

EMPLOYMENT **and Payrolls**

MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT

November 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 co-operation 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 200 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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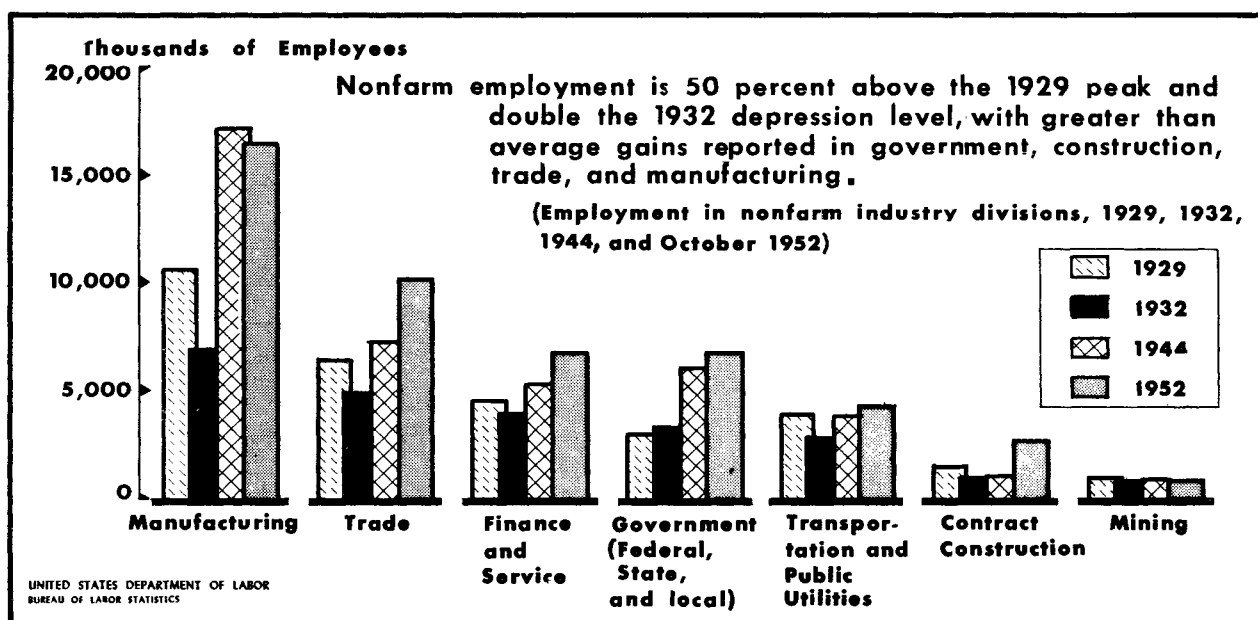
A Tool for the Measurement of Economic Change.....

A joint effort by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and cooperating State agencies on State and area employment data described in two articles, the first of which appears on page 7 of the current issue.

Also in this issue.....

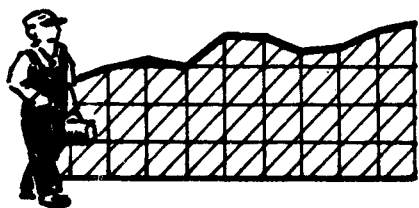
Developments in the Women's Outerwear Industry, pointing up significant changes in production, employment, and hours and earnings.

Employment Data at a Glance



	Current		Year ago		October 1952 change from:	
	October 1952 1/	September 1952	October 1951	September 1951	Previous month	Year ago
EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (in thousands)						
Total.....	47,705	47,693	46,902	46,956	+ 12	+ 803
Manufacturing.....	16,406	16,361	15,965	16,039	+ 45	+ 441
Mining.....	858	874	917	917	- 16	- 59
Contract Construction.....	2,686	2,763	2,761	2,768	- 77	- 75
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,220	4,217	4,166	4,178	+ 3	+ 54
Trade.....	10,084	9,970	9,893	9,781	+ 114	+ 191
Finance.....	1,971	1,972	1,898	1,898	- 1	+ 73
Service.....	4,766	4,824	4,770	4,831	- 58	- 4
Government.....	6,714	6,712	6,532	6,544	+ 2	+ 182
HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES						
Average weekly hours.....	41.5	41.3	40.5	40.6	+ .2	+ 1.0
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.706	\$1.697	\$1.615	\$1.613	+\$0.009	+\$0.091
Average weekly earnings.....	\$70.80	\$70.09	\$65.41	\$65.49	+\$0.71	+\$5.39
LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Per 100 employees)						
Accessions.....	...	5.7	4.4	4.3	...	...
Separations.....	...	4.9	4.7	5.1	...	...
Quits.....	...	3.5	2.5	3.1	...	...
Layoffs.....	...	.7	1.4	1.3	...	...
Other.....	...	.7	.8	.7	...	...

¹Latest month's figures are preliminary



Employment Trends

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES AT AN ALL-TIME HIGH

Nonfarm employment continued at an all-time high of 47.7 million in mid-October 1952, an increase of 800,000 workers since October 1951. Most of the expansion in the past year occurred in manufacturing industries, but substantial gains were also reported in trade, Government, and finance. (See tables A and B.)

Changes in employment between September and October were largely seasonal, as retail stores added 100,000 workers in preparation for the Christmas shopping season and fall weather brought reductions in construction and canning activities. However, a greater-than-seasonal gain of 100,000 workers was reported in durable goods manufacturing. Most of this increase occurred in consumer goods industries, where production has risen to the highest levels in a year and a half.

Manufacturing employment, at 16.4 million, was at a post-World War II peak, with the increase of 440,000 workers over the past year about equally divided between consumer goods and military goods industries. The gains in consumer goods manufacturing represent moderate recovery from last year's levels, when production cut-backs were under way because of slackened demand and rising inventories. Employment was above year-ago levels in nearly all industries producing consumer goods, including apparel,

automobiles, shoes, textiles, toys, costume jewelry, television sets, stoves, and refrigerators.

Military goods plants continued to add workers over the year, but at a slower rate than in the first year after June 1950. Plants producing aircraft, ordnance, and ships added nearly 200,000 workers. In contrast, most industries manufacturing machinery and other industrial equipment halted their expansion. These industries have largely completed staffing for the present level of plant and equipment expenditures, which have remained relatively constant for the past year at an annual rate of \$27 billion.

Employment in contract construction declined seasonally, by 80,000, over the month, to 2.7 million in October, slightly below the all-time peak for the season reached in October 1951. More than 100,000 nonfarm dwelling units were started during October, almost equal to the record levels of 1949 and 1950; and total construction expenditures, at \$3.0 billion, continued about 5 percent higher than a year ago.

Employment in trade expanded by 190,000 over the past year, to an all-time high for the month of 10.1 million. The rising importance of distribution activities in the post-World War II economy is evidenced in the steady uptrend in employment in the trade sectors. Nearly 2-1/2 million workers have been added to the work force since October 1945.

Federal Government employment declined slightly over the month, to 2.4 million in October. Over the past year about 70,000 workers were added, nearly all in Federal defense agencies, including navy yards, military bases, and other Defense Department facilities. State and local Government employment continued at an all-time high of 4.3 million, up by almost 120,000 workers over the past year.

Mining employment declined only slightly between mid-September and mid-October, to 860,000. The general work stoppage in the bituminous coal industry, following the Wage Stabilization Board's action on the \$1.90 a day wage increase, began after the mid-October reporting week.

The present record level of non-farm employment is more than 50 percent greater than in 1929, and double the low level to which employment dropped in the depression. Gains since 1929 have been uneven among the various industry divisions. Employment has more than doubled in the Government sector, and increased by 56, 58, and 79 percent in manufacturing, trade, and construction respectively. An increase of only 8 percent has occurred in transportation and public utilities, while the number of mining workers is one-fifth less than in 1929. (See chart, page II.)

FAVORABLE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

With factory employment at a postwar peak, September labor turnover data also indicated one of the most favorable employment situations among workers in manufacturing industries since World War II. Only 7 out of every 1,000 factory workers were laid off in September, equal to

the postwar low for the month reached in September 1950, and only one-half the rate of a year ago. Workers were being hired at a rate of 57 per 1,000 employees, one-third greater than the rate in September 1951.

The favorable employment picture throughout the Nation was also indicated by the small number of workers claiming State unemployment insurance benefits. The number of claimants dropped to a postwar low of only 630,000 by the end of September, and continued to decline into mid-October.

With the factory lay-off rate at a postwar low, nearly all industries reported substantially fewer lay-offs this September than a year ago. Declines were especially marked in plants producing consumer goods, partly because slackened demand and rising inventories brought high lay-off rates in most of these industries at this time last year.

The employment recovery in soft goods industries which began in early summer, accompanying improved sales and reduced inventories, was reflected in the small number of lay-offs in industries producing apparel and leather products, including shoes. In both of these industries, lay-off rates were at postwar lows.

Nearly all industries were hiring workers at a faster rate than a year ago, with the largest gains reported in consumer goods industries. Hiring rates were at or near postwar peaks for the season in the fabricated metals, electrical machinery, transportation equipment, instruments, apparel, paper, petroleum, and rubber products industry groups.

Also reflecting the improved employment situation this year was a 15 percent increase over the year in the rate at which factory workers were voluntarily quitting their jobs. In most consumer goods industries, quits were significantly above the rates of a year ago, when production cut-backs lessened opportunities for workers to shift their jobs.

The quit rate rose between August and September, from 30 to 35 per 1,000 employees. This increase was largely seasonal, reflecting the return to school of many students and teachers from summer vacation jobs.

FACTORY WORKWEEK AT POSTWAR HIGH

The average workweek of the Nation's 13 million factory workers rose by more than a half hour between mid-August and mid-September, to 41.3 hours, the highest September level since 1945. Part of the over-the-month gain in hours was seasonal, but greater-than-usual increases occurred in most metalworking industries, largely reflecting expanding production schedules as steel output climbed to record levels. Increases of an hour or more were reported in the ordnance, fabricated metals, electrical machinery, transportation equipment, and jewelry, toys, and miscellaneous industries.

The workweek this September was seven-tenths of an hour longer than a year ago, when production cut-backs were occurring in most consumer goods industries because of slackened sales and high inventories. The largest over-the-year increases in the workweek—from 2 to 3 hours—occurred in the textile, apparel, and leather products industries. These gains reflect the moderate recovery in pro-

duction and employment since early summer which has accompanied improved sales. A few industry groups reported significantly shorter workweeks this September than a year ago. These industries, down a half hour or more, included ordnance, food products, and machinery.

WEEKLY EARNINGS AT RECORD HIGH OF \$70.09

Average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose by 2.7 cents, to \$1.70 in mid-September. Nearly all of this increase during the month took place in durable goods plants, where earnings rose 4.2 cents, as compared with the less than one-half cent gain reported in nondurables.

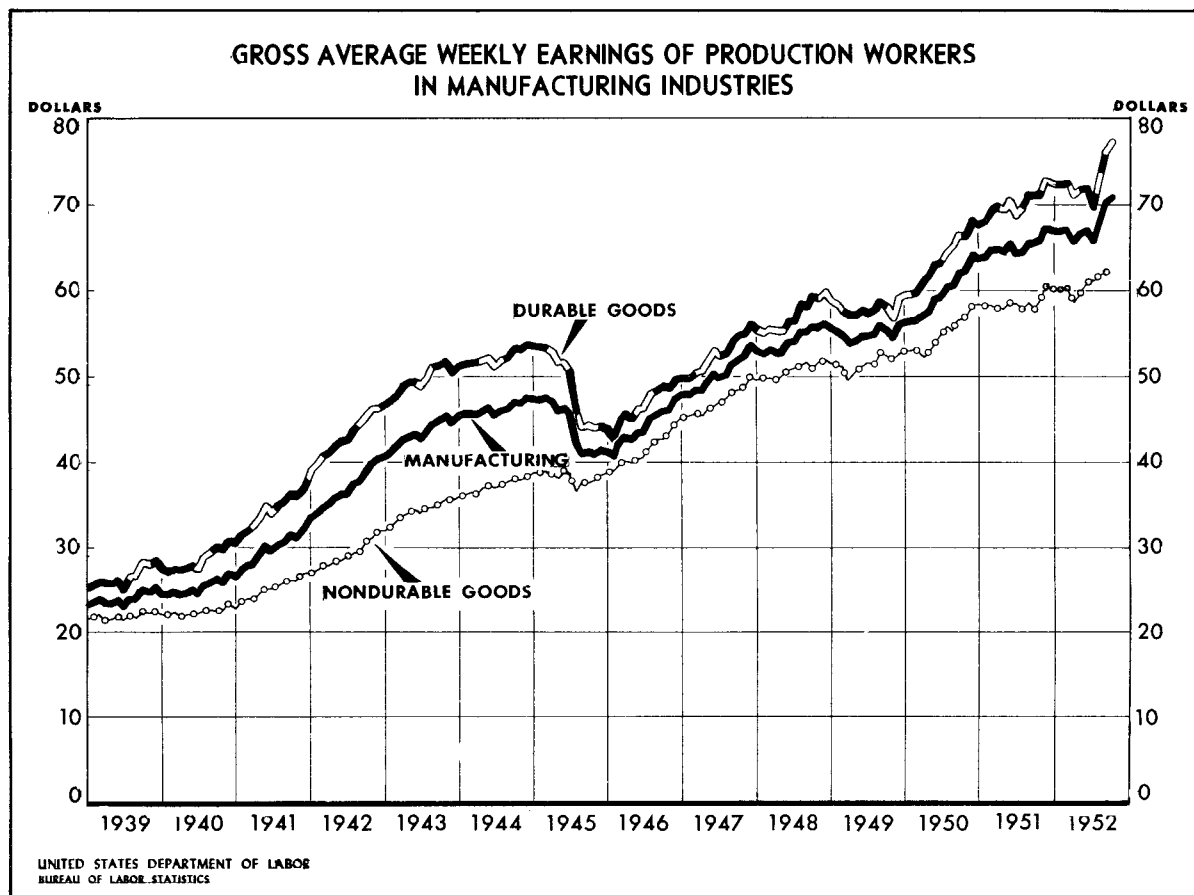
Much of the over-the-month hourly earnings increase in durable goods plants resulted from more overtime premium pay with the longer workweek. However, steel workers' wage settlements contributed to the gain of 7.1 cents in primary metals and of 4 cents in fabricated metals. Also, a cost of living wage rate adjustment in automobile plants was reflected in the increase of 6.8 cents an hour in transportation equipment plants.

Factory workers earned an average of 8 cents more an hour this September than they did a year ago. However, gains were uneven as between various industries, with increases ranging from the low of only one cent in apparel workers' hourly pay to 16 cents gained by workers in petroleum products and primary metals.

Primarily because of longer hours, average weekly earnings for all manufacturing rose by \$2.29 be-

tween August and September to \$70.09, an all-time high. This is \$4.60 more than in September 1951. The largest increase over the year took place in the durable goods industries, where average weekly earnings rose by \$5.05

for a workweek only two-tenths of an hour longer than a year ago. Non-durable goods plants also reported a substantial gain of \$3.63; however, their workweek was nearly a full hour longer.



