

EMPLOYMENT and Payrolls

MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT

OCTOBER 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
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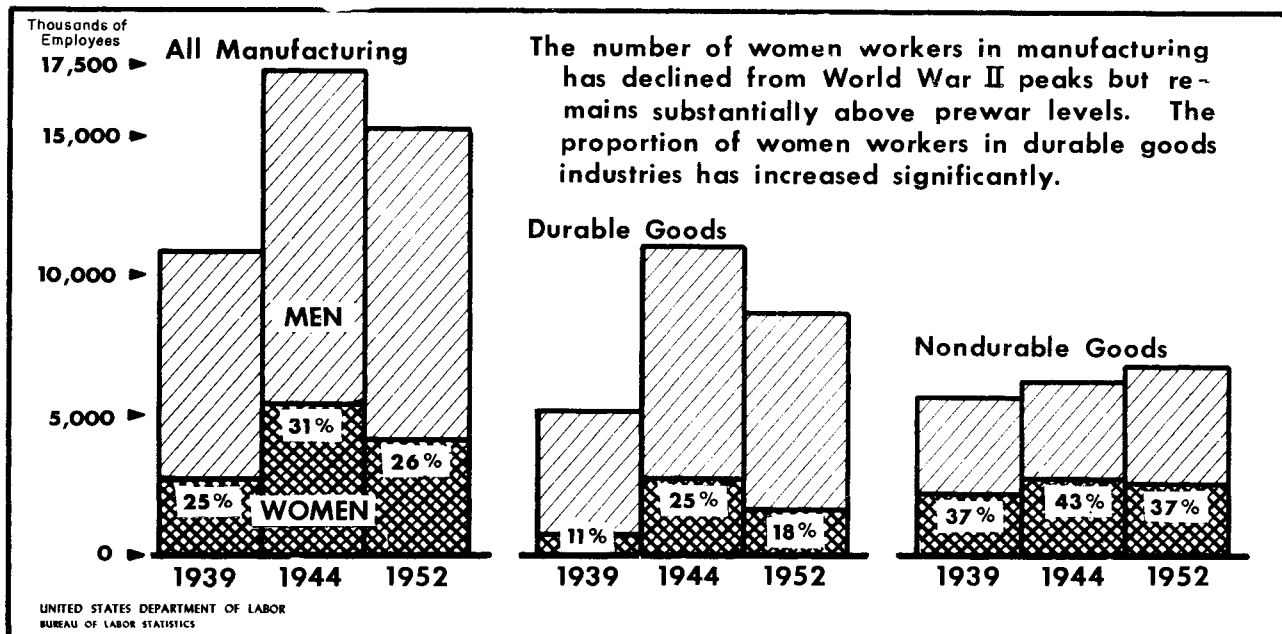
In this issue.....

Trends in the employment of women in manufacturing industries are described on pages 6 and 7. The analysis reveals an increased participation by women in heavy industries since 1939 and a chart depicting this trend is included on page II.

The latest quarterly statistics on the employment of women can be found in table 9, page 33. This table will be shown in future issues dated January, April, July, and October.

With this issue, publication of government payroll statistics formerly shown in table 6 is discontinued. The Civil Service Commission, however, will continue monthly collection of the data.

Employment Data at a Glance



	Current		Year ago		September 1952 change from:	
	September 1952 1/	August 1952	September 1951	August 1951	Previous month	Year ago
EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (in thousands)						
Total.....	47,579	47,060	46,956	46,724	+519	+623
Manufacturing.....	16,284	15,976	16,039	16,008	+308	+245
Mining.....	885	887	917	922	- 2	- 32
Contract Construction.....	2,747	2,781	2,768	2,809	- 34	- 21
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,216	4,202	4,178	4,190	+ 14	+ 38
Trade.....	9,931	9,789	9,781	9,641	+142	+150
Finance.....	1,972	1,992	1,898	1,914	- 20	+ 74
Service.....	4,832	4,844	4,831	4,839	- 12	+ 1
Government.....	6,712	6,589	6,544	6,401	+123	+168
HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES						
Average weekly hours.....	41.1	40.6	40.6	40.3	+ .5	+ .5
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.693	\$1.670	\$1.613	\$1.596	+\$.023	+\$.080
Average weekly earnings.....	\$69.58	\$67.80	\$65.49	\$64.32	+\$1.78	+\$4.09
LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Per 100 employees)						
Accessions.....	...	5.7	4.3	4.5	...	...
Separations.....	...	4.5	5.1	5.3	...	...
Quits.....	...	3.0	3.1	3.1	...	...
Layoffs.....	...	.9	1.3	1.4	...	...
Other.....	...	.6	.7	.8	...	...

¹Latest month's figures are preliminary



Employment Trends

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT AT AN ALL-TIME HIGH IN SEPTEMBER

An additional 520,000 workers were hired in nonfarm establishments in September, raising employment to an all-time record high for that month. Continued expansion in manufacturing, plus seasonal gains in retail trade and public schools, accounted for the half million increase over the month. At 47.6 million, nonfarm employment was 600,000 above the level of a year earlier, with significant gains reported in manufacturing, trade, finance, and Government activities.

Employment in manufacturing establishments rose by 300,000 between mid-August and mid-September 1952 to 16.3 million, the highest level since the end of World War II. Seasonal gains were reported in food products, textile, apparel, jewelry, and other consumer goods industries, and most metalworking industries, including automobile plants, continued to expand their work force as steel mills reached new production peaks.

Factory employment increased by a quarter of a million over the year, with most of the expansion reported in plants producing military goods, such as ordnance, aircraft, and ships. However, employment in many consumer goods industries was also up from the levels of a year ago, when slackened consumer demand and rising inventories brought production cutbacks in most of these industries. Total employment in the textile, ap-

parel, and leather products industries was slightly above the level of a year earlier, reflecting the moderate recovery which began in early summer.

Employment in contract construction declined slightly in September, as the seasonal peak passed, but, at 2.7 million, was about equal to the all-time record for the month reached a year ago. Construction expenditures continued at record levels, 3.1 billion dollars in September, as over-the-year declines in private industrial building were outweighed by expanded Federal expenditures on military, atomic energy, and defense plant facilities. (See tables A and B.)

The number of employees in financial institutions dropped slightly seasonally, but, at 2.0 million, was also at a record high for the month—up by 70,000 since September 1951. Employment in banking, insurance, real estate, and investment houses has shown a sharp upward trend over the past decade, adding over a half million more employees since the end of World War II.

Employment in State and local government rose by 120,000 between August and September, as public schools reopened in the fall. The steady growth in the need for public highways, educational institutions, and other services provided by State and local governments has also resulted in a long-term upward trend in employment, which, at 4.3 million this September, was at an all-time high -- up by 100,000 over the past year.

Retail stores reported the usual seasonal expansion with the beginning of fall apparel sales. The addition of 130,000 workers in September brought employment in retail trade to 7.3 million, a record peak for the season.

FACTORY LAY-OFFS ONE- THIRD LESS THAN YEAR AGO

The number of factory workers laid off this August -- 9 out of every 1,000 employed -- was about a third less than in August 1951, when most consumer goods industries were reducing their work force because of slackened consumer demand and rising inventories. Nearly all manufacturing industry groups reported fewer lay-offs this August. Lay-off rates in the textile, apparel, and leather products industries this August were among the lowest reported for the season since the end of World War II, reflecting the improved employment situation in these industries.

A favorable employment situation throughout the Nation was also indicated by the relatively small number of individuals claiming State unemployment insurance benefits. At less than 700,000 in mid-September, the number of claimants had dropped to a postwar low.

Factory hiring, at a rate of 57 per 1,000 employees this August, was one-fourth above the rate of a year earlier, with most industry groups reporting increased hiring. Expanding employment in the textile, apparel, and leather products industries was reflected in the high rates of hiring in these industries, which were half again as large as a year ago. Most metalworking industries also reported a more rapid pace in hiring

this August, despite the general slowing in the expansion of defense-related industries. This occurred as many plants recalled workers on short-term lay-offs in July because of the steel stoppage.

The changes in labor turnover rates between July and August primarily reflected the rapid recovery from the steel stoppage, with lay-offs declining sharply and hiring increasing in metalworking plants. However, the usual seasonal pick-up in hiring in the textile, apparel, paper, furniture, and food products industry groups also contributed to the expansion in factory hiring.

The rate at which factory workers were quitting their jobs rose seasonally, from 22 per 1,000 employees in July to 30 in August, largely reflecting school-age workers quitting jobs at the end of summer vacation.

UPTREND IN HOURLY EARNINGS LEVELS OFF

Average hourly earnings of the nearly 13 million factory production workers were \$1.67 an hour in August, including overtime and other premium pay, representing an increase of 7-1/2 cents, or 4-1/2 percent, over August 1951. The 1951-52 increase was only half that of the preceding year when hourly earnings rose by 14 cents, or 9 percent. Hourly earnings rose only slightly in the past half-year, up less than 1-1/2 cents, in contrast to the steady uptrend since the spring of 1950.

Increases in average hourly earnings in the past 2 years have resulted both from the rising proportion of workers in higher-paid defense-related industries and from

cost of living and other wage rate adjustments allowed under wage stabilization policy.

In the past year, the upward pressure on average hourly earnings from both of these factors has diminished. Most industries producing industrial equipment have halted their employment expansion in the past year, and the growth of industries producing military goods has slowed considerably. Thus, the proportion of the Nation's production workers in the high-wage durable goods industries was virtually the same in August 1952 as in August 1951. Likewise, the upward movement of consumer prices slowed during the past year, with the 3 percent increase in consumer prices between August 1951 and August 1952 less than half that of the preceding year.

Although average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose by 14 percent over the past 2 years, there were disparities among industry groups in the average gain because of varying degrees of unionization and economic conditions in the industries. Substantially less-than-average gains -- under 11 percent -- were recorded in the apparel, printing, textile, tobacco, and leather products groups. On the other hand, greater-than-average gains -- more than 17 percent -- were reported in the electrical machinery, primary metals, instruments, and petroleum products industry groups.

The smaller relative gains in earnings in the tobacco and apparel industries have widened the substantial disparities in average hourly earnings existing among industry groups. Average hourly earnings among industries ranged from a low of \$1.21 in the tobacco products and \$1.29 in the apparel groups to a high

of \$2.07 in the printing and publishing and \$2.15 in the petroleum products industries in August 1952.

Between July and August, average hourly earnings rose by about 2 cents primarily because of more overtime work. This resulted from the return to a prestrike workweek following the shorter hours in mid-July. Higher wage rates in the steel industry, however, also contributed to the over-the-month gain, with the primary metals industry group reporting an increase of 11.3 cents in average earnings, to \$1.94 an hour.

WORKWEEK RISES IN AUGUST

The average factory workweek rose by seven-tenths of an hour between mid-July and mid-August, to 40.6 hours. Hours are usually longer in August than in July, when the workweek is shortened by the scheduling of vacations and inventory shut-downs by many plants. Hours rose in all metalworking industry groups, reflecting rapid recovery from the steel stoppage, which had also tended to reduce overtime in some of these plants during July.

Greater-than-seasonal gains of an hour or more in the workweek were also reported in the textile, apparel and leather products industries, continuing the recovery in hours and employment which has accompanied some improvement in soft goods markets this summer.

Factory workers' weekly pay checks before taxes averaged \$67.80 in August, up \$2.04 from July, primarily because of the longer workweek. Over the past year weekly earnings have risen \$3.48, or 5.4 percent.

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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	Net change	
	Sept. <u>1</u> / 1952	August	July	Sept.	August 1952 to Sept. 1952	Sept. 1951 to Sept. 1952
TOTAL.....	47,579	47,060	45,992	46,956	+519	+623
MANUFACTURING.....	16,284	15,976	15,153	16,039	+308	+245
MINING.....	885	887	784	917	-2	-32
Metal mining.....	91	95	74	104	-4	-13
Bituminous-coal.....	353	347	268	367	+6	-14
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	107	107	106	110	0	-3
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	2,747	2,781	2,721	2,768	-34	-21
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4,216	4,202	4,141	4,178	+14	+38
Transportation.....	2,927	2,892	2,840	2,925	+35	+2
Communication.....	723	736	729	696	-13	+27
Other public utilities.....	566	574	572	557	-8	+9
TRADE.....	9,931	9,789	9,787	9,781	+142	+150
Wholesale trade.....	2,646	2,637	2,623	2,594	+9	+52
Retail trade.....	7,285	7,152	7,164	7,187	+133	+98
General merchandise stores.....	1,490	1,411	1,418	1,487	+79	+3
Food and liquor stores.....	1,289	1,290	1,294	1,274	-1	+15
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	744	751	756	754	-7	-10
Apparel and accessories stores.....	547	505	518	544	+42	+3
Other retail trade.....	3,215	3,195	3,178	3,128	+20	+87
FINANCE.....	1,972	1,992	1,991	1,898	-20	+74
SERVICE.....	4,832	4,844	4,857	4,831	-12	+1
GOVERNMENT.....	6,712	6,589	6,558	6,544	+123	+168
Federal.....	2,407	2,418	2,416	2,336	-11	+71
State and Local.....	4,305	4,171	4,142	4,208	+134	+97

1/ Preliminary.

