

# **EMPLOYMENT** **and Payrolls**

**MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT**

**SEPTEMBER 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

SEPTEMBER 1952

MONTHLY STATISTICAL  
REPORT

## CONTENTS

PAGE

EMPLOYMENT DATA AT A GLANCE..... II

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS..... 1

Table A: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments,  
by Industry Division and Group..... 4

Table B: Employees in Manufacturing Industry Groups..... 5

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT REPORT  
Refrigeration Machinery..... 7

### CURRENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS

1. Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division.....	13
2. Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group.....	14
3. All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries.....	16
4. Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries.....	20
5. Employees in the Shipbuilding and Repairing Industry, by Region.....	21
6. Federal Civilian Employment and Payrolls in All Areas and in Continental United States, and Total Government Civilian Employment and Payrolls in the District of Columbia.....	22
7. Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division, by State.....	23
8. Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division, in Selected Areas.....	26

(Data for the two most recent months shown are subject  
to revision.)

### CHARTS

Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments.....	6
Index of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls.....	12

### APPENDIX

Explanatory Notes.....	33
Glossary.....	39
List of Cooperating State Agencies.....	41

\*\*\*\*\*

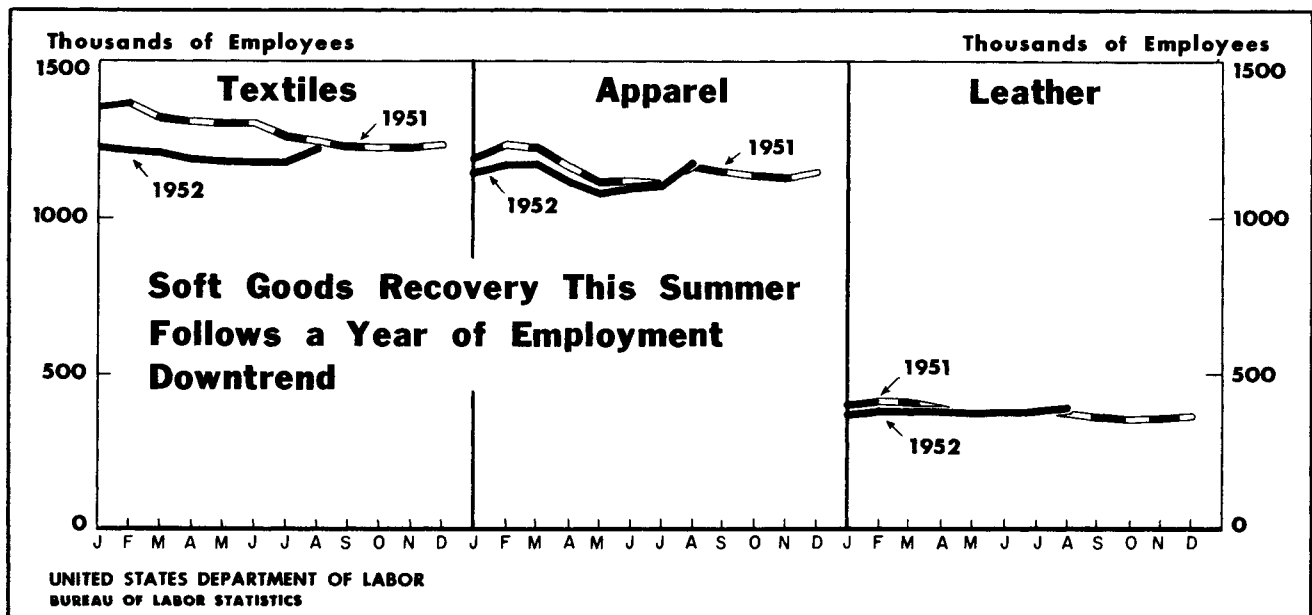
With this issue, "Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries" previously labeled Table 4 is discontinued.

Employment series are now being adjusted to levels indicated by social insurance data for first quarter 1951. Subsequent to this bench-mark adjustment, hours and earnings data (published in the Hours and Earnings Industry Report) will be prepared for a number of additional detailed industries. This will be accompanied by estimates of the number of production workers in each industry in order to properly weight hours and earnings data for these individual industries in aggregating to group levels. These employment estimates for individual industries will be only approximations and will not have the same degree of accuracy as the other employment data published by the Bureau.

Estimates of employment by detailed industry will not be published. Users of data in the previous Table 4 having need for this kind of industry detail should direct their requests to the Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics. If data are available for the industries requested they will be mailed to specific users with an explanation of the estimating procedure used in their derivation. It should be noted that the new series will not be comparable in level with those previously shown and information will not be available for any period prior to January 1951.

\*\*\*\*\*

# Employment Data at a Glance



	Current		Year ago		August 1952 change from:	
	August 1952 1/	July 1952	August 1951	July 1951	Previous month	Year ago
<b>EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (in thousands)</b>						
Total.....	46,916	46,037	46,724	46,432	+879	+192
Manufacturing.....	15,891	15,196	16,008	15,813	+695	-117
Mining.....	868	797	922	906	+ 71	- 54
Contract Construction.....	2,778	2,722	2,809	2,754	+ 56	- 31
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,201	4,129	4,190	4,176	+ 72	+ 11
Trade.....	9,752	9,785	9,641	9,667	- 32	+111
Finance.....	1,991	1,992	1,914	1,908	- 1	+ 77
Service.....	4,846	4,858	4,839	4,852	- 12	+ 7
Government.....	6,589	6,558	6,401	6,356	+ 31	+188
<b>HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>						
Average weekly hours.....	40.2	39.9	40.3	40.2	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.663	\$1.649	\$1.596	\$1.598	+\$0.014	+\$0.067
Average weekly earnings.....	\$66.85	\$65.80	\$64.32	\$64.24	+\$1.05	+\$2.53
<b>LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Per 100 employees)</b>						
Accessions.....	...	4.4	4.5	4.2	...	...
Separations.....	...	4.7	5.3	4.4	...	...
Quits.....	...	2.2	3.1	2.4	...	...
Layoffs.....	...	1.9	1.4	1.3	...	...
Other.....	...	.6	.8	.7	...	...

<sup>1</sup>Latest month's figures are preliminary



# Employment Trends

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT AT ALL-TIME HIGH FOR SEASON

The number of workers in non-farm establishments rose by almost 900,000 between mid-July and mid-August, to 46.9 million, an all-time high for the month, as industry swung back rapidly into production after the steel dispute. Employment data for the middle of August—only two weeks after settlement of the steel strike—indicated that three-fourths of the workers idled by the strike in mid-July were back on their jobs.

By the end of August, the number of workers claiming State unemployment insurance benefits had declined to a postwar low for the season. This low level of claims indicated that not only had nearly all idled workers returned to their jobs, but that many plants expanded employment above pre-strike levels.

Employment in mining and in transportation rose by 140,000 in August, as striking iron miners returned to work and most idled coal miners and railroad workers were recalled to their jobs.

Manufacturing employment rose by 700,000, to 15.9 million, in mid-August, reflecting not only recovery in basic steel and metalworking plants but seasonal expansion in food processing and soft goods industries. Strong seasonal gains in the textile, apparel, and leather products industry groups continued the recovery

from the low level to which employment had dropped last winter as a result of diminished consumer demand and high inventories. For the first time in over a year, total employment in these three industries was not below the level of a year ago.

Employment in contract construction rose by 60,000 between July and August, to 2.8 million. Steel shortages appear to have had only a negligible effect on construction activity, as seasonal gains this summer maintained employment only slightly under the all-time peak for the season reached last year at this time.

Nonfarm employment—at 46.9 million—was up by nearly 200,000 over the year, with significant gains reported in government, finance, and trade. On the other hand, employment was down by 50,000 in mining, almost entirely in bituminous-coal mining, and about 120,000 fewer workers were on the pay rolls in manufacturing plants than in August 1951, primarily as a result of strike-affected workers not yet back on their jobs.

## LAY-OFFS DOWN, HIRING UP IN SOFT GOODS

The rate at which employers laid off workers declined between June and July in the textile, apparel, and leather industries. In all three industry groups, the lay-off rate

this July was substantially lower than a year earlier, when soft-goods production was being cut back because of slackened consumer demand and high inventories. In apparel and leather, the July 1952 lay-off rates were among the lowest recorded since the end of World War II. (See chart, page II.)

Despite fewer lay-offs in soft goods industries, the lay-off rate for all manufacturing plants rose from 11 per 1,000 employees in June to 19 in July. Lay-offs in metalworking plants, because of diminishing steel supplies during the second month of the steel stoppage, were responsible for the increase.

These lay-offs, as well as shut-downs in iron and coal mines affected by the steel strike, increased the number of workers claiming State unemployment insurance benefits from about 1 million in May to 1.4 million by the end of July. As the steel mills resumed production, unemployment claims dropped sharply, to a postwar low by the end of August.

The all-manufacturing hiring rate declined from 49 per 1,000 employees in June to 44 in July. Hiring rates usually drop after extensive hiring of school-age workers in June. This year, reduced activity in metalworking plants also contributed to the decrease in hiring.

Hiring in textiles, leather, and apparel this July was considerably above the rates of a year earlier, reflecting some recovery in soft goods markets since early spring. On the other hand, in the rubber industry, where inventories have been rising in recent months, July hiring rates were down substantially over the year.

The rate at which factory workers voluntarily quit their jobs was 22

per 1,000 employees in July, the same as in June and slightly below the rate in July 1951. However, this was one and a half times the July 1949 rate, when greatly reduced employment opportunities discouraged job shifting.

#### WORKWEEK LONGER IN SOFT GOODS, BUT SHORTER IN METALWORKING

The average workweek of production workers in manufacturing plants, at 39.9 hours this July, was slightly lower than in July 1951, mainly because of shorter hours in the metals and metal products industries resulting from the steel stoppage. However, some recovery in soft goods markets this spring has resulted in over-the-year gains in the workweek of more than a half hour in the textile, apparel, and leather products industry groups. The average workweek in each of these soft goods industries this July was above the postwar average for the season.

The factory workweek declined by a half hour between mid-June and mid-July. The reduction was partly seasonal, reflecting the widespread vacation shut-downs which usually occur in July. In addition, many metalworking plants scheduled shorter workweeks or extended their normal vacation periods because of diminishing steel supplies.

Over the month, decreases of from 1 to 2 hours in the workweek were reported in the transportation equipment, ordnance, machinery, and electrical machinery industry groups. The over-all decline in hours in these industries was almost twice as large as last year's June-to-July reduction.

HOURLY EARNINGS LITTLE  
CHANGED FOR FIVE MONTHS

Factory workers' average hourly earnings declined by nearly 1 cent between June and July, to \$1.65--including overtime and other premium pay. This reduction reflected decreased overtime work in metalworking industries. Hourly earnings have remained little changed for the past five months, in contrast to the uptrend since 1949.

Hourly earnings in the petroleum products industry group rose by 5 cents over the month, following a wage-rate adjustment in oil refineries. The \$2.14 an hour average in petroleum products was the highest among manufacturing industry groups.

Average weekly earnings declined by \$1.26 between June and July, to \$65.80, as a result of the shorter workweek. They remained, however, \$1.56 higher than in July 1951 because of wage-rate adjustments allowed under wage stabilization.

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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	Net change	
	August <u>1/</u>	July	June	August	July 1951 to August 1952	August 1951 to August 1952
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	46,916	46,037	46,348	46,724	+879	+192
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	15,891	15,196	15,463	16,008	+695	-117
<b>MINING.....</b>	868	797	828	922	+ 71	- 54
Metal mining.....	103	77	80	105	+ 26	- 2
Bituminous-coal.....	318	279	305	370	+ 39	- 52
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	107	106	106	110	+ 1	- 3
<b>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....</b>	2,778	2,722	2,663	2,809	+ 56	- 31
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....</b>	4,201	4,129	4,157	4,190	+ 72	+ 11
Transportation.....	2,903	2,830	2,875	2,929	+ 73	- 26
Communication.....	729	729	720	700	0	+ 29
Other public utilities.....	569	570	562	561	- 1	+ 8
<b>TRADE.....</b>	9,752	9,785	9,835	9,641	- 33	+111
Wholesale trade.....	2,627	2,622	2,617	2,596	+ 5	+ 31
Retail trade.....	7,125	7,163	7,218	7,045	- 38	+ 80
General merchandise stores.....	1,396	1,416	1,458	1,399	- 20	- 3
Food and liquor stores.....	1,288	1,294	1,293	1,260	- 6	+ 28
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	750	754	752	757	- 4	- 7
Apparel and accessories stores.....	508	517	552	500	- 9	+ 8
Other retail trade.....	3,183	3,182	3,163	3,129	+ 1	+ 54
<b>FINANCE.....</b>	1,991	1,992	1,977	1,914	- 1	+ 77
<b>SERVICE.....</b>	4,846	4,858	4,840	4,839	- 12	+ 7
<b>GOVERNMENT.....</b>	6,589	6,558	6,585	6,401	+ 31	+188
Federal.....	2,418	2,416	2,381	2,330	+ 2	+ 88
State and Local.....	4,171	4,142	4,204	4,071	+ 29	+100

1/ Preliminary.