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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	Net Change	
	October <u>1/</u>	Sept.	August	October	Sept. 1952 to October 1952	October 1951 to October 1952
TOTAL.....	47,705	47,693	47,106	46,902	+ 12	+ 803
MANUFACTURING.....	16,406	16,361	16,015	15,965	+ 45	+ 441
MINING.....	858	874	887	917	- 16	- 59
Metal mining.....	91	92	94	104	- 1	- 13
Bituminous-coal.....	332	346	349	367	- 14	- 35
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	107	108	108	109	- 1	- 2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	2,686	2,763	2,783	2,761	- 77	- 75
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4,220	4,217	4,201	4,166	+ 3	+ 54
Transportation.....	2,939	2,920	2,892	2,915	+ 19	+ 24
Communication.....	721	730	736	697	- 9	+ 24
Other public utilities.....	560	567	573	554	- 7	+ 6
TRADE.....	10,084	9,970	9,795	9,893	+ 114	+ 191
Wholesale trade.....	2,660	2,644	2,640	2,622	+ 16	+ 38
Retail trade.....	7,424	7,326	7,155	7,271	+ 98	+ 153
General merchandise stores.....	1,573	1,509	1,412	1,550	+ 64	+ 23
Food and liquor stores.....	1,306	1,295	1,289	1,281	+ 11	+ 25
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	754	747	752	748	+ 7	+ 6
Apparel and accessories stores.....	569	554	504	561	+ 15	+ 8
Other retail trade.....	3,222	3,221	3,198	3,131	+ 1	+ 91
FINANCE.....	1,971	1,972	1,993	1,898	- 1	+ 73
SERVICE.....	4,766	4,824	4,843	4,770	- 58	- 4
GOVERNMENT.....	6,714	6,712	6,589	6,532	+ 2	+ 182
Federal.....	2,389	2,407	2,418	2,322	- 18	+ 67
State and Local.....	4,325	4,305	4,171	4,210	+ 20	+ 115

1/ Preliminary.

Table B: Employees in Manufacturing Industry Groups

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	Net Change	
	October 1/	Sept.	August	October	Sept. 1952 to October 1952	October 1951 to October 1952
MANUFACTURING.....	16,406	16,361	16,015	15,965	+ 45	+ 441
DURABLE GOODS	9,258	9,157	8,904	8,942	+ 101	+ 316
Ordnance and accessories.....	83	81	80	59	+ 2	+ 24
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	767	779	784	803	- 12	- 36
Furniture and fixtures.....	355	352	343	337	+ 3	+ 18
Stone, clay, and glass products....	546	546	543	559	0	- 13
Primary metal industries.....	1,343	1,343	1,305	1,349	0	- 6
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1,008	991	954	988	+ 17	+ 20
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,589	1,577	1,577	1,611	+ 12	- 22
Electrical machinery.....	1,028	1,000	963	944	+ 28	+ 84
Transportation equipment.....	1,699	1,666	1,553	1,511	+ 33	+ 188
Instruments and related products...	335	328	325	310	+ 7	+ 25
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	505	494	477	471	+ 11	+ 34
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,148	7,204	7,111	7,023	- 56	+ 125
Food and kindred products.....	1,624	1,715	1,684	1,644	- 91	- 20
Tobacco manufactures.....	98	98	94	96	0	+ 2
Textile-mill products.....	1,249	1,237	1,216	1,228	+ 12	+ 21
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,183	1,185	1,169	1,138	- 2	+ 45
Paper and allied products.....	496	490	489	488	+ 6	+ 8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	780	771	765	769	+ 9	+ 11
Chemicals and allied products.....	767	759	745	763	+ 8	+ 4
Products of petroleum and coal.....	279	280	282	269	- 1	+ 10
Rubber products.....	278	274	270	269	+ 4	+ 9
Leather and leather products.....	394	395	397	359	- 1	+ 35

¹ Preliminary.

State and Area Employment in the Post-World War II Period



Part I

A more detailed study of the Nation's employment economy has become possible through the collection of statistics on employment, hours, and earnings for all States and major metropolitan areas. These statistics, gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and cooperating State agencies, have recently been published in a 90-page volume under the title "Employment, Hours, and Earnings--State and Area Data, 1947-51." The following article is taken from the introduction to that volume and is the first of two articles on the subject. The second article will appear in the next issue of "Employment and Payrolls."

OBJECTIVE, SCOPE, AND USES OF DATA

Before World War II, the greater part of the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the employment, hours, and earnings field was devoted to the compilation of national summaries. The congressional act directing the Bureau of Labor Statistics to collect and compile these statistics monthly carried the provision that "such statistics shall be reported by States....and by such smaller geographical subdivisions as the Secretary may from time to time prescribe. The said Secretary is authorized to arrange with any Federal, State, or municipal bureau or other governmental agency for the collection of such statistics in such manner as he may deem satisfactory...."

The State and area figures on employment, hours, and earnings are the outgrowth of this congressional mandate. State agencies cooperating with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics collect and edit schedules, prepare the State and area estimates, and publish monthly figures.

Current State and area statistics are published monthly by State agencies and are summarized by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its monthly reports "Employment and Payrolls" and "Hours and Earnings." The hours and earnings and the State nonagricultural and manufacturing employment data are also published quarterly in the "Monthly Labor Review" of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Requests for additional information should be directed to the appropriate State

agency, names and addresses of which are listed on page 51, or to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C. The monthly "Employment and Payrolls" and "Hours and Earnings" reports are available without charge (see inside front cover of this publication).

Objectives of the Program

The principal objectives of the State and area program as now constituted are:

To develop and maintain an accurate and authoritative series of monthly employment estimates, for nonagricultural industries for each State, by industry;

To develop and maintain accurate and authoritative monthly series of average hourly and weekly earnings and average weekly hours worked, for each State by industry;

To develop and maintain accurate and authoritative series of monthly employment estimates, and average hours and earnings series for 114 major metropolitan areas;

To serve public needs for current data and to maintain the accuracy of historical series;

To promote uniformity and standardization through close coordination of Federal and State agencies and programs.

Current Scope of the Program

Before 1945, the Bureau had contract arrangements with a number

of State agencies whereby separate employment indexes for selected industries in the State were prepared and issued by the State agency using information reported on a common State-Bureau of Labor Statistics schedule. Beginning in 1945, the Bureau undertook to extend these contract arrangements to more States, and to expand in other ways the scope of State and area employment statistics. By the end of 1951 the State and Area program had grown to encompass regular statistics, in varying detail, for all 48 States and 102 metropolitan areas.

Forty-two States and the District of Columbia report monthly data on nonagricultural employment. These include figures on the eight major divisions as follows: mining, contract construction, manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, trade, finance, service, and government.

Data on manufacturing employment by State are more complete than for any other segment of the employment statistics program, both with respect to the number of States contributing data and to the number of years for which continuous data are available. Estimates of total employment in manufacturing since 1947 cover every State.

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code divides manufacturing into 21 broad industry groups. The extent of industry coverage of the 21 major industrial groups is indicative of the advanced progress of the State programs of employment statistics in manufacturing. The State figures for 1951 represent 90 percent or more

of the total employment in 14 of the 21 major industrial groups, and at least 84 percent in 4 others.

In selecting industries for publication, preference is given to those describing the most important activities in the State. The detail in reporting employment in manufacturing, however, varies considerably, because in many of the larger States, where small industries are combined with other industries, such combinations may conceal a significant segment of the national total for the industry. A secondary factor in the amount of detail shown is the extent of State participation in the program.

The industry detail described by the SIC code as 3- and 4-digit industries is not indicated in the published volume. For example, Massachusetts shows an employment figure of 113,900 for the textile-mill products industry in 1951. Not published, however, are the figures for the 3-digit industry "broad woven fabrics," which is further subdivided into the two 4-digit groups of cotton, silk, and synthetic fibers, and woollens and worsteds. The published data offer no clue as to the extent of this detail. Inquiries on this subject, however, can be addressed to the respective State agencies or to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The volume also presents in varying detail employment data for 102 metropolitan areas. All the areas carry estimates of total employment in manufacturing for 1951 and all but two have comparable figures for 1950. At least 80 areas have a 3-year continuous series. For 37 areas, complete statistics for 1951 are available, i. e.,

estimates of total nonagricultural employment and employment in the major industry divisions.

The goal of the Area Employment Program is the collection and dissemination of broad industry employment data for major metropolitan areas. The present program, when completed, will provide data on current employment trends in 114 standard metropolitan areas. These areas include half the total population of the United States. Each State is scheduled to participate in the program by preparing estimates for at least one area; 14 States will eventually contribute data on three or more areas. Data are already being collected in varying detail for 90 of the original 114 standard areas. Information for other areas, in addition to the basic 114, is compiled by State agencies on their own initiative and their number may expand as the program advances.

The tabulation on hours and earnings in manufacturing industries includes data on 45 States and 94 metropolitan areas. Also included are all the hours and earnings series prepared by States and areas since 1947. Statistics collected before 1949, however, have a more limited coverage; fewer than 25 States and 35 areas contributed on a regular basis up to that time.

The published State and area data on hours and earnings represent only a portion of the available statistics. In addition to manufacturing, there are data on other nonfarm industries in varying detail and for varying periods of time. Although the Bureau of Labor Statistics does not publish

all the data, each State agency publishes its own statistics in their entirety.

Technical Note

State and area employment and hours and earnings series are prepared on the same basis as the national series published by the Bureau. The same schedules are used and uniform statistical procedures are followed. The data cover employment in privately operated nonagricultural establishments and governmental units (Federal, State, and local). For privately operated establishments, the annual averages of employment are derived from monthly estimates of all employees who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of each month. In most cases, government employment figures are averages of monthly data which relate to the pay period ending before the first of each month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

The hours and earnings data are derived from payroll and man-hour data for all production workers who worked or received pay for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of each month. The earnings reflect gross compensation before deductions for taxes, group insurance, union dues, etc., and do not indicate "take home" pay. Furthermore, the data are not to be interpreted as wage rates because earnings include premium compensation and pay for vacations, holidays, and sick leave, and are influenced by the composition of the work force and other factors. Average weekly earnings are also

subject to additional influences such as the length of the workweek, labor turn-over, absenteeism, work stoppages, and the extent of part-time work. Average weekly hours represent hours actually worked or paid for and are generally lower than scheduled hours. (For a fuller discussion of techniques, see Explanatory Notes in "Employment and Payrolls" and "Hours and Earnings," monthly publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

Uses of the Data

Because statistics on employment are among the most comprehensive indicators of the state of the economy, they are used widely by business and banking firms, chambers of commerce, State government agencies, and business research organizations. Data by industry, on a uniform basis, make possible a comparison of States in terms of economic importance and are therefore useful in determining potential markets, planning advertising campaigns, and assigning sales quotas. Employment statistics, continuous over the years, measure changes in the economic structure of States and indicate the general direction of State developments. They are valuable background material for investigations of proposed changes in State unemployment insurance, tax, and welfare programs. In a period of defense mobilization, knowledge of diversity of current economic conditions among States is helpful in framing flexible national economic policies.

Information on manufacturing employment, both nationally and in metropolitan areas, is particularly important as an economic indicator.

Manufacturing is the largest industrial segment in the economy, accounting for about one-third of the total nonfarm labor force. Over the last two decades it has also proven to be the most dynamic of all industrial activities except construction, with respect to change in employment levels. Because of size, volatility, and relatively high wages, manufacturing has a strong secondary effect on employment trends in trade, service, transportation, and other industries.

Analysis of employment in metropolitan areas by industrial distribution provides insight into the character of these major population centers, and identifies them as centers of manufacturing, trade, finance, government, or resorts. Government administrators are provided the basis for a more complete evaluation of public welfare activity.

Data on hours and earnings of factory workers are a corollary to employment as an economic indicator. Earnings in a locality are not only an approximate measure of the worker's return for his labor, but also of the amount he most likely will spend on goods and services. Information on earnings in conjunction with consumer prices permits the measurement of changes in the purchasing power of the worker's income. Banks, universities, and fact-finding organizations use data on factory hours and earnings in compiling local business indexes. State and local government officials make use of such statistics in administering unemployment compensation programs and in estimating income tax revenues. Information on State and area earnings is important in the analysis of defense manpower mobilization problems.

EMPLOYMENT CONCENTRATIONS

Nonfarm Employment Concentrated

New York, with 5.8 million workers in 1951, was the leading State in nonagricultural employment. New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, comprising the Middle Atlantic region, had 11 million nonfarm workers.

Nine other States averaged more than 1 million nonfarm workers in 1951. These were as follows in order of descending size of such employment: California, Illinois, Texas, Massachusetts, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Michigan. The two last-mentioned States, which did not supply complete data in nonagricultural employment, had 1.3 and 1.1 million workers in manufacturing alone. At the other end of the scale, at least three States--Vermont, Nevada, and Wyoming--had fewer than 100,000 nonfarm workers, and 7 States reported between 100,000 and 200,000 nonfarm workers.

States Differ Widely in Industrial Composition

The States naturally differed in industrial composition. The New England, Middle Atlantic, and Great Lakes States almost invariably reported 40 percent or more of the nonagricultural workers as being in manufacturing, whereas the farm States consistently reported the smallest percentage of workers in manufacturing in relation to all nonagricultural employment. Outside of the heavily industrialized regions, North and South Carolina were the only other States to report that manufacturing employment

totalled more than 40 percent of their total nonfarm work force.

Trade, which accounted for the second largest group employed in nonagriculture, was concentrated in the metropolitan centers of the most populous States. Nevertheless, the wide dispersion of trade employment is reflected in the fact that the trade group accounts for the largest share of nonfarm employment in those States with low population densities and relatively little manufacturing.

Government employment formed the third largest segment of workers in the American nonfarm economy; approximately 1 out of every 7 persons worked for local, State, or Federal agencies. The wide variation in the number of government workers employed in the various States reflects, among other things, the size of population, the ratio of farm to nonfarm employment, the population density of the area to be administered, and the location of large Federal establishments such as shipyards and arsenals. Excluding the Nation's Capital where 1 in every 2 workers was a government employee, the ratio of government to nonfarm employment ranges from more than 1 in 4 in the Dakotas to less than 1 in 10 in Connecticut.

Mining employment, although small in terms of its proportion of national employment, comprised a significant segment of activity in the following States: Kentucky, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania (coal); Oklahoma and Texas (oil); and the Mountain States (nonferrous metals). There were other States in which mining was important in numbers of workers employed, but the proportion was small in relation to

the total economy of the State. These States included California and Kansas (oil); Minnesota (iron mining); and Alabama, Illinois, and Virginia (coal).

Half of Manufacturing Workers in Six States

The concentration of manufacturing employment in the United States is illustrated by the following combinations: Five States--New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan--each with more than 1 million manufacturing workers, accounted for 44 percent of the country's manufacturing workers in 1951. When California, New Jersey, and Massachusetts--each with more than 700,000 workers in manufacturing--are added, they account for three out of every five manufacturing workers in the United States. At the other end of the range, 25 States and the District of Columbia together, each with fewer than 152,000 workers, employed only 11 percent of the country's manufacturing workers.

Employment in most of the major industry groups in manufacturing is also concentrated in a small number of States. The relative degree of concentration in each major industry group is shown in table 1. (A State was arbitrarily assumed to be an area of concentration if the industry's employment therein was 5 percent or more of the national total).