Table B: Employees in Manufacturing Industry Groups

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	Net change	
	Sept. <u>1</u>	August	July	Sept. <u>1</u>	August 1952 to Sept. 1952	Sept. 1951 to Sept. 1952
MANUFACTURING.....	16,284	15,976	15,153	16,039	+308	+245
DURABLE GOODS	9,092	8,863	8,292	8,913	+229	+179
Ordnance and accessories.....	82	79	79	55	+3	+27
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	762	770	758	808	-8	-46
Furniture and fixtures.....	347	342	334	334	+5	+13
Stone, clay, and glass products....	544	541	524	561	+3	-17
Primary metal industries.....	1,345	1,304	890	1,351	+41	-6
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	988	950	906	989	+38	-1
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,573	1,575	1,581	1,585	-2	-12
Electrical machinery.....	999	957	930	942	+42	+57
Transportation equipment.....	1,631	1,542	1,510	1,514	+89	+117
Instruments and related products...	330	327	323	307	+3	+23
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	491	476	457	467	+15	+24
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,192	7,113	6,861	7,126	+79	+66
Food and kindred products.....	1,707	1,688	1,619	1,721	+19	-14
Tobacco manufactures.....	97	93	85	96	+4	+1
Textile-mill products.....	1,234	1,216	1,174	1,231	+18	+3
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,185	1,169	1,102	1,156	+16	+29
Paper and allied products.....	491	487	474	490	+4	+1
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	768	766	764	764	+2	+4
Chemicals and allied products.....	763	747	742	764	+16	-1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	281	283	268	267	-2	+14
Rubber products.....	275	268	256	272	+7	+3
Leather and leather products.....	391	396	377	365	-5	+26

¹ Preliminary

Women Fill More Heavy Industry Jobs

WOMEN EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING AT 4.1 MILLION IN JUNE

The 4.1 million women workers in the Nation's factories in June 1952 accounted for 26 percent of the total work force. The number of women in manufacturing has grown by more than 400,000 in the 2 years since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. The proportion of women in the work force has remained substantially constant in manufacturing as a whole, but, in the ordnance and aircraft industries, where defense orders have brought rapid expansion, women have been hired at a faster rate than men. The proportion of women in both of these industries is still below World War II peaks, however, at 27 percent in ordnance and 19 percent in aircraft.

In June, 38 percent of the women in manufacturing industries were employed in durable goods and 62 percent in nondurable goods plants. More than half of all women employees were concentrated in four industry groups: food, textiles, apparel, and electrical machinery.

Women comprised more than a third of all employees in nondurable goods industries. They accounted for more than 50 percent of the work force in the tobacco and apparel industries, and more than a third in leather products, textiles, electrical machinery, instruments, jewelry, toys, and miscellaneous manufactur-

ing. By contrast, less than 8 percent of the workers in primary metals, lumber, and petroleum products were women.

55 PERCENT INCREASE SINCE 1939

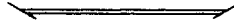
The number of women working in manufacturing has increased by 55 percent since 1939, from 2.6 to 4.1 million. This resulted in a slight increase in the proportion of women in manufacturing, which rose from 25 to 26 percent. However, since manufacturing has expanded relatively more than other segments of the economy, the proportion of all women in the labor force working in manufacturing industries increased significantly. (See chart, page II.)

Most of the growth in manufacturing has taken place in plants producing durable goods, where more than 1 million women were added between October 1939 and June 1952, compared with slightly less than a half million in nondurable goods industries during the same period. This increase in the number of women in nondurable goods has only kept pace with the rise of total employment in those plants, so that the percentage of women in the total is the same this year as before World War II. In durable goods industries, on the other hand, women accounted for 17 percent of the total work force in June 1952, compared with 11 percent in 1939.

WORLD WAR II EMPLOYMENT GAINS

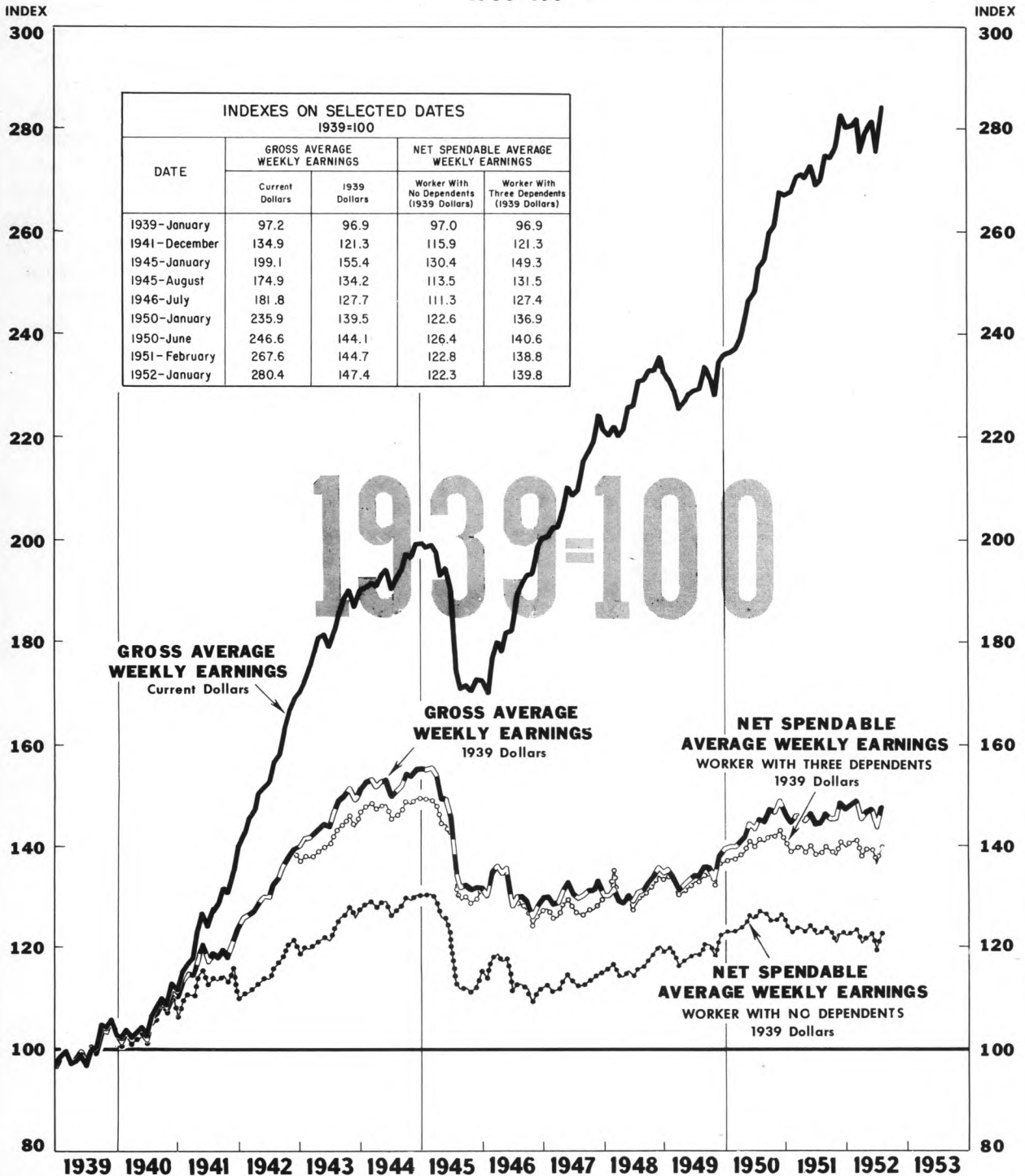
This increased participation of women in durable goods manufacturing has resulted to some extent from World War II experience. The most rapid expansion during the war took place in durable goods industries and at a time when manpower was becoming scarce. As a result, women were given jobs in industries and occupations which had hitherto been open to men only. During the postwar period, when employment has remained at high levels, many more women have remained in these relatively high-paying jobs.

Another factor contributing to the increase of women workers in durable goods industries is the rapid growth of overhead or nonproduction worker staffs. The larger percentage of women among clerical and office workers has thus also contributed to the increasing proportion of women in durable goods industries. However, the importance of women on the production lines has increased significantly since before World War II. Women as a proportion of all production workers in plants producing durable goods increased from 9 percent in October 1939 to 13 percent in March 1947.

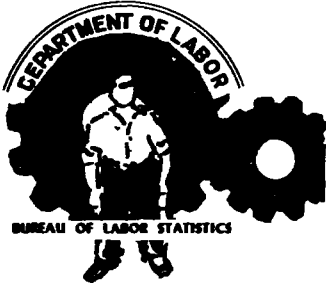


TREND OF SELECTED MEASURES OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

1939=100



INDEXES ON SELECTED DATES 1939=100				
DATE	GROSS AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		NET SPENDABLE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
	Current Dollars	1939 Dollars	Worker With No Dependents (1939 Dollars)	Worker With Three Dependents (1939 Dollars)
1939-January	97.2	96.9	97.0	96.9
1941-December	134.9	121.3	115.9	121.3
1945-January	199.1	155.4	130.4	149.3
1945-August	174.9	134.2	113.5	131.5
1946-July	181.8	127.7	111.3	127.4
1950-January	235.9	139.5	122.6	136.9
1950-June	246.6	144.1	126.4	140.6
1951-February	267.6	144.7	122.8	138.8
1952-January	280.4	147.4	122.3	139.8



Industry Employment Report

PRIMARY SMELTING AND REFINING OF NONFERROUS METALS

Plants engaged in the primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals make up a relatively small industry whose importance in a mobilization period is out of proportion to its size. During the last 2 years there has been a shortage of nonferrous metals, particularly copper and aluminum. This shortage has resulted in limitations on the use of these metals in civilian products. Thus far in the defense production program, there has been little rise in employment despite the great demand for the industry's products. Because of the limited supply of ore available from domestic mines and foreign sources, there has been no increase in the smelting and refining of copper. In the primary aluminum industry employment expansion has awaited the construction of new "reduction" facilities.

Production worker employment of 47,500 in August 1952 in the primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals industry was less than 4 percent higher than at the outbreak of Korean hostilities. A moderate employment increase is expected during the remainder of 1952 and in 1953. Nearly all the increase will come in the primary aluminum industry which is presently engaged in a large ex-

pansion program.

Employment in mid-1952 was about 65 percent above the 1939 level, but considerably below the World War II peak reached at the end of 1943. The World War II demand for nonferrous metals, particularly aluminum for aircraft and other military products, brought about a large expansion of production facilities. Employment rose from about 40,000 production workers at the end of 1941 to a peak of about 60,000 at the end of 1943. The number of workers then declined steadily until the end of the war. Employment continued to fall in the immediate postwar period, reaching a low point of fewer than 32,000 production workers in April 1946.

As the Nation's industries converted to peacetime products, demand for nonferrous metals increased sharply. The industry's employment climbed to nearly 47,000 production workers by the end of 1946 and fluctuated in a narrow range around this level during 1947 and 1948. The general decline in business conditions in 1949 was reflected in a falling-off in demand for nonferrous metals. The number of production workers dropped below 40,000 in the latter

part of 1949, the lowest level since mid-1946. Employment picked up again during the first half of 1950, and had reached 46,000 production workers at the time of the outbreak of hostilities in Korea in June.

During the present mobilization period nonferrous metals have been in extremely short supply. In order to provide enough copper and aluminum for the production of military equipment, the Federal Government found it necessary to limit the use of these metals in civilian products. However, the great demand for the industry's products has not resulted in a large employment expansion. The 47,500 production workers in August 1952 were only 1,500 more than the June 1950 level.

Some increase in employment is expected during the next 2 years. Most of the new workers will be needed to man the new facilities now being constructed for the production of primary aluminum. The expansion program currently under way is adding considerably to the present capacity for the reduction of alumina to aluminum.

The production of primary aluminum during the first 6 months of 1952 set a record for any comparable period in the postwar years. About 165,000 short tons of primary aluminum were produced in the United States in 1939. World War II demand for aluminum for aircraft and other military uses brought about a rapid expansion of production facilities. Output in 1943 reached a peak of 920,179 tons of aluminum, or about 7 times the annual prewar average (1935-39). Production declined to 409,630 tons in 1946 but from that year on, except for a short period in 1949, output of primary aluminum

has moved upward.