Table B: Employees in Manufacturing Industry Groups

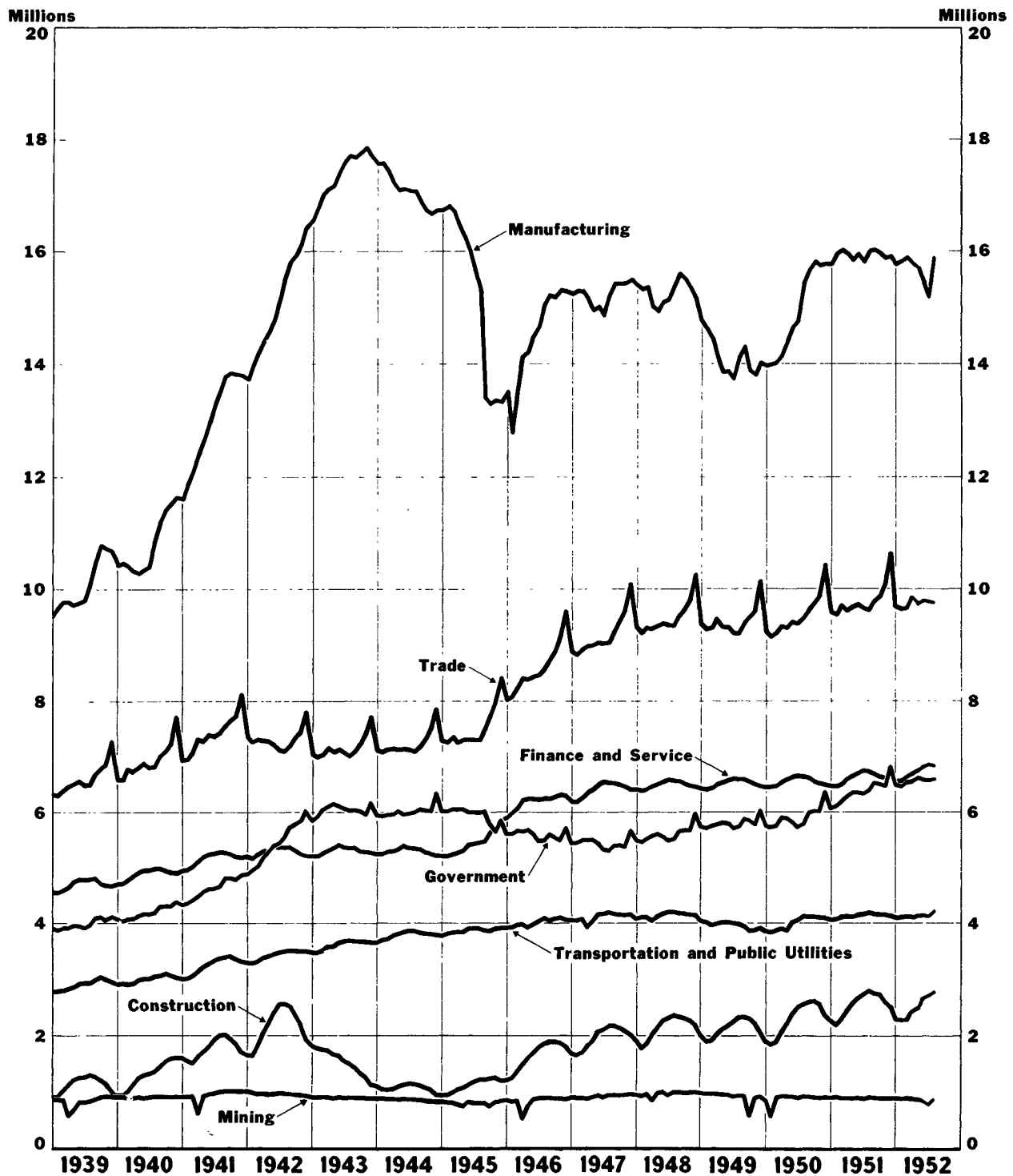
(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	Net change	
	August 1/	July	June	August	July 1952 to August 1952	August 1951 to August 1952
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	15,891	15,196	15,463	16,008	+695	-117
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	8,789	8,334	8,675	8,878	+455	- 89
Ordnance and accessories.....	84	79	80	51	+ 5	+ 33
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	761	756	760	818	+ 5	- 57
Furniture and fixtures.....	342	332	337	333	+ 10	+ 9
Stone, clay, and glass products....	541	523	536	564	+ 18	- 23
Primary metal industries.....	1,244	922	951	1,352	+322	-108
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	944	922	970	996	+ 22	- 52
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,565	1,580	1,640	1,573	- 15	- 8
Electrical machinery.....	950	927	952	927	+ 23	+ 23
Transportation equipment.....	1,558	1,517	1,668	1,497	+ 41	+ 61
Instruments and related products...	325	322	321	302	+ 3	+ 23
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	475	454	460	465	+ 21	+ 10
<b>NONDURABLE GOODS</b>	7,102	6,862	6,788	7,130	+240	- 28
Food and kindred products.....	1,686	1,615	1,529	1,698	+ 71	- 12
Tobacco manufactures.....	97	85	85	91	+ 12	+ 6
Textile-mill products.....	1,224	1,177	1,179	1,247	+ 47	- 23
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,176	1,101	1,090	1,167	+ 75	+ 9
Paper and allied products.....	480	472	480	494	+ 8	- 14
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	764	765	768	759	- 1	+ 5
Chemicals and allied products.....	744	742	739	753	+ 2	- 9
Products of petroleum and coal.....	281	271	268	267	+ 10	+ 14
Rubber products.....	261	255	270	272	+ 6	- 11
Leather and leather products.....	389	379	380	382	+ 10	+ 7

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary

# EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



# Industry Employment Report

## REFRIGERATION MACHINERY

Employment in the refrigeration machinery industry in mid-1952 was below that of recent peak years. There were 86,900 production workers employed in the industry in June 1952 compared with 99,000 in June 1951 and 111,000 in June 1950. Employment declined from 106,000 to 82,000 production workers between March and November in 1951. This downward trend was reversed in December and a moderate increase was recorded for each month through April 1952. The rise was largely seasonal and the industry's employment again turned downward during the next 3 months.

During the first half of 1952 there was a decline in demand for the industry's products along with other consumer durable goods. However, sales of refrigerators, freezers, and air-conditioners rose during July and August and much of the large inventory which had accumulated during the first half of 1952 has been worked off. Nevertheless, materials restrictions will probably result in some further employment declines during the remainder of 1952.

The more than 500 plants in the industry manufacture refrigerators, refrigeration machinery, and complete air-conditioning units. For the domestic consumer the industry makes

household refrigerators, home and farm freezers, and room air-conditioners. Commercial establishments buy equipment such as cold storage lockers, "reach-in" grocery cabinets, and large "tailored" air-conditioning installations. In industry itself, refrigeration machinery is used in the manufacture of such products as synthetic rubber, high-test gasoline, and medicines. Air-conditioning machinery is essential to the manufacture of such goods as synthetic textiles, woven fabrics, and metal machinery.

Most plants in the industry are small but most of the workers are employed in a few large plants. According to the 1947 Census of Manufactures the 12 largest plants employed more than half the workers. On the other hand, two thirds of the industry's 561 establishments in 1947 had fewer than 50 employees each and together employed only 4 percent of the industry's workers. More than half the workers in the industry are employed in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. Ohio leads with about one-fourth of the industry's employment. Other States having substantial numbers of the industry's workers are Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

The industry's outstanding feature has been its changing composition. The first refrigeration plants were adapted to brewing, food storage, and especially ice-making. (Previously, natural ice had been harvested in winter and stored. Manufacture of the home refrigerator then became the principal activity of the industry, and ice-making plants are now only a small part of the total business. Extensive employment of refrigeration in industrial processes was a development of the late 1930's. Comfort cooling in factories, stores, theaters, taverns, restaurants, hotels,

and office buildings became widespread during World War II. Home and farm freezers came into increasing use during the last few years. Although the home refrigerator is still the greatest single factor in sales, the industry's other products are increasing in relative importance (table 1).

Household refrigerators during 1951 constituted half the value of all refrigerators and air-conditioning machinery shipped from the factory. Slightly more than 4 million refrigerators were sold by retail

Table 1: Domestic Sales of Selected Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Machinery, 1939-51

Period	Household refrigerators	Room air-conditioners	Home freezers
	Number sold (Index 1946=100)		
1939 ...	90	29	(1/)
1940 ...	129	38	(1/)
1941 ...	167	111	(1/)
1946 ...	100	100	100
1947 ...	162	144	289
1948 ...	227	256	328
1949 ...	212	320	231
1950 ...	295	653	423
1951 ...	194	841	499
	Retail value ( in millions )		
1951 ...	\$1,121	\$ 91	\$378

1/ Negligible.

Source: Computed from data in Electrical Merchandising, January 1952.

dealers in 1951, compared with almost 6¼ million in 1950, and 1.9 million in 1939. The dollar value of factory shipments of home freezers amounted to about 12 percent of the total value of the industry's products in 1951. More than 1 million freezers were sold in 1951, about 1¼ percent more than in 1950 and five times the 1946 number. The third largest segment of the industry was commercial refrigeration equipment with about 11 percent of the total value of the industry's 1951 output. Air-conditioners are becoming one of the more important of the industry's products. About 250,000 room air-conditioners were sold in 1951, almost a third

more than in 1950 and eight times the number sold in 1946.

During World War II the industry converted to the production of military items. It has been estimated that in April 1943 about 17 percent of the production workers in the refrigeration machinery industry were still making peacetime products. Small arms and aircraft parts were the principal new fields entered by the industry. One large plant changed its major product from refrigerators to turbines. Employment moved upward in the early period of the war reaching its wartime peak in December 1943 and declining slowly thereafter until the end of the war.

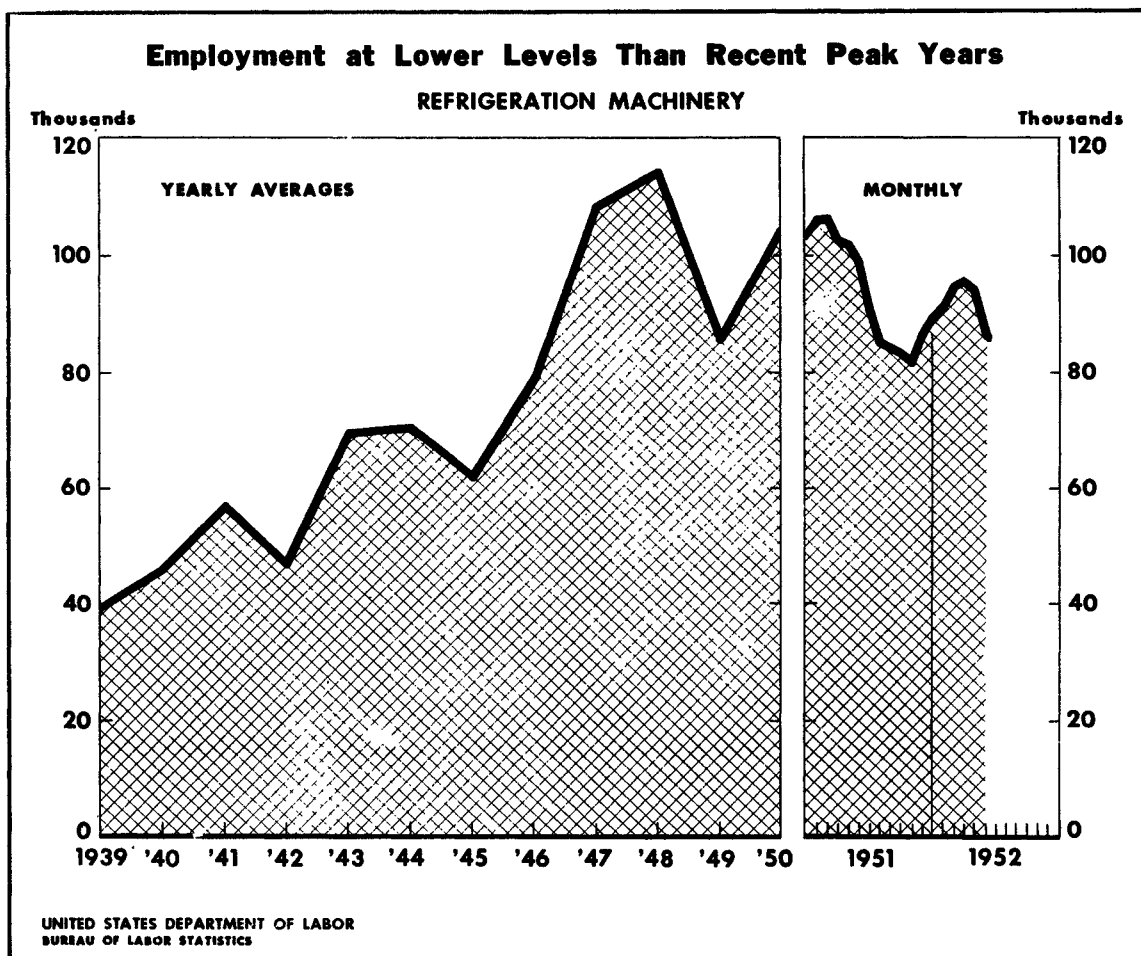


Table 2: Production-Worker Employment in  
Refrigeration Machinery Industry,  
1939-52<sup>1/</sup>