The outstanding example of industry concentration is the tobacco manufactures group; about 93 percent of the industry is located in six States. About 77 percent of the electrical machinery industry is located in seven States. Other examples of

Table 1.--Concentration of manufacturing industries, by State,
1951

Industry	Number of States with employment of at least 5 percent of the industry's total	Percent of the industry's total employment in- cluded in these States
Food and kindred products	4	34
Tobacco manufactures	6	33
Textile-mill products	6	64
Apparel and other finished textile products	4	59
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	6	42
Furniture and fixtures	7	57
Paper and allied products	7	55
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	5	53
Chemicals and allied products ..	7	52
Products of petroleum and coal..	7	68
Rubber products	5	59
Leather and leather products ...	7	70
Stone, clay, and glass products.	7	60
Primary metal industries	6	66
Fabricated metal products	6	59
Machinery (except electrical)...	7	66
Electrical machinery	7	77
Transportation equipment	5	63
Instruments and related products	6	71

relatively high concentration are in textile-mill products, products of petroleum and coal, leather, primary metals, machinery, transportation equipment, and instruments. The more dispersed industries include food and lumber and wood products.

Manufacturing in Some States
Also Concentrated in a Few
Industries and Areas

The distribution of manufacturing industries within a

single State may be such that a single industry group dominates or strongly influences a State's manufacturing economy (table 2). Food products, textiles, and lumber are the industries that tend to follow this pattern. In Nebraska, employment in food products in 1951 accounted for 50 percent of the State's manufacturing total. Textiles accounted for 63 percent of the total in South Carolina; and lumber and wood products, for more than 50 percent in Idaho and Oregon.

Table 2.--Manufacturing employment concentrations, by State and industry, 1951

Industry group and State	Percent of total manufacturing employed in State	Industry group and State	Percent of total manufacturing employed in State
<u>Food and kindred products</u>		<u>Leather</u>	
South Dakota	62.1	New Hampshire....	25.8
North Dakota	61.7		
Nebraska	50.4	<u>Primary metals</u>	
Iowa	29.8	Utah	31.0
Idaho	27.7	Pennsylvania	21.3
Utah	26.8	Alabama	20.2
Colorado	26.3	West Virginia ...	18.7
Minnesota	25.6		
<u>Textiles</u>		<u>Machinery (except electrical)</u>	
South Carolina	63.3	Iowa	25.7
North Carolina	53.9	Wisconsin	21.9
Rhode Island	39.1		
Georgia	37.1	<u>Transportation equipment</u>	
Alabama	24.0	Michigan	43.6
New Hampshire	23.8	Kansas	34.3
Maine	22.3	California	19.1
		Indiana	17.1
<u>Lumber</u>		<u>Apparel</u>	
Oregon	57.5	New York	20.8
Idaho	53.4	Mississippi	17.3
Arkansas	38.2		
Mississippi	36.6		
Montana	34.3		
Washington	31.2		

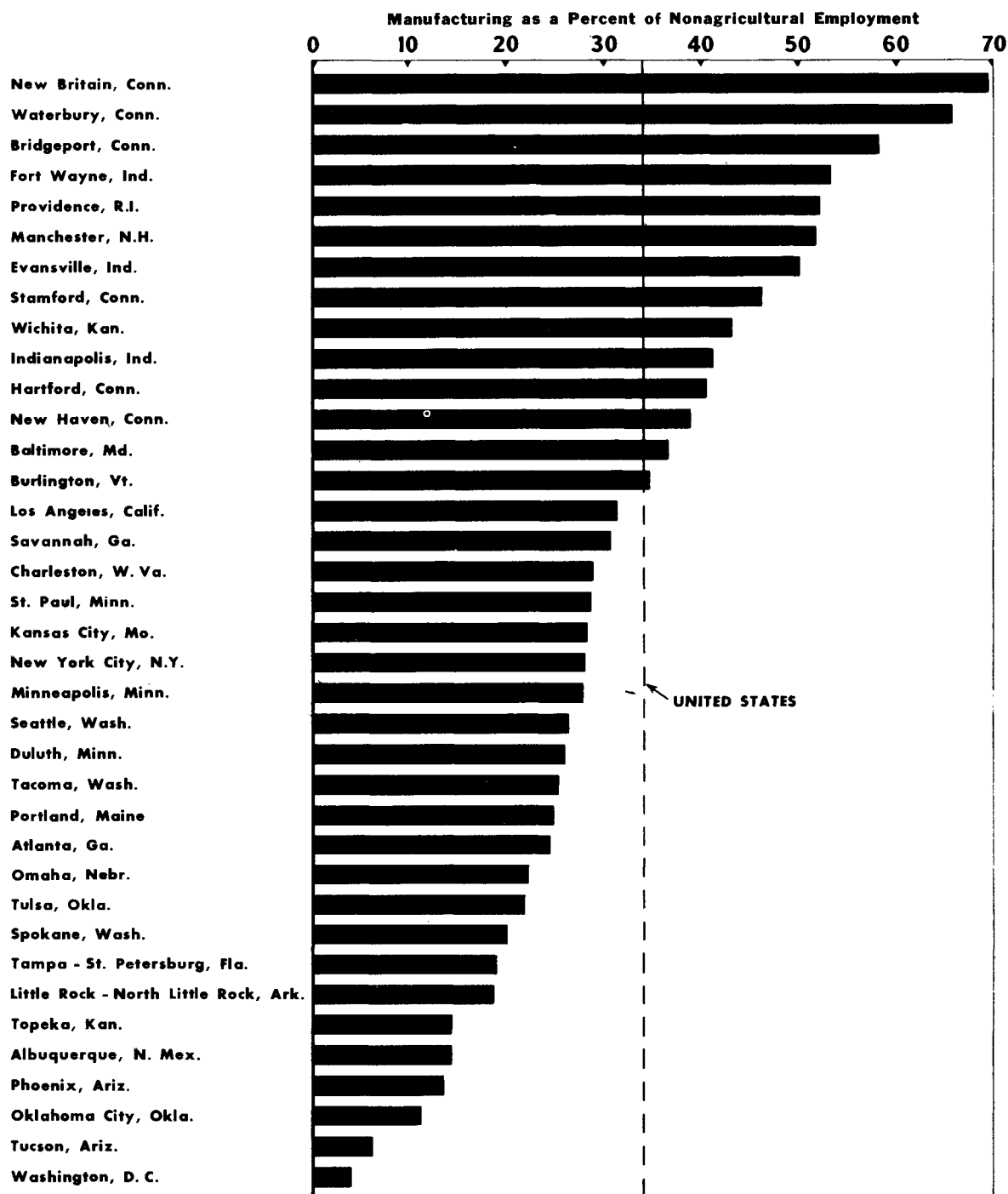
Because of their diversified industrial compositions, the large industrial States are not dominated by one industry to the same extent as the less industrialized States. Nevertheless, there is a heavy concentration of employment in.

(1) transportation equipment manufacturing in Michigan, California, and Indiana; (2) apparel in New York; and (3) primary metals in Pennsylvania.

Another aspect of employment

Chart 1

RELATIVE SIZE OF MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN 37 METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1951



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

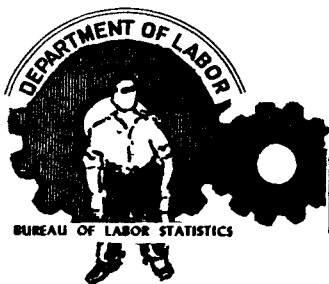
distribution is the extent of manufacturing labor force concentration within the States. In Maryland; for example, three out of every four manufacturing workers were employed in Baltimore; in Colorado, two out of three were in Denver. Los Angeles, New York, and Detroit employed at least half of their State's manufacturing workers.

Manufacturing May
Dominate State or
Area Economy

Manufacturing frequently dominates a State's nonfarm economy. In such compact and industrialized States as Connecticut and Rhode Island, manufacturing accounts for about half the nonfarm employment. The District of Columbia, where government, trade, and service completely overshadow other types

of activity, ranks lowest in manufacturing.

Not all metropolitan areas are centers of manufacturing activity. There are widespread differences in the proportion of workers engaged in manufacturing in each of the 37 areas for which such data are available (chart 1). Many of the New England cities report unusually large proportions in manufacturing, but here, too, the composition of various cities differs markedly. In Connecticut, for example, nearly 70 percent of the workers in New Britain and Waterbury are engaged in manufacturing, whereas approximately 40 percent in New Haven and Hartford are so engaged. From the limited panel of areas in the Great Lakes States for which data are available, it appears that many cities in that region have relatively high proportions of factory workers.



Industry Employment Report

WOMEN'S OUTERWEAR

The women's outerwear industry employed 282,700 production workers in 1951 out of a total of 1 million in all the apparel industries. Most women's outerwear is manufactured in small shops which specialize in producing one line of garments such as coats, suits, dresses, skirts, or blouses. The production of women's outerwear garments has increased since 1947, but employment in the industry has declined. The outlook for the industry is favorably affected by increases in the number of employed women, because working women spend more for clothing than those not gainfully employed.

Emphasis Upon Style Influences Structure of the Industry

The rapidity with which new styles are introduced by the women's outerwear industry has enlarged the total volume of sales, but it has also brought instability to the individual manufacturer. His success depends upon his ability to style each new season's garments to meet fashion trends. Any sudden and unpredictable change in style or in market conditions may easily lead to business failure, because companies enter the industry with only a small amount of capital. One industry source estimated in 1950 that 40 percent of the firms within the dress industry were less than 5 years old.

Most products manufactured for sale to millions of customers throughout the country are produced in large factories. Production in the women's outerwear industry is concentrated in small highly specialized establishments, partly because of rapid changes in clothing styles.

According to Census data, more than 10,000 establishments produced women's outerwear garments in 1947 and about half of them employed fewer than 20 workers. Less than 5 percent of the establishments in the industry had 100 or more workers. Almost 60 percent of the industry's workers were in plants employing from 20 to 100 workers, and only about 3 percent worked in the industry's 16 largest plants employing 500 or more workers. Eleven of these 16 large establishments were engaged in producing cotton house dresses, ¹/ aprons, smocks, and similar items of wearing apparel.

¹/ The dress industry is composed of two parts--one produces dresses sold at a unit price, the other makes house dresses and similar products sold at a dozen price. In the past they were frequently referred to as the "silk" and "cotton" branches of the dress industry, but today both utilize cotton as well as other kinds of fabric. Their methods of production, however, continue to be quite different.

Some garment factories are operated as inside shops in which all the work of garment manufacture, including the design of the garment, the purchase of the fabric, and the cutting, sewing, inspection, and shipping, is done within the plant. Others, however, use the jobber-contractor system whereby the designing and cutting are done by the jobber who "contracts out" the sewing and finishing operations.

Employment and Production Trends

Employment of production workers in the women's outerwear industry declined by 8 percent between 1947 and the first half of 1952. The largest decline occurred between 1948 and 1949. (See chart 1.) In the latter year an average of 294,300 production workers were employed. Orders declined because of large inventory accumulations in retail stores. Employment in the fourth quarter of 1949 was well below the same quarter in 1948.

Production-worker employment declined still further during 1950 and the downward trend was not halted by the outbreak of Korean hostilities. Unlike the men's clothing industry, the women's outerwear industry was not significantly affected by either forecasts of production increases to meet military demands, or fear of raw material shortages. In 1951 production-worker employment averaged 282,700, representing a net decline of 26,000 workers from the 1948 high. The 1951 level of employment was maintained during the first 6 months of 1952. Because of sharp seasonal fluctuations in demand for women's outerwear, about 50,000 fewer workers are employed in the industry during the late spring and

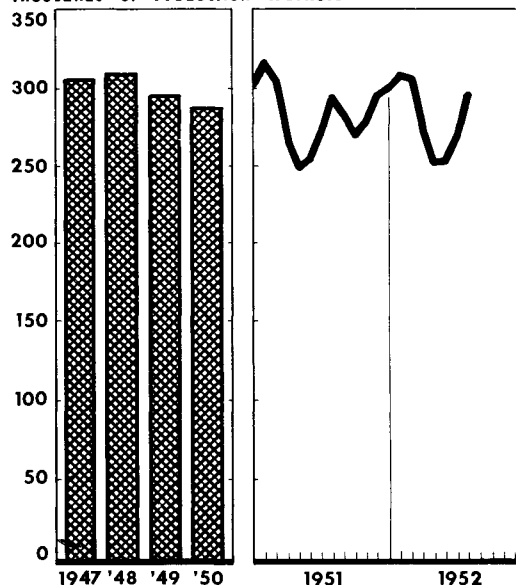
summer months than during the peak months of the first quarter. More than three-fourths of all workers employed in this industry are women.

Although the industry's average annual employment has declined since 1947, production of nearly all of the major types of garments which the industry manufactures has increased. The dollar value of its shipments, on the other hand, has not risen, partly because of an increase in the proportion of lower priced garments requiring less detailed workmanship. The shift to lower priced garments brought about changes in the proportion of various fabrics used in women's outerwear. For example, there has been a sizable increase in

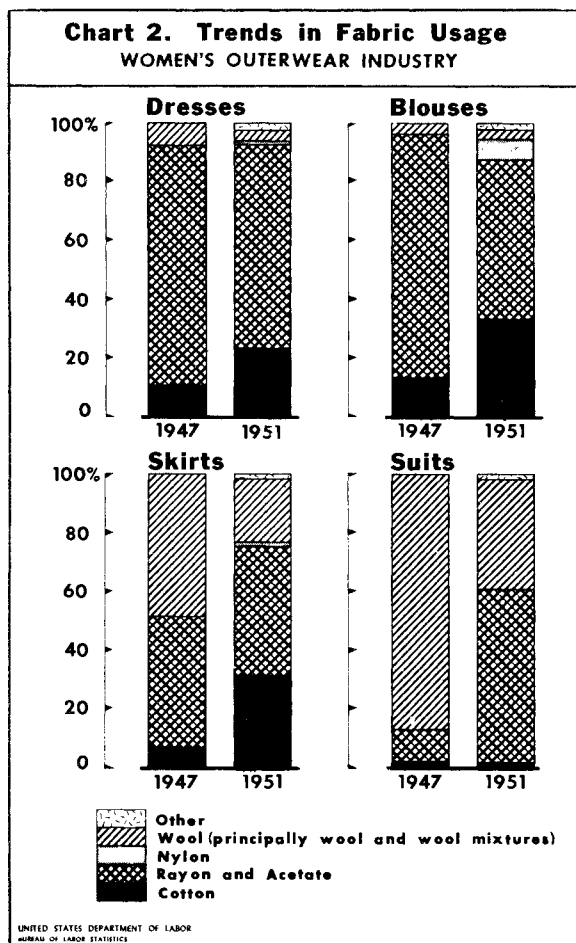
Chart 1. Employment Shows Sharp Seasonal Changes...