Demand for aluminum rose steadily during 1950 because of the rearmament program, greater utilization of aluminum in civilian and military goods, and the substitution of aluminum for other nonferrous metals whose chances of increased production seemed less favorable. By the end of 1950 it was evident that the supply of aluminum would not meet both military and civilian needs, and that a large expansion in production would be required in order to meet the increasing demand. To meet this demand, the aluminum industry has undertaken an expansion program which, by the end of 1954, will have more than doubled the capacity existing at the end of 1951.

It is estimated that primary aluminum production for 1952 will fall just short of 1,000,000 tons, compared with 836,881 tons in 1951. Completion of the current expansion will give the industry a capacity of 1.7 million tons by the end of 1954.

Output of the smelters and refiners of the other three important nonferrous metals, copper, lead, and zinc, has followed somewhat similar trends over the past 10 years. During World War II, annual production of primary copper rose to a level considerably above that of the immediate prewar period. In 1946 it had declined to slightly below the prewar level but then began a steady rise through 1950 except for a temporary setback in 1949.

Although mobilization requirements greatly stimulated the demand for copper, production actually declined somewhat in 1951 from the post-World War II peak recorded in 1950. Output in 1952 is expected to

approximate last year's production. There has been no expansion in the smelting and refining of copper because of the inadequate supply of copper ore available from domestic mines and foreign countries.

Although there has been a substantial easing of the copper situation in recent months, plans are underway to increase our supplies of this vital metal by opening new mine deposits and reactivating old mines in the United States, as well as boosting the production of copper ore in foreign countries. However, most increases from these sources are not expected to come until after 1953.

The smelting and refining of the various non ferrous metals differ greatly in processing methods, plant location, and manpower requirements. The smelting of copper occurs after the ore is mined and concentrated. The smelting process converts the ore into metallic form by the use of heat and fluxes. The principal product of the smelters is called "blister" copper. Although this product is almost pure, it still contains some impurities which make it undesirable for industrial use. These impurities are subsequently removed in refining plants by fire or electrolytic process. Most of the copper is refined electrolytically because this method produces pure copper, which is especially desirable for use in the electric industry. This process also permits both the recovery of precious metals such as gold and silver, and the removal of baser metals such as lead and zinc. Electrolytic copper, the product of the refinery, is then shipped to other plants where it is rolled, drawn, and extruded into such basic shapes as plates, sheets, rods, wires, and tubing.

Most smelters are located near the mining and ore concentrating centers from which they receive their ore, except for a few East Coast smelters which process imported ores. Of the 14 principal primary copper smelters, 10 are located in the Mountain States and 1 plant each in New Jersey, New York, Texas, and Washington. Copper was refined in the United States in 1950 in 13 plants. Five of these with nearly two thirds of the total refining capacity are located on the Atlantic Seaboard. The concentration of capacity on the East Coast reflects the importance of smelted but unrefined imports and the near-by markets for refined copper. Three refineries are located on the Great Lakes, and the other plants are located near the western smelters.

The reduction of alumina to aluminum metal is the last step in the three basic operations needed to produce aluminum. The other two are the mining of bauxite and the production of alumina by chemical operations. Reduction of alumina to metal is accomplished by electrolytic processes and requires huge amounts of electric energy. This reduction takes place in electrolytic cells which are called "pots" by the industry. Molten aluminum is periodically drawn off in the form of "pigs." The process is continuous, around the clock, throughout the year. Pig aluminum is recast in the form of ingots and is generally marketed to fabricators in this manner.

In view of the large amount of electric power needed for the reduction of alumina into aluminum, the plants are located near sources of cheap power. The major producing area in primary aluminum is the

Pacific Northwest, where the river systems provide the necessary power for these reduction plants. Water power also provides the electricity for plants in New York, North Carolina, and Alabama. A plant in Point Comfort, Tex. is now operating on natural gas which generates electricity.

Several thousand new workers will be needed to man the new facilities now being constructed in Chalmette, La.; Corpus Christi and Rockdale, Tex.; Wenatchee, Wash.; Arkadelphia, Ark.; and Kalispell, Mont.

Production-worker employment
in the primary smelting and
refining of nonferrous metals
1939-52
(In thousands)

Period	Number of workers	Period	Number of workers
1939	28.8	1949	43.3
1940	33.7	1950	45.4
1941	38.8	1951	47.2
1942	43.5	1952: January	47.1
1943	55.2	February ...	47.5
1944	50.0	March	47.4
1945	41.0	April	47.6
1946	38.9	May	47.8
1947	46.9	June	47.3
1948	46.8	July	<u>1/</u> 46.9
		August	<u>1/</u> 47.5

1/ Subject to revision.

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..	36,164	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,416	1,462	3,705	4,622
1942..	39,697	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,440	3,857	5,431
1943..	42,042	917	1,587	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,401	3,919	6,049
1944..	41,460	983	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>									
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.	46,292	814	2,663	15,410	4,168	9,838	1,977	4,837	6,585
July.	45,992	784	2,721	15,153	4,141	9,787	1,991	4,857	6,558
Aug..	47,060	887	2,781	15,976	4,202	9,789	1,992	4,844	6,589

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	
	Aug.	July	June	Aug.	July
TOTAL...	47,060	45,992	46,292	46,724	46,432
MINING.....	887	784	814	922	906
Metal mining.....	95.2	74.2	77.0	105.2	105.1
Anthracite.....	63.6	60.9	65.2	68.3	65.5
Bituminous-coal.....	346.5	267.9	294.2	369.6	359.4
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	274.4	275.3	272.1	269.5	267.8
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	107.4	105.6	105.6	109.8	108.2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	2,781	2,721	2,663	2,809	2,754
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION.....	573	548	536	568	556
Highway and street.....	256.8	243.3	237.2	247.7	242.5
Other nonbuilding construction.....	316.1	304.4	298.3	320.5	313.8
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.....	2,208	2,173	2,127	2,241	2,198
GENERAL CONTRACTORS.....	906	894	878	963	945
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS.....	1,302	1,279	1,249	1,278	1,253
Plumbing and heating.....	310.6	306.9	299.4	305.7	300.1
Painting and decorating.....	186.3	184.9	177.4	189.9	183.0
Electrical work.....	168.6	167.0	162.3	154.0	149.9
Other special-trade contractors.....	636.7	620.0	609.6	628.4	620.1
MANUFACTURING.....	15,976	15,153	15,410	16,008	15,813
DURABLE GOODS.....	8,863	8,292	8,621	8,878	8,839
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	7,113	6,861	6,789	7,130	6,974
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4,202	4,141	4,168	4,190	4,176
Transportation.....	2,892	2,840	2,884	2,929	2,918
Interstate railroads.....	1,392	1,351	1,396	1,468	1,468
Class I railroads.....	1,219	1,182	1,225	1,297	1,296
Local railways and bus lines.....	137	138	137	142	141
Trucking and warehousing.....	656	651	653	621	614
Other transportation and services.....	707	700	698	698	695
Air transportation (common carrier).....	92.4	91.7	90.6	83.7	81.5
Communication.....	736	729	720	700	698
Telephone.....	689.2	682.1	673.7	651.5	648.2
Telegraph.....	45.5	46.2	45.2	47.7	48.5

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	
	Aug.	July	June	Aug.	July
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (Continued)					
Other public utilities.....	574	572	564	561	560
Gas and electric utilities.....	547.8	545.9	538.4	534.7	533.7
Electric light and power utilities.....	243.0	242.7	239.2	237.1	237.5
Gas utilities.....	124.1	123.7	121.9	120.3	119.8
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	180.7	179.5	177.3	177.3	176.4
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	26.0	25.7	25.1	26.2	25.9
TRADE.....	9,789	9,787	9,838	9,641	9,667
Wholesale trade.....	2,637	2,623	2,618	2,596	2,594
Retail trade.....	7,152	7,164	7,220	7,045	7,073
General merchandise stores.....	1,411	1,418	1,460	1,399	1,407
Food and liquor stores.....	1,290	1,294	1,292	1,260	1,268
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	751	756	754	757	756
Apparel and accessories stores.....	505	518	554	500	512
Other retail trade.....	3,195	3,178	3,160	3,129	3,130
FINANCE.....	1,992	1,991	1,977	1,914	1,908
Banks and trust companies.....	501	501	490	471	471
Security dealers and exchanges.....	65.3	65.2	64.5	64.3	64.3
Insurance carriers and agents.....	725	721	713	690	682
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	701	704	709	689	691
SERVICE.....	4,844	4,857	4,837	4,839	4,852
Hotels and lodging places.....	508	511	475	507	510
Laundries.....	366.6	370.7	368.6	364.5	368.9
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	155.9	160.9	165.1	153.3	157.6
Motion pictures.....	244	244	248	245	245
GOVERNMENT.....	6,589	6,558	6,585	6,401	6,356
Federal ^{1/}	2,418	2,416	2,381	2,330	2,313
State and local.....	4,171	4,142	4,204	4,071	4,043

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

Industry Data

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	Aug. 1951	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	Aug. 1951
MINING.....	887	784	814	922	--	--	--	--
METAL MINING.....	95.2	74.2	77.0	105.2	82.1	60.7	63.7	92.6
Iron mining.....	28.0	7.1	8.0	39.0	23.8	3.1	3.9	35.0
Copper mining.....	29.5	28.4	29.5	28.8	25.6	24.3	25.5	25.0
Lead and zinc mining.....	19.8	20.4	21.5	20.0	17.2	17.6	18.7	17.3
ANTHRACITE.....	63.6	60.9	65.2	68.3	59.8	57.2	61.3	64.2
BITUMINOUS-COAL.....	346.5	267.9	294.2	369.6	324.3	245.2	272.1	345.2
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION.....	274.4	275.3	272.1	269.5	--	--	--	--
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services).....	--	--	---	--	136.1	136.1	134.0	132.9
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING....	107.4	105.6	105.6	109.8	92.9	91.0	91.3	96.5
MANUFACTURING.....	15,976	15,153	15,410	16,008	12,846	12,059	12,329	13,069
DURABLE GOODS.....	8,863	8,292	8,621	8,878	7,096	6,550	6,888	7,261
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	7,113	6,861	6,789	7,130	5,750	5,509	5,441	5,808
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES.....	79.1	79.1	79.3	50.8	59.1	59.5	59.8	41.3
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.....	1,688	1,619	1,534	1,698	1,288	1,221	1,138	1,307
Meat products.....	294.7	295.4	294.7	295.1	231.9	234.0	232.0	233.1
Dairy products.....	155.8	159.0	155.5	156.4	111.7	114.8	112.9	114.2
Canning and preserving.....	315.9	243.7	179.7	332.8	289.4	217.9	154.5	304.5
Grain-mill products.....	136.2	135.1	133.2	132.1	101.3	100.8	99.4	99.2
Bakery products.....	293.2	294.0	290.5	288.3	193.2	194.6	190.0	192.3
Sugar.....	27.9	28.8	28.5	29.7	23.0	23.7	23.7	24.7
Confectionery and related products.....	92.7	87.3	88.5	95.2	76.2	71.1	71.9	78.2
Beverages.....	235.2	238.9	227.3	232.0	159.9	162.7	153.2	160.5
Miscellaneous food products.....	136.6	137.1	135.9	136.2	101.3	101.2	100.8	99.9
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.....	93	85	85	91	86	78	78	84
Cigarettes.....	28.0	27.2	27.2	26.0	25.6	24.7	24.6	23.6
Cigars.....	41.8	41.9	42.0	39.9	39.7	39.7	39.8	37.7
Tobacco and snuff.....	11.6	11.3	11.7	11.7	10.0	9.7	10.0	10.2
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	11.9	4.5	4.3	13.3	10.9	3.7	3.5	12.2
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS.....	1,216	1,174	1,176	1,247	1,123	1,081	1,082	1,152
Yarn and thread mills.....	163.8	155.7	157.3	164.8	153.3	145.1	146.6	154.0
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	549.3	538.3	536.2	592.7	519.7	508.7	506.2	561.2
Knitting mills.....	239.9	228.1	231.8	230.9	221.0	208.7	212.4	211.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	88.7	84.2	84.7	83.2	78.3	74.0	74.7	73.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	47.1	43.8	41.1	49.2	39.8	36.6	34.0	41.2
Other textile-mill products.....	127.0	124.0	124.8	126.0	110.9	107.6	108.2	110.5