Year and month	Number of production workers (in thousands)
1939 .....	39.4
1940 .....	46.1
1941 .....	56.9
1942 .....	47.0
1943 .....	69.8
1944 .....	70.6
1945 .....	62.0
1946 .....	79.2
1947 .....	108.3
1948 .....	114.1
1949 .....	85.9
1950 .....	104.2
1951 .....	94.2
1951: January .....	103.4
February .....	106.1
March .....	106.2
April .....	102.6
May .....	101.9
June .....	99.0
July .....	90.3
August .....	85.2
September .....	84.1
October .....	83.4
November .....	81.7
December .....	86.8
1952: January .....	89.4
February .....	91.7
March .....	94.7
April .....	95.8
May .....	94.5
June .....	86.9

<sup>1/</sup> Data from 1939 through December 1946 are not regularly published BLS series, but have been specially prepared for this report.

After the war, the refrigeration machinery industry was at the fore in the general wave of prosperity which the Nation's consumer goods producers shared as a result of the release of facilities from military to civilian production. Employment in the refrigeration machinery industry grew rapidly in the immediate post-World War II period. In mid-1948 employment reached an all-time peak of about 119,000 production workers, nearly double the number employed at the end of 1945, and three times the prewar (1939) level. With war-deferred consumer demands substantially satisfied, employment in the industry declined substantially during 1949.

Production worker employment of about 70,000 in November 1949 was the lowest level since the spring of 1946. Employment then turned upward and the number of production workers reached 111,000 at the beginning of Korean hostilities. Production and employment remained near this high level for the remainder of 1950 and for the first few months of 1951. "Scare buying" in anticipation of future shortages undoubtedly contributed to the high level of consumer demand.

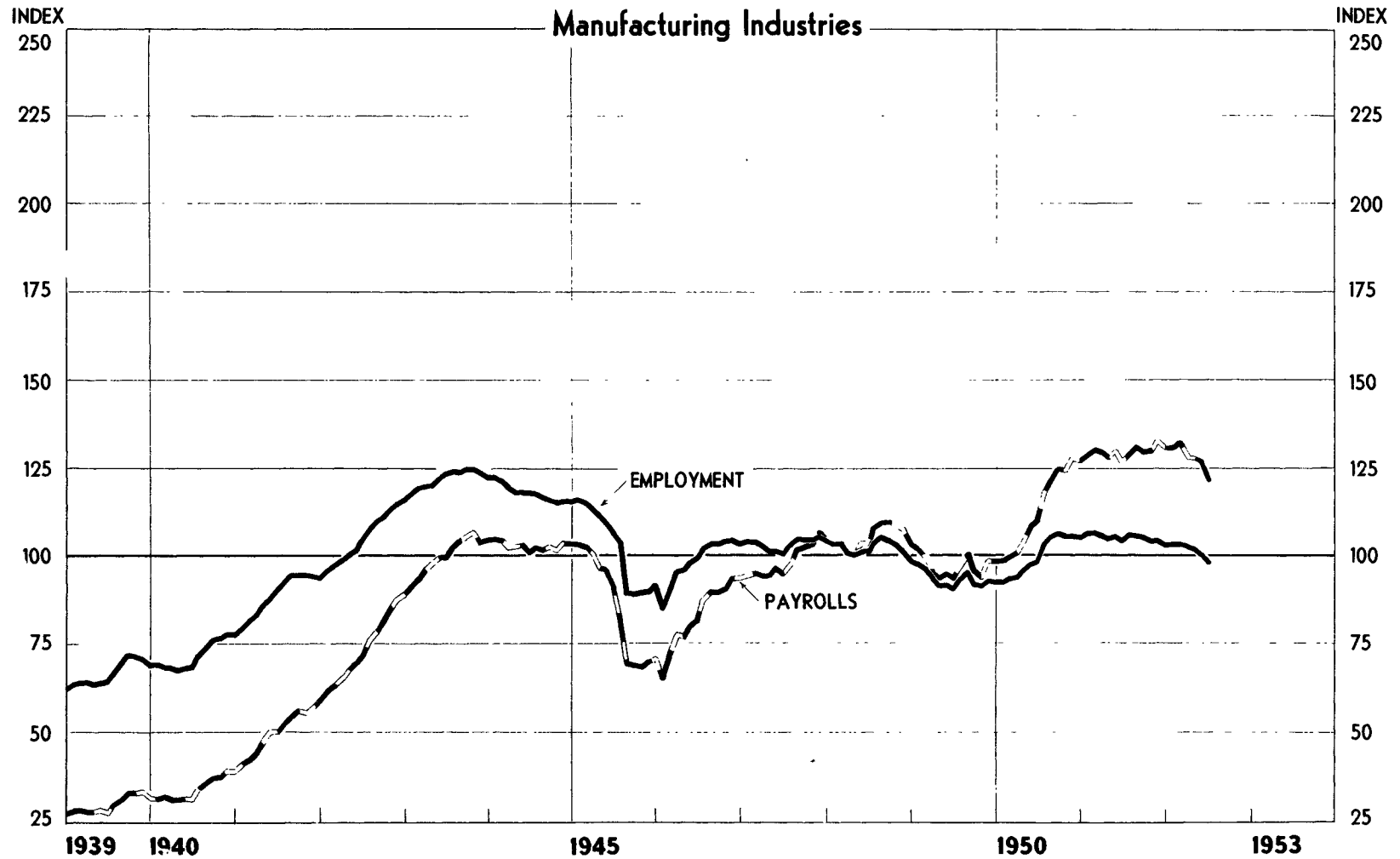
Employment declined steadily from March through November 1951,

dropping from 106,200 to 81,700 production workers. This downward trend was reversed in December and a moderate increase was made for each month through April 1952. This rise was largely seasonal and the industry's employment again turned down during the summer months. Employment in the industry traditionally is lower during the last half of the calendar year. It reaches its highest point in the spring then moves downward until November.

The demand for the industry's products picked up during July and August 1952 and much of the large inventories which had been built up during the first half of the year had been disposed of. However, no employment increase is now in sight because of materials restrictions. Steel allotments to the industry by the National Production Authority for the third quarter of 1952 were about the same as during the second quarter and present allocations for the fourth quarter are equal to only about 90 percent of the amount allotted for the third quarter. Tentative allocations at this time indicate a further drop in the amount of steel that will be available to this industry in the first quarter of 1953.

# INDEX OF PRODUCTION-WORKER EMPLOYMENT AND WEEKLY PAYROLLS

1947-49=100



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Production Workers Only  
Adjusted to Bench-Mark  
Data Through 1947.



# Current Employment and Payroll Statistics

Table 1: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments

By Industry Division

(In thousands)

Year and month	Total	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Government
<u>Annual average:</u>									
1939..	30,287	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,612	1,382	3,321	3,987
1940..	32,031	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,419	3,477	4,192
1941..	36,184	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,416	1,462	3,705	4,622
1942..	39,697	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,440	3,857	5,431
1943..	42,042	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,401	3,919	6,049
1944..	41,480	883	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,260	1,374	3,934	6,026
1945..	40,069	826	1,132	15,302	3,872	7,522	1,394	4,055	5,967
1946..	41,412	852	1,661	14,461	4,023	8,602	1,586	4,621	5,607
1947..	43,371	943	1,982	15,247	4,122	9,196	1,641	4,786	5,454
1948..	44,201	981	2,165	15,286	4,151	9,491	1,716	4,799	5,613
1949..	43,006	932	2,156	14,146	3,977	9,438	1,763	4,782	5,811
1950..	44,124	904	2,318	14,884	4,010	9,524	1,812	4,761	5,910
1951..	46,401	920	2,569	15,931	4,144	9,804	1,883	4,759	6,390
<u>1951</u>									
May...	46,226	915	2,598	15,853	4,137	9,683	1,874	4,789	6,377
June...	46,567	927	2,686	15,956	4,161	9,732	1,893	4,835	6,377
July...	46,432	906	2,754	15,813	4,176	9,667	1,908	4,852	6,356
Aug...	46,724	922	2,809	16,008	4,190	9,641	1,914	4,839	6,401
Sept...	46,956	917	2,768	16,039	4,178	9,781	1,898	4,831	6,544
Oct...	46,902	917	2,761	15,965	4,166	9,893	1,898	4,770	6,532
Nov...	46,852	917	2,633	15,890	4,165	10,109	1,907	4,734	6,497
Dec...	47,663	916	2,518	15,913	4,161	10,660	1,912	4,702	6,881
<u>1952</u>									
Jan...	45,913	909	2,316	15,776	4,103	9,720	1,909	4,671	6,509
Feb...	45,899	902	2,308	15,859	4,111	9,643	1,919	4,667	6,490
Mar...	46,001	904	2,296	15,869	4,118	9,668	1,937	4,681	6,528
Apr...	46,299	896	2,416	15,795	4,096	9,845	1,952	4,748	6,551
May...	46,329	893	2,522	15,654	4,131	9,773	1,958	4,796	6,602
June...	46,348	828	2,663	15,463	4,157	9,835	1,977	4,840	6,585
July...	46,037	797	2,722	15,196	4,129	9,785	1,992	4,858	6,558

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	
	July	June	May	July	June
<b>TOTAL...</b>	46,037	46,348	46,329	46,432	46,567
<b>MINING.....</b>	797	828	893	906	927
Metal mining.....	76.8	80.1	107.3	105.1	105.0
Anthracite.....	60.8	65.1	65.6	65.5	70.2
Bituminous-coal.....	278.7	305.3	348.4	359.4	378.4
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	274.5	271.3	266.3	267.8	264.8
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	105.7	105.8	105.5	108.2	108.3
<b>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....</b>	2,722	2,663	2,522	2,754	2,686
<b>NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION.....</b>	551	539	500	556	540
Highway and street.....	242.4	236.3	215.3	242.5	232.6
Other nonbuilding construction.....	308.5	302.4	284.2	313.8	307.7
<b>BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.....</b>	2,171	2,124	2,022	2,198	2,146
GENERAL CONTRACTORS.....	893	876	823	945	925
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS.....	1,278	1,248	1,199	1,253	1,221
Plumbing and heating.....	307.0	299.4	287.8	300.1	297.3
Painting and decorating.....	184.2	176.6	173.8	183.0	175.0
Electrical work.....	166.7	162.0	156.7	149.9	145.6
Other special-trade contractors.....	620.1	609.7	580.3	620.1	602.7
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	15,196	15,463	15,654	15,813	15,956
DURABLE GOODS.....	8,334	8,675	8,991	8,839	8,998
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	6,862	6,788	6,663	6,974	6,958
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....</b>	4,129	4,157	4,131	4,176	4,161
Transportation.....	2,830	2,875	2,891	2,918	2,921
Interstate railroads.....	1,351	1,395	1,416	1,468	1,468
Class I railroads.....	1,182	1,224	1,243	1,296	1,296
Local railways and bus lines.....	136	136	137	141	143
Trucking and warehousing.....	647	650	648	614	619
Other transportation and services.....	696	694	690	695	691
Air transportation (common carrier).....	91.6	90.4	89.9	81.5	81.4
Communication.....	729	720	N.A.	698	687
Telephone.....	682.0	673.5	668.6	648.2	637.3
Telegraph.....	46.2	45.2	N.A.	48.5	48.3

