									
Mar..	45,850	924	2,326	16,022	4,112	9,713	1,854	4,682	6,217
Apr..	45,998	911	2,471	15,955	4,132	9,627	1,865	4,745	6,292
May..	46,226	915	2,598	15,853	4,137	9,683	1,874	4,789	6,377
June..	46,567	927	2,686	15,956	4,161	9,732	1,893	4,835	6,377
July..	46,432	906	2,754	15,813	4,176	9,667	1,908	4,852	6,356
Aug..	46,724	922	2,809	16,008	4,190	9,641	1,914	4,839	6,401
Sept..	46,956	917	2,768	16,039	4,178	9,781	1,898	4,831	6,544
Oct..	46,902	917	2,761	15,965	4,166	9,893	1,898	4,770	6,532
Nov..	46,852	917	2,633	15,890	4,165	10,109	1,907	4,734	6,497
Dec..	47,663	916	2,518	15,913	4,161	10,660	1,912	4,702	6,881
1952									
Jan..	45,913	909	2,316	15,776	4,103	9,720	1,909	4,671	6,509
Feb..	45,899	902	2,308	15,859	4,111	9,643	1,919	4,667	6,490
Mar..	46,001	904	2,296	15,869	4,118	9,668	1,937	4,681	6,528
Apr..	46,258	897	2,410	15,784	4,098	9,817	1,953	4,748	6,551
May..	46,320	894	2,517	15,671	4,138	9,744	1,959	4,795	6,602

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	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	May	Apr.
TOTAL...	46,320	46,258	46,001	46,226	45,998
MINING.....	894	897	904	915	911
Metal mining.....	107.7	107.5	106.8	103.3	103.8
Anthracite.....	65.5	60.1	66.8	70.3	67.6
Bituminous-coal.....	349.1	356.6	362.8	377.2	381.9
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	266.4	267.5	266.1	258.4	254.6
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	105.5	104.8	101.4	105.9	103.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	2,517	2,410	2,296	2,598	2,471
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION.....	502	453	398	508	460
Highway and street.....	213.8	178.2	143.2	213.5	181.3
Other nonbuilding construction.....	287.8	275.0	254.4	294.2	278.6
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.....	2,015	1,957	1,898	2,090	2,011
GENERAL CONTRACTORS.....	815	790	768	892	848
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS.....	1,200	1,167	1,130	1,198	1,163
Plumbing and heating.....	288.2	287.1	288.6	291.3	289.3
Painting and decorating.....	175.8	159.1	145.3	167.6	155.9
Electrical work.....	156.3	153.9	154.9	142.1	139.1
Other special-trade contractors.....	579.4	567.1	540.9	596.6	578.4
MANUFACTURING.....	15,671	15,784	15,869	15,853	15,955
DURABLE GOODS.....	9,006	9,045	9,035	8,975	9,003
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	6,665	6,739	6,834	6,878	6,952
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4,138	4,098	4,118	4,137	4,132
Transportation.....	2,899	2,880	2,855	2,911	2,909
Interstate railroads.....	1,417	1,404	1,395	1,463	1,463
Class I railroads.....	1,243	1,230	1,221	1,290	1,287
Local railways and bus lines.....	138	139	139	144	144
Trucking and warehousing.....	650	649	641	620	624
Other transportation and services.....	694	688	680	684	678
Air transportation (common carrier).....	90.4	89.2	87.8	79.4	78.5
Communication.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	680	678
Telephone.....	668.6	647.9	663.8	630.4	629.0
Telegraph.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	48.8	48.4

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	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	May	Apr.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (Continued)					
Other public utilities.....	553	552	551	546	545
Gas and electric utilities.....	529.2	527.6	526.3	521.0	519.8
Electric light and power utilities.....	235.4	234.8	234.4	232.4	231.9
Gas utilities.....	118.7	118.4	117.8	116.1	115.6
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	175.1	174.4	174.1	172.5	172.3
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	24.0	24.3	24.3	24.9	25.4
TRADE.....	9,744	9,817	9,668	9,683	9,627
Wholesale trade.....	2,598	2,602	2,623	2,568	2,579
Retail trade.....	7,146	7,215	7,045	7,115	7,048
General merchandise stores.....	1,461	1,523	1,437	1,475	1,453
Food and liquor stores.....	1,292	1,292	1,287	1,271	1,264
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	737	733	738	742	739
Apparel and accessories stores.....	555	592	529	550	542
Other retail trade.....	3,101	3,075	3,054	3,077	3,050
FINANCE.....	1,959	1,953	1,937	1,874	1,865
Banks and trust companies.....	481	481	479	452	451
Security dealers and exchanges.....	64.5	64.6	64.3	63.8	63.9
Insurance carriers and agents.....	706	705	702	663	662
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	707	702	692	695	688
SERVICE.....	4,795	4,748	4,681	4,789	4,745
Hotels and lodging places.....	448	437	430	452	445
Laundries.....	363.3	357.5	352.9	359.5	354.4
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	165.2	162.0	154.1	158.7	153.0
Motion pictures.....	249	248	242	249	249
GOVERNMENT.....	6,602	6,551	6,528	6,377	6,292
Federal ^{1/}	2,371	2,362	2,354	2,244	2,201
State and local.....	4,231	4,189	4,174	4,133	4,091

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

N.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			
	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	May 1951	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	May 1951
MINING.....	894	897	904	915	-	-	-	-
METAL MINING.....	107.7	107.5	106.8	103.3	94.6	94.5	94.1	91.3
Iron mining.....	38.5	37.9	36.9	37.6	34.2	33.7	32.9	33.8
Copper mining.....	29.5	29.4	29.2	28.5	25.8	25.6	25.5	24.9
Lead and zinc mining.....	22.1	22.3	22.2	19.9	19.3	19.6	19.5	17.4
ANTHRACITE.....	65.5	60.1	66.8	70.3	61.6	56.5	62.8	66.1
BITUMINOUS-COAL.....	349.1	356.6	362.8	377.2	324.4	332.7	338.8	353.1
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION.....	266.4	267.5	266.1	258.4	-	-	-	-
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services).....	-	-	-	-	128.9	129.5	128.3	126.0
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING....	105.5	104.8	101.4	105.9	91.2	90.8	87.9	93.0
MANUFACTURING.....	15,671	15,784	15,869	15,853	12,599	12,724	12,815	12,993
DURABLE GOODS.....	9,006	9,045	9,035	8,975	7,276	7,321	7,316	7,406
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	6,665	6,739	6,834	6,878	5,323	5,403	5,499	5,587
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES.....	77.6	75.8	74.3	40.1	59.0	57.5	56.1	32.2
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.....	1,467	1,446	1,444	1,478	1,074	1,058	1,057	1,099
Meat products.....	293.6	296.1	301.5	291.2	230.8	233.6	239.4	229.2
Dairy products.....	148.4	141.8	136.0	150.4	106.8	100.5	95.5	109.5
Canning and preserving.....	146.4	138.2	129.6	162.7	120.2	113.0	104.3	136.9
Grain-mill products.....	130.3	130.2	130.6	123.1	95.9	95.6	96.4	91.1
Bakery products.....	282.6	286.9	287.0	284.6	184.0	186.5	188.5	189.5
Sugar.....	27.9	27.2	26.7	29.6	22.8	22.2	21.8	24.4
Confectionery and related products.....	88.1	90.9	93.8	90.5	71.4	74.0	76.8	73.6
Beverages.....	218.9	204.8	207.4	211.8	146.2	137.0	137.9	145.3
Miscellaneous food products.....	130.5	130.2	131.2	134.5	95.9	95.3	96.5	99.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.....	85	84	86	81	77	77	78	74
Cigarettes.....	26.8	26.6	26.5	25.4	24.1	23.8	23.9	22.9
Cigars.....	41.6	41.0	41.8	39.4	39.4	38.8	39.6	37.2
Tobacco and snuff.....	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.4
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	4.7	4.8	5.4	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.6	3.6
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS.....	1,176	1,188	1,209	1,302	1,083	1,092	1,113	1,206
Yarn and thread mills.....	154.8	156.0	157.9	171.0	144.2	144.9	146.8	160.1
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	532.4	538.0	548.9	605.8	503.1	507.3	518.2	574.3
Knitting mills.....	228.2	229.0	229.8	241.4	208.8	209.5	210.0	221.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	84.7	86.2	89.2	89.4	74.5	75.9	79.0	79.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	51.5	52.4	52.6	58.6	43.9	44.7	44.8	50.7
Other textile-mill products.....	124.7	126.2	130.6	135.8	108.3	109.2	113.7	120.4