WOMEN'S OUTERWEAR INDUSTRY

Thousands of Production Workers



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

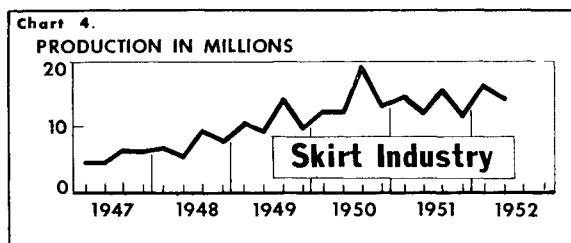
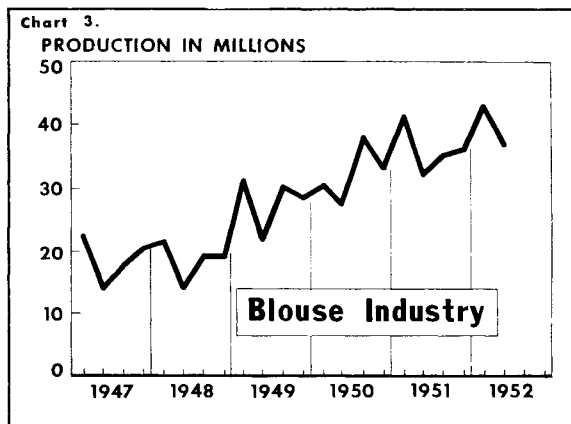


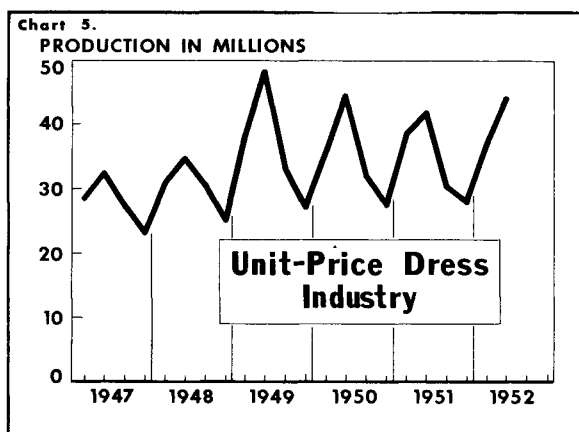
the percentage of unit-priced dresses and of separate skirts and blouses made from cotton. (See chart 2.) The use of rayon and acetate fabrics in both blouses and unit-priced dresses has declined, but their use in women's suits and in separate skirts has increased. The proportion of these garments made from wool has declined.

Employment in each of the principal parts of the women's outerwear industry shifts with changes in consumer buying habits. According to the 1947 Census of Manufactures, more than 40 percent of the workers were employed in the unit-priced dress segment of the women's outer-

wear industry. About one-fourth of the industry's workers produced suits and coats, 15 percent produced dozen-priced dresses, and nearly 15 percent made separate skirts and blouses. About 5 percent of the industry's workers made neckwear, scarves, slacks, riding habits, and similar miscellaneous items. The number of workers employed in producing separate skirts and blouses also has increased since 1947.

Trends in production since 1947 for the major types of women's outerwear are illustrated in charts 3-8. Production of blouses has shown the most consistent increase. The output of skirts also has registered major gains. The growing popularity of blouses and skirts has tended to hold down increases in the output of unit-priced dresses

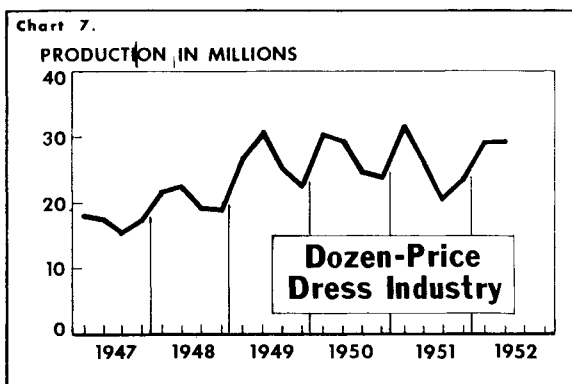




and suits. Production of dozen-priced dresses has shown no important increase since 1949. The manufacture of coats rose between 1947 and 1948, but has declined slightly since that time.

Hours and Earnings

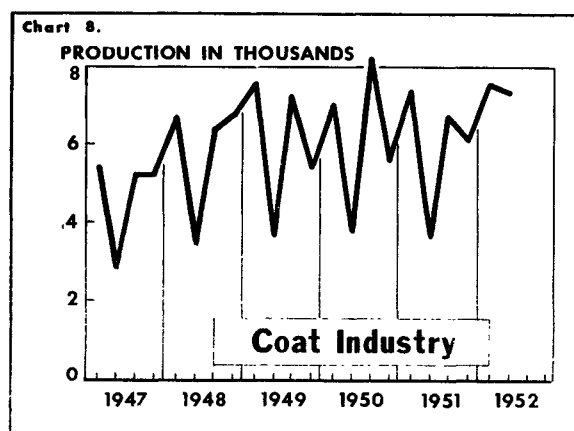
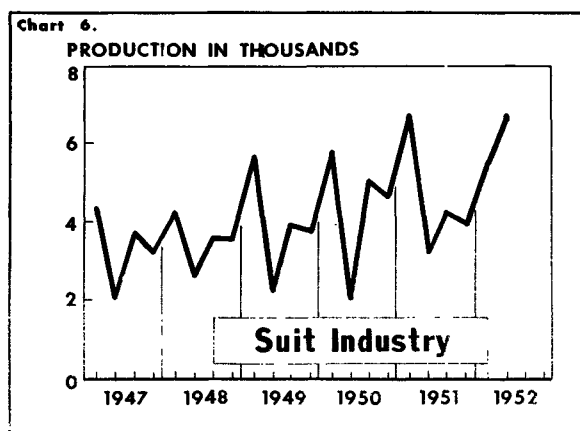
Production workers in women's outerwear earned an average of \$1.52 an hour in September 1952. Although this average was 22 cents an hour higher than the average for the apparel industry as a whole, it was 18 cents below the level of average hourly earnings for all manufacturing industries. Many garment workers are paid on a piece-rate or incentive basis.



Weekly earnings of \$54.27 in the women's outerwear industry in September 1952 reflect the short workweek of 35.8 hours. This average was 23 percent less than the average weekly earnings for workers in all manufacturing industries. Throughout the postwar period, both hours and earnings in the women's outerwear industry have shown little fluctuation except for seasonal variations.

Employment Heavily Concentrated in New York

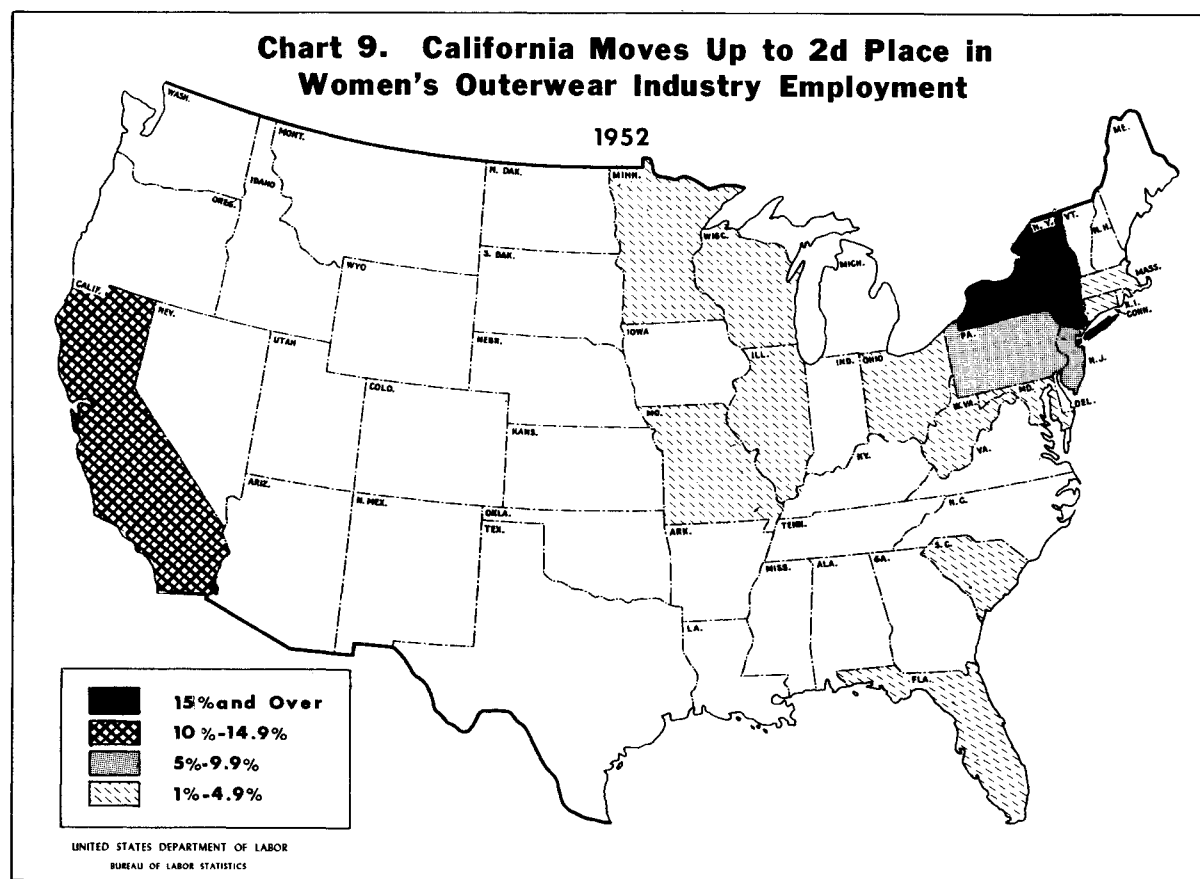
About one-third of all workers producing women's outerwear are employed in New York State. Many of these workers are



employed in New York City, the Nation's largest fashion center. Next to New York, the largest concentration of employment in this industry is in California where in June 1952 about 13 percent of the production workers in this industry were employed. (See chart 9.) New Jersey and Pennsylvania each employed about 8 percent of the industry's workers. The remaining 48 percent of the industry's employees are widely distributed geographically.

Employment in Women's Outerwear Industry Likely to Grow

Employment in the women's outerwear industry may be expected to increase more than in the apparel industry as a whole. Expenditure studies show that employed women at various income levels spend more money for clothing than those not in the labor force. (See table on the following page.)



Source: Based on June 1952 data from BLS sample, States shown employ more than 90 percent of the industry's production workers although 21 States included in the BLS sample are not shown.

Since 1947 the number of women employed in the labor force has risen steadily each year except in 1949. Further increases are anticipated, and by 1975 the number is expected to rise by between 10.5 and 13 million from the 1950 level of 17.2 million women. More than half the women presently employed are in

the "white collar" occupational groups who typically spend more money on clothing than those employed as factory operatives or domestic workers. If high levels of income and employment are maintained, the women's outerwear industry may anticipate a favorable rate of growth.

Comparative expenditure for clothing of employed women and those not employed (women and girls 16 years of age and over), in three cities, 1947

Annual money income ^{1/} after personal taxes	Average expenditure per person		Difference	
	Employed	Not employed	Amount	Percent
Washington, D. C.				
\$2,000 - \$3,000	\$90.25	\$88.24	\$2.01	+2.3
\$4,000 - \$5,000	182.64	135.35	47.29	+34.9
\$6,000 - \$7,500	361.63	231.08	130.55	+56.5
Richmond, Virginia				
\$2,000 - \$3,000	\$115.71	\$87.16	\$28.55	+32.8
\$4,000 - \$5,000	237.89	118.92	118.97	+100.0
\$6,000 - \$7,500	325.87	203.86	122.01	+59.8
Manchester, New Hampshire				
\$2,000 - \$3,000	\$261.78	\$143.40	\$118.38	+82.6
\$4,000 - \$5,000	289.81	179.04	110.77	+61.9
\$6,000 - \$7,500	391.60	243.60	148.00	+60.8

^{1/} Money income is total family income, whereas expenditures are per person.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, August 1949, pp. 118-119, table 1.

Current Employment and Payroll Statistics

Industry Data

Table 1: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments

By Industry Division

(In thousands)

Year and month	Total	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Government
<u>Annual average:</u>									
1939..	30,387	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,612	1,382	3,321	3,987
1940..	32,331	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,419	3,477	4,192
1941..	36,184	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,416	1,462	3,705	4,622
1942..	39,697	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,440	3,857	5,431
1943..	42,042	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,401	3,919	6,049
1944..	41,480	883	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,260	1,374	3,934	6,026
1945..	40,069	826	1,132	15,302	3,872	7,522	1,394	4,055	5,967
1946..	41,412	852	1,661	14,461	4,023	8,602	1,586	4,621	5,607
1947..	43,371	943	1,982	15,247	4,122	9,196	1,641	4,786	5,454
1948..	44,201	981	2,165	15,286	4,151	9,491	1,716	4,799	5,613
1949..	43,008	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>									
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..	46,006	784	2,722	15,162	4,140	9,792	1,993	4,855	6,558
Aug...	47,106	887	2,783	16,015	4,201	9,795	1,993	4,843	6,589
Sept..	47,693	874	2,763	16,361	4,217	9,970	1,972	4,824	6,712

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	1 9 5 2			1 9 5 1	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	Sept.	Aug.
TOTAL...	47,693	47,106	46,006	46,956	46,724
MINING.....	874	887	784	917	922
Metal mining.....	91.7	93.5	74.1	103.7	105.2
Anthracite.....	63.3	63.6	60.9	67.9	68.3
Bituminous-coal.....	345.9	348.5	268.7	366.5	369.6
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	264.9	272.9	274.5	269.1	269.5
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	107.7	108.0	106.1	109.5	109.8
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	2,763	2,783	2,722	2,768	2,809
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION.....	567	574	549	554	568
Highway and street.....	252.9	258.0	244.4	240.4	247.7
Other nonbuilding construction.....	313.6	316.4	304.6	313.1	320.5
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.....	2,196	2,209	2,173	2,214	2,241
GENERAL CONTRACTORS.....	899	909	896	945	963
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS.....	1,297	1,300	1,277	1,269	1,278
Plumbing and heating.....	313.4	311.3	307.6	308.4	305.7
Painting and decorating.....	191.4	188.8	187.4	188.8	189.9
Electrical work.....	168.9	168.7	167.1	153.4	154.0
Other special-trade contractors.....	623.7	630.9	614.4	618.6	628.4
MANUFACTURING.....	16,361	16,015	15,162	16,039	16,008
DURABLE GOODS.....	9,157	8,904	8,301	8,913	8,878
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	7,204	7,111	6,861	7,126	7,130
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4,217	4,201	4,140	4,178	4,190
Transportation.....	2,920	2,892	2,840	2,925	2,929
Interstate railroads.....	1,407	1,392	1,352	1,457	1,468
Class I railroads.....	1,234	1,219	1,183	1,287	1,297
Local railways and bus lines.....	136	138	138	141	142
Trucking and warehousing.....	672	655	650	631	621
Other transportation and services.....	705	707	700	696	698
Air transportation (common carrier).....	92.2	92.0	91.7	83.7	83.7
Communication.....	730	736	729	696	700
Telephone.....	682.9	689.1	682.1	647.8	651.5
Telegraph.....	46.1	45.5	46.2	47.4	47.7