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	
	July	June	May	July	June
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</b> (Continued)					
Other public utilities.....	570	562	553	560	553
Gas and electric utilities.....	544.0	536.6	528.8	533.7	527.2
Electric light and power utilities.....	241.4	238.0	234.9	237.5	234.9
Gas utilities.....	123.2	121.4	118.7	119.8	118.3
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	179.4	177.2	175.2	176.4	174.0
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	25.8	25.1	24.5	25.9	25.5
<b>TRADE.....</b>	<b>9,785</b>	<b>9,835</b>	<b>9,773</b>	<b>9,667</b>	<b>9,732</b>
Wholesale trade.....	2,622	2,617	2,601	2,594	2,581
Retail trade.....	7,163	7,218	7,172	7,073	7,151
General merchandise stores.....	1,416	1,458	1,466	1,407	1,458
Food and liquor stores.....	1,294	1,293	1,293	1,268	1,270
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	754	752	742	756	750
Apparel and accessories stores.....	517	552	554	512	548
Other retail trade.....	3,182	3,163	3,117	3,130	3,125
<b>FINANCE.....</b>	<b>1,992</b>	<b>1,977</b>	<b>1,958</b>	<b>1,908</b>	<b>1,893</b>
Banks and trust companies.....	502	491	481	471	460
Security dealers and exchanges.....	64.9	64.2	64.4	64.3	63.8
Insurance carriers and agents.....	721	712	706	682	671
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	704	710	707	691	698
<b>SERVICE.....</b>	<b>4,858</b>	<b>4,840</b>	<b>4,796</b>	<b>4,851</b>	<b>4,835</b>
Hotels and lodging places.....	512	477	450	510	478
Laundries.....	370.1	368.1	363.3	368.9	364.8
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	161.6	165.7	163.8	157.6	161.3
Motion pictures.....	244	248	249	245	248
<b>GOVERNMENT.....</b>	<b>6,558</b>	<b>6,585</b>	<b>6,602</b>	<b>6,356</b>	<b>6,377</b>
Federal <sup>1/</sup> .....	2,416	2,381	2,371	2,313	2,271
State and local.....	4,142	4,204	4,231	4,043	4,106

<sup>1/</sup> 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			
	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	July 1951	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	July 1951
<b>MINING.....</b>	797	828	893	906	--	--	--	--
<b>METAL MINING.....</b>	76.8	80.1	107.3	105.1	63.3	66.9	94.3	92.5
Iron mining.....	9.7	11.2	38.6	38.3	5.5	7.0	34.5	34.3
Copper mining.....	28.5	29.6	29.0	29.0	24.5	25.7	25.2	25.3
Lead and zinc mining.....	20.4	21.5	21.9	20.3	17.6	18.7	19.2	17.6
<b>ANTHRACITE.....</b>	60.8	65.1	65.6	65.5	57.2	61.2	61.6	61.6
<b>BITUMINOUS-COAL.....</b>	278.7	305.3	348.4	359.4	253.9	281.5	322.9	334.6
<b>CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION.....</b>	274.5	271.3	266.3	267.8	--	--	--	--
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services).....	--	--	--	--	135.9	133.8	128.7	131.9
<b>NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING....</b>	105.7	105.8	105.5	108.2	91.5	91.9	91.7	94.6
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	15,196	15,463	15,654	15,813	12,110	12,383	12,588	12,885
<b>DURABLE GOODS.....</b>	8,334	8,675	8,991	8,839	6,601	6,939	7,262	7,226
<b>NONDURABLE GOODS.....</b>	6,862	6,788	6,663	6,974	5,509	5,444	5,326	5,659
<b>ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES.....</b>	79.4	79.7	78.3	46.5	60.4	60.7	59.4	38.0
<b>FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.....</b>	1,615	1,529	1,463	1,615	1,216	1,135	1,074	1,225
Meat products.....	295.5	294.9	292.4	299.3	234.1	232.0	230.4	235.5
Dairy products.....	157.5	154.7	148.5	158.3	114.8	112.9	106.9	116.2
Canning and preserving.....	241.5	177.5	147.7	252.7	213.9	151.7	121.7	226.1
Grain-mill products.....	135.1	133.4	129.8	131.6	100.8	99.4	96.0	98.7
Bakery products.....	294.4	289.2	280.7	288.2	194.9	190.3	183.3	192.2
Sugar.....	28.9	28.6	27.8	30.1	23.7	23.7	22.7	24.9
Confectionery and related products.....	87.2	88.5	87.7	87.5	71.0	71.9	71.1	71.2
Beverages.....	238.5	226.8	217.3	232.2	162.1	152.6	145.6	160.9
Miscellaneous food products.....	136.8	135.6	131.3	135.4	100.9	100.6	96.5	99.4
<b>TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.....</b>	85	85	85	81	78	78	77	75
Cigarettes.....	27.2	27.1	26.7	26.0	24.7	24.6	24.0	23.7
Cigars.....	42.0	42.2	41.6	39.0	39.8	39.9	39.4	36.9
Tobacco and snuff.....	11.3	11.6	11.8	11.7	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.2
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.4	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.7
<b>TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS.....</b>	1,177	1,179	1,178	1,262	1,084	1,085	1,083	1,167
Yarn and thread mills.....	155.6	157.1	155.1	164.5	145.0	146.6	144.4	153.6
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	538.6	536.5	533.8	605.8	509.0	506.5	503.4	573.7
Knitting mills.....	228.0	231.2	228.4	230.1	208.6	212.3	209.0	210.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	84.2	85.0	84.9	84.0	74.0	74.8	74.7	74.3
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	47.3	44.8	51.9	50.7	39.7	37.2	44.1	43.1
Other textile-mill products.....	123.7	124.5	124.2	126.9	107.4	107.9	107.8	111.8

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			
	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	July 1951	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	July 1951
<b>APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS.....</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>990</b>
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	131.6	133.3	126.5	142.9	118.5	119.6	113.0	129.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	257.9	259.4	256.8	251.2	239.1	240.4	237.5	233.1
Women's outerwear.....	301.9	285.9	286.0	305.9	268.7	251.6	252.0	271.0
Women's, children's under garments..	99.4	101.2	101.4	94.6	89.1	90.8	91.1	84.2
Millinery.....	19.1	16.2	18.2	19.7	16.7	14.0	15.8	17.1
Children's outerwear.....	67.9	68.2	64.8	65.0	61.8	61.9	58.8	59.4
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel..	87.7	89.0	85.1	92.1	76.6	77.8	74.3	80.1
Other fabricated textile products...	135.3	137.0	138.3	138.6	113.2	115.1	116.3	116.0
<b>LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE).....</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>748</b>
Logging camps and contractors.....	63.4	61.6	42.4	77.3	59.1	57.1	38.5	73.3
Sawmills and planing mills.....	450.4	454.6	420.5	477.0	418.0	420.9	387.3	443.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	111.9	110.6	103.1	115.9	95.6	94.8	87.6	100.7
Wooden containers.....	72.4	74.6	75.1	80.3	66.6	69.0	69.2	74.4
Miscellaneous wood products.....	58.0	59.0	58.5	62.1	51.6	52.4	52.1	55.9
<b>FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.....</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>284</b>
Household furniture.....	229.9	230.9	231.8	223.7	201.4	201.8	202.2	195.9
Other furniture and fixtures.....	102.3	106.2	104.6	106.9	82.9	86.4	84.5	87.8
<b>PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>418</b>
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills...	237.2	243.2	241.0	247.1	201.6	208.4	206.3	213.5
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	126.9	128.5	126.1	133.0	105.6	106.9	104.4	112.4
Other paper and allied products.....	108.0	108.6	108.2	113.1	86.7	87.4	86.9	92.5
<b>PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>507</b>
Newspapers.....	303.2	304.1	302.9	299.1	153.4	154.5	153.6	151.0
Periodicals.....	53.8	53.8	54.0	52.2	33.9	33.6	34.5	34.0
Books.....	51.8	52.4	50.8	49.0	35.7	36.8	35.3	35.3
Commercial printing.....	203.0	204.7	203.5	204.2	165.8	167.3	166.5	166.8
Lithographing.....	39.4	39.7	39.8	40.4	30.2	30.3	30.5	31.4
Other printing and publishing.....	113.4	113.2	111.7	112.9	89.0	89.0	86.8	88.5
<b>CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>526</b>
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	84.5	84.1	83.1	84.0	60.6	60.9	60.5	61.0
Industrial organic chemicals.....	230.3	225.0	221.4	230.9	166.7	163.2	161.1	172.3
Drugs and medicines.....	111.5	111.2	110.3	107.3	70.8	71.3	70.9	70.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	75.4	75.0	74.6	76.9	48.4	48.0	47.5	50.2
Fertilizers.....	29.6	31.5	37.4	29.9	22.4	24.2	30.1	22.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats..	44.3	45.0	47.5	47.5	31.6	32.0	34.1	35.6
Other chemicals and allied products...	166.4	167.4	167.0	167.9	112.3	113.5	112.9	114.0

# Industry Data

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	July 1951	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	July 1951
<b>PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL.....</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>198</b>
Petroleum refining.....	228.3	223.1	192.3	213.7	158.9	156.8	125.8	154.3
Coke and byproducts.....	12.6	14.7	22.6	22.2	10.0	11.6	19.2	19.3
Other petroleum and coal products....	30.4	30.3	28.9	30.5	24.2	24.2	23.1	24.3
<b>RUBBER PRODUCTS.....</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>217</b>
Tires and inner tubes.....	118.7	120.8	120.2	115.0	92.8	95.2	94.6	90.0
Rubber footwear.....	24.1	29.3	29.1	30.4	18.6	23.7	23.5	24.8
Other rubber products.....	112.1	119.7	118.9	125.7	89.0	95.7	95.0	102.2
<b>LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS.....</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>336</b>
Leather.....	45.0	44.8	43.6	46.0	40.4	40.2	39.0	41.5
Footwear (except rubber).....	241.9	245.1	236.7	237.0	218.2	220.8	212.8	215.0
Other leather products.....	91.6	89.6	88.8	90.7	80.0	78.1	77.7	79.3
<b>STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS.....</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>478</b>
Glass and glass products.....	140.1	142.1	142.2	141.8	121.6	123.5	122.8	124.3
Cement, hydraulic.....	41.1	41.2	41.4	43.8	34.6	34.8	35.0	37.5
Structural clay products.....	89.2	91.9	89.3	93.2	79.8	82.4	80.1	84.8
Pottery and related products.....	50.4	53.2	53.5	57.4	44.6	47.3	47.8	51.6
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	100.6	101.4	98.4	104.1	83.3	84.2	81.6	87.8
Other stone, clay, and glass products.	101.7	105.8	106.7	116.7	76.7	80.7	81.9	91.8
<b>PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>1,155</b>
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	271.5	278.0	644.6	656.5	186.8	190.3	556.9	571.6
Iron and steel foundries.....	251.5	265.6	270.6	277.9	220.1	233.7	238.9	247.1
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	57.1	57.3	57.2	55.5	47.4	47.8	47.8	46.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	95.5	98.9	100.6	98.0	76.6	79.8	81.7	79.8
Nonferrous foundries.....	112.0	112.7	113.4	106.8	92.4	93.4	94.3	88.2
Other primary metal industries.....	134.6	138.7	148.6	146.6	107.6	111.3	121.4	121.6
<b>FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT).....</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>813</b>
Tin cans and other tinware.....	48.4	48.8	46.8	49.4	42.5	42.9	41.0	43.2
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware...	132.6	145.5	147.2	156.6	107.5	119.3	121.0	130.9
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	142.1	144.8	143.0	152.2	112.7	115.9	113.3	122.8
Fabricated structural metal products.	226.7	235.3	241.5	227.9	173.4	182.1	188.2	177.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	161.3	172.9	172.1	174.7	132.4	144.7	144.0	147.3
Other fabricated metal products.....	210.8	222.7	230.8	229.7	171.6	182.9	190.9	191.3