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			
	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	May 1951	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	May 1951
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS.....	1,078	1,115	1,172	1,118	959	995	1,051	998
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	125.1	133.6	140.4	148.9	112.1	120.1	126.5	135.0
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	256.8	258.6	256.6	271.6	237.3	238.7	237.9	252.9
Women's outerwear.....	286.8	308.7	342.3	283.4	253.0	274.1	306.4	249.1
Women's, children's under garments..	101.9	102.5	102.7	99.3	91.5	92.3	92.6	88.9
Millinery.....	18.5	21.7	26.0	17.1	16.1	19.1	23.4	14.6
Children's outerwear.....	65.8	65.1	69.9	61.8	59.6	59.1	63.8	56.3
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel..	84.4	84.2	88.2	94.4	73.6	73.6	77.2	82.7
Other fabricated textile products...	138.6	140.4	145.8	141.2	115.6	117.5	123.2	118.6
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE).....	706	739	735	828	642	676	670	764
Logging camps and contractors.....	45.9	59.9	62.3	78.0	41.9	56.0	56.1	74.2
Sawmills and planing mills.....	425.4	437.4	430.2	482.0	394.3	405.9	397.5	449.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	101.8	107.3	106.0	122.5	85.8	91.6	90.3	107.2
Wooden containers.....	74.0	74.6	76.0	82.0	68.2	69.1	70.3	76.2
Miscellaneous wood products.....	58.4	59.6	60.4	63.5	52.1	53.4	54.1	57.3
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.....	335	341	346	349	286	291	296	301
Household furniture.....	231.3	234.8	237.8	240.5	201.5	204.7	207.8	211.4
Other furniture and fixtures.....	103.9	106.0	107.7	108.6	84.3	86.4	88.0	89.7
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	475	475	479	497	398	398	401	424
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills...	242.0	241.1	243.4	246.0	206.9	206.1	207.9	213.0
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	125.1	126.1	127.4	137.4	104.5	105.3	105.6	117.0
Other paper and allied products.....	108.1	108.0	108.3	114.0	87.0	87.0	87.4	94.3
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.....	763	762	763	759	507	507	508	510
Newspapers.....	302.5	301.8	301.8	299.7	153.4	151.8	151.8	151.9
Periodicals.....	54.0	54.2	54.4	52.6	34.4	35.1	35.5	34.6
Books.....	50.9	51.3	51.3	48.9	35.3	35.7	35.9	35.7
Commercial printing.....	203.5	202.7	204.0	204.8	166.5	166.2	166.9	167.8
Lithographing.....	39.8	40.0	40.2	41.1	30.4	30.6	30.8	32.1
Other printing and publishing.....	112.1	111.8	111.4	112.1	87.1	87.2	86.9	87.7
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	741	754	761	742	517	530	538	531
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	83.2	83.0	83.5	81.4	60.5	60.8	60.9	59.4
Industrial organic chemicals.....	221.3	223.3	227.8	225.6	161.4	163.0	167.9	169.5
Drugs and medicines.....	110.6	110.5	110.6	105.5	71.0	71.3	71.5	70.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	75.0	75.1	75.0	76.5	47.4	47.7	47.8	49.8
Fertilizers.....	37.3	42.5	41.9	36.4	29.9	35.0	34.4	29.6
Vegetable and animal oils and fats..	47.3	51.2	53.7	49.1	34.2	38.1	40.7	37.6
Other chemicals and allied products.	166.3	168.5	168.6	167.7	112.6	114.3	114.5	115.1

Industry Data

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	May 1951	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	May 1951
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL.....	241	272	267	260	165	197	194	194
Petroleum refining.....	189.7	220.7	216.9	207.7	122.4	155.1	152.3	150.8
Coke and byproducts.....	22.7	22.4	22.5	21.6	19.3	19.1	19.2	18.7
Other petroleum and coal products...	28.8	28.7	28.0	30.4	22.9	22.6	22.1	24.4
RUBBER PRODUCTS.....	269	268	270	272	213	213	215	220
Tires and inner tubes.....	120.6	120.0	119.3	112.8	94.4	94.2	93.9	88.3
Rubber footwear.....	29.2	27.6	29.9	30.8	23.6	22.0	24.2	25.4
Other rubber products.....	119.0	120.5	120.9	128.3	94.9	96.3	97.2	106.0
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS.....	370	375	383	369	330	336	344	331
Leather.....	43.6	43.5	44.2	47.6	39.1	39.2	39.7	42.8
Footwear (except rubber).....	236.9	240.7	245.6	232.7	212.5	216.6	221.8	210.4
Other leather products.....	89.7	91.1	93.6	88.9	78.3	79.7	82.0	77.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS.....	530	532	530	560	448	451	449	484
Glass and glass products.....	142.4	141.2	139.5	148.3	123.6	122.7	121.2	131.1
Cement, hydraulic.....	41.3	42.2	42.5	42.7	34.9	35.8	36.2	36.5
Structural clay products.....	88.0	88.4	86.9	91.1	78.9	79.2	77.9	83.0
Pottery and related products.....	53.4	54.1	54.2	60.4	47.7	48.4	48.4	54.6
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	98.0	97.5	97.0	101.0	81.3	80.7	80.2	85.8
Other stone, clay, and glass products.	106.9	109.0	110.2	116.4	81.9	84.2	85.2	92.8
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES.....	1,345	1,341	1,350	1,347	1,150	1,146	1,154	1,162
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	652.0	648.1	656.8	648.7	563.4	560.0	566.9	565.0
Iron and steel foundries.....	272.5	272.1	272.1	284.1	240.6	240.3	240.2	252.5
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	57.1	57.0	56.8	55.4	47.6	47.6	47.4	46.4
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.0	81.8	82.0	81.9	81.9
Nonferrous foundries.....	114.2	113.7	111.9	111.1	95.0	94.5	93.0	93.2
Other primary metal industries.....	148.8	149.3	151.9	147.5	121.1	122.0	124.7	123.2
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT).....	981	989	989	1,026	797	806	807	850
Tin cans and other tinware.....	47.0	46.8	45.4	49.0	41.2	41.0	39.7	42.9
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware...	146.9	149.0	148.4	163.4	121.0	122.9	122.3	138.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	142.3	144.1	144.7	159.1	112.9	114.7	115.5	130.1
Fabricated structural metal products.	242.2	242.9	243.2	229.8	187.5	188.5	189.2	178.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	171.4	173.3	172.5	188.2	143.5	145.4	144.7	161.9
Other fabricated metal products.....	231.0	233.2	235.2	236.0	190.8	193.3	195.2	198.0

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	May 1951	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	May 1951
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL).....	1,646	1,655	1,658	1,598	1,265	1,276	1,280	1,242
Engines and turbines.....	102.3	100.7	100.7	90.2	76.0	74.7	74.8	67.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors..	185.2	186.5	186.6	193.1	143.9	145.5	145.5	151.6
Construction and mining machinery....	132.3	132.9	133.5	118.2	101.1	101.5	101.7	88.9
Metalworking machinery.....	311.0	312.9	312.9	289.6	246.6	248.8	249.1	227.9
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	190.3	192.6	194.3	197.7	142.0	144.3	145.8	149.8
General industry machinery.....	238.7	240.9	242.6	227.6	170.2	172.3	173.4	165.7
Office and store machines and devices	108.0	108.1	107.7	104.4	89.0	89.4	89.3	88.0
Service-industry and household machines	173.3	174.3	173.2	176.9	133.6	135.5	134.8	141.5
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	204.4	206.3	206.5	200.3	162.7	164.2	165.2	161.1
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....	957	960	967	930	709	714	722	707
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	375.3	377.2	379.8	369.9	267.6	270.1	272.7	270.0
Electrical equipment for vehicles....	82.2	81.4	81.7	81.7	66.2	65.2	65.4	67.1
Communication equipment.....	363.2	364.0	367.3	327.5	266.6	268.3	273.3	247.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	136.0	137.6	138.3	150.9	108.6	109.9	110.8	122.2
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.....	1,648	1,627	1,602	1,513	1,308	1,287	1,266	1,233
Automobiles.....	816.3	808.7	786.6	891.4	671.8	664.8	642.6	752.4
Aircraft and parts.....	595.3	590.3	586.1	428.5	434.2	428.7	427.7	317.9
Aircraft.....	397.9	394.2	390.2	289.1	293.2	288.1	286.8	216.2
Aircraft engines and parts.....	121.2	120.5	120.7	84.5	83.8	83.6	84.2	59.4
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	13.8	13.5	13.2	10.5	9.7	9.6	9.4	7.5
Other aircraft parts and equipment....	62.4	62.1	62.0	44.4	47.5	47.4	47.3	34.8
Ship and boat building and repairing..	149.8	144.5	142.5	109.1	132.7	127.9	125.8	94.7
Ship building and repairing.....	130.4	126.5	126.1	94.3	115.0	111.6	111.1	81.5
Boat building and repairing.....	19.4	18.0	16.4	14.8	17.7	16.3	14.7	13.2
Railroad equipment.....	76.0	72.2	76.0	73.2	60.2	56.5	60.7	58.3
Other transportation equipment.....	10.9	10.8	11.2	11.2	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.3
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....	322	323	321	297	235	236	234	222
Ophthalmic goods.....	27.8	27.9	27.7	27.9	22.4	22.5	22.4	22.8
Photographic apparatus.....	64.5	64.8	64.4	59.1	45.0	45.3	44.8	43.0
Watches and clocks.....	36.1	36.3	36.0	34.0	30.7	30.8	30.5	28.6
Professional and scientific instruments.....	193.9	194.0	192.4	175.5	136.5	137.3	136.4	127.6
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	458	462	463	487	377	380	382	409
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware...	43.9	45.4	45.9	52.8	35.6	36.9	37.1	43.3
Toys and sporting goods.....	72.0	69.8	68.9	77.2	61.9	60.0	58.9	67.6
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions....	49.2	51.3	53.8	56.1	40.5	42.5	44.8	47.5
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	292.7	295.0	293.9	300.4	238.5	241.0	241.0	251.0