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			
	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	Aug. 1951	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	Aug. 1951
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS.....	1,169	1,102	1,091	1,167	1,052	985	972	1,047
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	142.0	131.3	132.9	152.8	129.1	118.3	119.4	139.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	264.8	257.3	258.7	256.2	246.6	238.5	239.8	238.0
Women's outerwear.....	327.6	302.9	286.5	329.8	294.8	269.6	252.4	294.5
Women's, children's under garments..	105.6	99.7	101.5	97.5	94.7	89.0	90.7	87.0
Millinery.....	21.6	19.0	16.1	21.6	18.9	16.5	13.9	19.0
Children's outerwear.....	69.0	67.7	67.9	65.3	63.2	61.8	62.0	59.7
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel..	93.4	87.8	89.1	101.4	82.1	76.8	78.0	89.5
Other fabricated textile products...	144.9	136.4	138.1	142.5	122.8	114.1	116.0	119.7
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE).....	770	758	763	818	706	693	697	754
Logging camps and contractors.....	60.3	61.2	59.6	76.8	56.6	57.3	55.5	72.9
Sawmills and planing mills.....	463.8	453.3	457.5	481.8	430.9	420.7	423.7	449.0
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	114.9	112.6	111.7	118.4	99.2	96.7	96.0	103.0
Wooden containers.....	72.8	72.8	75.2	78.0	67.1	67.0	69.4	72.3
Miscellaneous wood products.....	58.4	58.1	59.1	62.9	51.9	51.6	52.5	56.7
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.....	342	334	338	333	293	284	288	285
Household furniture.....	236.9	231.1	231.6	223.9	207.8	201.5	202.0	195.2
Other furniture and fixtures.....	105.3	102.7	106.4	108.8	85.1	82.7	86.2	89.4
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	487	474	482	494	408	395	403	419
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills...	245.6	237.6	244.2	248.1	209.3	202.0	208.8	214.6
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	132.3	127.5	129.0	132.5	110.3	105.7	107.0	112.1
Other paper and allied products.....	109.5	108.7	109.1	113.0	88.5	86.8	87.5	92.3
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.....	766	764	767	759	508	507	511	509
Newspapers.....	304.0	302.8	304.3	298.5	153.5	153.2	154.3	150.5
Periodicals.....	54.4	53.9	53.9	53.5	33.8	34.0	33.6	35.2
Books.....	52.4	51.6	52.2	50.3	36.1	35.6	36.7	36.4
Commercial printing.....	201.8	202.6	204.1	202.2	165.1	165.5	167.0	165.8
Lithographing.....	39.5	39.1	39.2	40.9	30.5	30.0	30.1	31.8
Other printing and publishing.....	114.0	113.8	113.6	113.9	89.3	88.9	88.9	89.6
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	747	742	739	753	514	512	512	531
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	84.0	84.1	83.8	84.1	60.3	60.7	60.9	61.1
Industrial organic chemicals.....	234.5	230.9	224.7	233.3	168.9	166.7	163.2	173.8
Drugs and medicines.....	112.1	112.0	111.2	108.3	69.7	69.9	70.4	70.2
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	73.9	74.5	74.1	76.9	47.1	47.9	47.6	49.7
Fertilizers.....	30.5	30.1	32.0	30.6	23.2	22.9	24.7	23.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats..	45.4	44.5	45.2	49.9	32.6	31.8	32.2	37.9
Other chemicals and allied products.	166.9	166.0	167.6	169.4	112.6	112.1	113.3	114.5

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			
	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	Aug. 1951	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	Aug. 1951
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL.....	283	268	265	267	203	190	190	198
Petroleum refining.....	229.5	225.7	220.5	214.0	159.5	156.6	154.6	154.0
Coke and byproducts.....	22.1	12.2	14.2	22.2	18.4	9.5	10.9	19.4
Other petroleum and coal products...	31.0	30.2	30.1	30.4	24.6	24.1	24.0	24.2
RUBBER PRODUCTS.....	268	256	271	272	211	201	215	218
Tires and inner tubes.....	119.0	119.3	121.5	116.5	92.4	92.9	95.3	91.5
Rubber footwear.....	29.3	24.2	29.4	30.9	23.5	18.6	23.7	25.2
Other rubber products.....	119.6	112.4	120.0	124.5	94.7	89.0	95.7	101.2
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS.....	396	377	379	382	357	339	340	343
Leather.....	46.0	45.0	44.8	44.8	41.4	40.4	40.2	40.0
Footwear (except rubber).....	254.7	241.1	244.6	244.0	231.8	218.7	221.4	221.3
Other leather products.....	94.8	91.2	89.1	92.8	83.3	79.8	77.9	81.2
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS.....	541	524	536	564	458	441	453	484
Glass and glass products.....	146.5	141.6	143.7	148.5	127.2	122.6	124.6	130.1
Cement, hydraulic.....	43.7	40.5	40.5	44.6	37.1	33.9	34.1	37.7
Structural clay products.....	90.6	89.2	91.8	93.4	81.8	79.8	82.4	85.0
Pottery and related products.....	52.4	50.5	53.2	57.7	46.9	44.7	47.4	51.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	102.2	100.4	101.2	103.8	84.8	83.1	84.1	87.8
Other stone, clay, and glass products.	105.6	101.7	105.8	116.1	80.4	76.6	80.6	91.4
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES.....	1,304	890	899	1,352	1,106	702	716	1,165
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	635.6	245.2	231.0	659.8	546.0	163.0	155.0	574.7
Iron and steel foundries.....	261.6	252.6	266.8	280.7	228.9	221.1	234.8	249.6
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	57.2	56.7	56.9	56.8	47.5	46.9	47.3	47.7
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	100.3	95.5	99.3	97.8	81.1	76.6	79.8	79.3
Nonferrous foundries.....	111.9	111.1	112.2	108.4	92.8	92.2	93.2	90.5
Other primary metal industries.....	136.9	128.8	132.7	148.3	110.0	102.3	105.6	122.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT).....	950	906	954	996	763	722	769	817
Tin cans and other tinware.....	50.1	48.3	48.6	50.9	44.4	42.4	42.8	44.8
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware...	138.1	132.2	145.1	158.0	112.0	107.2	119.0	132.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	150.4	141.4	145.0	151.0	120.6	112.1	115.3	121.8
Fabricated structural metal products.	230.3	213.6	221.6	233.0	174.6	159.3	167.3	180.8
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	163.5	161.9	173.5	169.0	133.7	132.3	144.5	142.1
Other fabricated metal products.....	217.2	208.6	219.9	234.0	177.5	168.9	180.1	195.2

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	Aug. 1951	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	Aug. 1951
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL).....	1,575	1,581	1,640	1,573	1,191	1,200	1,261	1,209
Engines and turbines.....	97.1	100.4	103.8	94.6	69.3	73.7	77.1	70.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors..	154.7	166.1	190.0	169.7	112.5	123.8	147.9	127.4
Construction and mining machinery....	127.0	127.5	130.2	122.1	95.0	95.6	98.3	91.8
Metalworking machinery.....	312.8	308.1	312.9	286.1	246.5	242.2	247.8	224.5
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	187.7	190.0	191.4	197.3	138.5	140.1	142.4	150.0
General industry machinery.....	235.6	232.8	236.6	233.0	166.1	164.4	168.9	168.0
Office and store machines and devices	106.9	104.3	107.4	105.3	88.0	85.4	88.6	88.3
Service-industry and household machines	163.5	160.9	164.8	162.7	124.9	122.9	126.9	125.0
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	189.4	190.5	203.0	202.4	149.8	151.8	162.8	162.7
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....	957	930	956	927	705	683	706	696
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	365.9	358.5	374.4	374.1	257.6	251.3	266.2	271.6
Electrical equipment for vehicles....	74.2	76.6	81.7	81.2	58.0	60.6	65.2	66.1
Communication equipment.....	380.6	363.0	365.9	323.2	280.9	265.3	268.2	238.5
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	135.8	132.3	133.7	148.6	108.8	105.4	106.7	119.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.....	1,542	1,510	1,670	1,497	1,186	1,159	1,323	1,198
Automobiles.....	674.2	661.6	820.3	812.4	523.8	512.1	671.9	675.1
Aircraft and parts.....	635.6	622.5	611.0	486.3	463.6	452.8	446.9	357.1
Aircraft.....	425.2	415.6	406.1	330.6	311.7	303.8	298.9	243.7
Aircraft engines and parts.....	126.7	125.3	124.9	95.4	88.3	87.2	87.2	66.6
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	14.3	13.9	13.9	10.5	10.2	9.9	10.0	7.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment....	69.4	67.7	66.1	49.8	53.4	51.9	50.8	39.4
Ship and boat building and repairing..	151.0	151.7	152.2	114.4	133.1	134.4	134.7	99.3
Ship building and repairing.....	129.6	130.4	131.5	101.2	113.8	115.1	116.0	87.6
Boat building and repairing.....	21.4	21.3	20.7	13.2	19.3	19.3	18.7	11.7
Railroad equipment.....	68.3	62.4	74.6	72.4	55.4	49.4	59.3	57.4
Other transportation equipment.....	12.4	11.7	11.5	11.1	10.4	9.8	9.7	9.3
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....	327	323	322	302	236	232	233	224
Ophthalmic goods.....	26.6	26.9	27.2	27.3	21.4	21.6	21.9	22.2
Photographic apparatus.....	67.0	66.7	65.8	62.3	47.0	46.4	46.1	44.9
Watches and clocks.....	37.5	36.0	36.3	33.9	31.8	30.4	30.7	28.6
Professional and scientific instruments.....	196.0	193.3	192.5	178.3	135.4	133.8	134.6	128.0
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	476	457	464	465	393	374	382	388
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware...	43.7	42.7	43.9	48.5	35.3	34.1	35.4	39.4
Toys and sporting goods.....	83.5	77.9	77.6	73.2	72.6	67.0	67.3	64.1
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions....	54.5	51.9	51.4	53.4	45.3	42.8	42.3	44.3
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	294.7	284.7	290.9	290.3	240.2	230.0	236.5	240.6

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>		
June	105.6	129.6
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.....	99.7	126.4
July.....	97.5	121.1
August.....	103.9	133.0

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 ^{1/}

(In thousands)

Region	1952			1951	
	Aug.	July	June	Aug.	July
ALL REGIONS.....	264.9	265.9	266.8	228.3	226.4
PRIVATE.....	129.6	130.4	131.5	101.2	101.1
NAVY.....	135.3	135.5	135.3	127.1	125.3
NORTH ATLANTIC.....	127.0	125.9	123.9	105.1	103.4
Private.....	65.3	65.0	63.4	48.6	47.5
Navy.....	61.7	60.9	60.5	56.5	55.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	45.3	45.4	45.6	41.0	39.8
Private.....	20.3	20.1	20.3	16.8	16.0
Navy.....	25.0	25.3	25.3	24.2	23.8
GULF:					
Private.....	19.7	20.0	21.7	13.6	16.8
PACIFIC.....	60.5	61.6	62.3	56.9	55.1
Private.....	11.9	12.3	12.8	10.5	9.5
Navy.....	48.6	49.3	49.5	46.4	45.6
GREAT LAKES:					
Private.....	7.9	8.2	8.5	6.6	6.4
INLAND:					
Private.....	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.9

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

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

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

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

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

The Inland region includes all other yards.

Federal Government

Table 6: Federal Civilian Employment in All Areas and in Continental United States and Total Government Civilian Employment in the District of Columbia

(In thousands)

Area and branch	Employment (as of first of month)				
	1952			1951	
	Aug.	July	June	Aug.	July
ALL AREAS					
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,621.5	2,619.1	2,582.9	2,521.3	2,503.4
Executive ^{1/}	2,608.9	2,606.4	2,570.2	2,509.3	2,491.0
Defense agencies ^{2/}	1,358.2	1,356.1	1,334.0	1,267.7	1,265.3
Post Office Department ^{3/}	515.8	514.5	512.5	495.5	489.4
Other agencies.....	734.9	735.8	723.7	746.1	736.3
Legislative.....	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.1	8.5
Judicial.....	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES ^{4/}					
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,437.1	2,434.7	2,399.8	2,349.0	2,329.8
Executive ^{1/}	2,424.6	2,422.1	2,387.2	2,337.1	2,317.5
Defense agencies ^{2/}	1,233.7	1,232.3	1,210.4	1,156.1	1,141.2
Post Office Department ^{3/}	513.6	512.3	510.3	493.4	487.5
Other agencies.....	677.3	677.5	666.5	687.6	688.8
Legislative.....	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.1	8.5
Judicial.....	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	274.8	275.5	272.7	281.1	280.3
D. C. GOVERNMENT	20.1	20.1	20.5	19.8	19.9
TOTAL FEDERAL ^{5/}	254.7	255.4	252.2	261.3	260.4
Executive ^{1/}	245.2	246.0	242.8	252.5	251.2
Defense agencies ^{2/}	89.9	89.7	87.8	88.7	87.7
Post Office Department ^{3/}	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.9
Other agencies.....	147.1	148.1	146.9	155.9	155.6
Legislative.....	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.1	8.5
Judicial.....	.8	.7	.7	.7	.7