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	1 9 5 2			1 9 5 1	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	Sept.	Aug.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (Continued)					
Other public utilities.....	567	573	571	557	561
Gas and electric utilities.....	541.3	547.2	545.4	531.7	534.7
Electric light and power utilities.....	240.2	242.7	242.4	236.2	237.1
Gas utilities.....	121.9	123.5	123.1	118.8	120.3
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	179.2	181.0	179.9	176.7	177.3
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	25.6	25.9	25.6	25.4	26.2
TRADE.....	9,970	9,795	9,792	9,781	9,641
Wholesale trade.....	2,644	2,640	2,626	2,594	2,596
Retail trade.....	7,326	7,155	7,166	7,187	7,045
General merchandise stores.....	1,509	1,412	1,419	1,487	1,399
Food and liquor stores.....	1,295	1,289	1,293	1,274	1,260
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	747	752	757	754	757
Apparel and accessories stores.....	554	504	516	544	500
Other retail trade.....	3,221	3,198	3,181	3,128	3,129
FINANCE.....	1,972	1,993	1,993	1,898	1,914
Banks and trust companies.....	495	501	501	466	471
Security dealers and exchanges.....	65.2	65.7	65.6	63.4	64.3
Insurance carriers and agents.....	716	725	722	684	690
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	696	701	704	685	689
SERVICE.....	4,824	4,843	4,855	4,831	4,839
Hotels and lodging places.....	465	507	509	473	507
Laundries.....	362.8	366.7	370.8	362.1	364.5
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	159.7	155.8	160.8	157.4	153.3
Motion pictures.....	245	244	244	247	245
GOVERNMENT.....	6,712	6,589	6,558	6,544	6,401
Federal ^{1/}	2,407	2,418	2,416	2,336	2,330
State and local.....	4,305	4,171	4,142	4,208	4,071

^{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			
	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	Sept. 1951	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	Sept. 1951
MINING.....	874	887	784	917	—	—	—	—
METAL MINING.....	91.7	93.5	74.1	103.7	77.6	80.3	60.6	91.0
Iron mining.....	27.0	26.3	6.9	38.7	22.1	22.1	2.8	34.7
Copper mining.....	27.7	29.6	28.5	27.9	23.6	25.6	24.4	24.2
Lead and zinc mining.....	19.6	19.8	20.4	19.8	16.9	17.2	17.7	17.1
ANTHRACITE.....	63.3	63.6	60.9	67.9	59.5	59.8	57.3	63.8
BITUMINOUS-COAL.....	345.9	348.5	268.7	366.5	320.6	323.1	244.2	341.9
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION.....	264.9	272.9	274.5	269.1	—	—	—	—
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services).....	—	—	—	—	131.2	135.9	135.9	129.4
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING....	107.7	108.0	106.1	109.5	93.2	93.7	91.7	96.1
MANUFACTURING.....	16,361	16,015	15,162	16,039	13,218	12,874	12,061	13,087
DURABLE GOODS.....	9,157	8,904	8,301	8,913	7,389	7,134	6,559	7,279
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	7,204	7,111	6,861	7,126	5,829	5,740	5,502	5,808
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES.....	81.3	79.5	80.4	55.1	60.8	59.2	59.6	43.6
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.....	1,715	1,684	1,615	1,721	1,311	1,279	1,215	1,330
Meat products.....	299.9	294.7	295.8	297.2	236.6	231.9	234.0	234.5
Dairy products.....	148.4	156.0	158.6	150.2	104.2	111.2	114.4	108.1
Canning and preserving.....	339.8	307.9	236.8	356.6	310.3	279.6	210.5	329.5
Grain-mill products.....	135.3	136.3	135.4	131.7	100.6	101.4	100.9	98.5
Bakery products.....	294.6	296.5	296.3	289.8	193.8	193.9	195.3	193.0
Sugar.....	30.8	27.9	28.8	30.3	25.7	23.0	23.7	25.3
Confectionery and related products.	99.6	92.6	87.1	101.7	82.9	76.1	71.0	84.7
Beverages.....	224.4	235.2	238.9	225.7	151.0	160.2	163.0	155.5
Miscellaneous food products.....	141.7	137.2	137.7	137.5	106.3	101.8	101.7	101.2
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.....	98	94	85	96	90	87	78	89
Cigarettes.....	28.2	28.0	27.2	26.2	25.5	25.6	24.7	23.7
Cigars.....	43.1	42.2	42.1	41.1	40.8	39.9	39.9	38.8
Tobacco and snuff.....	11.8	11.7	11.4	12.0	10.1	10.1	9.8	10.3
Tobacco stemming and reirying.....	14.8	11.9	4.5	16.8	13.6	11.0	3.7	15.9
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS.....	1,237	1,216	1,175	1,231	1,142	1,123	1,081	1,136
Yarn and thread mills.....	165.3	163.4	155.4	164.0	154.6	152.9	144.8	153.2
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	554.1	549.7	539.2	582.8	523.0	520.0	509.0	551.4
Knitting mills.....	243.7	239.7	228.1	225.1	224.7	220.8	208.5	205.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	90.4	88.5	83.8	83.3	79.8	78.1	73.8	73.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.	51.8	47.2	43.9	48.5	44.7	39.9	36.7	40.6
Other textile-mill products.....	131.6	127.6	124.6	127.0	115.0	111.4	108.1	111.6

See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions.

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			
	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	Sept. 1951	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	Sept. 1951
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS.....	1,185	1,169	1,101	1,156	1,063	1,049	982	1,037
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	143.4	141.2	130.8	151.5	129.2	127.7	117.0	138.0
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	269.4	265.3	257.7	257.0	250.8	247.0	238.9	238.8
Women's outerwear.....	327.0	328.0	302.3	320.2	292.0	293.6	268.5	284.4
Women's, children's under garments..	106.9	104.2	98.5	97.7	95.5	92.8	87.2	87.6
Millinery.....	21.4	21.6	19.0	21.5	19.0	19.0	16.6	19.1
Children's outerwear.....	69.0	69.1	67.8	62.8	63.2	63.3	62.0	57.1
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel..	98.6	94.9	89.2	102.2	86.8	83.4	78.1	90.9
Other fabricated textile products...	148.9	144.4	135.9	143.0	126.8	122.5	113.9	120.7
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE).....	779	784	773	808	716	721	709	745
Logging camps and contractors.....	65.8	68.4	69.5	79.8	62.4	64.8	65.7	75.5
Sawmills and planing mills.....	465.8	468.9	459.3	475.0	433.2	437.5	427.1	442.7
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	115.7	115.1	112.8	115.6	100.2	99.6	97.1	100.4
Wooden containers.....	73.4	73.2	73.1	77.0	67.8	67.5	67.3	71.2
Miscellaneous wood products.....	58.5	58.3	58.0	60.8	52.1	51.8	51.5	54.8
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.....	352	343	335	334	301	293	285	285
Household furniture.....	244.3	237.5	231.7	225.0	214.5	208.2	202.0	196.0
Other furniture and fixtures.....	107.2	105.4	102.8	108.5	86.9	85.0	82.6	89.3
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	490	489	475	490	410	409	395	416
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills...	241.9	246.5	238.4	247.7	206.6	210.0	202.7	214.3
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	136.5	133.0	128.2	131.1	113.8	110.4	105.7	110.9
Other paper and allied products.....	111.4	109.6	108.8	111.2	90.0	88.6	86.9	91.0
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.....	771	765	765	764	514	508	507	515
Newspapers.....	305.3	304.4	305.1	299.6	154.8	153.7	153.5	152.5
Periodicals.....	55.4	54.5	54.0	53.8	35.0	34.3	34.4	35.4
Books.....	52.6	52.2	51.5	51.0	36.5	36.1	35.6	37.0
Commercial printing.....	201.7	200.4	201.7	203.7	166.4	164.9	165.4	167.4
Lithographing.....	40.7	39.3	38.8	41.5	31.6	30.3	29.8	32.4
Other printing and publishing.....	114.8	113.8	113.5	114.1	89.8	89.1	88.7	89.9
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	759	745	740	764	526	513	511	543
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	84.0	84.1	84.1	84.0	60.2	60.4	60.7	61.4
Industrial organic chemicals.....	233.8	233.5	229.9	234.5	168.1	168.1	166.0	174.9
Drugs and medicines.....	110.3	111.2	111.1	108.1	68.3	69.5	69.6	70.0
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	73.9	73.9	74.9	75.9	47.1	47.1	48.0	48.6
Fertilizers.....	33.4	30.4	30.0	32.7	26.2	23.2	22.9	25.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats..	55.1	45.4	44.4	59.8	42.2	32.7	31.8	47.6
Other chemicals and allied products...	168.1	166.2	165.8	168.6	114.2	112.2	111.6	114.6

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			
	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	Sept. 1951	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	Sept. 1951
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL.....	280	282	268	267	201	202	191	197
Petroleum refining.....	228.8	230.6	226.8	213.9	159.5	160.9	158.1	153.6
Coke and byproducts.....	20.4	20.5	11.3	22.1	16.3	16.4	8.4	19.2
Other petroleum and coal products...	30.8	30.7	30.0	30.7	24.7	24.7	24.1	24.4
RUBBER PRODUCTS.....	274	270	258	272	217	212	202	218
Tires and inner tubes.....	120.3	119.5	119.8	117.7	94.0	92.9	93.4	92.4
Rubber footwear.....	30.3	29.8	24.6	30.9	24.6	24.0	19.0	25.3
Other rubber products.....	123.0	120.5	113.2	123.6	98.1	95.5	89.8	100.2
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS.....	395	397	379	365	355	358	340	327
Leather.....	46.1	46.0	45.0	42.2	41.6	41.4	40.4	37.6
Footwear (except rubber).....	252.2	255.5	241.9	230.4	228.8	232.5	219.4	208.0
Other leather products.....	96.9	95.3	91.9	92.7	84.9	83.6	80.1	81.2
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS.....	546	543	525	561	463	459	441	482
Glass and glass products.....	153.0	147.4	142.5	147.9	133.4	128.0	123.4	129.6
Cement, hydraulic.....	43.1	43.6	40.4	43.6	36.6	37.0	33.8	37.4
Structural clay products.....	89.3	90.9	89.5	93.4	80.4	81.8	79.9	85.2
Pottery and related products.....	52.1	52.3	50.3	57.2	46.4	46.8	44.5	51.5
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	102.2	102.0	100.2	103.0	85.1	84.6	83.0	86.9
Other stone, clay, and glass products.	106.5	106.7	102.3	116.2	80.9	80.5	76.7	91.7
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES.....	1,343	1,305	860	1,351	1,147	1,109	676	1,162
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	655.1	635.6	212.6	659.0	565.6	546.0	134.4	572.7
Iron and steel foundries.....	268.8	260.6	252.2	280.6	236.5	229.0	221.2	249.4
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	56.6	57.8	57.2	55.9	46.8	47.7	47.2	46.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	102.8	100.2	95.2	96.3	83.4	81.0	76.5	78.4
Nonferrous foundries.....	113.2	111.3	110.9	109.0	94.8	92.8	92.1	90.8
Other primary metal industries.....	146.5	139.5	131.9	149.8	119.4	112.1	104.2	123.7
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT).....	991	954	911	989	803	767	726	810
Tin cans and other tinware.....	51.8	50.4	48.4	51.0	46.2	44.7	42.6	44.9
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware...	145.4	138.3	132.8	154.3	119.3	112.2	107.4	128.5
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	155.5	150.6	141.9	149.2	125.2	120.8	112.3	120.7
Fabricated structural metal products.	235.3	234.2	217.2	232.3	178.3	177.5	162.0	180.0
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	173.9	161.7	160.1	168.4	144.5	131.8	130.3	141.5
Other fabricated metal products.....	228.7	218.4	210.5	233.6	189.6	180.2	171.5	194.8

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	Sept. 1951	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	Sept. 1951
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL).....	1,577	1,577	1,581	1,585	1,197	1,194	1,203	1,219
Engines and turbines.....	97.2	95.3	98.2	93.5	70.2	67.9	72.3	69.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors..	147.2	157.3	168.7	170.0	106.3	115.2	126.7	129.0
Construction and mining machinery....	127.8	127.8	128.3	124.1	96.1	96.0	96.6	93.8
Metalworking machinery.....	313.7	312.1	307.1	293.1	247.5	246.0	241.7	230.9
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	180.6	184.5	186.3	196.4	132.9	136.2	137.7	148.9
General industry machinery.....	233.8	236.3	234.2	235.3	165.1	166.6	164.9	169.4
Office and store machines and devices	107.7	107.4	104.7	106.3	88.2	88.1	85.5	89.5
Service-industry and household machines	171.3	164.5	162.3	162.0	132.7	126.3	124.3	124.1
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	197.4	191.3	191.2	204.4	158.3	151.9	153.0	163.5
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....	1,000	963	937	942	743	708	685	707
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	379.1	369.8	362.3	376.3	269.5	260.0	253.6	272.8
Electrical equipment for vehicles....	79.2	74.5	76.9	82.5	62.7	58.2	60.9	67.5
Communication equipment.....	399.8	381.9	364.1	334.2	296.6	280.3	264.7	247.3
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	142.1	136.8	133.3	148.7	114.1	109.2	105.8	119.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.....	1,666	1,553	1,522	1,514	1,309	1,197	1,169	1,211
Automobiles.....	810.8	679.2	668.4	816.7	664.1	532.5	520.7	678.6
Aircraft and parts.....	620.0	638.1	625.0	493.4	444.7	465.1	454.2	360.3
Aircraft.....	401.3	425.7	416.1	330.8	286.9	312.1	304.2	241.9
Aircraft engines and parts.....	131.8	128.4	127.0	99.8	92.2	89.2	88.1	69.5
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	14.4	14.2	13.8	11.5	10.4	10.2	9.9	8.0
Other aircraft parts and equipment....	72.5	69.8	68.1	51.3	55.2	53.6	52.0	40.9
Ship and boat building and repairing..	152.2	151.3	151.9	117.2	134.1	133.1	134.6	101.9
Ship building and repairing.....	131.6	130.3	131.0	104.3	115.7	114.4	115.9	90.6
Boat building and repairing.....	20.6	21.0	20.9	12.9	18.4	18.7	18.7	11.3
Railroad equipment.....	70.2	71.5	65.2	75.1	54.7	56.0	50.0	60.0
Other transportation equipment.....	12.8	12.4	11.7	11.4	10.9	10.4	9.9	9.7
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....	328	325	320	307	237	233	230	226
Ophthalmic goods.....	26.7	26.6	26.8	27.2	21.3	21.4	21.6	22.1
Photographic apparatus.....	66.6	67.4	66.8	62.6	46.8	47.0	46.5	44.7
Watches and clocks.....	36.9	35.7	34.3	34.2	31.4	30.1	28.8	28.9
Professional and scientific instruments.....	198.2	195.2	192.5	183.2	137.7	134.9	133.2	130.2
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	494	477	457	467	412	394	375	388
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware...	46.3	43.8	42.7	48.1	37.7	35.3	34.2	39.0
Toys and sporting goods.....	86.6	83.2	77.8	72.2	76.1	72.9	67.3	62.6
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions....	57.4	55.2	52.3	51.9	48.1	45.9	43.4	43.1
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	303.9	294.8	284.4	294.9	250.5	240.3	230.1	243.6

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>		
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.....	104.1	133.3
September.....	106.9	141.5