Industry Data

Table 4: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry	1952			1951
	May	Apr.	Mar.	May
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:				
Meat packing, wholesale.....	161.4	164.1	168.9	158.9
Prepared meats.....	33.9	33.7	33.9	33.8
Concentrated milk.....	12.8	11.9	11.5	13.5
Ice cream and ices.....	21.7	19.5	18.0	21.2
Flour and meal.....	27.1	27.9	28.0	27.0
Cane-sugar refining.....	13.6	13.4	13.4	14.0
Beet sugar.....	5.2	4.7	4.3	5.8
Confectionery products.....	53.7	56.1	58.5	55.8
Malt liquors.....	62.4	56.4	58.9	62.8
Distilled liquors, except brandy.....	18.0	17.9	17.5	17.3
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:				
Yarn mills, wool (except carpet), cotton and silk systems.....	98.6	99.1	100.6	111.8
Cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics	371.3	377.2	382.9	405.3
Woolen and worsted fabrics.....	73.4	71.1	75.0	102.8
Full-fashioned hosiery mills.....	54.9	56.1	56.7	63.5
Seamless hosiery mills... ..	50.1	50.7	51.3	51.2
Knit underwear mills.....	30.8	30.6	30.2	34.5
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn.....	30.1	30.8	30.9	35.8
Fur-felt hats and hat bodies.....	7.4	7.4	7.9	8.6
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:				
Men's dress shirts and nightwear.....	76.9	78.5	78.3	84.7
Work shirts.....	12.2	11.8	11.4	13.1
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:				
Wood household furniture, except upholstered.	100.7	101.1	103.5	109.7
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	25.1	25.6	26.6	27.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:				
Plastic materials.....	20.4	20.8	21.2	22.5
Synthetic rubber.....	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.5
Synthetic fibers.....	43.0	43.2	47.5	56.4
Soap and glycerin.....	18.0	18.2	18.4	19.3
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:				
Glass containers.....	40.4	38.8	38.4	44.1
Pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere classified.....	33.1	34.5	33.7	35.4
Brick and hollow tile.....	26.3	26.2	24.8	29.2
Sewer pipe.....	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.7

See Explanatory Notes, section G.

Table 4: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1952			1951
	May	Apr.	Mar.	May
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:				
Gray-iron foundries.....	144.9	145.7	146.8	162.6
Malleable-iron foundries.....	25.9	26.1	25.9	28.1
Steel foundries.....	67.9	66.9	66.4	62.2
Primary copper, lead, and zinc.....	25.7	25.7	25.7	26.4
Primary aluminum.....	10.7	10.5	10.4	9.4
Iron and steel forgings.....	36.9	37.1	37.3	34.3
Wire drawing.....	41.3	41.5	43.2	44.1
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):				
Cutlery and edge tools.....	20.8	21.1	21.1	24.2
Hand tools, not elsewhere classified, files, hand saws, and saw blades.....	33.4	34.4	35.2	38.9
Hardware, not elsewhere classified.....	64.0	64.6	63.4	71.8
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings.....	25.0	25.1	25.5	31.1
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	72.2	73.9	74.1	79.4
Structural and ornamental products.....	66.2	66.3	65.8	64.4
Boiler shop products.....	61.9	63.1	63.3	56.1
Metal stampings.....	101.6	103.3	102.9	119.7
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):				
Tractors.....	67.2	67.5	67.6	72.5
Farm machinery, except tractors.....	73.2	74.5	74.6	75.8
Machine tools.....	66.1	66.3	66.5	58.6
Metalworking machinery, not elsewhere classified.....	43.6	44.7	44.6	41.3
Cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, etc.....	94.5	95.1	95.4	90.8
Computing and related machines.....	42.1	42.3	42.3	41.5
Typewriters.....	20.7	20.9	21.0	21.4
Refrigeration machinery.....	94.1	95.4	94.7	101.9
Ball and roller bearings.....	49.0	48.9	49.0	46.6
Machine shops.....	46.8	47.3	47.4	46.4
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:				
Radios and related products.....	167.2	168.1	171.0	157.0
Telephone and telegraph equipment and communication equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	47.2	47.1	47.0	39.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:				
Locomotives and parts.....	25.1	25.3	25.8	24.9
Railroad and streetcars.....	36.1	32.5	36.0	35.1
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:				
Silverware and plated ware.....	13.5	13.8	13.7	16.9

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>		
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.....	103.6	131.9
April.....	102.9	127.9
May.....	101.9	128.2

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

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

Table 6: Employees in the Shipbuilding and Repairing Industry

 by Region ^{1/}

(In thousands)

Region	1952			1951	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	May	Apr.
ALL REGIONS.....	264.2	259.5	258.4	217.0	214.8
PRIVATE.....	130.4	126.5	126.1	94.3	93.8
NAVY.....	133.8	133.0	132.3	122.7	121.0
NORTH ATLANTIC.....	121.7	119.6	116.2	99.7	97.6
Private.....	61.9	60.0	57.2	44.4	43.2
Navy.....	59.8	59.6	59.0	55.3	54.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	45.7	45.1	44.5	37.2	37.5
Private.....	20.6	20.1	19.6	14.1	14.6
Navy.....	25.1	25.0	24.9	23.1	22.9
GULF:					
Private.....	22.4	18.7	18.7	16.3	17.1
PACIFIC.....	61.4	62.4	64.3	53.4	52.0
Private.....	12.5	14.0	15.9	9.1	8.3
Navy.....	48.9	48.4	48.4	44.3	43.7
GREAT LAKES:					
Private.....	8.2	8.9	9.9	6.0	6.2
INLAND:					
Private.....	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.4

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

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

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

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

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

The Inland region includes all other yards.

Federal Government

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

(In thousands)

Area and branch	Employment (as of first of month)				Payrolls (total for month)			
	1952			1951	1952			1951
	May	April	March	May	May	April	March	May
ALL AREAS								
TOTAL FEDERAL.....	2,571.3	2,559.2	2,550.9	2,432.6	\$830,750	\$826,843	\$807,727	\$742,529
Executive <u>1/</u>	2,558.7	2,546.7	2,538.5	2,420.5	825,257	821,276	802,514	737,428
Defense agencies <u>2/</u>	1,326.4	1,319.0	1,314.6	1,212.1	408,316	405,977	391,111	370,700
Post Office Department <u>3/</u>	511.8	510.0	508.8	492.1	159,714	159,495	162,569	131,353
Other agencies.....	720.5	717.7	715.1	716.3	257,227	255,804	248,834	235,375
Legislative.....	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.2	3,725	3,721	3,604	3,338
Judicial.....	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	1,768	1,846	1,609	1,763
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES <u>4/</u>								
TOTAL FEDERAL.....	2,390.0	2,380.8	2,373.5	2,263.9	782,026	778,491	759,261	698,694
Executive <u>1/</u>	2,377.4	2,368.4	2,361.2	2,251.9	776,577	772,968	754,089	693,638
Defense agencies <u>2/</u>	1,203.6	1,198.5	1,195.3	1,089.8	377,053	374,879	360,239	340,465
Post Office Department <u>3/</u>	509.6	507.9	506.6	490.3	159,044	158,832	161,893	130,850
Other agencies.....	664.2	662.0	659.3	671.8	240,480	239,257	231,957	222,323
Legislative.....	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.2	3,725	3,721	3,604	3,338
Judicial.....	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	1,724	1,802	1,568	1,718
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
TOTAL GOVERNMENT.....	273.0	273.1	272.7	271.4	106,400	106,478	102,657	104,400
D. C. GOVERNMENT.....	20.5	20.4	20.6	20.1	6,414	6,346	6,270	5,883
TOTAL FEDERAL <u>5/</u>	252.5	252.7	252.1	251.3	99,986	100,132	96,387	98,517
Executive <u>1/</u>	243.1	243.5	243.0	242.4	95,926	96,071	92,481	94,863
Defense agencies <u>2/</u>	87.6	87.4	87.1	83.6	34,287	34,259	33,486	31,082
Post Office Department <u>3/</u>	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.8	3,471	3,462	3,447	2,946
Other agencies.....	147.4	148.0	147.9	151.0	58,168	58,350	55,548	60,835
Legislative.....	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.2	3,725	3,721	3,604	3,338
Judicial.....	.7	.7	.7	.7	335	340	302	316