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	July 1951	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	July 1951
<b>MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL).....</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>1,640</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>1,235</b>
Engines and turbines.....	100.4	103.2	102.2	91.8	73.7	77.1	76.0	68.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors..	165.6	189.9	190.9	194.7	123.3	147.4	149.2	151.5
Construction and mining machinery....	128.3	131.0	132.4	121.1	95.7	98.4	100.4	90.8
Metalworking machinery.....	305.7	311.3	311.1	293.5	242.1	247.8	247.0	232.1
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	188.9	191.0	190.8	196.8	140.2	142.5	142.5	149.4
General industry machinery.....	233.8	237.5	237.6	230.1	163.6	168.2	169.2	166.8
Office and store machines and devices	104.3	107.4	107.6	102.5	85.3	88.5	88.9	86.2
Service-industry and household machines	161.6	164.9	172.4	164.5	122.5	126.5	133.4	128.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	191.4	203.7	203.4	201.9	151.7	162.8	162.7	161.5
<b>ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>684</b>
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	357.9	373.8	374.1	372.9	250.9	265.7	266.8	271.1
Electrical equipment for vehicles....	76.3	81.4	82.6	80.6	60.7	65.3	66.3	65.6
Communication equipment.....	359.0	361.9	362.6	313.6	263.4	266.3	266.5	229.5
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	133.3	134.8	135.9	146.4	106.3	107.6	108.7	117.7
<b>TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.....</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>1,187</b>
Automobiles.....	668.7	818.0	812.9	819.1	525.0	671.1	667.4	684.0
Aircraft and parts.....	622.9	610.8	598.2	471.3	451.8	445.8	437.2	346.6
Aircraft.....	417.5	407.9	399.9	319.7	304.4	299.4	294.7	236.6
Aircraft engines and parts.....	124.2	123.5	121.6	92.9	86.0	86.0	84.5	64.6
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	14.0	13.9	13.5	10.4	9.9	10.0	9.7	7.3
Other aircraft parts and equipment....	67.2	65.5	63.2	48.3	51.5	50.4	48.3	38.1
Ship and boat building and repairing..	150.5	152.1	150.1	115.4	133.4	134.7	132.9	100.5
Ship building and repairing.....	129.2	131.5	130.7	101.1	114.1	116.0	115.3	87.7
Boat building and repairing.....	21.3	20.6	19.4	14.3	19.3	18.7	17.6	12.8
Railroad equipment.....	63.8	76.3	75.5	72.9	51.0	61.2	60.4	47.2
Other transportation equipment.....	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.8	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.0
<b>INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>221</b>
Ophthalmic goods.....	26.9	27.1	27.5	27.5	21.6	21.9	22.3	22.5
Photographic apparatus.....	66.8	65.7	64.9	59.3	46.5	46.2	45.5	42.2
Watches and clocks.....	36.0	36.3	36.3	33.2	30.4	30.7	30.8	28.1
Professional and scientific instruments.....	192.2	192.3	191.0	178.4	134.0	134.8	133.9	128.5
<b>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>383</b>
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware...	42.7	44.0	44.0	48.5	34.2	35.4	35.5	39.4
Toys and sporting goods.....	76.1	75.8	72.3	70.8	65.5	65.8	62.2	61.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions....	50.8	50.2	49.2	52.3	41.5	41.0	40.2	44.3
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	284.6	289.8	292.3	288.4	230.0	236.5	238.5	237.4

# Employment and Payrolls

Table 4: 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>		
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	128.1
May.....	101.8	128.1
June.....	100.1	126.8
July.....	97.9	121.7

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 5: Employees in the Shipbuilding and Repairing Industry**

by Region <sup>1/</sup>

(In thousands)

Region	1952			1951	
	July	June	May	July	June
<b>ALL REGIONS.....</b>	264.7	266.8	264.5	226.4	221.8
<b>PRIVATE.....</b>	129.2	131.5	130.7	101.1	97.7
<b>NAVY.....</b>	135.5	135.3	133.8	125.3	124.1
<b>NORTH ATLANTIC.....</b>	125.9	123.9	121.0	103.4	101.0
Private.....	65.0	63.4	61.2	47.5	45.1
Navy.....	60.9	60.5	59.8	55.9	55.9
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC.....</b>	44.3	45.6	45.7	39.8	38.5
Private.....	19.0	20.3	20.6	16.0	15.1
Navy.....	25.3	25.3	25.1	23.8	23.4
<b>GULF:</b>					
Private.....	20.0	21.7	22.5	16.8	18.1
<b>PACIFIC.....</b>	61.5	62.2	61.9	55.1	53.4
Private.....	12.2	12.7	13.0	9.5	8.6
Navy.....	49.3	49.5	48.9	45.6	44.8
<b>GREAT LAKES:</b>					
Private.....	8.2	8.5	8.6	6.4	6.3
<b>INLAND:</b>					
Private.....	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.5

<sup>1/</sup> 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 6: 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
	July	June	May	July	July	June	May	July
<b>ALL AREAS</b>								
<b>TOTAL FEDERAL.....</b>	2,619.1	2,582.9	2,571.3	2,503.4	\$880,590	\$827,347	\$826,104	\$735,991
Executive 1/.....	2,606.4	2,570.2	2,558.7	2,491.0	874,892	821,860	820,611	731,168
Defense agencies 2/.....	1,356.1	1,334.0	1,326.4	1,265.3	442,232	403,234	410,699	364,256
Post Office Department 3/.....	514.5	512.5	511.8	489.4	160,644	169,558	152,038	133,044
Other agencies.....	735.8	723.7	720.5	736.3	272,016	249,068	257,874	233,868
Legislative.....	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.5	3,819	3,687	3,725	3,195
Judicial.....	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	1,879	1,800	1,768	1,628
<b>CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES 4/</b>								
<b>TOTAL FEDERAL.....</b>	2,434.7	2,399.8	2,390.0	2,329.8	826,794	778,081	776,713	693,405
Executive 1/.....	2,422.1	2,387.2	2,377.4	2,317.5	821,141	772,638	771,264	688,626
Defense agencies 2/.....	1,232.3	1,210.4	1,203.6	1,141.2	408,161	372,308	379,369	337,591
Post Office Department 3/.....	512.3	510.3	509.6	487.5	159,983	168,852	151,401	132,500
Other agencies.....	677.5	666.5	664.2	688.8	252,997	231,478	240,494	218,535
Legislative.....	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.5	3,819	3,687	3,725	3,195
Judicial.....	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	1,834	1,756	1,724	1,584
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>								
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT.....</b>	275.6	272.7	273.0	280.3	111,010	103,614	106,487	96,344
D. C. GOVERNMENT.....	20.0	20.5	20.5	19.9	5,184	6,287	6,444	4,474
<b>TOTAL FEDERAL 5/.....</b>	255.6	252.2	252.5	260.4	105,826	97,327	100,043	91,870
Executive 1/.....	246.2	242.8	243.1	251.2	101,663	93,311	95,983	88,374
Defense agencies 2/.....	89.9	87.8	87.6	87.7	36,580	33,335	34,457	30,893
Post Office Department 3/.....	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.9	3,524	3,375	3,425	2,937
Other agencies.....	148.1	146.9	147.4	155.6	61,559	56,601	58,101	54,544
Legislative.....	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.5	3,819	3,687	3,725	3,195
Judicial.....	.7	.7	.7	.7	344	329	335	301

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 7: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division,  
by State

(In thousands)

State	Total			Mining			Contract Construction		
	1952		1951	1952		1951	1952		1951
	July	June	July	July	June	July	July	June	July
Alabama.....	634.6	633.1	644.9	11.2	10.8	19.8	43.6	40.6	36.9
Arizona.....	191.1	192.1	172.8	11.6	12.7	11.9	15.6	14.7	12.2
Arkansas.....	307.7	306.1	312.5	6.3	6.4	6.2	24.3	21.6	25.8
California.....	3,655.9	3,620.5	3,545.0	35.2	34.6	35.8	226.6	218.5	247.0
Colorado.....	396.7	393.3	402.6	10.2	9.9	10.4	29.1	29.4	30.0
Connecticut.....	(1/)	(1/)	818.0	(1/)	(1/)	(2/)	(1/)	(1/)	45.5
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia.....	525.6	523.4	528.7	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	22.1	21.6	21.4
Florida.....	704.9	719.4	687.9	6.0	6.1	6.5	69.3	68.0	69.9
Georgia.....	858.2	862.6	847.0	4.3	4.3	4.5	50.4	50.4	50.6
Idaho.....	138.8	137.3	143.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	10.4	10.8	13.7
Illinois.....	3,276.5	3,293.3	3,273.9	38.7	39.2	43.4	192.6	183.4	184.2
Indiana.....	1,249.0	1,301.4	1,346.1	15.0	15.4	15.5	70.0	68.7	72.4
Iowa.....	638.7	639.5	636.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	44.4	43.2	45.0
Kansas.....	537.6	542.5	508.0	18.8	19.3	18.8	41.6	43.4	36.2
Kentucky.....	-	-	-	50.3	52.2	56.7	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	662.4	665.0	653.3	30.5	30.5	28.2	55.9	55.6	55.0
Maine.....	283.2	279.1	278.5	.6	.6	.7	13.7	12.7	14.0
Maryland.....	739.5	740.6	749.8	3.0	3.0	2.5	62.3	60.3	58.9
Massachusetts.....	(1/)	1,771.6	1,797.8	(1/)	(3/)	(3/)	(1/)	64.5	81.5
Michigan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	814.5	803.4	836.3	2.7	2.6	18.6	42.4	41.3	47.2
Mississippi.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri.....	1,247.0	1,264.6	1,232.4	9.0	8.9	8.7	65.6	65.4	66.0
Montana.....	158.7	157.4	155.8	10.5	10.5	10.0	14.0	13.7	13.2
Nebraska.....	335.0	332.7	331.4	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	20.9	20.2	21.5
Nevada.....	65.7	63.4	60.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	6.1	5.5	3.9
New Hampshire.....	174.6	171.5	176.0	.2	.2	.4	7.4	7.0	7.8
New Jersey.....	1,691.2	1,696.5	1,680.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	92.3	87.3	88.5
New Mexico.....	167.9	167.4	161.2	14.8	14.9	12.5	15.2	14.7	17.1
New York.....	5,864.4	5,840.2	5,827.2	10.8	10.9	12.0	243.1	242.9	252.4
North Carolina.....	977.5	981.0	957.1	3.4	3.4	3.5	83.7	84.7	68.7
North Dakota.....	(1/)	117.8	116.5	(1/)	1.3	.9	(1/)	10.8	11.4
Ohio.....	-	-	-	25.8	26.5	25.8	-	-	-
Oklahoma.....	511.8	511.6	506.1	42.3	41.9	45.2	31.8	32.8	34.4
Oregon.....	470.3	468.4	467.8	1.2	1.1	1.5	28.1	26.5	30.1
Pennsylvania.....	3,426.3	3,476.5	3,713.3	118.0	143.8	173.4	167.0	164.4	184.2
Rhode Island.....	293.3	296.8	301.9	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	19.9	19.5	16.6
South Carolina.....	509.4	510.1	486.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	54.9	56.0	36.8
South Dakota.....	126.1	126.1	124.7	2.3	2.2	2.1	8.9	8.7	8.9
Tennessee.....	789.7	787.1	780.6	11.0	11.2	11.4	55.2	50.1	56.7
Texas.....	2,177.5	2,166.4	2,101.9	123.9	122.3	115.0	170.3	166.9	178.3
Utah.....	211.7	209.8	211.6	11.5	12.5	12.0	15.1	14.0	14.7
Vermont.....	99.0	98.9	101.5	.7	.7	1.2	4.0	3.8	4.2
Virginia.....	874.8	876.0	861.1	20.8	21.9	21.6	60.1	58.5	62.3
Washington.....	738.3	721.2	736.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	45.4	44.5	47.8
West Virginia.....	499.8	512.0	527.9	104.3	109.2	121.4	19.5	20.8	19.6
Wisconsin.....	1,076.4	1,070.1	1,085.3	3.2	3.4	3.9	56.6	53.5	58.6
Wyoming.....	91.9	90.8	90.4	9.7	9.6	9.9	7.5	7.4	8.0

See footnotes at end of table.