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	
	September	August	July	September	August
ALL REGIONS.....	265.6	265.6	266.5	231.7	228.3
PRIVATE.....	131.6	130.3	131.0	104.3	101.2
NAVY.....	134.0	135.3	135.5	127.4	127.1
NORTH ATLANTIC.....	126.9	127.0	125.9	107.6	105.1
Private.....	65.6	65.3	65.0	50.7	48.6
Navy.....	61.3	61.7	60.9	56.9	56.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	44.9	45.3	45.4	41.7	41.0
Private.....	20.2	20.3	20.1	17.5	16.8
Navy.....	24.7	25.0	25.3	24.2	24.2
GULF:					
Private.....	20.8	20.2	20.4	14.2	13.6
PACIFIC.....	61.0	60.7	61.8	56.5	56.9
Private.....	13.0	12.1	12.5	10.2	10.5
Navy.....	48.0	48.6	49.3	46.3	46.4
GREAT LAKES:					
Private.....	7.6	7.9	8.2	6.8	6.6
INLAND:					
Private.....	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.1

^{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)				
	1 9 5 2			1 9 5 1	
	September	August	July	September	August
ALL AREAS					
TOTAL FEDERAL.....	2,610.4	2,621.5	2,619.1	2,528.7	2,521.3
Executive 1/.....	2,597.7	2,608.9	2,606.4	2,516.7	2,509.3
Defense agencies 2/.....	1,352.9	1,358.2	1,356.1	1,277.2	1,267.7
Post Office Department 3/.....	515.8	515.8	514.5	496.0	495.5
Other agencies.....	729.0	734.9	735.8	743.5	746.1
Legislative.....	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.1	8.1
Judicial.....	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES 4/					
TOTAL FEDERAL.....	2,425.9	2,437.1	2,434.7	2,355.3	2,349.0
Executive 1/.....	2,413.3	2,424.6	2,422.1	2,343.4	2,337.1
Defense agencies 2/.....	1,228.0	1,233.7	1,232.3	1,164.4	1,156.1
Post Office Department 3/.....	513.6	513.6	512.3	494.0	493.4
Other agencies.....	671.7	677.3	677.5	685.0	687.6
Legislative.....	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.1	8.1
Judicial.....	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT.....	272.2	274.3	275.5	278.0	281.1
D. C. GOVERNMENT.....	20.5	19.6	20.1	20.0	19.8
TOTAL FEDERAL 5/.....	251.7	254.7	255.4	258.0	261.3
Executive 1/.....	242.1	245.2	246.0	249.2	252.5
Defense agencies 2/.....	89.0	89.9	89.7	87.4	88.7
Post Office Department 3/.....	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.9
Other agencies.....	145.0	147.1	148.1	154.0	155.9
Legislative.....	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.1	8.1
Judicial.....	.8	.8	.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
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Alabama.....	678.7	668.7	659.2	20.5	20.6	21.7	41.7	41.6	39.1
Arizona.....	196.8	192.4	179.5	12.7	12.8	12.1	17.2	16.3	13.4
Arkansas.....	312.2	309.3	318.1	6.6	6.5	6.5	22.2	25.0	25.9
California.....	3,793.5	3,775.7	3,630.9	35.1	35.3	35.2	252.9	249.0	245.5
Colorado.....	428.3	426.8	407.6	12.2	11.8	11.0	31.8	31.5	31.7
Connecticut.....	846.7	838.7	831.8	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	45.0	45.7	44.3
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia.....	523.2	522.9	527.9	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	21.4	21.7	22.3
Florida.....	714.2	706.0	694.7	6.2	6.2	6.5	70.7	70.0	69.4
Georgia.....	874.1	870.5	854.8	4.2	4.3	4.5	46.5	48.9	48.3
Idaho.....	142.0	140.4	143.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	10.2	10.3	12.9
Illinois.....	3,343.2	3,315.6	3,297.0	38.2	39.2	43.8	189.0	192.6	186.1
Indiana.....	1,383.6	1,343.4	1,377.9	15.1	15.1	15.4	69.5	71.2	70.9
Iowa.....	640.3	634.3	645.8	2.9	2.9	3.3	43.2	44.1	43.2
Kansas.....	550.5	545.8	523.8	18.3	18.4	19.2	40.2	43.8	43.3
Kentucky.....	-	-	-	50.8	51.4	56.8	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	673.4	667.1	662.9	29.9	29.4	28.5	56.4	57.5	54.8
Maine.....	286.5	286.4	279.5	.6	.6	.6	14.6	13.7	14.7
Maryland.....	776.1	778.8	766.4	3.0	3.0	2.7	58.4	59.5	56.9
Massachusetts.....	1,793.7	1,784.6	1,801.1	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	71.0	70.3	82.9
Michigan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	854.1	841.5	843.9	19.3	17.5	18.5	43.9	43.9	47.1
Mississippi.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri.....	1,285.4	1,262.0	1,254.2	9.4	9.2	9.3	68.6	68.0	69.0
Montana.....	158.2	158.3	155.8	10.7	10.7	9.9	12.3	13.0	13.1
Nebraska.....	337.9	334.6	331.1	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	20.4	20.8	21.7
Nevada.....	64.9	66.4	61.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	5.4	5.9	4.5
New Hampshire.....	174.8	177.4	174.8	.1	.1	.3	6.9	7.1	7.7
New Jersey.....	1,724.7	1,712.2	1,689.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	91.5	92.3	87.9
New Mexico.....	172.3	170.6	163.4	15.2	15.0	13.1	15.0	14.7	15.8
New York.....	6,014.5	5,942.7	5,896.3	12.0	12.0	12.0	246.7	245.6	252.7
North Carolina.....	1,013.3	999.1	981.1	3.2	3.3	3.6	80.5	81.7	67.4
North Dakota.....	117.4	116.8	115.0	1.8	1.8	1.1	10.9	11.3	10.8
Ohio.....	-	-	-	25.7	26.0	25.8	-	-	-
Oklahoma.....	516.1	512.9	508.4	42.2	42.5	43.7	31.6	32.3	33.6
Oregon.....	478.9	479.7	476.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	30.1	30.8	31.1
Pennsylvania.....	3,757.2	3,693.7	3,744.8	162.7	164.0	172.9	179.7	177.0	185.4
Rhode Island.....	305.6	298.5	295.2	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	19.3	19.5	16.7
South Carolina.....	519.1	516.3	498.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	55.3	55.8	42.0
South Dakota.....	123.6	124.6	125.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	8.3	9.4	11.4
Tennessee.....	803.3	797.0	792.6	10.6	10.9	11.6	52.7	54.5	54.2
Texas.....	2,199.0	2,194.3	2,119.5	123.9	124.9	115.9	163.3	172.3	173.0
Utah.....	222.3	219.6	218.3	12.3	12.9	13.4	14.6	14.4	14.4
Vermont.....	100.0	100.2	99.9	.7	.7	1.2	4.2	4.3	3.6
Virginia.....	889.3	886.9	879.8	21.0	21.2	21.7	58.7	60.7	62.0
Washington.....	766.0	759.0	754.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	47.8	48.9	52.1
West Virginia.....	519.0	516.7	534.1	110.2	112.5	121.4	19.6	20.2	20.4
Wisconsin.....	1,088.8	1,061.8	1,076.6	4.1	4.1	4.0	58.3	57.7	57.6
Wyoming.....	89.6	93.4	86.9	9.6	9.7	10.1	7.6	7.7	7.7

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
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Alabama.....	232.0	228.2	228.3	60.0	57.5	55.6	129.1	125.9	125.4
Arizona.....	29.0	27.7	24.3	20.9	20.8	19.7	48.4	47.5	44.6
Arkansas.....	78.2	76.8	82.9	32.8	32.3	31.9	72.2	70.4	72.3
California.....	1,028.9	1,038.9	952.4	341.2	338.9	327.1	858.3	849.7	836.3
Colorado .1/.....	70.1	68.2	68.3	45.7	46.6	44.0	106.8	106.2	103.4
Connecticut .1/.....	429.3	422.0	422.2	42.3	42.4	41.8	138.2	135.9	135.3
Delaware.....	64.5	63.4	59.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia..	17.3	17.3	17.4	32.5	32.6	31.9	97.4	94.6	95.3
Florida.....	105.1	103.6	99.6	72.6	72.1	70.2	198.8	196.4	194.0
Georgia.....	309.3	305.9	305.8	73.5	73.2	71.0	186.5	186.2	181.9
Idaho .1/.....	28.4	28.5	27.1	17.8	17.6	17.4	35.6	34.5	36.1
Illinois.....	1,244.6	1,230.7	1,229.8	303.7	302.6	306.4	699.5	691.3	692.0
Indiana.....	638.8	606.2	627.2	107.5	105.0	110.3	270.8	269.7	273.7
Iowa.....	164.9	164.0	171.4	63.9	64.2	64.3	172.0	169.4	170.9
Kansas .1/.....	139.9	136.0	121.9	68.5	68.6	66.7	127.5	125.9	125.2
Kentucky .1/.....	145.8	145.6	150.6	60.8	60.9	61.5	117.2	117.9	118.9
Louisiana.....	154.7	152.4	147.2	86.1	84.4	86.1	148.7	147.6	150.4
Maine.....	122.7	123.1	117.7	19.5	19.7	19.4	49.8	50.3	50.1
Maryland.....	276.5	280.4	272.8	75.1	74.0	73.1	145.4	142.6	147.9
Massachusetts.....	717.6	713.1	732.8	116.6	117.4	117.2	373.2	368.6	371.0
Michigan.....	(5/)	1,003.3	1,083.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	223.5	219.4	213.9	96.6	95.7	76.9	209.0	206.5	208.9
Mississippi.....	98.4	96.0	93.9	27.2	25.4	27.7	-	-	-
Missouri .1/.....	404.1	392.1	376.1	134.0	134.0	132.0	319.1	314.6	321.7
Montana.....	19.7	19.2	18.6	23.7	24.1	23.9	39.0	39.1	38.2
Nebraska.....	62.0	61.0	57.3	44.1	44.3	43.7	92.6	91.6	92.8
Nevada.....	4.0	4.1	3.8	9.4	9.5	9.0	13.7	14.4	13.1
New Hampshire.....	81.3	81.2	80.4	10.7	10.9	10.8	29.8	30.4	30.0
New Jersey.....	784.0	769.5	766.4	142.9	143.0	140.6	272.1	273.8	273.8
New Mexico.....	16.2	16.1	14.7	18.9	18.8	17.7	38.5	38.4	37.7
New York.....	2,042.9	1,981.9	1,964.9	512.8	511.2	512.2	1,255.7	1,233.6	1,251.2
North Carolina.....	445.0	436.0	436.8	62.4	62.3	59.5	186.1	183.9	182.5
North Dakota.....	6.5	6.5	6.1	14.4	14.5	14.4	36.3	36.2	36.6
Ohio.....	1,298.0	1,247.8	1,285.4	231.3	231.0	242.1	561.7	555.4	560.9
Oklahoma.....	80.7	79.4	75.5	50.0	50.3	50.3	127.9	126.0	125.8
Oregon.....	155.3	160.4	156.6	49.0	49.6	48.6	107.5	105.2	107.0
Pennsylvania.....	1,502.6	1,464.1	1,487.1	354.2	344.5	358.8	681.3	671.6	676.4
Rhode Island.....	146.1	140.5	140.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	52.6	51.5	52.7
South Carolina.....	222.3	221.8	220.0	28.5	28.4	27.1	89.9	88.7	89.6
South Dakota.....	11.2	11.3	11.5	10.4	10.5	10.4	36.6	37.2	38.1
Tennessee.....	276.7	273.4	267.9	61.7	61.2	61.1	180.4	177.9	175.1
Texas.....	423.6	420.7	405.6	233.5	235.1	227.2	583.1	576.0	556.5
Utah.....	36.5	32.7	36.9	23.6	23.9	22.6	48.2	48.2	47.2
Vermont.....	37.9	37.7	38.7	8.7	8.7	8.9	18.0	18.3	17.8
Virginia.....	249.9	249.7	246.8	88.7	88.7	88.3	193.2	191.8	186.5
Washington .1/.....	212.8	207.5	205.4	70.0	70.6	69.9	172.1	169.7	167.7
West Virginia.....	137.5	135.5	139.3	55.4	54.7	56.6	84.8	84.7	86.2
Wisconsin.....	475.6	453.6	471.2	76.1	75.6	76.7	216.3	217.0	216.8
Wyoming.....	7.2	7.2	6.5	16.2	16.7	16.3	18.8	19.4	18.6

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
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Alabama.....	20.0	20.2	19.3	55.3	57.6	54.7	120.1	117.1	115.1
Arizona.....	6.2	6.2	5.8	23.7	23.2	21.6	38.7	37.9	38.0
Arkansas.....	8.0	8.1	7.9	36.9	36.9	35.9	55.3	53.3	54.8
California.....	166.3	167.7	158.7	472.0	468.9	458.8	638.8	627.3	616.9
Colorado ^{1/}	16.5	16.5	15.4	62.9	65.2	55.4	82.3	80.8	78.4
Connecticut ^{1/}	40.9	40.7	39.2	83.1	82.2	82.6	67.9	69.8	66.5
Delaware ^{4/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.1	11.8	11.5
District of Columbia ^{6/}	23.2	23.3	23.0	59.2	58.6	59.6	272.2	274.8	278.4
Florida.....	32.4	32.4	31.5	100.2	99.9	99.2	128.2	125.4	124.3
Georgia.....	29.0	29.1	27.1	83.4	84.4	78.9	141.7	138.5	137.3
Idaho ^{1/}	3.8	3.8	3.7	14.6	14.7	15.5	26.4	25.6	25.1
Illinois.....	157.1	160.1	153.4	363.9	358.7	350.2	347.3	340.4	335.2
Indiana.....	40.3	40.9	38.5	93.4	91.4	95.2	148.1	143.8	146.6
Iowa.....	25.8	26.3	24.5	64.7	64.2	67.0	103.1	99.5	101.4
Kansas ^{1/}	18.5	18.9	17.0	54.4	53.7	52.0	83.2	80.5	78.5
Kentucky ^{1/}	16.5	16.5	15.8	62.1	63.0	59.1	90.9	88.4	86.0
Louisiana.....	22.1	22.4	21.0	70.3	70.7	71.7	105.2	102.7	103.2
Maine.....	7.1	7.1	6.9	26.5	27.2	26.7	45.7	44.7	43.4
Maryland ^{6/}	33.1	33.4	31.4	78.3	78.9	77.6	106.3	107.0	104.0
Massachusetts ^{4/}	84.2	85.4	81.0	199.1	201.0	196.6	232.0	228.8	219.6
Michigan ^{4/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	238.5	231.5	227.9
Minnesota.....	37.8	38.5	37.4	99.7	99.1	97.2	124.4	120.9	121.9
Mississippi.....	7.7	7.7	7.5	-	-	-	69.1	66.7	68.1
Missouri ^{1/}	56.1	57.3	54.5	148.0	144.1	146.6	146.1	142.7	145.0
Montana.....	4.7	4.7	4.4	19.7	19.8	19.6	28.4	27.7	28.1
Nebraska ^{4/}	16.8	16.9	16.2	38.9	38.5	38.8	63.2	61.6	60.9
Nevada.....	1.4	1.3	1.2	15.7	16.0	14.3	12.2	12.1	12.1
New Hampshire.....	4.8	4.8	4.7	20.4	22.5	20.6	20.8	20.3	20.4
New Jersey.....	59.9	60.9	59.6	174.5	177.8	171.0	194.8	190.8	186.6
New Mexico ^{4/}	5.4	5.3	4.5	23.7	23.8	22.8	39.4	38.5	37.1
New York.....	403.7	408.5	400.3	816.4	836.2	801.5	724.4	713.7	701.5
North Carolina.....	24.9	25.1	23.0	88.7	88.4	87.4	122.5	118.4	120.9
North Dakota ^{4/}	4.0	4.1	3.7	12.8	12.6	12.9	30.7	29.8	29.4
Ohio.....	85.1	86.4	83.6	-	-	-	329.8	322.3	320.8
Oklahoma.....	19.1	19.3	18.4	55.5	56.5	54.2	109.1	106.6	106.9
Oregon.....	15.6	15.6	15.4	51.8	50.4	49.4	68.3	66.5	66.9
Pennsylvania.....	125.3	127.1	121.3	361.1	362.9	362.2	390.4	382.5	380.8
Rhode Island.....	11.7	11.8	11.2	24.4	24.2	23.8	35.0	34.5	33.8
South Carolina.....	10.4	10.6	10.2	38.1	38.5	36.4	73.4	71.3	71.7
South Dakota ^{4/}	4.5	4.6	4.2	15.3	14.9	15.4	35.5	34.7	32.9
Tennessee.....	24.7	25.0	24.0	76.4	76.8	77.2	120.1	117.3	121.5
Texas.....	93.4	93.5	81.9	250.4	252.2	241.6	327.8	319.6	317.8
Utah.....	6.8	6.9	6.5	21.1	21.7	21.4	59.2	58.9	55.9
Vermont ^{4/}	3.0	3.0	2.9	11.5	11.8	11.4	16.0	15.7	15.4
Virginia ^{6/}	28.3	28.6	29.0	80.6	80.4	82.0	168.9	165.8	163.5
Washington ^{1/}	27.7	28.0	26.9	85.4	85.1	83.5	147.4	146.3	145.7
West Virginia.....	10.7	10.8	10.5	41.5	41.4	40.9	59.3	56.9	58.8
Wisconsin ^{4/}	34.5	35.0	33.6	97.5	95.7	96.8	126.4	122.9	119.9
Wyoming ^{4/}	2.2	2.2	1.8	11.9	14.8	10.1	16.1	15.7	15.8