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

2/ Covers civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, 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
	May	Apr.	May	May	Apr.	May	May	Apr.	May
Alabama.....	663.4	663.2	638.7	20.9	21.2	20.8	37.7	35.6	32.9
Arizona.....	189.5	189.7	173.2	12.5	12.5	11.7	14.1	14.1	12.7
Arkansas.....	305.5	301.8	314.8	6.5	6.4	6.4	21.1	19.4	25.5
California.....	3,561.1	3,537.1	3,474.8	33.9	33.8	34.6	184.2	193.7	249.3
Colorado.....	395.1	393.6	381.5	11.3	11.5	9.9	27.4	27.0	25.6
Connecticut.....	835.4	836.6	818.2	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	44.4	44.0	42.1
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia.....	522.8	522.8	517.6	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	21.0	21.1	21.4
Florida.....	724.8	746.3	718.6	6.1	6.7	6.6	65.0	64.0	69.3
Georgia.....	860.8	859.1	843.9	4.4	4.4	4.6	47.8	47.2	49.6
Idaho.....	134.6	132.1	139.1	5.6	5.8	5.5	11.4	11.0	14.2
Illinois.....	(4/)	(4/)	3,209.2	(4/)	(4/)	45.0	(4/)	(4/)	155.8
Indiana.....	1,341.4	1,344.6	1,351.2	15.0	15.2	14.8	71.8	65.1	65.4
Iowa.....	632.4	630.6	630.9	2.7	2.9	2.8	38.4	35.2	40.2
Kansas.....	522.8	521.0	495.8	18.1	18.3	17.9	36.8	34.1	36.5
Kentucky.....	-	-	-	54.9	56.3	57.1	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	-	-	-	29.9	29.2	26.6	-	-	-
Maine.....	268.5	259.8	268.0	.4	.5	.7	11.8	9.8	11.5
Maryland.....	752.0	746.6	732.5	3.0	3.0	2.5	57.5	55.1	57.6
Massachusetts.....	1,760.4	1,760.3	1,809.7	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	60.8	59.5	76.7
Michigan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	824.9	813.7	823.0	18.5	16.7	18.3	38.6	36.4	42.3
Mississippi.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri.....	1,251.9	1,248.4	1,224.9	8.9	8.9	8.6	61.7	58.7	63.2
Montana.....	153.6	149.8	150.6	10.9	11.2	10.1	12.5	10.5	12.1
Nebraska.....	329.8	327.0	327.9	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	17.8	16.3	19.8
Nevada.....	60.4	58.9	56.8	3.1	3.1	2.9	5.3	5.5	4.2
New Hampshire.....	166.8	164.5	169.7	.2	.2	.3	6.5	5.7	7.2
New Jersey.....	1,682.7	1,669.5	1,679.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	84.9	81.7	87.4
New Mexico.....	164.5	163.3	158.0	14.5	14.2	11.7	14.3	14.3	16.0
New York.....	5,830.2	5,818.0	5,770.1	11.1	11.7	11.7	233.2	217.6	243.0
North Carolina.....	971.2	975.1	958.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	80.9	79.3	65.7
North Dakota.....	116.4	112.5	114.7	1.3	1.1	.9	9.7	6.4	10.1
Ohio.....	-	-	-	26.3	26.5	(4/)	-	-	-
Oklahoma.....	506.3	507.4	499.4	40.9	41.9	44.9	32.7	32.7	32.9
Oregon.....	439.7	445.7	455.6	1.2	1.1	1.5	26.8	24.3	28.3
Pennsylvania.....	3,679.8	3,673.9	3,723.7	169.1	164.6	177.9	160.8	155.8	166.5
Rhode Island.....	294.9	298.8	311.1	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	19.1	18.0	16.3
South Carolina.....	507.3	509.8	482.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	54.1	52.6	31.6
South Dakota.....	124.6	122.0	122.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	7.5	6.2	7.8
Tennessee.....	782.8	779.4	785.7	11.3	11.2	11.6	47.8	46.8	55.2
Texas.....	2,132.8	2,130.7	2,061.2	118.4	117.9	109.7	159.7	157.2	166.8
Utah.....	208.0	206.0	205.0	14.3	14.2	12.8	11.6	9.7	13.6
Vermont.....	98.2	98.0	100.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.3	2.7	3.7
Virginia.....	869.7	870.7	852.3	21.9	21.9	21.8	56.6	56.2	60.1
Washington.....	700.8	708.0	718.5	2.9	2.9	2.7	43.4	44.0	46.3
West Virginia.....	519.8	521.1	531.2	117.3	118.5	123.7	18.8	17.8	19.0
Wisconsin.....	1,051.2	1,045.4	1,057.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	44.7	42.7	53.7
Wyoming.....	86.1	83.1	84.6	9.7	9.9	9.9	6.8	6.3	6.8

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
	May	Apr.	May	May	Apr.	May	May	Apr.	May
Alabama.....	229.5	230.3	222.1	56.2	56.4	53.6	124.6	127.1	125.4
Arizona.....	23.6	23.2	19.0	20.2	20.5	20.2	47.5	47.6	43.6
Arkansas.....	75.9	74.8	80.5	31.2	31.0	31.7	71.1	71.3	73.2
California.....	938.7	934.3	864.0	322.9	314.7	317.9	829.2	819.5	806.9
Colorado 1/.....	63.5	63.7	62.8	44.2	44.0	43.5	100.0	100.1	98.4
Connecticut.....	425.3	426.7	418.0	42.5	42.4	41.9	136.3	137.7	133.7
Delaware.....	52.8	52.0	50.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia..	17.5	17.3	17.1	32.1	32.1	30.9	95.8	96.4	93.3
Florida.....	108.7	111.1	105.9	72.8	72.6	70.2	209.6	221.6	209.8
Georgia.....	301.9	300.3	301.7	72.1	72.1	71.2	182.9	185.7	179.3
Idaho.....	22.1	20.0	24.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	33.4	33.4	34.4
Illinois.....	(4/)	(4/)	1,210.9	(4/)	(4/)	299.1	(4/)	(4/)	682.7
Indiana 1/.....	598.9	610.2	614.4	107.1	106.7	110.3	268.9	269.5	269.3
Iowa.....	167.2	167.8	164.7	62.1	61.7	63.4	170.8	173.5	169.3
Kansas.....	130.7	132.2	112.1	64.4	64.3	64.1	122.4	122.5	120.0
Kentucky.....	143.9	144.0	150.2	59.0	59.1	59.7	109.3	111.1	117.4
Louisiana.....	146.5	143.8	146.1	84.7	84.3	79.0	147.5	151.0	149.1
Maine.....	111.1	106.9	113.6	19.3	19.1	19.2	48.5	47.7	49.6
Maryland.....	255.2	251.9	248.7	74.5	73.5	72.3	143.9	146.0	143.2
Massachusetts.....	699.1	707.4	736.6	121.2	120.4	128.3	359.1	359.6	366.4
Michigan.....	(4/)	1,066.4	1,138.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	206.2	205.6	202.5	96.4	91.8	97.2	206.9	206.5	208.7
Mississippi.....	93.7	93.7	95.5	25.6	25.3	26.3	-	-	-
Missouri.....	382.8	383.6	373.7	129.2	128.2	127.8	319.2	321.5	311.4
Montana.....	17.8	17.4	17.7	23.4	22.8	23.1	37.7	37.3	37.3
Nebraska.....	59.5	58.5	54.5	42.5	42.2	43.7	91.3	91.4	92.6
Nevada.....	3.8	3.7	3.5	8.9	8.8	8.7	12.8	12.6	11.6
New Hampshire.....	79.2	79.3	81.2	10.3	10.2	10.5	28.0	27.7	28.3
New Jersey.....	757.8	760.5	766.1	140.5	133.7	139.4	272.4	272.2	273.1
New Mexico.....	14.6	14.5	13.8	17.9	17.7	17.1	38.6	38.8	36.2
New York.....	1,909.1	1,931.2	1,881.3	506.5	504.7	509.4	1,247.6	1,252.4	1,252.8
North Carolina.....	411.9	415.8	424.6	61.3	61.0	58.4	181.4	184.9	177.3
North Dakota.....	6.2	6.0	6.0	14.1	13.7	14.2	37.1	37.4	35.9
Ohio.....	1,265.0	1,273.2	1,284.5	232.7	220.6	(4/)	556.8	559.4	(4/)
Oklahoma.....	75.1	77.7	71.9	49.5	49.5	49.4	126.8	125.6	125.8
Oregon.....	130.6	140.7	145.1	46.7	46.6	48.0	102.9	102.8	102.7
Pennsylvania.....	1,454.7	1,457.8	1,502.9	353.4	353.6	353.2	675.2	682.8	675.0
Rhode Island.....	137.2	141.6	155.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	52.6	53.4	54.8
South Carolina.....	214.6	216.3	218.5	28.0	27.9	27.4	88.8	91.3	88.2
South Dakota.....	11.5	11.3	11.4	11.0	10.8	10.9	35.6	35.2	35.9
Tennessee.....	265.2	262.2	266.8	61.4	61.5	60.9	178.1	179.7	172.8
Texas.....	410.4	414.1	389.9	226.9	226.7	217.9	563.7	566.1	547.6
Utah.....	29.1	30.2	29.2	22.2	22.0	22.0	45.3	45.6	45.7
Vermont.....	37.4	38.4	39.5	8.7	8.5	8.9	17.8	17.6	17.7
Virginia 1/.....	239.7	240.8	236.6	87.7	88.1	84.4	189.8	190.9	180.1
Washington.....	175.5	185.6	191.0	65.9	65.3	68.1	157.7	156.8	160.9
West Virginia 1/.....	133.4	133.1	139.0	54.4	54.8	56.4	86.0	87.4	85.3
Wisconsin.....	456.7	456.7	454.8	75.2	74.2	77.7	217.1	215.6	219.2
Wyoming.....	6.3	6.3	5.7	15.8	15.7	16.0	16.4	16.2	17.2