^{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/} Includes 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
	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.
Alabama	668.7	634.6	649.3	20.6	11.2	21.4	41.6	43.6	38.8
Arizona <u>1/</u>	192.9	192.0	177.0	12.9	12.1	12.2	16.4	16.1	13.1
Arkansas	308.8	307.9	313.2	6.5	6.3	6.4	24.5	24.3	24.5
California	3,775.6	3,655.9	3,619.0	35.3	35.2	35.9	249.0	226.6	248.7
Colorado	413.0	401.2	407.2	11.3	11.3	10.6	31.2	30.2	32.0
Connecticut	(2/)	(2/)	820.9	(2/)	(2/)	(3/)	(2/)	(2/)	46.5
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	522.0	524.9	528.1	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	22.2	21.7	22.0
Florida	704.9	704.9	688.4	6.2	6.0	6.5	69.1	69.1	69.2
Georgia	869.9	858.3	857.4	4.3	4.3	4.6	49.1	50.9	50.4
Idaho <u>1/</u>	141.2	139.0	143.9	5.5	5.4	5.4	10.5	9.9	13.7
Illinois	3,315.6	3,276.5	3,274.8	39.2	38.7	43.8	192.6	192.6	189.4
Indiana	1,354.4	1,250.6	1,358.9	15.1	15.0	15.7	71.6	70.8	74.4
Iowa	634.0	638.9	639.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	44.1	44.4	44.1
Kansas	541.5	537.6	521.1	18.4	18.8	19.1	43.8	41.6	45.5
Kentucky	-	-	-	54.1	50.3	57.4	-	-	-
Louisiana	667.6	663.3	656.9	29.4	30.5	28.5	57.5	56.6	56.5
Maine	286.4	283.2	282.9	.6	.6	.6	13.7	13.7	14.8
Maryland	777.6	738.6	771.2	3.0	3.0	2.7	59.3	61.4	58.1
Massachusetts <u>1/</u>	1,788.9	1,771.1	1,806.6	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	70.3	72.5	78.8
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	841.5	814.5	837.7	17.5	2.7	18.5	43.9	42.4	46.8
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	1,265.9	1,243.7	1,249.2	9.1	9.0	9.0	64.7	65.6	70.9
Montana	158.6	158.2	156.7	10.8	10.5	9.9	13.3	13.8	13.6
Nebraska	335.6	335.2	332.0	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	20.8	20.9	22.1
Nevada	66.0	65.8	61.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	5.8	6.3	4.1
New Hampshire <u>1/</u>	177.5	175.1	178.6	.1	.1	.3	7.1	7.3	8.0
New Jersey	1,711.3	1,687.6	1,690.5	4.1	4.1	4.1	92.8	91.1	87.5
New Mexico <u>1/</u>	169.7	168.6	163.2	15.0	15.1	12.9	14.7	14.3	16.4
New York	5,945.7	5,861.2	5,881.6	12.0	10.8	12.1	245.6	243.1	254.2
North Carolina	996.1	978.1	967.6	3.3	3.4	3.5	82.0	83.8	68.0
North Dakota <u>1/</u>	118.2	118.1	116.9	1.8	1.8	1.0	11.3	11.5	11.3
Ohio	-	-	-	26.0	26.0	26.2	-	-	-
Oklahoma	512.9	511.3	508.0	42.5	42.3	45.6	32.3	31.8	35.7
Oregon	480.6	469.8	476.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	30.8	29.1	31.2
Pennsylvania	3,695.6	3,414.2	3,727.4	165.7	116.2	176.7	173.7	167.5	189.0
Rhode Island	298.5	293.3	295.6	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	19.5	19.9	16.3
South Carolina	515.3	509.6	494.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	55.8	54.9	40.5
South Dakota <u>1/</u>	125.3	125.3	128.6	2.1	2.1	2.3	9.5	9.5	11.3
Tennessee	798.5	789.3	790.4	10.9	11.0	11.6	54.5	55.2	57.0
Texas	2,193.9	2,177.3	2,120.8	124.9	123.9	116.3	172.6	170.3	183.9
Utah <u>1/</u>	219.8	212.3	214.1	13.2	11.8	13.0	14.6	14.4	15.0
Vermont	100.3	99.0	101.5	.7	.7	1.2	4.3	4.0	3.9
Virginia	885.0	874.6	871.1	21.2	20.8	21.8	60.7	60.1	63.3
Washington	746.7	738.3	741.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	44.7	45.4	48.7
West Virginia	516.7	499.8	532.1	112.5	104.3	122.5	20.2	19.5	20.6
Wisconsin	1,064.0	1,076.4	1,078.3	4.1	3.2	4.1	57.8	56.6	57.9
Wyoming	93.8	92.3	90.2	9.7	9.2	9.9	7.7	7.7	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
	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.
Alabama.....	228.2	204.1	224.9	57.5	55.7	55.8	125.9	125.9	123.0
Arizona. 1/.....	28.0	27.7	23.2	21.2	21.6	20.0	47.2	47.6	44.2
Arkansas.....	76.8	76.6	81.8	32.3	31.9	32.3	70.4	70.8	71.6
California.....	1,038.8	970.6	962.4	338.9	323.4	326.7	849.7	842.7	827.6
Colorado.....	67.7	53.1	67.4	46.8	45.9	45.0	103.8	102.7	102.6
Connecticut.....	(2/)	(2/)	416.5	(2/)	(2/)	42.5	(2/)	(2/)	130.5
Delaware.....	63.1	58.3	60.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia..	17.1	17.4	17.3	32.4	32.6	32.0	93.4	95.3	92.8
Florida.....	103.8	102.9	98.4	72.1	72.0	70.6	196.1	197.3	191.4
Georgia.....	305.7	296.7	307.7	73.2	72.7	71.4	185.5	182.1	184.5
Idaho. 1/.....	28.0	27.8	27.1	17.8	17.2	17.7	34.6	34.1	35.2
Illinois.....	1,230.7	1,192.2	1,221.8	302.6	299.4	307.0	691.3	695.6	683.3
Indiana.....	616.8	520.9	613.0	105.0	101.8	110.9	269.7	266.8	270.4
Iowa.....	163.8	169.3	169.7	64.1	64.3	64.4	169.4	168.7	168.6
Kansas.....	136.0	134.0	118.8	66.6	67.2	66.6	125.3	125.3	123.6
Kentucky.....	144.5	136.1	151.3	59.2	58.9	60.4	110.5	110.6	116.8
Louisiana.....	152.9	149.8	145.7	84.4	84.4	83.3	147.6	147.2	149.6
Maine.....	123.1	120.1	120.6	19.7	19.8	19.5	50.3	50.4	50.9
Maryland.....	279.5	242.5	278.7	73.9	67.9	73.8	142.6	143.8	144.3
Massachusetts. 1/.....	713.1	693.6	736.9	117.4	116.2	119.3	368.6	370.1	367.5
Michigan.....	(2/)	989.2	1,080.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	219.4	215.1	212.2	95.7	89.7	99.7	206.5	206.9	207.0
Mississippi.....	95.6	95.0	94.3	25.4	25.3	26.1	-	-	-
Missouri.....	390.9	373.9	378.2	131.4	126.5	131.1	320.0	319.8	317.3
Montana.....	18.9	19.0	18.8	23.9	23.7	24.2	39.5	39.1	38.8
Nebraska.....	61.0	61.1	56.6	44.3	44.1	44.1	91.6	91.3	92.3
Nevada.....	4.0	4.0	3.8	9.4	9.5	9.1	14.1	13.5	13.3
New Hampshire. 1/.....	81.3	79.8	81.2	10.9	10.9	10.9	30.4	30.1	30.6
New Jersey.....	769.8	745.4	766.8	142.4	141.4	142.0	272.7	276.3	274.8
New Mexico. 1/.....	16.1	15.7	14.7	18.8	18.9	17.9	38.4	38.3	37.4
New York.....	1,984.9	1,888.7	1,954.6	511.2	508.8	511.4	1,233.6	1,248.3	1,234.8
North Carolina.....	433.7	415.5	431.0	62.0	61.5	59.2	183.1	181.9	178.3
North Dakota. 1/.....	6.5	6.6	6.2	14.5	14.3	14.6	36.2	36.2	36.5
Ohio.....	1,244.4	1,154.0	1,285.1	229.9	223.0	242.7	557.4	559.7	552.7
Oklahoma.....	79.4	78.3	75.5	50.3	50.5	50.4	126.0	126.8	125.1
Oregon.....	161.2	153.5	157.8	49.5	48.9	48.7	105.3	105.3	105.9
Pennsylvania.....	1,467.2	1,253.8	1,486.0	344.5	327.7	357.1	671.9	678.0	662.1
Rhode Island.....	140.5	135.0	141.5	16.5	16.5	16.6	51.5	52.1	52.7
South Carolina.....	220.9	216.8	219.5	28.3	28.3	27.7	88.7	88.4	88.6
South Dakota. 1/.....	11.4	11.5	11.8	10.5	10.4	10.5	36.7	36.9	38.3
Tennessee.....	274.3	266.9	267.2	61.2	60.9	60.8	178.5	176.8	172.8
Texas.....	421.2	416.1	402.9	234.7	233.8	228.5	575.2	574.2	555.6
Utah. 1/.....	32.8	27.8	33.3	23.9	23.5	22.6	48.1	48.0	46.9
Vermont.....	37.7	36.8	39.5	8.8	8.8	8.9	18.3	18.3	18.2
Virginia.....	250.0	241.1	243.8	86.5	86.6	87.7	191.8	191.2	183.0
Washington.....	207.6	202.2	201.2	69.4	67.7	70.3	163.9	163.1	164.3
West Virginia.....	135.5	129.1	139.4	54.7	53.0	57.0	84.7	85.2	85.1
Wisconsin.....	453.6	468.3	471.2	75.6	76.6	77.3	217.0	217.5	216.4
Wyoming.....	7.2	7.2	6.6	16.7	16.6	16.3	19.4	19.2	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
	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.
Alabama	20.2	20.1	19.1	57.6	57.0	54.8	117.1	117.0	111.5
Arizona ^{1/}	6.2	6.1	5.8	23.1	23.1	21.5	37.9	37.7	37.0
Arkansas	8.1	8.1	8.1	36.9	36.9	35.6	53.3	53.0	52.9
California	167.7	167.2	159.7	468.9	457.0	454.9	627.3	623.2	603.1
Colorado	16.3	16.5	15.7	54.2	54.1	55.9	81.7	81.4	78.0
Connecticut	(2/)	(2/)	38.0	(2/)	(2/)	81.2	(2/)	(2/)	65.7
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.9	10.8	10.7
District of Columbia ^{3/}	23.3	23.3	23.1	58.6	59.0	59.7	275.0	275.6	281.2
Florida	32.4	32.2	31.7	99.8	100.6	99.5	125.4	124.8	121.1
Georgia	29.2	29.1	27.1	84.4	84.8	78.2	138.5	137.7	133.5
Idaho ^{1/}	3.8	3.8	3.7	14.5	14.5	15.5	26.5	26.3	25.6
Illinois	160.1	160.5	156.4	358.7	358.8	345.1	340.4	338.6	328.0
Indiana	40.9	40.8	38.9	91.4	91.7	93.5	143.8	142.8	142.1
Iowa	26.3	26.3	25.0	64.2	64.4	66.5	99.5	98.8	97.9
Kansas	18.9	18.9	17.3	50.7	50.7	49.7	81.8	81.1	80.5
Kentucky	15.6	15.5	15.9	60.6	62.1	59.9	87.9	87.3	85.1
Louisiana	22.4	22.1	21.0	70.7	70.6	71.8	102.7	102.1	100.5
Maine	7.1	7.0	6.9	27.2	27.2	27.3	44.7	44.4	42.3
Maryland ^{3/}	33.4	33.3	31.5	78.9	80.0	78.4	107.0	106.7	103.7
Massachusetts ^{1/}	35.4	35.5	32.3	201.0	201.3	198.3	233.1	231.9	223.5
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	235.0	233.5	229.5
Minnesota	38.5	38.4	37.9	99.1	99.2	97.3	120.9	120.1	118.4
Mississippi	7.7	7.7	7.6	-	-	-	66.7	66.3	65.7
Missouri	56.1	56.0	55.5	145.5	145.5	141.9	148.2	147.4	145.3
Montana	4.7	4.6	4.4	19.3	20.0	19.7	27.7	27.5	27.3
Nebraska	16.9	16.9	16.5	38.5	38.4	38.6	62.6	62.5	61.7
Nevada	1.5	1.3	1.2	16.0	15.9	14.4	12.1	12.1	11.9
New Hampshire ^{1/}	4.8	4.8	4.7	22.5	21.9	22.9	20.3	20.2	20.0
New Jersey	60.9	60.9	60.8	177.8	178.6	172.2	190.8	189.8	182.3
New Mexico ^{1/}	5.3	5.3	4.6	23.8	23.4	23.0	37.6	37.6	36.3
New York	408.5	410.3	402.8	836.2	841.6	822.3	713.7	709.5	689.5
North Carolina	25.1	25.5	23.2	88.5	88.9	87.5	118.4	117.6	116.9
North Dakota ^{1/}	4.1	4.0	3.9	12.6	12.8	12.8	31.2	31.0	30.6
Ohio	85.3	86.4	85.5	-	-	-	322.3	321.7	312.5
Oklahoma	19.3	19.3	18.6	56.5	56.1	53.6	106.6	106.2	103.5
Oregon	15.6	15.4	15.6	50.5	50.3	50.4	66.5	66.1	65.1
Pennsylvania	127.1	126.9	121.7	362.9	363.2	362.7	382.5	380.8	372.1
Rhode Island	11.8	11.8	11.2	24.2	23.6	24.2	34.5	34.4	33.1
South Carolina	10.6	10.4	10.0	38.5	38.6	37.0	71.3	70.9	69.5
South Dakota ^{1/}	4.6	4.5	4.3	14.8	14.9	15.2	35.9	35.7	35.1
Tennessee	25.0	24.9	24.8	76.8	76.9	77.8	117.3	116.7	118.4
Texas	93.5	91.2	82.8	252.2	250.8	242.4	319.6	317.0	308.4
Utah ^{1/}	6.9	6.9	6.6	21.4	21.4	21.9	58.9	58.5	54.8
Vermont	3.0	3.0	3.0	11.8	11.8	11.7	15.6	15.5	15.2
Virginia ^{3/}	28.6	28.6	29.3	80.4	81.3	82.4	165.8	164.9	159.8
Washington	27.5	27.4	27.1	85.7	84.9	83.8	145.0	144.8	143.5
West Virginia	10.8	10.9	10.7	41.4	41.2	40.4	56.9	56.6	56.4
Wisconsin	35.0	35.1	34.0	95.7	94.9	95.4	125.1	124.2	122.1
Wyoming	2.2	2.2	1.9	14.8	14.2	12.4	16.1	16.0	16.1