^{1/} Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data. ^{2/} Mining combined with construction. ^{3/} Mining combined with service. ^{4/} Government estimates and affected totals revised; not strictly comparable with previously published data. ^{5/} Not available. ^{6/} Federal employment in Maryland and Virginia portions of the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area included in data for District of Columbia.

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
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.		Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
ALABAMA				Los Angeles - Continued			
<u>Birmingham</u>				Finance.....	78.3	78.4	76.2
Mining.....	14.9	14.9	15.6	Service.....	233.2	233.1	227.7
Manufacturing.....	60.4	59.3	58.9	Government.....	201.1	196.5	194.1
<u>Mobile</u>				Sacramento			
Manufacturing.....	17.5	17.2	14.1	Manufacturing.....	13.2	14.2	12.7
ARIZONA				San Diego			
<u>Phoenix</u>				Manufacturing.....	50.2	51.4	39.6
Total.....	90.7	88.0	83.6	San Francisco-Oakland			
Mining.....	.2	.2	.2	Total.....	902.5	894.4	887.8
Contract construction....	8.0	7.5	7.8	Mining.....	1.5	1.5	1.5
Manufacturing.....	14.8	14.0	12.3	Contract construction....	65.3	65.5	63.6
Trans. and pub. util.....	10.0	9.9	8.6	Manufacturing 2/.....	196.5	190.5	191.5
Trade.....	26.0	25.5	24.0	Trans. and pub. util.....	102.3	103.0	98.8
Finance.....	4.2	4.2	3.9	Trade.....	197.9	196.3	196.7
Service.....	11.3	10.8	10.8	Finance.....	54.7	55.6	52.7
Government.....	16.2	15.9	16.0	Service.....	106.9	106.2	105.9
<u>Tucson</u>				Government.....	177.4	175.8	177.1
Total.....	44.7	43.1	38.2	San Jose			
Mining.....	1.6	1.5	1.7	Manufacturing.....	38.4	38.4	40.6
Contract construction....	5.3	5.1	3.2	Stockton			
Manufacturing.....	8.4	7.9	6.0	Manufacturing.....	17.2	18.3	17.3
Trans. and pub. util.....	5.1	5.0	4.9	COLORADO			
Trade.....	9.7	9.4	8.8	<u>Denver 2/</u>			
Finance.....	1.3	1.3	1.1	Mining.....	1.2	1.2	1.3
Service.....	6.0	5.9	5.8	Contract construction....	20.1	19.8	21.9
Government.....	7.3	7.0	6.7	Manufacturing.....	44.9	44.7	43.1
ARKANSAS				Trans. and pub. util.....	26.9	27.3	25.8
<u>Little Rock-M. Little</u>				Trade.....	62.9	62.7	60.2
Rock				Finance.....	11.5	11.7	10.6
Total.....	68.4	67.8	66.8	CONNECTICUT			
Contract construction....	6.8	7.0	7.6	<u>Bridgeport</u>			
Manufacturing.....	13.0	12.8	12.4	Total.....	(3/)	(3/)	114.1
Trans. and pub. util.....	7.1	7.2	6.8	Contract construction 1/.	(3/)	(3/)	5.6
Trade.....	17.3	16.7	16.9	Manufacturing.....	(3/)	(3/)	66.1
Finance.....	3.7	3.7	3.6	Trans. and pub. util.....	(3/)	(3/)	5.1
Service 1/.....	9.0	8.9	8.7	Trade.....	(3/)	(3/)	17.8
Government.....	11.7	11.6	10.9	Finance.....	(3/)	(3/)	2.2
CALIFORNIA				Service.....	(3/)	(3/)	9.7
<u>Fresno</u>				Government.....	(3/)	(3/)	7.5
Manufacturing.....	13.1	13.7	12.4	Hartford			
<u>Los Angeles</u>				Total.....	(3/)	(3/)	191.1
Total.....	1707.4	1710.3	1621.5	Contract construction 1/.	(3/)	(3/)	9.4
Mining.....	16.2	16.1	15.9	Manufacturing.....	(3/)	(3/)	78.4
Contract construction....	103.1	102.2	105.9	Trans. and pub. util.....	(3/)	(3/)	7.3
Manufacturing.....	573.0	584.4	512.0	Trade.....	(3/)	(3/)	36.4
Trans. and pub. util.....	124.2	124.0	118.9				
Trade.....	378.3	375.6	370.8				

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
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.		Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
CONNECTICUT - Continued				Washington - Continued			
Hartford - Continued				Manufacturing.....	27.5	27.5	26.2
Finance.....	(3/)	(3/)	23.8	Trans. and pub. util.....	43.8	43.9	43.8
Service.....	(3/)	(3/)	19.6	Trade.....	124.9	121.9	123.2
Government.....	(3/)	(3/)	16.3	Finance.....	30.7	30.8	30.0
New Britain				Service 1/.....	75.4	75.1	75.4
Total.....	(3/)	(3/)	41.2	Government.....	281.9	284.5	288.1
Contract construction 1/.....	(3/)	(3/)	1.1				
Manufacturing.....	(3/)	(3/)	28.7	FLORIDA			
Trans. and pub. util.....	(3/)	(3/)	1.4	Jacksonville			
Trade.....	(3/)	(3/)	4.7	Manufacturing.....	18.6	18.5	18.0
Finance.....	(3/)	(3/)	.5	Trans. and pub. util.....	14.3	14.3	14.4
Service.....	(3/)	(3/)	2.4	Trade.....	32.0	31.8	30.3
Government.....	(3/)	(3/)	2.4	Finance.....	6.2	6.2	5.9
New Haven				Service 1/.....	12.1	12.0	11.8
Total.....	(3/)	(3/)	116.1	Government.....	14.9	15.0	15.1
Contract construction 1/.....	(3/)	(3/)	6.0				
Manufacturing.....	(3/)	(3/)	44.9	Miami			
Trans. and pub. util.....	(3/)	(3/)	13.1	Manufacturing.....	16.0	15.6	13.6
Trade.....	(3/)	(3/)	21.6	Trans. and pub. util.....	24.1	23.8	22.5
Finance.....	(3/)	(3/)	5.0	Trade.....	51.1	50.4	47.7
Service.....	(3/)	(3/)	17.9	Finance.....	8.8	8.9	8.3
Government.....	(3/)	(3/)	7.5	Service 1/.....	30.6	31.3	28.6
Stamford				Government.....	17.5	17.6	16.7
Total.....	(3/)	(3/)	47.3				
Contract construction 1/.....	(3/)	(3/)	3.7	Tampa-St. Petersburg			
Manufacturing.....	(3/)	(3/)	22.0	Total.....	107.8	105.5	105.6
Trans. and pub. util.....	(3/)	(3/)	2.5	Contract construction....	11.2	11.0	11.9
Trade.....	(3/)	(3/)	8.3	Manufacturing.....	20.8	20.1	19.8
Finance.....	(3/)	(3/)	1.4	Trans. and pub. util.....	10.8	10.7	10.3
Service.....	(3/)	(3/)	6.0	Trade.....	33.4	32.9	32.5
Government.....	(3/)	(3/)	3.4	Finance.....	4.4	4.5	4.4
Waterbury				Service 1/.....	14.0	13.8	13.6
Total.....	(3/)	(3/)	67.7	Government.....	13.3	12.6	13.2
Contract construction 1/.....	(3/)	(3/)	2.4				
Manufacturing.....	(3/)	(3/)	43.9	GEORGIA			
Trans. and pub. util.....	(3/)	(3/)	2.6	Atlanta			
Trade.....	(3/)	(3/)	8.8	Total.....	280.0	274.4	273.5
Finance.....	(3/)	(3/)	1.1	Contract construction....	14.8	16.0	18.3
Service.....	(3/)	(3/)	4.3	Manufacturing.....	74.3	69.1	69.0
Government.....	(3/)	(3/)	4.6	Trans. and pub. util.....	32.0	31.5	31.0
DELAWARE				Trade.....	77.3	76.1	75.4
Wilmington				Finance.....	17.9	18.1	16.7
Manufacturing.....	56.4	55.0	54.6	Service 1/.....	32.4	32.3	31.9
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				Government.....	31.3	31.3	31.2
Washington							
Total.....	624.8	625.4	627.1	Savannah			
Contract construction....	40.6	41.7	40.4	Total.....	49.4	49.8	46.5
				Contract construction....	4.2	4.3	2.8
				Manufacturing.....	14.9	14.9	14.2
				Trans. and pub. util.....	7.1	7.4	7.4
				Trade.....	11.6	11.4	10.4
				Finance.....	1.7	1.7	1.5

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
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.		Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
GEORGIA - Continued				KANSAS			
<u>Savannah</u> - Continued				<u>Topeka</u>			
Service 1/.....	5.2	5.4	5.5	Total.....	44.8	44.7	43.0
Government.....	4.7	4.7	4.7	Mining.....	.2	.2	.2
IDAHO				Contract construction....	3.5	3.8	3.0
<u>Boise</u>				Manufacturing.....	5.5	5.3	5.2
Total.....	20.5	20.3	20.0	Trans. and pub. util.....	8.0	7.9	8.3
Contract construction....	2.1	1.9	2.1	Trade.....	9.5	9.3	9.2
Manufacturing.....	1.6	1.7	1.5	Finance.....	2.1	2.2	1.9
Trans. and pub. util.....	2.7	2.7	2.7	Service.....	4.9	4.8	4.7
Trade.....	6.2	6.2	6.2	Government.....	11.2	11.3	10.8
Finance.....	1.2	1.2	1.1	<u>Wichita</u>			
Service.....	2.9	2.9	3.0	Total.....	116.7	116.8	108.9
Government.....	3.8	3.7	3.4	Mining.....	2.0	2.0	2.1
ILLINOIS				Contract construction....	5.2	5.2	7.1
<u>Davenport-Rock Island-</u>				Manufacturing.....	56.6	56.8	48.2
<u>Moline</u>				Trans. and pub. util.....	7.1	7.1	7.0
Manufacturing.....	34.0	39.3	43.6	Trade.....	23.6	23.5	23.4
<u>Peoria</u>				Finance.....	4.0	4.0	3.8
Manufacturing.....	47.0	35.3	26.7	Service.....	10.6	10.6	10.1
<u>Rockford</u>				Government.....	7.8	7.8	7.5
Manufacturing.....	40.0	40.8	39.4	LOUISIANA			
INDIANA				<u>Baton Rouge</u>			
<u>Evansville</u>				Manufacturing.....	19.0	18.8	18.1
Total.....	69.4	67.5	60.7	Finance.....	1.5	1.5	1.5
Manufacturing.....	38.3	36.8	29.6	<u>New Orleans</u>			
Nonmanufacturing.....	31.0	30.7	31.1	Manufacturing.....	51.6	50.8	48.3
<u>Fort Wayne</u>				MAINE			
Total.....	79.4	77.4	79.9	<u>Lewiston</u>			
Manufacturing.....	38.1	37.2	39.0	Total.....	29.0	29.1	27.7
Nonmanufacturing.....	41.3	40.2	40.8	Contract construction....	1.1	1.1	1.0
<u>Indianapolis</u>				Manufacturing.....	16.3	16.4	15.1
Total.....	278.5	274.4	274.7	Trans. and pub. util.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Contract construction....	13.5	12.2	14.5	Trade.....	5.1	5.1	5.1
Manufacturing.....	110.1	108.4	113.5	Finance.....	.6	.6	.6
Trans. and pub. util.....	26.7	26.0	25.6	Service 1/.....	3.6	3.6	3.6
Trade.....	63.6	63.0	60.6	Government.....	1.1	1.1	1.1
Finance.....	14.3	14.6	14.1	<u>Portland</u>			
Other nonmanufacturing...	50.3	50.1	46.4	Total.....	49.4	49.7	49.6
IOWA				Contract construction....	2.7	2.6	3.3
<u>Des Moines</u>				Manufacturing.....	13.1	13.2	12.7
Manufacturing.....	21.0	20.9	21.0	Trans. and pub. util.....	6.0	6.0	5.9
				Trade.....	13.8	13.9	13.9
				Finance.....	3.0	3.1	2.9
				Service 1/.....	7.4	7.5	7.5
				Government.....	3.4	3.4	3.4