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
	May	Apr.	May	May	Apr.	May	May	Apr.	May
Alabama	19.7	19.6	18.3	56.8	56.1	54.2	118.0	116.9	111.4
Arizona	6.2	6.2	5.5	27.4	28.0	24.3	38.0	37.6	36.2
Arkansas	8.0	8.0	8.0	37.4	36.7	35.9	54.3	54.2	53.6
California	163.7	163.2	158.9	463.1	457.8	443.4	625.4	620.1	599.8
Colorado ^{1/}	16.1	16.0	15.2	50.9	50.4	49.7	81.7	80.9	76.4
Connecticut	39.0	38.7	37.0	80.4	79.7	79.4	67.5	67.4	66.1
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	11.0	10.8
District of Columbia ^{2/}	23.5	23.2	22.4	59.9	59.4	61.2	273.0	273.3	271.3
Florida	32.1	31.9	31.3	105.0	111.0	104.5	125.5	124.4	121.0
Georgia	28.7	28.6	26.5	84.8	83.2	77.9	138.2	137.6	133.1
Idaho	3.7	3.7	3.7	14.5	14.5	14.4	26.7	26.6	25.6
Illinois ^{1/}	(4/)	(4/)	146.9	(4/)	(4/)	341.8	341.5	337.8	327.0
Indiana ^{1/}	39.4	39.4	37.4	94.7	93.6	96.2	145.5	144.9	143.4
Iowa	25.0	24.9	23.9	65.1	63.7	67.2	101.2	101.1	99.6
Kansas	18.7	18.8	16.5	49.3	49.0	47.9	82.4	81.8	80.8
Kentucky	15.0	15.8	15.5	61.5	61.4	60.7	88.9	88.2	85.5
Louisiana	21.8	21.9	20.3	70.1	69.6	71.3	102.2	102.5	100.8
Maine	7.0	6.8	6.9	25.7	24.7	25.7	44.7	44.3	40.8
Maryland ^{2/}	32.5	32.2	30.4	79.6	79.2	76.6	105.8	105.7	101.2
Massachusetts	83.6	83.8	80.7	199.2	195.3	195.8	237.4	234.3	225.2
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	237.5	236.2	231.1
Minnesota	37.3	37.5	36.8	98.9	98.1	97.6	122.1	121.1	119.6
Mississippi	7.6	7.6	7.5	-	-	-	67.7	67.8	66.6
Missouri	54.7	54.6	53.9	146.4	145.0	141.1	149.0	147.9	145.2
Montana	4.5	4.5	4.2	19.0	18.4	18.8	27.8	27.7	27.3
Nebraska	16.4	16.4	16.3	38.7	38.6	39.0	63.6	63.6	61.9
Nevada	1.3	1.3	1.2	13.2	12.0	12.6	12.0	11.9	12.0
New Hampshire	4.7	4.7	4.5	17.5	16.5	17.8	20.4	20.2	20.0
New Jersey	60.2	59.8	59.3	171.3	168.1	167.9	191.6	189.5	182.4
New Mexico	4.3	4.3	4.8	22.5	22.2	22.1	37.8	37.3	36.0
New York	406.9	406.9	399.0	804.0	789.7	787.6	711.7	703.8	685.5
North Carolina	24.5	24.3	22.4	87.6	86.8	88.0	120.2	119.6	118.8
North Dakota	3.7	3.6	3.8	13.0	13.0	12.9	31.5	31.3	30.9
Ohio	85.9	85.0	(4/)	-	-	-	324.6	321.4	311.9
Oklahoma	18.9	18.8	18.4	55.9	54.6	53.1	106.5	106.6	103.0
Oregon	15.5	15.5	15.1	49.0	47.9	49.5	67.0	66.8	65.4
Pennsylvania	123.2	123.4	119.1	359.0	354.7	358.9	384.5	381.0	370.0
Rhode Island	11.4	11.3	10.9	23.6	23.9	24.1	34.6	34.2	33.2
South Carolina	10.4	10.2	9.8	38.1	38.5	36.2	72.1	71.8	69.6
South Dakota	4.3	4.3	4.0	16.7	16.3	15.3	36.0	35.8	35.2
Tennessee	24.3	24.3	24.1	76.9	76.3	76.1	117.8	117.4	118.2
Texas	88.8	88.5	79.8	246.5	244.2	242.5	318.4	316.0	307.0
Utah	6.7	6.6	6.4	20.6	20.0	20.6	58.1	57.7	55.0
Vermont	3.0	3.0	3.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	15.7	15.5	15.3
Virginia ^{1/} ^{3/}	27.7	28.2	28.8	80.6	79.6	81.3	165.7	165.0	159.2
Washington	26.7	26.7	26.5	82.8	81.7	80.4	145.9	145.0	142.6
West Virginia ^{1/}	10.6	10.6	10.4	41.0	40.7	39.7	58.3	58.2	57.7
Wisconsin	34.2	34.0	32.9	93.4	93.7	92.6	126.1	124.9	123.1
Wyoming	2.1	2.0	1.9	12.8	10.5	11.0	16.2	16.2	16.1

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

^{2/} Mining combined with construction.

^{3/} Mining combined with service.

^{4/} Not available.