# State Data

Table 7: 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
	July	June	July	July	June	July	July	June	July
Alabama.....	204.1	204.0	226.5	55.7	56.5	54.9	125.9	126.2	122.4
Arizona.....	23.9	24.0	19.0	21.5	21.6	20.3	47.4	47.8	43.6
Arkansas.....	76.6	76.3	80.6	31.9	31.6	31.9	70.6	71.0	71.7
California.....	970.6	945.0	904.9	323.4	325.2	324.8	842.7	840.4	821.6
Colorado.....	58.4	57.2	66.4	45.5	45.4	44.9	101.8	100.9	102.4
Connecticut.....	(1/)	(1/)	413.2	(1/)	(1/)	42.5	(1/)	(1/)	133.0
Delaware.....	58.0	58.4	55.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia..	17.4	17.4	17.4	32.7	32.3	31.9	95.0	96.2	94.2
Florida.....	102.8	106.4	98.9	72.0	73.0	69.8	197.2	205.9	192.0
Georgia.....	297.1	300.8	303.7	72.7	73.0	70.7	181.9	182.1	179.6
Idaho.....	27.1	24.9	27.2	17.0	17.3	17.6	34.1	33.7	34.7
Illinois.....	1,192.2	1,215.5	1,227.9	299.4	300.3	306.6	695.6	697.5	684.7
Indiana.....	520.1	564.6	604.8	101.8	106.3	110.8	266.8	268.9	269.9
Iowa.....	169.3	168.6	168.1	64.2	63.4	64.4	168.7	170.2	167.5
Kansas.....	134.0	136.6	119.2	67.2	66.5	65.8	125.3	124.7	121.9
Kentucky.....	136.1	140.5	149.1	59.4	59.1	60.3	110.6	108.2	117.2
Louisiana.....	149.6	150.5	145.3	84.4	85.3	82.9	147.2	147.9	149.4
Maine.....	120.1	118.6	117.3	19.8	19.7	19.8	50.4	49.3	50.9
Maryland.....	242.6	241.7	258.5	68.2	71.9	72.8	143.7	145.1	144.8
Massachusetts.....	(1/)	701.0	723.7	(1/)	121.1	127.7	(1/)	363.6	361.2
Michigan.....	(1/)	1,064.8	1,095.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	215.1	205.8	211.1	89.7	88.9	99.4	206.9	206.6	207.0
Mississippi.....	94.9	95.5	93.0	25.3	25.3	26.2	-	-	-
Missouri.....	377.2	389.1	373.5	126.5	130.1	129.8	319.8	322.0	313.6
Montana.....	19.1	18.4	18.5	23.8	23.6	24.0	39.2	39.0	38.7
Nebraska.....	61.1	58.5	56.9	43.9	43.4	44.3	91.3	92.1	92.2
Nevada.....	4.0	3.9	3.8	9.3	9.0	9.0	13.6	13.4	13.3
New Hampshire.....	80.2	80.2	81.7	10.7	10.6	10.7	29.2	28.7	28.9
New Jersey.....	746.7	760.3	755.2	141.8	142.2	141.0	277.0	275.5	276.5
New Mexico.....	15.3	14.9	14.0	18.3	18.7	17.7	39.0	39.1	37.5
New York.....	1,891.9	1,883.5	1,894.9	508.8	509.9	510.3	1,248.3	1,254.2	1,242.1
North Carolina.....	414.9	416.7	421.8	61.6	61.7	58.7	181.8	182.1	176.8
North Dakota.....	(1/)	6.4	6.2	(1/)	14.1	14.6	(1/)	37.3	36.2
Ohio.....	1,150.5	1,210.1	1,267.8	223.4	230.0	243.0	557.8	561.5	554.1
Oklahoma.....	78.8	77.9	74.2	50.5	50.5	50.4	126.8	126.6	126.2
Oregon.....	155.0	154.7	151.1	49.0	48.3	48.7	105.3	104.7	105.8
Pennsylvania.....	1,264.8	1,262.0	1,479.9	327.7	346.9	355.3	677.9	686.5	666.7
Rhode Island.....	135.0	137.6	147.7	16.5	16.5	16.5	52.1	53.1	52.7
South Carolina.....	216.8	215.9	216.1	28.1	28.0	28.0	88.4	88.7	88.0
South Dakota.....	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.1	11.2	11.2	35.8	36.1	36.2
Tennessee.....	267.3	267.4	261.1	60.9	61.5	60.4	176.8	177.5	171.6
Texas.....	416.5	414.1	399.9	233.9	233.2	225.5	573.8	572.8	551.2
Utah.....	28.0	26.8	32.6	23.0	22.8	22.6	47.2	47.3	46.5
Vermont.....	37.0	37.3	39.1	8.7	8.7	9.0	18.3	18.1	18.3
Virginia.....	241.3	239.9	238.4	86.6	90.3	86.4	191.2	190.3	181.6
Washington.....	202.2	187.8	200.3	67.7	66.8	70.1	163.1	162.8	163.2
West Virginia.....	129.1	130.7	137.9	53.0	54.8	56.7	85.2	86.9	84.7
Wisconsin.....	468.3	464.2	479.2	76.6	76.1	77.0	217.5	218.4	217.0
Wyoming.....	7.3	7.2	6.6	16.4	16.3	16.5	18.8	18.2	19.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division,  
by State - Continued

(In thousands)

State	Finance			Service			Government		
	1952		1951	1952		1951	1952		1951
	July	June	July	July	June	July	July	June	July
Alabama .....	20.1	20.2	18.8	57.0	57.2	54.9	117.0	117.6	110.7
Arizona .....	6.3	6.3	5.8	27.1	27.1	24.0	37.7	37.9	36.0
Arkansas .....	8.1	8.0	8.1	36.9	37.4	35.8	53.0	53.8	52.4
California .....	167.2	164.7	159.9	467.0	467.5	452.1	623.2	624.6	598.9
Colorado .....	16.5	16.3	15.7	53.8	52.6	55.7	81.4	81.6	77.1
Connecticut .....	(1/)	(1/)	37.3	(1/)	(1/)	80.9	(1/)	(1/)	65.6
Delaware .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.8	11.0	10.6
District of Columbia, 5/ .....	23.5	23.7	23.0	59.3	59.5	60.6	275.6	272.7	280.2
Florida .....	32.2	32.2	31.5	100.6	102.5	99.1	124.8	125.3	120.2
Georgia .....	29.1	29.0	27.1	85.0	85.1	78.3	137.7	137.9	132.5
Idaho .....	3.8	3.8	3.7	14.8	14.8	15.2	26.4	26.6	25.3
Illinois .....	160.5	159.1	157.0	358.8	357.9	344.8	338.6	340.5	325.5
Indiana .....	40.8	40.3	38.5	91.7	93.0	93.3	142.8	144.4	141.0
Iowa .....	26.3	25.7	24.9	64.4	65.4	66.5	98.7	100.3	97.1
Kansas, 4/ .....	18.9	18.8	17.2	50.7	51.3	49.3	81.1	81.9	79.6
Kentucky .....	15.5	15.2	15.8	62.1	62.3	59.6	88.2	88.2	84.3
Louisiana .....	22.1	21.9	20.7	70.6	70.6	72.1	102.1	102.7	99.7
Maine .....	7.0	7.0	6.8	27.2	26.6	27.2	44.4	44.6	41.8
Maryland, 5/ .....	33.3	33.0	31.3	80.0	79.7	78.1	106.4	105.9	102.9
Massachusetts .....	(1/)	84.8	82.9	(1/)	198.8	195.3	237.2	237.8	225.5
Michigan .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	233.5	236.1	227.6
Minnesota .....	38.4	37.7	38.0	99.2	99.0	97.5	120.1	121.5	117.6
Mississippi .....	7.7	7.6	7.5	-	-	-	66.3	67.1	65.3
Missouri .....	56.0	55.3	55.5	145.5	145.5	141.2	147.4	148.3	144.1
Montana .....	4.6	4.6	4.4	20.0	19.9	19.9	27.5	27.7	27.1
Nebraska .....	16.9	16.7	16.6	38.3	38.6	38.6	62.5	63.2	61.2
Nevada .....	1.3	1.3	1.2	16.0	15.1	14.2	12.1	12.0	11.8
New Hampshire .....	4.7	4.7	4.5	22.0	19.7	22.2	20.2	20.4	19.8
New Jersey .....	60.9	60.6	60.6	178.6	175.5	173.2	189.8	191.1	180.9
New Mexico .....	4.5	4.4	4.0	23.2	23.0	22.4	37.6	37.7	36.0
New York .....	410.3	406.6	402.0	841.6	820.1	828.4	709.5	712.1	685.1
North Carolina .....	25.5	24.6	23.6	89.0	88.7	88.0	117.6	119.1	116.0
North Dakota .....	(1/)	3.8	3.9	(1/)	12.9	12.9	31.3	31.3	30.4
Ohio .....	86.8	85.7	85.8	-	-	-	321.7	324.0	310.3
Oklahoma .....	19.3	19.2	18.6	56.1	56.2	54.0	106.2	106.5	103.1
Oregon .....	15.4	15.5	15.2	50.2	51.0	50.8	66.1	66.7	64.6
Pennsylvania .....	126.9	125.7	121.4	363.2	363.8	362.5	380.8	383.3	369.7
Rhode Island .....	11.8	11.6	11.2	23.6	23.9	24.4	34.4	34.6	32.9
South Carolina .....	10.4	10.4	9.8	38.6	38.2	37.0	70.9	71.7	69.1
South Dakota .....	4.4	4.4	4.3	16.1	16.0	15.6	35.7	35.9	34.9
Tennessee .....	24.9	24.6	24.7	76.9	77.4	77.1	116.7	117.4	117.6
Texas .....	91.2	90.5	82.2	250.9	249.4	243.7	317.0	317.2	306.1
Utah .....	6.8	6.9	6.5	21.4	21.4	21.5	58.7	58.1	55.2
Vermont .....	3.0	3.0	3.0	11.8	11.6	11.6	15.5	15.7	15.1
Virginia, 5/ .....	28.6	28.0	29.2	81.3	81.7	82.8	164.9	165.4	158.8
Washington .....	27.4	26.9	26.9	84.9	84.0	82.7	144.8	145.6	142.8
West Virginia .....	10.9	10.8	10.6	41.2	41.2	41.0	56.6	57.6	56.0
Wisconsin .....	35.1	34.7	34.0	94.9	94.3	94.4	124.2	125.6	121.2
Wyoming .....	2.2	2.2	1.9	14.0	13.8	12.5	16.0	16.1	16.0

1/ Not available.

2/ Mining combined with construction.

3/ Mining combined with service.

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

5/ See footnote 5, table 6, for explanatory note on government.

# Area Data

Table 8: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division,  
Selected Areas

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	July	June	July		July	June	July
<b>ALABAMA</b>				<u>Sacramento 2/</u>			
<u>Birmingham</u>				Manufacturing.....	9.7	11.1	8.6
Mining.....	5.4	5.4	14.0	<u>San Diego</u>			
Manufacturing.....	39.8	41.0	55.9	Manufacturing.....	51.6	51.0	39.5
<u>Mobile</u>				<u>San Francisco-Oakland</u>			
Manufacturing.....	16.9	17.3	15.9	Manufacturing.....	174.5	169.6	180.3
<b>ARIZONA</b>				<u>San Jose</u>			
<u>Phoenix</u>				Manufacturing.....	29.2	21.6	30.3
Total.....	88.3	88.5	80.9	<u>Stockton</u>			
Mining.....	.2	.2	.1	Manufacturing.....	13.8	12.4	14.0
Contract construction....	7.7	7.6	7.2	<b>COLORADO</b>			
Manufacturing.....	14.4	14.4	11.1	<u>Denver</u>			
Trans. and pub. util.....	9.7	9.6	9.1	Mining.....	1.3	1.3	1.2
Trade.....	25.4	25.7	23.6	Contract construction....	18.1	18.3	21.0
Finance.....	4.3	4.3	3.8	Manufacturing.....	42.8	42.8	43.1
Service.....	10.8	10.9	10.6	Trans. and pub. util.....	27.4	27.3	26.3
Government.....	15.8	15.8	15.4	Trade.....	61.9	62.2	60.6
<u>Tucson</u>				Finance.....	11.9	11.7	10.9
Total.....	42.9	42.6	36.1	<b>CONNECTICUT</b>			
Mining.....	1.7	1.6	1.6	<u>Bridgeport</u>			
Contract construction....	4.6	4.2	2.7	Total.....	119.4	119.1	114.3
Manufacturing.....	3.8	3.6	2.1	Contract construction 1/.	6.1	5.8	5.8
Trans. and pub. util.....	5.5	5.6	5.2	Manufacturing.....	69.4	69.4	66.7
Trade.....	9.2	9.3	8.2	Trans. and pub. util.....	5.4	5.4	5.1
Finance.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	Trade.....	19.2	19.1	17.3
Service.....	9.9	10.0	8.8	Finance.....	2.1	2.1	2.3
Government.....	7.0	7.1	6.3	Service.....	10.1	10.2	9.6
<b>ARKANSAS</b>				Government.....	7.1	7.1	7.6
<u>Little Rock-N. Little</u>				<u>Hartford</u>			
<u>Rock</u>				Total.....	191.6	193.4	188.9
Total.....	67.1	66.4	65.3	Contract construction 1/.	10.6	10.3	9.4
Contract construction....	6.9	6.3	6.9	Manufacturing.....	74.9	77.1	76.6
Manufacturing.....	12.6	12.4	12.2	Trans. and pub. util.....	7.7	7.7	7.2
Trans. and pub. util.....	7.0	7.0	6.7	Trade.....	37.2	37.6	36.0
Trade.....	16.9	16.8	16.8	Finance.....	24.9	24.6	24.0
Finance.....	3.7	3.7	3.7	Service.....	19.9	20.0	19.4
Service 1/.....	8.9	9.0	8.5	Government.....	16.3	16.2	16.3
Government.....	11.4	11.4	10.6	<u>New Britain</u>			
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>				Total.....	39.8	40.3	41.0
<u>Los Angeles</u>				Contract construction 1/.	1.0	1.0	1.1
Total.....	1674.2	1669.3	1609.9	Manufacturing.....	27.2	27.5	28.6
Mining.....	16.0	15.9	16.0	Trans. and pub. util.....	1.7	1.7	1.4
Contract construction....	90.4	93.9	108.2	Trade.....	4.7	4.9	4.6
Manufacturing.....	566.2	560.5	504.4	Finance.....	.6	.5	.5
Trans. and pub. util.....	119.3	119.4	116.3	Service.....	2.4	2.5	2.4
Trade.....	375.5	372.7	373.6	Government.....	2.1	2.2	2.4
Finance.....	77.9	76.9	76.8				
Service.....	234.6	233.2	223.0				
Government.....	194.3	196.8	191.6				