^{1/} Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
^{2/} Not available.
^{3/} Mining combined with construction.

^{4/} Mining combined with service.
^{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
	Aug.	July	Aug.		Aug.	July	Aug.
ALABAMA				Los Angeles - Continued			
<u>Birmingham</u>				<u>Finance</u>	78.4	77.9	76.5
Mining.....	14.9	5.4	15.7	<u>Service</u>	233.1	234.6	225.6
Manufacturing.....	57.2	39.8	56.3	<u>Government</u>	196.5	194.3	189.4
<u>Mobile</u>				Sacramento			
Manufacturing.....	17.2	16.9	13.8	<u>Manufacturing</u>	13.6	9.7	12.8
ARIZONA				San Diego			
<u>Phoenix 1/</u>				<u>Manufacturing</u>	51.4	51.6	40.0
Total.....	88.2	88.3	82.1	San Francisco-Oakland			
Mining.....	.2	.2	.1	<u>Manufacturing</u>	(3/)	174.5	191.1
Contract construction....	7.4	7.3	7.9	San Jose			
Manufacturing.....	14.1	14.4	11.5	<u>Manufacturing</u>	38.4	29.2	39.3
Trans. and pub. util.....	10.0	10.0	8.6	Stockton			
Trade.....	25.5	25.6	23.7	<u>Manufacturing</u>	18.3	13.8	18.1
Finance.....	4.2	4.2	3.9	COLORADO			
Service.....	10.9	10.8	10.7	Denver			
Government.....	15.9	15.8	15.7	<u>Mining</u>	1.3	1.3	1.2
<u>Tucson 1/</u>				<u>Contract construction</u>	19.2	18.5	21.7
Total.....	43.2	43.4	37.3	<u>Manufacturing</u>	44.3	43.5	43.7
Mining.....	1.5	1.8	1.7	<u>Trans. and pub. util.</u>	28.2	27.5	26.4
Contract construction....	5.1	5.0	3.1	<u>Trade</u>	63.0	62.4	60.9
Manufacturing.....	7.9	7.7	5.7	<u>Finance</u>	11.8	11.9	10.9
Trans. and pub. util.....	5.3	5.5	4.9	CONNECTICUT			
Trade.....	9.3	9.3	8.6	Bridgeport			
Finance.....	1.3	1.2	1.1	<u>Total</u>	(3/)	119.4	114.9
Service.....	5.8	5.9	5.7	<u>Contract construction 2/.</u>	(3/)	6.1	5.8
Government.....	7.0	7.0	6.5	<u>Manufacturing</u>	(3/)	69.4	67.4
ARKANSAS				<u>Trans. and pub. util.</u>	(3/)	5.4	5.1
<u>Little Rock-W. Little</u>				<u>Trade</u>	(3/)	19.2	17.4
<u>Rock</u>				<u>Finance</u>	(3/)	2.1	2.2
Total.....	67.8	67.1	65.5	<u>Service</u>	(3/)	10.1	9.5
Contract construction....	7.0	6.9	7.2	<u>Government</u>	(3/)	7.1	7.5
Manufacturing.....	12.8	12.6	12.1	Hartford			
Trans. and pub. util.....	7.2	7.0	6.8	<u>Total</u>	(3/)	191.6	187.8
Trade.....	16.7	16.9	16.7	<u>Contract construction 2/.</u>	(3/)	10.6	9.6
Finance.....	3.7	3.7	3.6	<u>Manufacturing</u>	(3/)	74.9	76.0
Service 2/.....	8.9	8.9	8.6	<u>Trans. and pub. util.</u>	(3/)	7.7	7.3
Government.....	11.6	11.4	10.7	<u>Trade</u>	(3/)	37.2	35.4
CALIFORNIA				<u>Finance</u>	(3/)	24.9	23.9
<u>Fresno</u>				<u>Service</u>	(3/)	19.9	19.5
Manufacturing.....	13.7	11.3	12.0	<u>Government</u>	(3/)	16.3	16.2
Los Angeles				New Britain			
Total.....	1710.3	1674.2	1622.0	<u>Total</u>	(3/)	39.8	41.1
Mining.....	16.1	16.0	16.1	<u>Contract construction 2/.</u>	(3/)	1.0	1.1
Contract construction....	102.2	90.4	107.9	<u>Manufacturing</u>	(3/)	27.2	28.7
Manufacturing.....	584.4	566.2	515.5				
Trans. and pub. util.....	124.0	119.3	117.6				
Trade.....	375.6	375.5	373.4				

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
	Aug.	July	Aug.		Aug.	July	Aug.
CONNECTICUT - Continued				Jacksonville - Continued			
New Britain - Continued				Finance.....			
Trans. and pub. util.....	(3/)	1.7	1.4	Service 2/.....	12.0	12.0	11.7
Trade.....	(3/)	4.7	4.5	Government.....	15.0	15.4	14.9
Finance.....	(3/)	.6	.5	Miami			
Service.....	(3/)	2.4	2.4	Manufacturing.....	15.6	15.8	13.4
Government.....	(3/)	2.1	2.5	Trans. and pub. util.....	23.8	23.6	22.4
New Haven				Trade.....	50.4	50.2	47.4
Total.....	(3/)	116.0	115.7	Finance.....	8.9	8.9	8.3
Contract construction 2/.....	(3/)	5.9	6.1	Service 2/.....	31.3	31.6	28.7
Manufacturing.....	(3/)	44.6	45.5	Government.....	17.6	17.5	16.6
Trans. and pub. util.....	(3/)	13.0	13.1	Tampa-St. Petersburg			
Trade.....	(3/)	21.5	21.0	Total.....	105.5	105.9	104.4
Finance.....	(3/)	5.4	5.0	Contract construction....	11.0	11.1	12.0
Service.....	(3/)	18.0	17.8	Manufacturing.....	20.0	20.0	19.6
Government.....	(3/)	7.6	7.3	Trans. and pub. util.....	10.7	10.8	10.3
Stamford				Trade.....	32.9	33.1	32.1
Total.....	(3/)	48.7	47.3	Finance.....	4.5	4.4	4.4
Contract construction 2/.....	(3/)	3.9	3.7	Service 2/.....	13.9	14.4	13.6
Manufacturing.....	(3/)	22.3	22.1	Government.....	12.6	12.7	12.5
Trans. and pub. util.....	(3/)	2.6	2.5	GEORGIA			
Trade.....	(3/)	8.7	8.2	Atlanta			
Finance.....	(3/)	1.5	1.4	Total.....	274.4	273.6	273.5
Service.....	(3/)	6.5	6.1	Contract construction....	16.0	17.0	19.5
Government.....	(3/)	3.3	3.3	Manufacturing.....	69.1	67.4	66.9
Waterbury				Trans. and pub. util.....	31.7	31.7	31.2
Total.....	(3/)	60.7	67.4	Trade.....	75.9	75.5	75.2
Contract construction 2/.....	(3/)	2.5	2.4	Finance.....	18.1	18.0	16.8
Manufacturing.....	(3/)	37.0	44.0	Service 2/.....	32.3	32.6	32.6
Trans. and pub. util.....	(3/)	2.6	2.6	Government.....	31.3	31.4	31.3
Trade.....	(3/)	8.7	8.5	Savannah			
Finance.....	(3/)	1.2	1.1	Total.....	49.8	49.3	46.4
Service.....	(3/)	4.2	4.2	Contract construction....	4.3	4.1	2.7
Government.....	(3/)	4.6	4.6	Manufacturing.....	14.9	14.8	14.2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				Trans. and pub. util.....	7.4	7.2	7.4
Washington				Trade.....	11.3	11.3	10.4
Total.....	624.7	627.7	627.5	Finance.....	1.7	1.7	1.4
Contract construction....	42.8	42.3	40.4	Service 2/.....	5.5	5.5	5.6
Manufacturing.....	27.4	27.4	26.2	Government.....	4.7	4.7	4.7
Trans. and pub. util.....	44.0	43.8	44.1	IDAHO			
Trade.....	120.3	122.8	120.1	Boise 1/			
Finance.....	30.8	30.7	30.1	Total.....	20.3	20.3	19.8
Service 2/.....	74.7	75.4	75.7	Contract construction....	1.9	1.9	2.1
Government.....	284.7	285.3	290.9	Manufacturing.....	1.7	1.7	1.5
FLORIDA				Trans. and pub. util.....	2.7	2.7	2.7
Jacksonville				Trade.....	6.2	6.1	6.1
Manufacturing.....	18.5	17.9	18.0	Finance.....	1.2	1.2	1.1
Trans. and pub. util.....	14.3	14.0	14.5	Service.....	2.9	2.9	2.9
Trade.....	31.8	31.6	30.0	Government.....	3.7	3.8	3.4

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
	Aug.	July	Aug.		Aug.	July	Aug.
ILLINOIS				Wichita - Continued			
<u>Davenport-Rock Island-</u>				Trade.....	23.6	23.5	23.2
<u>Moline</u>				Finance.....	4.0	4.0	3.8
Manufacturing.....	39.3	39.3	44.0	Service.....	10.6	10.7	10.2
				Government.....	7.8	7.8	7.3
<u>Peoria</u>				LOUISIANA			
Manufacturing.....	35.3	45.6	26.1	<u>Baton Rouge</u>			
				Manufacturing.....	18.8	18.9	18.1
<u>Rockford</u>				Finance.....	1.5	1.5	1.5
Manufacturing.....	40.7	40.0	39.6				
				<u>New Orleans</u>			
INDIANA				Manufacturing.....	50.8	49.5	46.8
<u>Evansville</u>							
Total.....	67.4	64.7	60.7	MAINE			
Manufacturing.....	36.8	34.2	29.9	<u>Lewiston</u>			
Nonmanufacturing.....	30.6	30.4	30.8	Total.....	29.1	28.4	28.5
				Contract construction...	1.1	1.1	1.2
<u>Fort Wayne 1/</u>				Manufacturing.....	16.4	15.8	15.7
Total.....	77.4	72.5	80.6	Trans. and pub. util....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Manufacturing.....	37.2	32.4	39.7	Trade.....	5.1	5.0	5.2
Nonmanufacturing.....	40.2	40.1	40.9	Finance.....	.6	.6	.6
				Service 2/.....	3.6	3.6	3.6
<u>Indianapolis</u>				Government.....	1.1	1.1	1.0
Total.....	274.4	267.6	275.4				
Contract construction...	12.2	12.0	15.9	<u>Portland</u>			
Manufacturing.....	108.4	103.2	112.9	Total.....	49.7	49.6	49.8
Trans. and pub. util....	26.0	26.6	25.9	Contract construction...	2.6	2.6	3.2
Trade.....	63.0	61.7	60.3	Manufacturing.....	13.2	13.1	12.7
Finance.....	14.6	14.6	14.3	Trans. and pub. util....	6.0	6.0	5.9
Other nonmanufacturing...	50.1	49.7	46.1	Trade.....	13.9	14.0	14.1
				Finance.....	3.1	3.0	2.9
IOWA				Service 2/.....	7.5	7.5	7.6
<u>Des Moines</u>				Government.....	3.4	3.4	3.4
Manufacturing.....	20.9	21.0	21.1				
				MARYLAND			
KANSAS				<u>Baltimore</u>			
<u>Topeka</u>				Total.....	530.7	503.5	526.1
Total.....	44.7	44.4	43.1	Mining.....	.4	.4	.6
Mining.....	.2	.2	.2	Contract construction...	40.9	41.9	39.0
Contract construction...	3.8	3.2	3.0	Manufacturing.....	195.5	172.0	195.9
Manufacturing.....	5.3	5.4	5.3	Trans. and pub. util....	56.1	50.6	54.9
Trans. and pub. util....	7.9	7.9	8.3	Trade.....	99.2	99.5	100.4
Trade.....	9.3	9.4	9.0	Finance.....	25.8	25.7	24.6
Finance.....	2.2	2.2	2.0	Service.....	55.3	56.0	54.9
Service.....	4.8	4.8	4.7	Government.....	57.5	57.4	55.8
Government.....	11.3	11.4	10.8				
				MASSACHUSETTS			
<u>Wichita</u>				<u>Boston</u>			
Total.....	117.2	116.4	106.6	Manufacturing.....	310.2	305.5	306.2
Mining.....	2.0	2.0	2.1				
Contract construction...	5.2	5.2	6.6	<u>Fall River</u>			
Manufacturing.....	57.1	56.3	46.6	Manufacturing.....	28.4	26.7	29.4
Trans. and pub. util....	7.1	7.1	6.9				