^{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
	May	Apr.	May		May	Apr.	May
ALABAMA				Sacramento			
<u>Birmingham</u>				<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	10.4	9.6	10.1
Mining.....	15.5	15.7	15.1	<u>San Diego</u>			
Manufacturing.....	61.1	60.8	58.3	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	49.6	48.9	37.9
<u>Mobile</u>				<u>San Francisco-Oakland</u>			
Manufacturing.....	18.2	17.6	15.7	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	173.1	172.9	173.4
ARIZONA				<u>San Jose</u>			
<u>Phoenix</u>				<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	21.5	22.8	21.0
Total.....	88.5	89.0	82.0	<u>Stockton</u>			
Mining.....	.2	.2	.1	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	12.5	12.1	11.3
Contract Construction....	7.9	8.0	7.4	COLORADO			
Manufacturing.....	14.3	14.2	11.1	<u>Denver 2/</u>			
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	9.2	9.4	9.3	<u>Mining.....</u>	1.3	1.3	1.1
Trade.....	25.5	25.5	23.9	Contract Construction....	17.1	17.0	17.8
Finance.....	4.2	4.2	3.6	Manufacturing.....	43.1	43.5	41.5
Service.....	11.3	11.8	10.9	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	26.8	26.6	25.6
Government.....	15.9	15.7	15.7	Trade.....	61.4	61.9	59.2
<u>Tucson</u>				Finance.....	11.4	11.3	10.7
Total.....	42.1	42.0	36.3	CONNECTICUT			
Mining.....	1.6	1.6	1.6	<u>Bridgeport</u>			
Contract Construction....	3.8	3.7	2.8	Total.....	118.9	118.5	114.9
Manufacturing.....	3.5	3.3	2.1	Contract Construction 1/.	5.5	5.2	5.8
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	5.2	5.3	5.1	Manufacturing.....	69.7	69.7	66.9
Trade.....	9.5	9.5	8.3	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	5.3	5.2	5.0
Finance.....	1.2	1.2	1.1	Trade.....	18.9	18.8	17.2
Service.....	10.2	10.3	8.9	Finance.....	2.1	2.2	2.2
Government.....	7.1	7.1	6.4	Service.....	10.2	10.1	9.7
ARKANSAS				Government.....	7.1	7.3	7.4
<u>Little Rock-N. Little</u>				<u>Hartford</u>			
<u>Rock</u>				Total.....	196.7	197.8	187.1
Total.....	65.5	65.5	65.4	Contract Construction 1/.	10.0	9.5	8.6
Contract Construction....	5.8	5.5	6.5	Manufacturing.....	81.2	83.2	76.0
Manufacturing.....	12.3	12.4	12.2	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	7.6	7.6	7.1
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	6.9	6.9	6.7	Trade.....	37.6	37.8	36.4
Trade.....	17.0	17.2	17.3	Finance.....	24.2	24.1	23.5
Finance.....	3.6	3.7	3.6	Service.....	19.9	19.8	19.5
Service 1/.....	8.9	8.8	8.7	Government.....	16.0	16.0	15.9
Government.....	11.1	11.1	10.6	<u>New Britain</u>			
CALIFORNIA				Total.....	40.8	40.9	41.6
<u>Los Angeles</u>				Contract Construction 1/.	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total.....	1667.1	1651.5	1591.9	Manufacturing.....	28.0	28.1	29.0
Mining.....	15.6	15.5	15.4	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	1.7	1.7	1.4
Contract Construction....	93.6	89.6	112.0	Trade.....	4.9	4.9	4.8
Manufacturing.....	559.1	557.5	489.5	Finance.....	.5	.5	.5
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	119.9	118.7	115.3	Service.....	2.5	2.5	2.4
Trade.....	373.1	367.5	368.4	Government.....	2.2	2.2	2.4
Finance.....	76.9	76.2	75.7				
Service.....	231.9	229.2	220.7				
Government.....	197.0	197.3	194.9				

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	May	Apr.	May		May	Apr.	May
CONNECTICUT - Continued				Miami - Continued			
<u>New Haven</u>				Trade.....	51.1	54.2	48.9
Total.....	114.7	114.1	114.7	Finance.....	8.8	8.8	8.1
Contract Construction 1/.....	5.7	5.5	5.9	Service 1/.....	32.9	36.1	30.1
Manufacturing.....	44.4	44.4	44.7	Government.....	17.4	17.4	16.6
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	12.7	12.7	13.1	Tampa-St. Petersburg			
Trade.....	21.4	21.2	20.8	Total.....	109.8	112.9	108.1
Finance.....	5.3	5.2	5.0	Contract Construction....	10.8	10.6	12.1
Service.....	17.9	17.8	17.8	Manufacturing.....	20.6	21.2	20.1
Government.....	7.3	7.3	7.4	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	11.0	11.0	10.5
<u>Stamford</u>				Trade.....	35.2	36.6	34.2
Total.....	46.9	47.8	45.8	Finance.....	4.5	4.4	4.4
Contract Construction 1/.....	2.8	3.8	3.3	Service 1/.....	14.5	15.9	13.9
Manufacturing.....	22.0	21.9	21.1	Government.....	13.3	13.3	13.0
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	2.6	2.6	2.4	GEORGIA			
Trade.....	8.6	8.6	8.3	<u>Atlanta</u>			
Finance.....	1.4	1.4	1.3	Total.....	276.2	276.2	270.5
Service.....	6.3	6.2	6.0	Contract Construction....	16.5	15.9	20.4
Government.....	3.3	3.3	3.3	Manufacturing.....	72.4	72.5	64.4
<u>Waterbury</u>				Trans. and Pub. Util.....	31.3	31.3	30.6
Total.....	68.0	68.3	66.9	Trade.....	74.8	75.6	74.8
Contract Construction 1/.....	2.4	2.3	2.2	Finance.....	17.7	17.6	16.2
Manufacturing.....	44.2	44.5	44.2	Service 1/.....	32.3	32.1	33.1
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	2.6	2.6	2.4	Government.....	31.2	31.2	31.0
Trade.....	8.9	8.9	8.7	<u>Savannah</u>			
Finance.....	1.1	1.1	1.0	Total.....	48.0	48.0	45.5
Service.....	4.2	4.3	4.0	Contract Construction....	3.6	3.7	2.8
Government.....	4.6	4.6	4.3	Manufacturing.....	14.6	14.4	13.9
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				Trans. and Pub. Util.....	7.2	7.3	7.8
<u>Washington</u>				Trade.....	11.0	11.3	10.0
Total.....	622.9	622.8	615.5	Finance.....	1.6	1.6	1.4
Contract Construction....	39.7	39.8	39.8	Service 1/.....	5.4	5.1	5.1
Manufacturing.....	26.9	26.6	25.5	Government.....	4.6	4.6	4.5
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	43.6	43.4	42.2	IDAHO			
Trade.....	123.1	124.0	120.6	<u>Boise</u>			
Finance.....	31.0	30.7	29.2	Total.....	19.2	19.2	(3/)
Service 1/.....	75.9	75.3	77.2	Contract Construction....	1.6	1.7	2.5
Government.....	282.7	283.0	281.0	Manufacturing.....	1.4	1.4	1.5
FLORIDA				Trans. and Pub. Util.....	2.5	2.5	2.5
<u>Jacksonville</u>				Trade.....	5.9	5.8	6.1
Manufacturing.....	17.3	18.0	17.1	Finance.....	1.2	1.1	1.2
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	14.6	15.1	15.1	Service.....	3.1	3.1	3.0
Trade.....	31.6	31.6	30.5	Government.....	3.5	3.6	(3/)
Finance.....	6.0	6.0	5.9	ILLINOIS			
Service 1/.....	11.8	11.8	11.8	<u>Davenport-Rock Island-</u>			
Government.....	15.4	15.5	14.9	<u>Moline</u>			
<u>Miami</u>				Manufacturing.....	43.1	43.4	43.0
Manufacturing.....	16.3	17.2	14.6				
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	23.6	23.9	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
	May	Apr.	May		May	Apr.	May
ILLINOIS - Continued				LOUISIANA			
Peoria				Baton Rouge			
Manufacturing.....	47.8	48.6	47.2	Manufacturing.....	18.7	18.4	17.8
				Finance.....	1.5	1.5	1.5
Rockford				New Orleans			
Manufacturing.....	40.4	40.8	40.2	Manufacturing.....	48.5	46.3	48.0
INDIANA				MAINE			
Evansville				Lewiston			
Total.....	66.1	66.2	64.0	Total.....	27.7	27.3	28.3
Manufacturing.....	35.9	35.9	32.8	Contract Construction....	.9	.8	1.0
Nonmanufacturing.....	30.2	30.3	31.2	Manufacturing.....	15.4	15.4	15.8
Fort Wayne				Trans. and Pub. Util.....	1.1	1.1	1.2
Total.....	79.4	79.6	78.7	Trade.....	5.1	5.0	5.1
Manufacturing.....	41.0	41.8	41.7	Finance.....	.6	.6	.6
Nonmanufacturing.....	38.4	37.7	37.0	Service 1/.....	3.5	3.3	3.6
				Government.....	1.1	1.1	1.0
Indianapolis				Portland			
Total.....	269.2	270.6	271.8	Total.....	48.2	47.8	48.1
Contract Construction....	10.5	10.2	14.6	Contract Construction....	2.8	2.9	2.8
Manufacturing.....	110.0	111.6	112.3	Manufacturing.....	12.0	11.8	11.8
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	25.5	26.2	25.0	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	5.9	5.8	5.9
Trade.....	60.5	60.7	60.3	Trade.....	13.7	13.5	13.8
Finance.....	14.2	14.2	13.7	Finance.....	2.9	2.9	2.8
Other Nonmanufacturing....	48.5	47.8	46.0	Service 1/.....	7.5	7.5	7.6
				Government.....	3.4	3.4	3.4
IOWA				MARYLAND			
Des Moines				Baltimore			
Manufacturing.....	21.3	21.5	20.9	Total.....	529.7	526.6	515.5
				Mining.....	.4	.4	.5
KANSAS				Contract Construction....	39.7	37.9	38.0
Topeka				Manufacturing.....	194.3	193.3	189.2
Total.....	43.2	42.6	43.0	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	56.0	55.0	53.8
Mining.....	.2	.2	.2	Trade.....	100.6	102.2	100.4
Contract Construction....	2.8	2.5	2.8	Finance.....	25.2	25.0	23.6
Manufacturing.....	5.6	5.4	7.1	Service.....	56.5	55.7	54.8
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	7.8	7.7	7.4	Government.....	57.0	57.1	55.2
Trade.....	9.1	9.2	8.9	MASSACHUSETTS			
Finance.....	2.0	2.0	1.9	Boston			
Service.....	4.7	4.7	4.5	Manufacturing.....	300.6	302.5	303.1
Government.....	11.2	11.1	10.3				
				Fall River			
Wichita				Manufacturing.....	26.7	27.2	31.5
Total.....	114.2	114.1	99.6				
Mining.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	New Bedford			
Contract Construction....	5.8	5.5	5.1	Manufacturing.....	30.7	31.7	36.9
Manufacturing.....	54.2	54.3	41.6				
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	7.0	7.0	6.8	Springfield-Holyoke			
Trade.....	23.2	23.3	23.1	Manufacturing.....	75.5	75.3	76.3
Finance.....	3.9	3.9	3.8				
Service.....	10.5	10.5	10.0				
Government.....	7.7	7.6	7.2				