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	July	June	July		July	June	July
<b>CONNECTICUT - Continued</b>				<b>Miami - Continued</b>			
<u>New Haven</u>				<u>Trade</u> .....			
Total.....	116.0	115.3	114.8	Finance.....	50.2	50.4	47.8
Contract construction 1/.....	5.9	5.9	5.9	Service 1/.....	8.9	8.9	8.2
Manufacturing.....	44.6	44.2	44.8	Government.....	31.6	33.0	28.7
Trans. and pub. util.....	13.0	12.9	13.2		17.5	17.4	16.6
Trade.....	21.5	21.6	21.1	<u>Tampa-St. Petersburg</u>			
Finance.....	5.4	5.4	5.0	Total.....	105.8	108.6	104.3
Service.....	18.0	18.0	17.6	Contract construction....	11.0	11.0	12.3
Government.....	7.6	7.4	7.3	Manufacturing.....	19.9	20.4	19.3
<u>Stamford</u>				Trans. and pub. util.....	10.8	10.8	10.4
Total.....	48.7	48.5	45.6	Trade.....	33.1	34.5	32.1
Contract construction 1/.....	3.9	3.9	3.3	Finance.....	4.4	4.4	4.4
Manufacturing.....	22.3	22.1	20.6	Service 1/.....	14.0	14.3	13.5
Trans. and pub. util.....	2.6	2.6	2.5	Government.....	12.7	13.4	12.6
Trade.....	8.7	8.7	8.3	<b>GEORGIA</b>			
Finance.....	1.5	1.4	1.3	<u>Atlanta</u>			
Service.....	6.5	6.4	6.1	Total.....	273.1	276.5	271.8
Government.....	3.3	3.3	3.4	Contract construction....	16.7	17.0	19.8
<u>Waterbury</u>				Manufacturing.....	67.5	71.0	65.7
Total.....	60.7	68.2	66.3	Trans. and pub. util.....	31.7	31.6	30.8
Contract construction 1/.....	2.5	2.5	2.5	Trade.....	75.3	75.2	74.4
Manufacturing.....	37.0	44.3	43.3	Finance.....	18.0	17.8	16.7
Trans. and pub. util.....	2.6	2.6	2.5	Service 1/.....	32.7	32.5	32.9
Trade.....	8.7	8.9	8.5	Government.....	31.2	31.4	31.5
Finance.....	1.2	1.2	1.0	<u>Savannah</u>			
Service.....	4.2	4.2	4.0	Total.....	49.6	49.1	45.6
Government.....	4.6	4.6	4.5	Contract construction....	4.2	4.1	2.8
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>				Manufacturing.....	15.0	14.5	13.9
<u>Washington</u>				Trans. and pub. util.....	7.2	7.4	7.3
Total.....	628.0	625.4	629.0	Trade.....	11.3	11.3	10.3
Contract construction....	42.7	41.4	40.2	Finance.....	1.7	1.6	1.4
Manufacturing.....	27.1	27.4	26.1	Service 1/.....	5.5	5.5	5.5
Trans. and pub. util.....	43.9	43.5	43.9	Government.....	4.7	4.7	4.4
Trade.....	122.2	123.7	121.7	<b>IDAHO</b>			
Finance.....	31.0	31.3	30.1	<u>Boise</u>			
Service 1/.....	75.8	75.7	77.1	Total.....	20.1	19.8	19.6
Government.....	285.3	282.4	289.9	Contract construction....	1.7	1.8	2.1
<b>FLORIDA</b>				Manufacturing.....	1.6	1.5	1.5
<u>Jacksonville</u>				Trans. and pub. util.....	2.8	2.6	2.6
Manufacturing.....	17.9	18.2	17.9	Trade.....	6.0	5.9	6.0
Trans. and pub. util.....	13.8	14.8	14.7	Finance.....	1.2	1.2	1.1
Trade.....	31.6	31.4	30.3	Service.....	3.0	3.1	2.9
Finance.....	6.1	6.0	5.9	Government.....	3.8	3.7	3.4
Service 1/.....	12.0	11.9	11.6	<b>ILLINOIS</b>			
Government.....	15.4	15.4	14.9	<u>Davenport-Rock Island-</u>			
<u>Miami</u>				<u>Moline</u>			
Manufacturing.....	15.8	16.0	13.3	Manufacturing.....	39.3	42.7	43.8
Trans. and pub. util.....	23.6	23.8	22.0				

See footnotes at end of table.

# Area Data

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	July	June	July		July	June	July
<b>ILLINOIS - Continued</b>				<b>LOUISIANA</b>			
<u>Peoria</u>				<u>Baton Rouge</u>			
Manufacturing.....	45.6	48.1	48.5	Manufacturing.....	18.9	18.7	18.0
				Finance.....	1.5	1.5	1.5
<u>Rockford</u>				<u>New Orleans</u>			
Manufacturing.....	38.4	40.8	39.6	Manufacturing.....	49.5	50.4	47.9
<b>INDIANA</b>							
<u>Evansville</u>				<b>MAINE</b>			
Total.....	64.7	66.6	61.3	<u>Lewiston</u>			
Manufacturing.....	34.3	36.3	30.3	Total.....	28.4	28.0	28.8
Nonmanufacturing.....	30.4	30.2	31.0	Contract construction....	1.1	1.0	1.1
				Manufacturing.....	15.8	15.5	16.1
<u>Fort Wayne</u>				Trans. and pub. util.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total.....	71.7	78.2	80.8	Trade.....	5.0	5.0	5.2
Manufacturing.....	34.7	40.0	43.0	Finance.....	.6	.6	.6
Nonmanufacturing.....	37.0	38.3	37.8	Service 1/.....	3.6	3.6	3.6
				Government.....	1.1	1.1	1.0
<u>Indianapolis</u>				<u>Portland</u>			
Total.....	267.8	271.9	274.6	Total.....	49.6	49.1	50.1
Contract construction....	12.0	11.7	16.4	Contract construction....	2.6	2.5	3.3
Manufacturing.....	103.2	108.8	112.3	Manufacturing.....	13.1	13.0	12.7
Trans. and pub. util.....	26.6	26.8	25.8	Trans. and pub. util.....	6.0	6.0	5.9
Trade.....	61.7	61.4	60.0	Trade.....	14.0	13.7	14.3
Finance.....	14.6	14.5	14.1	Finance.....	3.0	3.0	2.9
Other nonmanufacturing...	49.7	48.7	46.0	Service 1/.....	7.5	7.5	7.6
				Government.....	3.4	3.4	3.4
<b>IOWA</b>				<b>MARYLAND</b>			
<u>Des Moines</u>				<u>Baltimore</u>			
Manufacturing.....	21.0	20.9	21.0	Total.....	505.3	510.0	521.3
				Mining.....	.4	.4	.5
<b>KANSAS</b>				Contract construction....	42.9	41.9	38.8
<u>Topeka</u>				Manufacturing.....	172.1	174.3	191.9
Total.....	44.4	44.0	42.7	Trans. and pub. util.....	51.4	53.8	53.9
Mining.....	.2	.2	.2	Trade.....	99.7	101.3	101.0
Contract construction....	3.2	3.1	2.5	Finance.....	25.7	25.5	24.4
Manufacturing.....	5.4	5.6	6.5	Service.....	56.0	55.8	55.0
Trans. and pub. util.....	7.9	7.9	7.6	Government.....	57.1	57.0	55.8
Trade.....	9.4	9.4	8.7				
Finance.....	2.2	2.0	1.9	<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>			
Service.....	4.8	4.7	4.7	<u>Boston</u>			
Government.....	11.4	11.3	10.8	Manufacturing.....	305.5	306.0	301.5
<u>Wichita</u>				<u>Fall River</u>			
Total.....	116.4	114.6	103.7	Manufacturing.....	26.7	26.4	29.5
Mining.....	2.0	2.0	2.1				
Contract construction....	5.2	5.3	5.5	<u>New Bedford</u>			
Manufacturing.....	56.3	54.5	45.0	Manufacturing.....	30.8	30.5	34.3
Trans. and pub. util.....	7.1	7.1	6.9				
Trade.....	23.5	23.6	23.1	<u>Springfield-Holyoke</u>			
Finance.....	4.0	4.0	3.8	Manufacturing.....	71.4	74.3	74.0
Service.....	10.7	10.6	10.1				
Government.....	7.8	7.7	7.3				

See footnotes at end of table.



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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	July	June	July		July	June	July
<b>MASSACHUSETTS - Continued</b>				<b>St. Louis</b>			
<u>Worcester</u>				<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	274.2	277.4	274.7
<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	53.2	53.6	54.6				
<b>MICHIGAN</b>				<b>MONTANA</b>			
<u>Detroit</u>				<u>Great Falls</u>			
<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	(3/)	616.3	639.6	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	2.8	2.8	2.9
				<u>Trans. and pub. util.....</u>	2.6	2.6	2.7
<b>MINNESOTA</b>				<u>Trade.....</u>	5.4	5.5	5.5
<u>Duluth</u>				<u>Service 4/.....</u>	3.1	3.1	3.1
<u>Total.....</u>	35.4	35.1	41.2				
<u>Contract construction....</u>	1.9	1.7	2.2	<b>NEBRASKA</b>			
<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	6.5	6.4	10.3	<u>Omaha</u>			
<u>Trans. and pub. util.....</u>	6.0	6.0	7.4	<u>Total.....</u>	142.8	139.5	140.2
<u>Trade.....</u>	10.1	10.1	10.5	<u>Contract construction....</u>	8.8	8.7	7.8
<u>Finance.....</u>	1.4	1.4	1.4	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	32.5	29.7	31.2
<u>Service 1/.....</u>	5.7	5.5	5.3	<u>Trans. and pub. util.....</u>	23.8	23.4	23.3
<u>Government.....</u>	3.9	3.9	4.1	<u>Trade.....</u>	35.4	35.5	36.4
				<u>Finance.....</u>	10.3	10.3	10.2
<b>Minneapolis</b>				<u>Service 1/.....</u>	17.6	17.8	17.5
<u>Total.....</u>	261.0	259.3	259.7	<u>Government.....</u>	14.6	14.3	14.0
<u>Contract construction....</u>	14.3	13.9	17.0				
<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	74.2	74.2	72.1	<b>NEVADA</b>			
<u>Trans. and pub. util.....</u>	26.9	26.3	26.6	<u>Reno 2/</u>			
<u>Trade.....</u>	74.9	75.0	75.0	<u>Contract construction....</u>	1.9	1.8	1.7
<u>Finance.....</u>	17.5	17.1	17.4	<u>Manufacturing 1/.....</u>	2.2	2.0	1.8
<u>Service 1/.....</u>	28.6	28.5	28.5	<u>Trans. and pub. util.....</u>	3.0	3.0	3.2
<u>Government.....</u>	24.5	24.4	23.1	<u>Trade.....</u>	5.8	5.6	5.6
				<u>Finance.....</u>	.7	.7	.6
<b>St. Paul</b>				<u>Service.....</u>	5.9	5.5	5.4
<u>Total.....</u>	144.4	144.0	144.9				
<u>Contract construction....</u>	7.2	7.0	7.9	<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>			
<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	41.1	40.9	41.9	<u>Manchester</u>			
<u>Trans. and pub. util.....</u>	20.9	20.9	21.1	<u>Total.....</u>	40.1	39.9	40.5
<u>Trade.....</u>	34.2	34.2	34.6	<u>Contract construction....</u>	1.4	1.4	1.8
<u>Finance.....</u>	9.0	8.9	8.8	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	20.3	20.2	20.7
<u>Service 1/.....</u>	15.3	15.6	14.6	<u>Trans. and pub. util.....</u>	2.4	2.4	2.3
<u>Government.....</u>	16.5	16.5	16.0	<u>Trade.....</u>	7.3	7.3	7.2
				<u>Finance.....</u>	1.7	1.7	1.7
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>				<u>Service.....</u>	4.3	4.3	4.2
<u>Jackson</u>				<u>Government.....</u>	2.6	2.6	2.6
<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	8.3	8.1	7.7				
<b>MISSOURI</b>				<b>NEW JERSEY</b>			
<u>Kansas City</u>				<u>Newark-Jersey City 5/</u>			
<u>Total.....</u>	346.6	354.5	353.6	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	351.7	359.4	359.5
<u>Mining.....</u>	.5	.5	.7				
<u>Contract construction....</u>	19.2	18.5	23.5	<u>Paterson 5/</u>			
<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	97.9	107.1	100.5	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	165.7	167.4	161.6
<u>Trans. and pub. util.....</u>	43.4	43.2	44.0				
<u>Trade.....</u>	97.2	97.0	97.0	<u>Perth Amboy 5/</u>			
<u>Finance.....</u>	19.7	19.6	20.1	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	74.6	75.3	76.0
<u>Service.....</u>	38.7	38.6	38.5				
<u>Government.....</u>	30.0	30.0	29.3	<u>Trenton</u>			
				<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	39.6	42.2	43.8