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
	Aug.	July	Aug.		Aug.	July	Aug.
MASSACHUSETTS - Continued				Kansas City - Continued			
<u>New Bedford</u>				Contract construction....	18.8	19.2	24.8
Manufacturing.....	31.3	30.8	34.7	Manufacturing.....	107.6	97.9	102.0
<u>Springfield-Holyoke</u>				Trans. and pub. util....	43.4	43.4	44.5
Manufacturing.....	74.4	71.4	76.6	Trade.....	96.9	97.2	98.4
<u>Worcester</u>				Finance.....	19.7	19.7	20.2
Manufacturing.....	53.9	53.2	55.2	Service.....	38.6	38.7	38.9
MICHIGAN				Government.....	30.1	30.1	29.5
<u>Detroit</u>				St. Louis			
Manufacturing.....	(3/)	578.3	627.6	Manufacturing.....	280.9	271.8	276.9
MINNESOTA				MONTANA			
<u>Duluth</u>				<u>Great Falls</u>			
Total.....	41.6	35.4	41.2	Manufacturing.....	2.9	2.9	2.9
Contract construction....	2.0	1.9	2.2	Trans. and pub. util....	2.7	2.7	2.8
Manufacturing.....	10.5	6.5	10.2	Trade.....	5.4	5.4	5.5
Trans. and pub. util....	7.5	6.0	7.5	Service 4/.....	3.0	3.0	3.1
Trade.....	10.5	10.1	10.5	NEBRASKA			
Finance.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	<u>Omaha</u>			
Service 2/.....	5.7	5.7	5.3	Total.....	142.4	142.8	140.1
Government.....	3.9	3.9	4.1	Contract construction....	8.8	8.8	8.0
<u>Minneapolis</u>				Manufacturing.....	32.1	32.5	31.1
Total.....	262.2	261.0	259.6	Trans. and pub. util....	24.0	23.8	23.2
Contract construction....	14.7	14.3	16.6	Trade.....	35.4	35.4	36.2
Manufacturing.....	74.8	74.2	72.0	Finance.....	10.3	10.3	10.1
Trans. and pub. util....	27.6	26.9	26.8	Service 2/.....	17.5	17.6	17.5
Trade.....	74.8	74.9	75.0	Government.....	14.6	14.6	14.1
Finance.....	17.6	17.5	17.3	NEVADA			
Service 2/.....	28.4	28.6	28.6	<u>Reno</u>			
Government.....	24.4	24.5	23.3	Contract construction....	1.8	1.9	1.6
<u>St. Paul</u>				Manufacturing 2/.....	2.2	2.2	1.7
Total.....	143.7	144.4	144.4	Trans. and pub. util....	3.0	3.0	3.2
Contract construction....	7.3	7.2	7.8	Trade.....	6.0	5.8	5.6
Manufacturing.....	40.3	41.1	41.9	Finance.....	.7	.7	.6
Trans. and pub. util....	21.1	20.9	20.9	Service.....	6.0	6.0	5.4
Trade.....	34.0	34.2	34.3	NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Finance.....	9.1	9.0	8.8	<u>Manchester 1/</u>			
Service 2/.....	15.5	15.3	14.5	Total.....	40.5	40.0	40.5
Government.....	16.5	16.5	16.1	Contract construction....	1.3	1.4	1.5
MISSISSIPPI				Manufacturing.....	21.0	20.3	21.0
<u>Jackson</u>				Trans. and pub. util....	2.4	2.4	2.3
Manufacturing.....	8.3	8.3	7.9	Trade.....	7.2	7.3	7.2
MISSOURI				Finance.....	1.7	1.7	1.6
<u>Kansas City</u>				Service.....	4.3	4.2	4.3
Total.....	355.6	346.7	359.1	Government.....	2.6	2.7	2.6
Mining.....	.5	.5	.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
	Aug.	July	Aug.		Aug.	July	Aug.
NEW JERSEY				New York City 5/ - Con.			
<u>Newark-Jersey City 5/</u> Manufacturing.....	358.3	351.9	362.1	Finance.....	339.3	341.2	336.1
<u>Paterson 5/</u> Manufacturing.....	170.5	164.6	163.1	Service.....	554.3	558.1	539.3
<u>Perth Amboy 5/</u> Manufacturing.....	74.8	73.6	76.1	Government.....	419.6	417.1	404.9
<u>Trenton</u> Manufacturing.....	43.5	39.3	43.0	Rochester			
				Manufacturing.....	109.5	108.9	108.5
				Syracuse			
				Manufacturing.....	60.6	56.5	58.8
				Utica-Rome			
				Manufacturing.....	43.4	42.4	46.4
				Westchester County 5/			
				Manufacturing.....	47.4	45.0	46.9
NEW MEXICO				NORTH CAROLINA			
<u>Albuquerque 1/</u>				Charlotte			
Total.....	50.0	49.5	46.3	Contract construction....	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Contract construction....	4.7	4.6	5.4	Manufacturing.....	21.6	21.5	21.9
Manufacturing.....	8.2	8.0	6.7	Trans. and pub. util.....	11.0	11.1	10.8
Trans. and pub. util.....	5.2	5.3	5.1	Trade.....	23.6	23.4	22.6
Trade.....	12.9	12.6	12.2	Finance.....	4.9	5.0	4.6
Finance.....	3.0	2.9	2.3				
Service 2/.....	6.8	6.8	6.6	NORTH DAKOTA			
Government.....	9.2	9.3	8.0	Fargo			
				Manufacturing.....	2.1	2.2	2.0
NEW YORK				Trans. and pub. util.....	2.4	2.3	2.3
<u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy</u> Manufacturing.....	88.5	87.1	88.1	Trade.....	7.2	7.1	7.0
<u>Binghamton</u> Manufacturing.....	39.6	39.2	39.2	Finance.....	1.2	1.1	1.2
<u>Buffalo</u> Manufacturing.....	202.1	177.5	202.7	Service.....	2.6	2.6	2.6
<u>Elmira</u> Manufacturing.....	16.0	16.4	17.2	Government.....	2.6	2.6	2.6
<u>Nassau and</u> <u>Suffolk Counties 5/</u> Manufacturing.....	86.6	85.7	70.2	OKLAHOMA			
<u>New York-Northeastern</u> <u>New Jersey</u> Manufacturing.....	1789.3	1711.1	1744.5	Oklahoma City			
<u>New York City 5/</u>				Total.....	135.3	134.6	133.5
Total.....	3613.7	3567.9	3576.2	Mining.....	5.9	5.9	5.9
Mining.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	Contract construction....	10.2	10.2	11.9
Contract construction....	103.4	103.3	121.6	Manufacturing.....	15.2	15.0	15.2
Manufacturing.....	1042.2	980.9	1015.2	Trans. and pub. util.....	11.8	11.7	11.4
Trans. and pub. util.....	341.6	340.6	340.8	Trade.....	35.9	35.8	35.1
Trade.....	811.5	825.0	816.3	Finance.....	6.4	6.4	7.0
				Service.....	16.1	15.9	14.6
				Government.....	34.0	33.9	32.6
				Tulsa			
				Total.....	104.3	103.2	98.8
				Mining.....	8.9	8.9	9.7
				Contract construction....	6.5	6.5	6.9
				Manufacturing.....	26.7	25.5	22.3
				Trans. and pub. util.....	12.7	12.7	12.0
				Trade.....	26.5	26.4	25.6
				Finance.....	4.8	4.8	4.6

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
	Aug.	July	Aug.		Aug.	July	Aug.
OKLAHOMA - Continued				Providence - Continued			
<u>Tulsa - Continued</u>				Finance.....	11.7	11.7	11.2
Service.....	12.5	12.7	12.2	Service 2/.....	22.6	22.0	22.4
Government.....	5.7	5.7	5.7	Government.....	30.2	30.1	28.8
OREGON				SOUTH CAROLINA			
<u>Portland</u>				<u>Charleston</u>			
Contract construction....	16.7	16.1	16.1	Contract construction....	3.0	3.0	3.1
Manufacturing.....	66.1	62.7	63.2	Manufacturing.....	8.9	8.8	8.5
Trans. and pub. util.....	32.2	31.4	31.3	Trans. and pub. util.....	4.4	4.3	4.3
Trade.....	60.8	60.4	60.9	Trade.....	10.7	10.7	10.3
				Finance.....	1.4	1.4	1.3
PENNSYLVANIA				<u>Columbia</u>			
<u>Allentown-Bethlehem-</u>				Manufacturing.....	7.9	7.9	7.9
<u>Easton</u>				<u>Greenville</u>			
Manufacturing.....	102.0	80.8	103.1	Manufacturing.....	28.5	28.1	28.4
<u>Erie</u>				SOUTH DAKOTA			
Manufacturing.....	43.5	44.0	49.9	<u>Sioux Falls</u>			
<u>Harrisburg</u>				Manufacturing.....	5.3	5.3	5.5
Manufacturing.....	37.6	31.6	35.2	Trade.....	7.0	6.9	7.2
<u>Lancaster</u>				Finance.....	1.3	1.3	1.2
Manufacturing.....	43.2	42.6	43.0	Service 6/.....	6.7	6.7	6.7
<u>Philadelphia</u>				TENNESSEE			
Manufacturing.....	586.1	572.3	573.2	<u>Chattanooga</u>			
<u>Pittsburgh</u>				Mining.....	.2	.2	.2
Mining.....	31.0	11.3	32.4	Manufacturing.....	42.8	42.6	41.9
Manufacturing.....	348.0	242.8	376.4	Trans. and pub. util.....	4.8	4.8	4.9
Trans. and pub. util.....	72.9	69.2	76.1	Trade.....	16.7	16.8	16.8
Finance.....	29.3	29.5	28.3	Finance.....	3.1	3.1	2.9
<u>Reading</u>				Service.....	9.7	9.7	9.6
Manufacturing.....	51.5	50.2	55.0	Government.....	7.9	7.9	7.8
<u>Scranton</u>				<u>Knoxville</u>			
Manufacturing.....	30.7	29.7	29.0	Mining.....	2.8	2.8	2.7
<u>Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton</u>				Manufacturing.....	44.1	43.5	42.2
Manufacturing.....	39.6	38.4	38.3	Trans. and pub. util.....	7.1	7.1	7.0
<u>York</u>				Trade.....	21.1	21.0	20.9
Manufacturing.....	45.6	44.0	45.5	Finance.....	3.7	3.7	3.7
RHODE ISLAND				Service.....	9.5	9.6	9.5
<u>Providence</u>				Government.....	12.8	12.8	12.9
Total.....	293.0	288.4	288.7	<u>Memphis</u>			
Contract construction....	17.1	17.5	14.4	Mining.....	.4	.4	.4
Manufacturing.....	147.1	142.2	146.6	Manufacturing.....	41.7	38.4	42.0
Trans. and pub. util.....	15.1	15.1	15.0	Trans. and pub. util.....	15.1	15.3	15.4
Trade.....	49.2	49.8	50.3	Trade.....	48.5	48.5	46.8
				Finance.....	8.1	8.1	7.7
				Service.....	22.4	22.2	22.5
				Government.....	21.6	21.5	19.8