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
	May	Apr.	May		May	Apr.	May
MASSACHUSETTS - Continued				St. Louis			
<u>Worcester</u>				<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	275.6	276.8	275.0
<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	53.3	53.9	54.9				
MICHIGAN				MONTANA			
<u>Detroit</u>				<u>Great Falls</u>			
<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	(3/)	623.4	680.8	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	2.8	2.8	2.7
				<u>Trans. and Pub. Util.....</u>	2.6	2.5	2.6
MINNESOTA				<u>Trade.....</u>	5.4	5.4	5.5
<u>Duluth</u>				<u>Service 4/.....</u>	3.0	3.0	3.0
<u>Total.....</u>	39.9	40.1	40.8				
<u>Contract Construction.....</u>	1.7	1.6	2.1	NEBRASKA			
<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	9.7	9.9	10.4	<u>Omaha</u>			
<u>Trans. and Pub. Util.....</u>	7.4	7.2	7.1	<u>Total.....</u>	139.3	138.9	137.8
<u>Trade.....</u>	10.3	10.5	10.3	<u>Contract Construction....</u>	7.8	7.5	7.0
<u>Finance.....</u>	1.4	1.4	1.4	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	31.5	31.5	30.5
<u>Service 1/.....</u>	5.5	5.5	5.3	<u>Trans. and Pub. Util.....</u>	23.0	22.8	23.1
<u>Government.....</u>	3.9	3.9	4.1	<u>Trade.....</u>	35.1	35.4	36.4
				<u>Finance.....</u>	10.1	10.1	10.0
				<u>Service 1/.....</u>	17.6	17.5	17.1
Minnesota				<u>Government.....</u>	14.3	14.3	13.8
<u>Total.....</u>	257.4	257.6	258.2				
<u>Contract Construction.....</u>	13.5	12.6	15.5	NEVADA			
<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	73.7	73.4	72.4	<u>Reno</u>			
<u>Trans. and Pub. Util.....</u>	25.6	25.4	25.8	<u>Contract Construction....</u>	(3/)	(3/)	1.6
<u>Trade.....</u>	74.7	73.8	75.8	<u>Manufacturing 1/.....</u>	(3/)	(3/)	1.7
<u>Finance.....</u>	17.0	17.0	16.7	<u>Trans. and Pub. Util.....</u>	(3/)	(3/)	3.0
<u>Service 1/.....</u>	28.8	28.8	28.6	<u>Trade.....</u>	(3/)	(3/)	5.1
<u>Government.....</u>	24.0	23.5	23.4	<u>Finance.....</u>	(3/)	(3/)	1.6
				<u>Service.....</u>	(3/)	(3/)	4.8
St. Paul							
<u>Total.....</u>	142.9	141.4	144.0	NEW HAMPSHIRE			
<u>Contract Construction.....</u>	6.6	6.2	7.4	<u>Manchester</u>			
<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	40.4	39.8	41.4	<u>Total.....</u>	39.8	39.9	40.5
<u>Trans. and Pub. Util.....</u>	21.0	20.8	20.4	<u>Contract Construction....</u>	1.4	1.3	1.7
<u>Trade.....</u>	34.4	34.3	34.9	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	20.1	20.5	20.9
<u>Finance.....</u>	8.7	8.8	8.5	<u>Trans. and Pub. Util.....</u>	2.4	2.3	2.3
<u>Service 1/.....</u>	15.5	15.3	14.9	<u>Trade.....</u>	7.2	7.3	7.3
<u>Government.....</u>	16.3	16.3	16.4	<u>Finance.....</u>	1.7	1.7	1.6
				<u>Service.....</u>	4.3	4.2	4.2
MISSISSIPPI				<u>Government.....</u>	2.6	2.6	2.6
<u>Jackson</u>							
<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	7.9	8.2	8.5	NEW JERSEY			
				<u>Newark-Jersey City 5/</u>			
MISSOURI				<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	358.9	360.7	365.1
<u>Kansas City</u>							
<u>Total.....</u>	355.2	354.2	348.4	<u>Paterson 5/</u>			
<u>Mining.....</u>	.7	.8	.7	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	164.0	163.9	162.4
<u>Contract Construction.....</u>	17.9	17.9	24.8				
<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	107.4	106.6	95.7	<u>Perth Amboy 5/</u>			
<u>Trans. and Pub. Util.....</u>	43.4	43.4	43.3	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	75.3	75.3	77.4
<u>Trade.....</u>	97.3	97.0	96.7				
<u>Finance.....</u>	19.7	19.6	19.7	<u>Trenton</u>			
<u>Service.....</u>	38.8	38.9	38.3	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	43.5	43.3	45.0
<u>Government.....</u>	30.0	30.0	29.2				