See footnotes at end of table.

# Area Data

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	July	June	July		July	June	July
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>				<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>			
<u>Albuquerque</u>				<u>Charlotte</u>			
Total.....	48.1	47.6	46.5	Contract construction....	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Contract construction....	4.8	4.6	5.9	Manufacturing.....	21.5	21.7	22.2
Manufacturing.....	7.9	7.6	6.7	Trans. and pub. util....	11.1	11.1	10.5
Trans. and pub. util....	5.1	5.1	4.9	Trade.....	23.4	23.4	22.2
Trade.....	12.1	12.2	11.9	Finance.....	5.0	4.9	4.5
Finance.....	2.4	2.4	2.2				
Service 1/.....	6.5	6.5	6.4	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>			
Government.....	9.3	9.2	8.5	<u>Fargo</u>			
				Manufacturing.....	2.2	2.2	2.0
<b>NEW YORK</b>				Trans. and pub. util....	2.3	2.3	2.3
<u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy 2/</u>				Trade.....	7.1	7.2	7.0
Manufacturing.....	87.1	87.7	87.1	Finance.....	1.1	1.2	1.2
				Service.....	2.6	2.7	2.6
<u>Binghamton 2/</u>				Government.....	2.6	2.6	2.5
Manufacturing.....	39.2	39.3	36.6				
				<b>OKLAHOMA</b>			
<u>Buffalo 2/</u>				<u>Oklahoma City</u>			
Manufacturing.....	177.5	185.0	203.3	Total.....	134.6	135.7	132.6
				Mining.....	6.0	6.0	5.9
<u>Elmira 2/</u>				Contract construction....	10.0	11.0	11.7
Manufacturing.....	16.4	16.5	17.2	Manufacturing.....	15.0	15.0	14.8
				Trans. and pub. util....	11.7	11.7	11.3
<u>Nassau and</u>				Trade.....	35.7	35.8	35.5
<u>Suffolk Counties 2/ 5/</u>				Finance.....	6.4	6.5	6.9
Manufacturing.....	85.7	85.0	69.1	Service.....	16.0	15.9	14.9
				Government.....	33.9	33.9	31.7
<u>New York-Northeastern</u>							
<u>New Jersey 2/</u>				<u>Tulsa</u>			
Manufacturing.....	1713.0	1712.6	1680.5	Total.....	103.5	102.4	98.2
				Mining.....	9.1	9.1	9.9
<u>New York City 5/</u>				Contract construction....	6.5	6.4	6.5
Total.....	3567.9	3570.9	3524.9	Manufacturing.....	25.8	25.1	22.1
Mining.....	1.8	1.7	1.8	Trans. and pub. util....	12.6	12.5	11.8
Contract construction....	103.3	105.6	121.9	Trade.....	26.4	26.4	25.5
Manufacturing.....	980.9	971.5	956.4	Finance.....	4.8	4.8	4.6
Trans. and pub. util....	340.6	341.0	340.3	Service.....	12.7	12.5	12.1
Trade.....	825.1	831.8	822.7	Government.....	5.7	5.7	5.7
Finance.....	341.2	338.6	335.7				
Service.....	558.1	562.5	543.8	<b>OREGON</b>			
Government.....	417.1	418.1	402.4	<u>Portland</u>			
				Contract construction....	15.9	14.4	15.7
<u>Rochester 2/</u>				Manufacturing.....	62.6	63.2	61.0
Manufacturing.....	108.9	107.8	108.6	Trans. and pub. util....	31.5	31.1	31.2
				Trade.....	60.3	60.2	60.7
<u>Syracuse 2/</u>							
Manufacturing.....	56.5	57.9	60.1	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>			
				<u>Allentown-Bethlehem-</u>			
<u>Utica-Rome 2/</u>				<u>Easton</u>			
Manufacturing.....	42.4	42.5	46.2	Manufacturing.....	80.5	81.9	101.9
<u>Westchester County 2/ 5/</u>				<u>Erie</u>			
Manufacturing.....	45.0	44.8	47.2	Manufacturing.....	44.5	43.8	49.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	July	June	July		July	June	July
<b>PENNSYLVANIA - Continued</b>				<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>			
<u>Harrisburg</u>				<u>Sioux Falls</u>			
Manufacturing.....	32.0	30.4	34.0	Manufacturing.....	5.3	5.3	5.4
				Trade.....	6.9	7.1	7.1
<u>Lancaster</u>				Finance.....	1.3	1.3	1.2
Manufacturing.....	42.5	42.6	42.7	Service 6/.....	6.7	6.7	6.7
<u>Philadelphia</u>				<b>TENNESSEE</b>			
Manufacturing.....	573.1	574.3	561.5	<u>Chattanooga</u>			
				Mining.....	.2	.2	.2
<u>Pittsburgh</u>				Manufacturing.....	43.1	42.7	42.0
Mining.....	13.7	21.7	32.3	Trans. and pub. util....	4.8	4.8	4.9
Manufacturing.....	248.6	249.6	373.9	Trade.....	16.8	16.8	16.5
Trans. and pub. util....	69.2	73.7	76.5	Finance.....	3.1	3.0	2.9
Finance.....	29.5	29.1	27.8	Service.....	9.7	9.7	9.5
				Government.....	7.9	7.9	7.8
<u>Reading</u>							
Manufacturing.....	50.4	50.1	54.8	<u>Knoxville</u>			
				Mining.....	2.8	2.7	2.5
<u>Scranton</u>				Manufacturing.....	43.5	42.9	41.3
Manufacturing.....	29.6	29.9	30.0	Trans. and pub. util....	7.1	7.1	6.8
				Trade.....	21.0	21.4	21.0
<u>Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton</u>				Finance.....	3.7	3.6	3.7
Manufacturing.....	38.3	37.4	36.8	Service.....	9.6	9.7	9.4
				Government.....	12.8	12.7	12.9
<u>York</u>							
Manufacturing.....	44.0	43.1	45.2	<u>Memphis</u>			
				Mining.....	.4	.4	.4
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>				Manufacturing.....	38.7	40.9	41.1
<u>Providence</u>				Trans. and pub. util....	15.3	15.4	15.3
Total.....	288.4	292.1	295.7	Trade.....	48.5	48.2	46.7
Contract construction...	17.5	17.1	14.8	Finance.....	8.1	8.1	7.5
Manufacturing.....	142.2	145.1	153.5	Service.....	21.9	22.5	22.6
Trans. and pub. util....	15.1	15.0	14.9	Government.....	21.5	21.2	19.4
Trade.....	49.8	50.9	50.2				
Finance.....	11.7	11.5	11.1	<u>Nashville</u>			
Service 1/.....	22.0	22.2	22.6	Manufacturing.....	33.5	32.6	34.3
Government.....	30.1	30.3	28.6	Trans. and pub. util....	12.1	12.1	11.4
				Trade.....	23.8	23.8	23.7
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				Finance.....	6.8	6.6	6.3
<u>Charleston</u>				Service.....	14.0	14.0	14.1
Contract construction...	3.0	2.8	3.3	Government.....	13.6	13.5	13.1
Manufacturing.....	8.8	9.0	8.8				
Trans. and pub. util....	4.3	4.4	4.5	<b>UTAH</b>			
Trade.....	10.7	10.7	10.7	<u>Salt Lake City</u>			
Finance.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	Mining.....	6.4	6.4	6.1
				Contract construction...	8.0	7.7	8.3
<u>Columbia</u>				Manufacturing.....	15.4	15.0	13.6
Manufacturing.....	7.9	8.0	8.0	Trans. and pub. util. 7/.	7.9	7.8	7.3
				Trade.....	29.0	28.9	28.3
<u>Greenville</u>				Finance.....	5.2	5.2	4.9
Manufacturing.....	28.1	28.3	28.7	Service.....	13.3	13.6	13.3

See footnotes at end of table.

# Area Data

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	July	June	July		July	June	July
<b>VERMONT</b>				<b>Spokane - Continued</b>			
<u>Burlington</u>				Finance.....			
Total.....	16.7	16.3	16.9	Service 1/.....			
Manufacturing.....	5.6	5.4	6.0	Government.....			
Trans. and pub. util.....	1.1	1.1	1.2				
Trade.....	4.5	4.4	4.4	<u>Tacoma</u>			
Service.....	2.1	2.1	2.1	Total.....			
Other nonmanufacturing...	3.4	3.3	3.3	Contract construction....			
<u>Springfield</u>				Manufacturing.....			
Total.....	10.4	10.4	9.7	Trans. and pub. util.....			
Manufacturing.....	7.7	7.8	7.0	Trade.....			
Trans. and pub. util.....	.2	.2	.3	Finance.....			
Trade.....	.9	.9	.9	Service 1/.....			
Service.....	.5	.5	.5	Government.....			
Other nonmanufacturing...	1.1	1.1	1.0				
<b>WASHINGTON</b>				<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>			
<u>Seattle</u>				<u>Charleston</u>			
Total.....	272.3	268.0	271.2	Total.....			
Contract construction...	13.8	13.7	13.9	Mining.....			
Manufacturing.....	74.0	71.2	72.6	Contract construction...			
Trans. and pub. util.....	27.6	27.5	28.6	Manufacturing.....			
Trade.....	69.2	68.4	67.7	Trans. and pub. util.....			
Finance.....	14.9	14.8	14.9	Trade.....			
Service 1/.....	34.6	34.5	35.1	Finance.....			
Government.....	38.2	37.9	38.4	Service.....			
<u>Spokane</u>				Government.....			
Total.....	68.4	67.8	68.7				
Contract construction...	4.6	4.2	5.4	<b>WISCONSIN</b>			
Manufacturing.....	14.7	14.3	14.0	<u>Milwaukee</u>			
Trans. and pub. util.....	10.7	10.6	11.0	Manufacturing.....			
Trade.....	17.9	18.3	18.4				
				<u>Racine</u>			
				Manufacturing.....			

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.

7/ Excludes interstate railroads.

# Explanatory Notes

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

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

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

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

## Section B. Definition of Employment -

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

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

## Section C. Method of Preparing Employment Series -

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

## Section D. Collection of Establishment Reports -

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

## Section D. Collection of Establishment Reports (Continued) -

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

## Section E. Coverage of Establishment Reports -

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

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

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

## Section F. Classification of Establishments Reports -

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

## Section G. Benchmark Data -

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

## Section H. Estimating Method -

The estimating procedure for industries for which data on both all employees and production and related workers are published (i.e. manufacturing and selected mining industries) is outlined below; substantially the same method is used for industries for which only figures on either all employees or production workers are published.

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



## Section H. Estimating Method (Continued) -

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

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