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
	Aug.	July	Aug.		Aug.	July	Aug.
TENNESSEE - Continued				Seattle - Continued			
Nashville				Finance.....			
Manufacturing.....	34.0	33.5	33.8	Service 2/.....	34.4	34.6	35.0
Trans. and pub. util.....	12.2	12.1	11.4	Government.....	38.1	38.2	38.4
Trade.....	24.1	23.8	23.5	Spokane			
Finance.....	6.9	6.8	6.4	Total.....	68.7	68.4	69.3
Service.....	13.9	14.0	14.1	Contract construction....	4.5	4.6	5.7
Government.....	13.5	13.6	13.1	Manufacturing.....	14.9	14.7	14.2
UTAH				Trans. and pub. util.....	10.8	10.7	11.1
Salt Lake City 1/				Trade.....	18.0	17.9	18.3
Mining.....	6.5	6.4	5.9	Finance.....	3.0	2.9	2.9
Contract construction....	7.4	7.7	8.3	Service 2/.....	9.6	9.7	9.5
Manufacturing.....	15.6	15.6	14.7	Government.....	7.9	7.9	7.7
Trans. and pub. util. 7/.	8.2	8.1	7.4	Tacoma			
Trade.....	30.0	29.8	28.5	Total.....	70.8	69.0	74.5
Finance.....	5.2	5.2	5.0	Contract construction....	4.1	4.3	4.6
Service.....	13.1	13.1	13.3	Manufacturing.....	19.7	17.9	19.6
VERMONT				Trans. and pub. util.....	6.4	6.3	6.4
Burlington				Trade.....	14.3	14.3	15.2
Total.....	16.7	16.8	17.0	Finance.....	2.6	2.6	2.4
Manufacturing.....	5.6	5.6	6.1	Service 2/.....	7.1	6.9	7.9
Trans. and pub. util.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	Government.....	16.6	16.7	18.4
Trade.....	4.5	4.5	4.4	WEST VIRGINIA			
Service.....	2.1	2.1	2.1	Charleston			
Other nonmanufacturing...	3.3	3.4	3.2	Total.....	96.1	95.2	98.4
Springfield				Mining.....	19.2	18.3	21.3
Total.....	10.5	10.3	9.8	Contract construction....	4.5	4.4	3.9
Manufacturing.....	7.7	7.6	7.1	Manufacturing.....	28.1	28.1	28.9
Trans. and pub. util.....	.2	.2	.2	Trans. and pub. util.....	9.1	9.0	9.2
Trade.....	.9	.9	.9	Trade.....	16.4	16.6	16.7
Service.....	.5	.5	.5	Finance.....	2.9	2.9	2.8
Other nonmanufacturing...	1.1	1.1	1.0	Service.....	7.1	7.1	7.0
WASHINGTON				Government.....	9.0	8.9	8.8
Seattle				WISCONSIN			
Total.....	276.5	272.3	272.1	Milwaukee			
Contract construction....	13.7	13.8	14.1	Manufacturing.....			
Manufacturing.....	77.3	74.0	73.2	186.2	186.3	198.9	
Trans. and pub. util.....	28.7	27.6	28.6	Racine			
Trade.....	69.4	69.2	67.9	Manufacturing.....			
				22.9	24.1	24.5	

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

Women in Industry

Table 9: Number of Women Employees and Women as a Percent of Total Employment
in Manufacturing Industries

Industry group and industry	June 1952		March 1952		June 1951	
	Number (thousands)	Per- cent	Number (thousands)	Per- cent	Number (thousands)	Per- cent
MANUFACTURING	4,079.7	26	4,123.7	26	4,113.0	26
DURABLE GOODS	1,575.7	18	1,580.7	17	1,547.0	17
NONDURABLE GOODS	2,504.0	37	2,543.0	37	2,566.0	37
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	21.7	27	20.7	28	9.9	24
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	369.3	24	339.0	24	370.2	24
Meat products.....	64.3	22	63.6	21	65.3	22
Dairy products.....	33.4	22	28.4	21	32.6	21
Canning and preserving.....	71.7	40	46.7	36	70.4	39
Grain-mill products.....	21.8	16	21.7	17	21.4	17
Bakery products.....	70.9	24	69.2	24	70.8	25
Sugar.....	3.2	11	3.1	12	3.3	11
Confectionery and related products.....	45.7	52	49.6	53	48.8	54
Beverages.....	20.2	9	20.3	10	19.1	8
Miscellaneous food products.....	38.1	28	36.4	28	38.5	28
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	51.2	60	51.4	60	49.4	60
Cigarettes.....	12.1	44	11.6	44	11.5	45
Cigars.....	32.9	78	32.7	78	31.5	78
Tobacco and snuff.....	5.0	43	5.1	43	5.1	43
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	1.2	28	2.0	38	1.3	31
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	509.9	43	520.1	43	560.7	43
Yarn and thread mills.....	72.7	46	72.8	46	78.2	46
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	210.7	39	215.2	39	246.1	40
Knitting mills.....	154.4	67	152.8	67	155.4	66
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	18.7	22	19.9	22	20.4	23
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	8.7	21	12.7	24	13.3	24
Other textile-mill products.....	44.7	36	46.7	36	47.3	36
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	831.2	76	894.3	76	849.8	76
Men's and boys' suits and coats...	79.9	60	85.8	61	93.3	62
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	217.0	84	215.8	84	222.8	85
Women's outerwear.....	223.8	78	264.9	77	223.8	77
Women's, children's under garments.....	88.9	88	90.5	88	84.7	87
Millinery.....	10.7	66	18.9	73	11.1	66
Children's outerwear.....	58.2	86	60.2	86	55.0	85
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	64.3	72	63.9	72	69.6	71
Other fabricated textile products.....	88.4	64	94.3	65	89.5	64

Women in Industry

Table 9: Number of Women Employees and Women as a Percent of Total Employment in Manufacturing Industries - Continued

Industry group and industry	June 1952		March 1952		June 1951	
	Number (thousands)	Per- cent	Number (thousands)	Per- cent	Number (thousands)	Per- cent
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE).....	53.2	7	51.8	7	57.1	7
Logging camps and contractors.....	1.2	2	1.2	2	1.5	2
Sawmills and planing mills.....	17.8	4	17.2	4	20.0	4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	8.9	8	8.2	8	9.8	8
Wooden containers.....	13.8	18	13.3	18	14.1	17
Miscellaneous wood products.....	11.5	19	11.9	20	11.7	19
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.....	60.0	18	61.1	18	57.5	17
Household furniture.....	40.3	17	41.4	17	38.0	17
Other furniture and fixtures.....	19.7	19	19.7	18	19.5	18
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	109.8	23	108.5	23	117.9	24
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills....	26.1	11	26.5	11	27.6	11
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	40.5	31	39.4	31	44.5	33
Other paper and allied products.....	43.2	40	42.6	39	45.8	40
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.....	211.6	28	209.1	27	209.2	27
Newspapers.....	55.1	18	54.6	18	53.9	18
Periodicals.....	20.0	37	20.4	38	18.3	35
Books.....	23.7	46	23.2	45	21.7	44
Commercial printing.....	53.1	26	53.2	26	55.1	27
Lithographing.....	11.1	28	11.5	29	11.9	29
Other printing and publishing.....	48.6	43	46.2	42	48.3	43
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	146.1	20	143.2	19	139.2	19
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	7.9	9	7.8	9	7.3	9
Industrial organic chemicals.....	35.3	16	34.2	15	34.8	15
Drugs and medicines.....	47.8	43	47.0	43	44.9	42
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	11.1	15	11.1	15	10.7	14
Fertilizers.....	2.0	6	2.1	5	1.8	6
Vegetable and animal oils and fats...	3.8	9	3.9	7	3.3	7
Other chemicals and allied products.....	38.2	23	37.1	22	36.4	22
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL.....	16.4	6	15.5	6	13.1	5
Petroleum refining.....	13.4	6	12.6	6	10.3	5
Coke and byproducts.....	.3	2	.4	2	.4	2
Other petroleum and coal products.....	2.7	9	2.5	9	2.4	8

Women in Industry

Table 9: Number of Women Employees and Women as a Percent of Total Employment
in Manufacturing Industries - Continued

Industry group and industry	June 1952		March 1952		June 1951	
	Number (thousands)	Per- cent	Number (thousands)	Per- cent	Number (thousands)	Per- cent
RUBBER PRODUCTS.....	72.7	27	73.7	27	75.6	28
Tires and inner tubes.....	21.4	18	21.3	18	20.1	18
Rubber footwear.....	14.6	50	14.9	50	15.8	51
Other rubber products.....	36.7	31	37.5	31	39.7	31
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS.....	185.8	49	188.2	49	180.9	47
Leather.....	5.7	13	5.6	13	5.7	12
Footwear (except rubber).....	134.0	55	134.1	55	129.9	53
Other leather products.....	46.1	52	48.5	52	45.3	50
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS.....	90.6	17	88.7	17	96.6	17
Glass and glass products.....	37.2	26	35.3	25	38.9	26
Cement, hydraulic.....	1.0	3	1.1	3	1.1	3
Structural clay products.....	8.4	9	8.5	10	9.0	10
Pottery and related products.....	19.2	36	19.8	37	21.4	36
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	5.0	5	4.5	5	4.7	5
Other stone, clay, glass products...	19.8	19	19.5	18	21.5	18
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES.....	71.1	8	80.3	6	76.4	6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	13.9	6	25.0	4	22.3	3
Iron and steel foundries.....	14.4	5	13.1	5	12.3	4
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	1.6	3	1.4	3	1.4	2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	11.8	12	11.8	12	11.7	12
Nonferrous foundries.....	15.5	14	14.3	13	14.9	14
Other primary metal industries.....	13.9	11	14.7	10	13.8	9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT).....	184.2	19	185.9	19	195.4	19
Tin cans and other tinware.....	13.5	28	12.3	27	13.2	27
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	40.6	28	41.7	28	44.9	28
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies...	18.7	13	18.7	13	21.2	13
Fabricated structural metal products.....	17.5	8	17.8	7	16.1	7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	38.7	22	37.3	22	42.3	23
Other fabricated metal products.....	55.2	25	58.1	25	57.7	24

Women in Industry

Table 9: Number of Women Employees and Women as a Percent of Total Employment in Manufacturing Industries - Continued

Industry group and industry	June 1952		March 1952		June 1951	
	Number (thousands)	Per- cent	Number (thousands)	Per- cent	Number (thousands)	Per- cent
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL).....	231.6	14	233.9	14	228.6	14
Engines and turbines.....	13.7	13	13.0	13	12.2	13
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	18.6	10	19.2	10	19.0	10
Construction and mining machinery...	10.7	8	10.5	8	10.1	8
Metalworking machinery.....	41.3	13	41.3	13	39.4	13
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	20.9	11	21.0	11	21.8	11
General industrial machinery.....	32.4	14	33.2	14	32.5	14
Office and store machines and devices.....	30.2	28	30.6	28	29.4	28
Service-industry and household machines.....	25.2	15	26.5	15	25.6	15
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	38.6	19	38.6	19	38.6	19
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....	356.9	37	365.7	38	349.9	38
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	105.9	28	109.0	29	110.6	29
Electrical equipment for vehicles...	25.0	31	25.4	31	25.9	32
Communication equipment.....	179.7	49	183.3	50	160.0	49
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	46.3	35	48.0	35	53.4	36
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.....	214.7	13	201.7	13	183.7	12
Automobiles.....	90.3	11	82.6	11	98.1	11
Aircraft and parts.....	113.0	19	108.4	19	76.3	17
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	4.7	3	4.3	3	3.5	3
Railroad equipment.....	5.1	7	4.9	6	4.3	6
Other transportation equipment.....	1.7	15	1.5	14	1.5	14
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....	112.4	35	111.5	35	104.7	35
Ophthalmic goods.....	11.5	42	12.0	43	11.9	43
Photographic apparatus.....	20.3	31	19.6	30	18.1	30
Watches and clocks.....	20.1	56	19.9	55	18.4	54
Professional and scientific instruments.....	60.5	31	60.0	31	56.3	32
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.....	179.3	39	179.4	39	187.2	39
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	16.2	37	17.7	39	19.4	39
Toys and sporting goods.....	35.4	46	30.6	44	35.3	47
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions...	25.9	51	27.9	52	28.2	52
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	101.8	35	103.2	35	104.3	35

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:	: <u>Employees</u> : 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 30,000, the production-worker total in March, the benchmark month, or 31,200.

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, (31,200 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.

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

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

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

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

List of Cooperating State Agencies

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

Other Publications on

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS

STATE AND AREA DATA—EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS -

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statistics issued in cooperation with the Veterans Administration.

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

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

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

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

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