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
	May	Apr.	May		May	Apr.	May
NEW MEXICO				NORTH CAROLINA			
<u>Albuquerque</u>				<u>Charlotte</u>			
Total.....	47.1	47.3	47.4	Contract Construction....	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Contract Construction.....	4.6	4.8	6.0	Manufacturing.....	21.4	21.5	21.7
Manufacturing.....	7.5	7.5	6.8	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	11.0	10.9	10.6
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	4.8	4.7	4.8	Trade.....	23.5	23.7	22.5
Trade.....	12.1	12.2	12.1	Finance.....	4.7	4.7	4.4
Finance.....	2.3	2.3	2.5	NORTH DAKOTA			
Service 1/.....	6.4	6.4	6.3	<u>Fargo</u>			
Government.....	9.4	9.4	8.9	Manufacturing.....	2.1	2.1	2.0
NEW YORK				Trans. and Pub. Util.....	2.3	2.2	2.3
<u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy</u>				Trade.....	7.0	7.0	7.0
Manufacturing.....	88.2	87.7	85.6	Finance.....	1.1	1.1	1.1
<u>Binghamton</u>				Service.....	2.7	2.6	2.8
Manufacturing.....	39.1	39.1	38.6	Government.....	2.6	2.6	2.6
<u>Buffalo</u>				OKLAHOMA			
Manufacturing.....	201.6	203.3	200.7	<u>Oklahoma City</u>			
<u>Elmira</u>				Total.....	134.7	134.2	130.1
Manufacturing.....	16.2	16.3	17.0	Mining.....	5.9	5.9	6.1
<u>Nassau and Suffolk Counties 5/</u>				Contract Construction....	11.5	10.7	10.7
Manufacturing.....	80.9	79.6	63.2	Manufacturing.....	15.1	15.4	14.5
<u>New York-Northeastern</u>				Trans. and Pub. Util.....	11.6	11.7	11.1
<u>New Jersey</u>				Trade.....	35.7	35.7	35.6
Manufacturing.....	1710.2	1732.7	1686.9	Finance.....	6.5	6.5	6.9
<u>New York City 5/</u>				Service.....	15.7	15.2	14.4
Total.....	3565.0	3575.3	3546.7	Government.....	32.8	33.1	30.9
Mining.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	<u>Tulsa</u>			
Contract Construction....	100.5	95.1	121.2	Total.....	101.8	101.0	97.8
Manufacturing.....	973.8	994.4	961.2	Mining.....	9.2	9.0	9.7
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	340.8	339.4	339.4	Contract Construction....	6.3	6.3	7.5
Trade.....	830.0	832.7	836.0	Manufacturing.....	24.8	24.4	20.9
Finance.....	339.1	339.4	334.2	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	12.4	12.3	11.6
Service.....	561.3	559.1	551.4	Trade.....	26.3	26.2	25.5
Government.....	417.8	413.5	401.7	Finance.....	4.8	4.7	4.5
<u>Rochester</u>				Service.....	12.4	12.3	12.3
Manufacturing.....	106.1	106.0	105.3	Government.....	5.7	5.7	5.6
<u>Syracuse</u>				OREGON			
Manufacturing.....	59.7	59.8	60.2	<u>Portland</u>			
<u>Utica-Rome</u>				Contract Construction....	14.5	13.2	15.3
Manufacturing.....	43.4	44.0	45.5	Manufacturing.....	59.7	61.1	58.7
<u>Westchester County 5/</u>				Trans. and Pub. Util.....	29.5	29.6	30.7
Manufacturing.....	47.3	48.4	47.2	Trade.....	59.1	59.1	59.5
PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
<u>Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton</u>				<u>Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton</u>			
<u>Easton</u>				Manufacturing.....	100.6	100.6	102.6
<u>Erie</u>				<u>Erie</u>			
<u>Manufacturing.....</u>				Manufacturing.....	46.6	46.7	49.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	May	Apr.	May		May	Apr.	May
PENNSYLVANIA - Continued				SOUTH DAKOTA			
<u>Harrisburg</u>				<u>Sioux Falls</u>			
Manufacturing.....	35.3	35.3	33.7	Manufacturing.....	5.1	5.1	5.2
<u>Lancaster</u>				Trade.....	7.0	6.9	7.2
Manufacturing.....	42.8	42.8	43.1	Finance.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
<u>Philadelphia</u>				Service 6/.....	6.7	6.7	6.7
Manufacturing.....	570.0	576.0	586.4	TENNESSEE			
<u>Pittsburgh</u>				<u>Chattanooga</u>			
Mining.....	31.3	31.4	33.2	Mining.....	.2	.2	.2
Manufacturing.....	366.4	369.5	373.5	Manufacturing.....	41.9	41.7	42.6
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	75.1	74.2	75.0	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	4.8	4.8	4.8
Finance.....	28.3	28.0	26.8	Trade.....	17.5	17.6	17.5
<u>Reading</u>				Finance.....	3.0	3.0	2.8
Manufacturing.....	50.6	51.0	56.6	Service.....	9.7	9.6	9.6
<u>Scranton</u>				Government.....	7.8	7.8	7.8
Manufacturing.....	28.9	28.5	29.5	<u>Knoxville</u>			
<u>Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton</u>				Mining.....	2.7	2.6	2.7
Manufacturing.....	38.9	38.7	38.0	Manufacturing.....	42.7	42.2	41.8
<u>York</u>				Trans. and Pub. Util.....	7.2	7.2	7.0
Manufacturing.....	43.9	44.6	43.9	Trade.....	21.7	22.1	21.3
RHODE ISLAND				Finance.....	3.4	3.4	3.6
<u>Providence 2/</u>				Service.....	9.5	9.5	9.2
Total.....	289.5	293.8	304.0	Government.....	12.8	13.0	12.9
Contract Construction.....	16.8	15.8	14.5	<u>Memphis</u>			
Manufacturing.....	143.9	140.7	160.5	Mining.....	.4	.3	.4
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	14.9	14.8	14.7	Manufacturing.....	40.7	41.2	41.4
Trade.....	50.3	51.1	52.3	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	15.5	15.6	15.4
Finance.....	11.3	11.2	10.8	Trade.....	48.1	48.5	47.1
Service 1/.....	22.0	22.3	22.3	Finance.....	7.9	7.9	7.4
Government.....	30.3	29.9	28.9	Service.....	22.5	22.2	22.5
SOUTH CAROLINA				Government.....	21.1	20.5	18.7
<u>Charleston</u>				<u>Nashville</u>			
Contract Construction.....	2.5	2.5	3.2	Manufacturing.....	32.1	32.1	35.8
Manufacturing.....	9.0	9.4	9.1	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	12.0	11.9	11.4
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	4.3	4.4	4.0	Trade.....	23.8	24.1	24.1
Trade.....	10.5	10.6	10.6	Finance.....	6.3	6.3	4.8
Finance.....	1.5	1.5	1.4	Service.....	14.0	13.8	14.0
<u>Columbia</u>				Government.....	13.5	13.5	13.1
Manufacturing.....	7.8	7.7	6.0	UTAH			
<u>Greenville</u>				<u>Salt Lake City</u>			
Manufacturing.....	28.2	28.4	28.9	Mining.....	6.3	6.3	6.0
See footnotes at end of table.				Contract Construction.....	6.7	5.7	7.7
				Manufacturing.....	13.5	14.6	14.3
				Trans. and Pub. Util. 7/...	7.4	7.4	7.0
				Trade.....	27.5	27.8	28.1
				Finance.....	5.1	5.0	4.8
				Service.....	13.2	13.0	13.0

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
	May	Apr.	May		May	Apr.	May
VERMONT				Spokane - Continued			
<u>Burlington</u>				Finance.....	2.9	2.9	2.9
Total.....	15.9	15.3	16.3	Service 1/.....	9.6	9.5	9.6
Manufacturing.....	5.4	4.9	6.0	Government.....	7.7	7.7	7.5
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	1.1	1.1	1.1				
Trade.....	4.3	4.3	4.1	<u>Tacoma</u>			
Service.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	Total.....	67.1	68.4	73.0
Other Nonmanufacturing....	3.1	3.0	3.0	Contract Construction....	4.0	3.9	4.6
				Manufacturing.....	16.7	17.3	18.8
<u>Springfield</u>				Trans. and Pub. Util.....	6.2	6.5	6.5
Total.....	10.3	10.3	9.5	Trade.....	14.1	14.4	14.9
Manufacturing.....	7.7	7.8	6.9	Finance.....	2.5	2.5	2.4
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	.2	.2	.3	Service 1/.....	6.4	6.5	7.1
Trade.....	.9	.8	.8	Government.....	17.2	17.3	18.7
Other Nonmanufacturing....	1.5	1.4	1.5				
				WEST VIRGINIA			
WASHINGTON				<u>Charleston</u>			
<u>Seattle</u>				Total.....	95.1	95.3	97.3
Total.....	266.7	266.3	267.0	Mining.....	20.0	20.1	21.3
Contract Construction....	13.4	13.0	13.8	Contract Construction....	3.5	3.4	4.1
Manufacturing.....	71.7	72.6	70.8	Manufacturing.....	27.7	27.6	28.2
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	27.7	27.6	29.0	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	9.1	9.1	9.0
Trade.....	67.5	67.2	67.3	Trade.....	16.1	16.4	16.3
Finance.....	14.8	14.8	14.7	Finance.....	2.9	2.9	2.7
Service 1/.....	33.9	33.4	33.9	Service.....	7.1	7.1	7.1
Government.....	37.7	37.7	37.5	Government.....	8.9	9.0	8.7
<u>Spokane</u>				WISCONSIN			
Total.....	66.0	66.7	67.2	<u>Milwaukee</u>			
Contract Construction....	3.9	4.1	5.1	Manufacturing.....	197.4	197.8	195.5
Manufacturing.....	13.0	13.5	13.2				
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	10.7	10.7	10.8	<u>Racine</u>			
Trade.....	18.2	18.3	18.1	Manufacturing.....	24.5	24.8	24.7

1/ Includes mining.

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

3/ Not available.

4/ Includes mining and finance.

5/ Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.

6/ 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	: Employees	
	: of	: Number in	: Percent
	: establishments:	sample	: of total
Mining	3,300	502,000	55
Contract construction	19,500	776,000	28
Manufacturing	42,000	10,660,000	66
Transportation and public utilities:			
Interstate railroads (ICC)	—	1,406,000	96
Other transportation and public utilities (BLS)	13,000	1,341,000	49
Trade	58,500	1,765,000	18
Finance	9,200	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. 11 - Manpower Requirements in Metal Mining. (October 1951)

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

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

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

MANPOWER REPORT No. 16 - Manpower Requirements in the Aircraft Industry. (June 1952)

OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK HANDBOOK, 2d EDITION, Bulletin No. 998 of Bureau of Labor

Statistics issued in cooperation with the Veterans Administration.

575 pp. - Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at \$3.00 a copy. A comprehensive coverage of major occupations for use in guidance with reports on each of 433 occupations and industries including industrial, professional, "white-collar," and farming occupations in which most young people will find jobs. Trends and outlook are emphasized to depict the changing nature of occupational and industrial life, and to help in long-range educational and career planning. Occupation reports describe employment outlook, nature of work, industries and 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.

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF OLDER MEN AND WOMEN, Bulletin No. 1092, May 1952 -

Basis data pertaining to older workers including information on population and labor force trends, industrial and occupational characteristics, and income and employment. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 30 cents a copy.

TABLES OF WORKING LIFE, LENGTH OF WORKING LIFE FOR MEN, Bulletin No. 1001, August

1950, 74 pp. - Tables comparing a man's life span with his work span. Also labor force entry rates, and separation rates owing to death and retirement. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 40 cents a copy.