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
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.		Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
MARYLAND				St. Paul			
<u>Baltimore</u>				<u>Total</u>	145.7	143.7	144.7
Total.....	536.9	530.7	528.3	Contract construction....	7.3	7.3	7.8
Mining.....	.4	.4	.5	Manufacturing.....	41.6	40.3	41.7
Contract construction....	40.3	40.9	38.1	Trans. and pub. util.....	21.1	21.1	20.9
Manufacturing.....	199.6	195.6	195.8	Trade.....	34.8	34.0	34.8
Trans. and pub. util.....	36.8	36.1	34.3	Finance.....	8.9	9.1	8.6
Trade.....	102.1	99.1	103.5	Service 1/.....	15.5	15.5	14.6
Finance.....	25.5	25.8	24.5	Government.....	16.6	16.5	16.2
Service.....	55.2	55.3	55.4				
Government.....	57.0	57.5	56.2	MISSISSIPPI			
				<u>Jackson</u>			
MASSACHUSETTS				Manufacturing.....	8.4	8.3	8.2
<u>Boston</u>							
Manufacturing 2/.....	302.9	300.2	299.3	MISSOURI			
				<u>Kansas City</u>			
<u>Fall River</u>				<u>Total</u>	358.2	355.6	360.9
Manufacturing.....	28.9	28.4	29.7	Mining.....	.5	.5	.8
				Contract construction....	18.9	18.8	23.4
<u>New Bedford</u>				Manufacturing.....	109.9	107.6	104.2
Manufacturing.....	31.9	31.3	34.1	Trans. and pub. util.....	43.8	43.4	44.2
				Trade.....	96.9	96.9	99.1
<u>Springfield-Holyoke</u>				Finance.....	19.7	19.7	20.0
Manufacturing.....	75.7	74.4	76.6	Service.....	38.5	38.6	39.2
				Government.....	30.0	30.1	30.0
<u>Worcester</u>				St. Louis			
Manufacturing.....	54.4	53.9	55.2	Manufacturing.....	287.7	280.7	274.5
MICHIGAN				MONTANA			
<u>Detroit</u>				<u>Great Falls</u>			
Manufacturing.....	(3/)	566.8	636.2	Manufacturing.....	2.9	2.9	2.7
				Trans. and pub. util.....	2.6	2.7	2.7
MINNESOTA				Trade.....	5.4	5.5	5.4
<u>Duluth</u>				Service 4/.....	3.1	3.0	3.1
Total.....	42.5	41.6	41.5				
Contract construction....	2.1	2.0	2.3	NEBRASKA			
Manufacturing.....	10.8	10.5	10.2	<u>Omaha</u>			
Trans. and pub. util.....	7.6	7.5	7.5	Total.....	143.7	142.4	140.2
Trade.....	10.9	10.5	10.6	Contract construction....	8.8	8.8	7.9
Finance.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	Manufacturing.....	32.7	32.1	31.1
Service 1/.....	5.7	5.7	5.4	Trans. and pub. util.....	24.3	24.0	23.1
Government.....	4.0	3.9	4.2	Trade.....	35.7	35.4	36.4
				Finance.....	10.2	10.3	10.1
<u>Minneapolis</u>				Service 1/.....	17.6	17.5	17.7
Total.....	263.7	262.2	260.5	Government.....	14.6	14.6	14.1
Contract construction....	14.5	14.7	16.6				
Manufacturing.....	76.6	74.8	71.8	NEVADA			
Trans. and pub. util.....	27.0	27.6	26.5	<u>Reno</u>			
Trade.....	75.5	74.8	75.9	Contract construction....	1.9	1.8	1.7
Finance.....	17.2	17.6	17.2	Manufacturing 1/.....	2.1	2.2	1.6
Service 1/.....	28.6	28.4	28.6				
Government.....	24.3	24.4	24.0				

See footnotes at end of table.

Area Data

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.		Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
NEVADA - Continued				Elmira			
<u>Reno - Continued</u>				Manufacturing.....	16.6	16.0	17.4
Trans. and pub. util.....	3.1	3.2	3.1	Nassau and			
Trade.....	5.8	6.0	5.5	<u>Suffolk Counties 5/</u>			
Finance.....	.8	.7	.7	Manufacturing.....	88.5	86.6	70.9
Service.....	5.8	6.1	5.1				
NEW HAMPSHIRE				New York-Northeastern			
<u>Manchester</u>				<u>New Jersey</u>			
Total.....	40.2	40.5	39.5	Manufacturing.....	1832.4	1786.0	1751.1
Contract construction....	1.3	1.3	1.4	New York City 5/			
Manufacturing.....	20.8	21.0	20.1	Total.....	3670.7	3610.6	3609.2
Trans. and pub. util.....	2.4	2.4	2.3	Mining.....	1.8	1.8	1.8
Trade.....	7.2	7.2	7.2	Contract construction....	105.5	103.4	119.8
Finance.....	1.7	1.7	1.6	Manufacturing.....	1067.3	1039.2	1021.4
Service.....	4.3	4.3	4.3	Trans. and pub. util.....	343.0	341.6	342.1
Government.....	2.6	2.6	2.6	Trade.....	831.0	811.5	830.9
				Finance.....	335.3	339.3	334.3
				Service.....	559.6	554.3	547.5
				Government.....	425.3	419.6	411.5
NEW JERSEY				Rochester			
<u>Newark-Jersey City 5/</u>				Manufacturing.....	111.2	109.5	108.5
Manufacturing.....	365.0	357.7	362.2	Syracuse			
<u>Paterson 5/</u>				Manufacturing.....	61.4	60.6	60.1
Manufacturing.....	172.3	170.1	162.6	Utica-Rome			
<u>Perth Amboy 5/</u>				Manufacturing.....	43.9	43.4	46.1
Manufacturing.....	76.1	75.2	76.2	Westchester County 5/			
<u>Trenton</u>				Manufacturing.....	51.0	47.4	47.0
Manufacturing.....	44.8	43.3	43.5				
NEW MEXICO				NORTH CAROLINA			
<u>Albuquerque</u>				<u>Charlotte 2/</u>			
Total.....	50.6	50.0	46.7	Contract construction....	5.9	6.2	6.6
Contract construction....	4.9	4.7	5.2	Manufacturing.....	21.9	21.6	22.3
Manufacturing.....	8.3	8.2	6.7	Trans. and pub. util.....	10.1	10.0	9.8
Trans. and pub. util.....	5.2	5.2	5.1	Trade.....	24.3	24.0	23.9
Trade.....	13.0	12.9	12.3	Finance.....	4.5	4.5	4.2
Finance.....	3.1	3.0	2.2				
Service 1/.....	6.8	6.8	6.6	NORTH DAKOTA			
Government.....	9.3	9.2	8.6	<u>Fargo</u>			
				Manufacturing.....	2.1	2.1	2.0
NEW YORK				Trans. and pub. util.....	2.3	2.4	2.3
<u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy</u>				Trade.....	7.3	7.2	7.0
Manufacturing.....	89.8	88.5	88.9	Finance.....	1.1	1.2	1.1
<u>Binghamton</u>				Service.....	2.7	2.6	2.7
Manufacturing.....	40.4	39.6	39.4	Government.....	2.6	2.6	2.6
<u>Buffalo</u>				OKLAHOMA			
Manufacturing.....	209.1	202.3	203.9	<u>Oklahoma City</u>			
				Total.....	135.2	135.4	134.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.		Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
OKLAHOMA - Continued				Scranton			
<u>Oklahoma City - Continued</u>				Manufacturing.....	31.3	30.7	29.8
Mining.....	5.7	5.9	5.7	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton			
Contract construction....	10.0	10.2	11.1	Manufacturing.....	40.1	39.6	37.7
Manufacturing.....	15.3	15.1	15.5	York			
Trans. and pub. util.....	11.7	11.8	11.5	Manufacturing.....	44.9	45.6	45.2
Trade.....	36.4	36.0	35.5	RHODE ISLAND			
Finance.....	6.4	6.4	7.0	<u>Providence</u>			
Service.....	15.9	16.1	14.8	Total.....	301.0	293.0	289.3
Government.....	33.9	34.0	33.2	Contract construction....	17.0	17.1	14.8
Tulsa				Manufacturing.....	153.5	147.1	146.6
Total.....	105.4	104.3	98.9	Trans. and pub. util.....	15.1	15.1	14.9
Mining.....	9.1	9.0	9.4	Trade.....	50.3	49.2	50.3
Contract construction....	6.6	6.5	7.0	Finance.....	11.7	11.7	11.1
Manufacturing.....	27.4	26.7	22.5	Service 1/.....	22.8	22.6	22.1
Trans. and pub. util.....	12.6	12.7	11.9	Government.....	30.6	30.2	29.5
Trade.....	26.9	26.4	25.8	SOUTH CAROLINA			
Finance.....	4.8	4.8	4.5	<u>Charleston</u>			
Service.....	12.5	12.6	12.1	Contract construction....	3.7	3.6	3.1
Government.....	5.7	5.7	5.7	Manufacturing.....	9.0	8.9	8.7
ORGEON				Trans. and pub. util.....	4.3	4.4	4.0
<u>Portland</u>				Trade.....	10.8	10.7	10.5
Contract construction....	16.2	16.7	16.0	Finance.....	1.4	1.4	1.3
Manufacturing.....	67.1	66.7	64.3	Columbia			
Trans. and pub. util.....	31.9	32.1	31.4	Manufacturing.....	7.9	7.9	8.0
Trade.....	62.0	60.6	61.6	Greenville			
PENNSYLVANIA				Manufacturing.....	28.6	28.5	28.1
<u>Allentown-Bethlehem-</u>				SOUTH DAKOTA			
<u>Easton</u>				<u>Sioux Falls</u>			
Manufacturing.....	102.7	101.9	102.8	Manufacturing.....	5.1	5.3	5.4
Erie				Trade.....	7.1	7.0	7.3
Manufacturing.....	44.2	43.5	49.4	Finance.....	1.2	1.3	1.2
Harrisburg				Service 6/.....	6.7	6.7	6.7
Manufacturing.....	37.9	37.3	35.2	TENNESSEE			
Lancaster				<u>Chattanooga</u>			
Manufacturing.....	42.7	43.2	42.5	Mining.....	.2	.2	.2
Philadelphia				Manufacturing.....	43.6	41.6	41.4
Manufacturing.....	602.8	587.5	577.8	Trans. and pub. util.....	4.8	4.8	4.9
Pittsburgh				Trade.....	17.3	16.7	17.4
Mining.....	30.9	31.3	32.1	Finance.....	3.0	3.1	2.9
Manufacturing.....	372.8	354.7	375.0	Service.....	9.7	9.7	9.6
Trans. and pub. util.....	74.2	73.0	75.7	Government.....	7.9	7.9	7.8
Finance.....	28.6	29.3	27.7	Knoxville			
Reading				Mining.....	2.8	2.8	2.6
Manufacturing.....	52.6	51.7	53.9				

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
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.		Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
TENNESSEE - Continued				Springfield - Continued			
Knoxville - Continued				Other nonmanufacturing...	1.1	1.1	1.0
Manufacturing.....	43.8	44.1	41.7	WASHINGTON			
Trans. and pub. util....	7.2	7.1	7.0	Seattle 2/			
Trade.....	22.1	21.1	21.2	Total.....	278.0	278.5	272.7
Finance.....	3.7	3.7	3.6	Contract construction....	13.1	13.4	13.3
Service.....	9.4	9.5	9.4	Manufacturing.....	75.8	75.6	72.7
Government.....	12.5	12.5	12.9	Trans. and pub. util....	28.7	29.1	29.2
Memphis				Trade.....	71.4	71.2	69.5
Mining.....	.4	.4	.4	Finance.....	14.9	15.0	14.6
Manufacturing.....	42.0	41.7	42.4	Service 1/.....	35.0	35.3	34.4
Trans. and pub. util....	15.2	15.1	15.3	Government.....	39.1	38.9	39.0
Trade.....	50.2	48.5	47.9	Spokane 2/			
Finance.....	8.0	8.1	7.7	Total.....	70.3	70.9	70.7
Service.....	22.3	22.4	22.5	Contract construction....	5.6	5.4	5.6
Government.....	21.3	21.6	20.3	Manufacturing.....	14.2	15.5	14.7
Nashville				Trans. and pub. util....	11.2	11.1	10.9
Manufacturing.....	34.9	34.0	34.3	Trade.....	18.5	18.2	18.8
Trans. and pub. util....	12.2	12.2	11.7	Finance.....	3.1	3.2	3.2
Trade.....	24.1	24.1	23.7	Service 1/.....	9.9	9.6	9.9
Finance.....	6.8	6.9	6.2	Government.....	7.8	7.9	7.6
Service.....	14.2	14.3	14.2	Tacoma 2/			
Government.....	13.1	13.1	13.1	Total.....	73.7	73.2	74.2
UTAH				Contract construction....	4.3	4.5	4.6
Salt Lake City				Manufacturing.....	19.7	19.7	18.4
Total.....	102.7	102.0	(3/)	Trans. and pub. util....	6.7	6.8	6.5
Mining.....	6.5	6.5	6.1	Trade.....	15.1	14.7	15.6
Contract construction....	6.9	7.4	7.9	Finance.....	2.5	2.5	2.4
Manufacturing.....	15.7	15.6	14.9	Service 1/.....	7.2	7.3	7.4
Trans. and pub. util....	12.4	12.3	(3/)	Government.....	18.2	17.7	19.3
Trade.....	29.9	29.9	28.7	WEST VIRGINIA			
Finance.....	5.1	5.1	4.9	Charleston			
Service 2/.....	12.3	12.4	12.2	Total.....	96.1	96.1	98.0
Government.....	13.9	12.8	(3/)	Mining.....	18.8	19.2	21.1
VERMONT				Contract construction....	4.5	4.5	3.8
Burlington				Manufacturing.....	28.3	28.1	28.8
Total.....	16.8	16.7	16.5	Trans. and pub. util....	9.1	9.1	9.2
Manufacturing.....	5.9	5.6	5.6	Trade.....	16.6	16.4	16.8
Trans. and pub. util....	1.1	1.2	1.2	Finance.....	2.9	2.9	2.8
Trade.....	4.4	4.5	4.4	Service.....	7.1	7.1	6.9
Service.....	2.1	2.1	2.0	Government.....	9.0	9.0	8.8
Other nonmanufacturing...	3.2	3.3	3.3	WISCONSIN			
Springfield				Milwaukee			
Total.....	10.4	10.5	9.8	Manufacturing.....	191.7	186.2	197.7
Manufacturing.....	7.7	7.7	7.2	Racine			
Trans. and pub. util....	.2	.2	.2	Manufacturing.....	22.2	22.9	24.5
Trade.....	.9	.9	.9				
Service.....	.5	.5	.5				

1/ Includes mining.

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

3/ Not available.

4/ Includes mining and finance.

5/ Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.

6/ Includes transportation and public utilities, and government.

Explanatory Notes

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

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

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

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

Section B. Definition of Employment -

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

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

Section C. Method of Preparing Employment Series -

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

Section D. Collection of Establishment Reports -

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

Section D. Collection of Establishment Reports (Continued) -

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

Section E. Coverage of Establishment Reports -

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

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

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

Section F. Classification of Establishments Reports -

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

Section G. Benchmark Data -

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

Section H. Estimating Method -

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

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

Section H. Estimating Method (Continued) -

The second step is to compute the total production-worker employment in the month following the benchmark period. The production-worker total for the benchmark period is multiplied by the percent change over the month in production-worker employment in a group of establishments reporting in both months. Thus, if firms in the BLS sample report employment of 30,000 production workers in March and 31,200 in April, the percentage increase would be 4 percent (1,200 divided by 30,000). The production-worker total in April would be 104 percent of 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 31,200 divided by .81, or 38,519.

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	- 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 Employment, 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)

MANPOWER REPORT No. 17 - Manpower Requirements in the Production of Military Weapons. (August 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.