

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

**MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT**

**DECEMBER 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.

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



# EMPLOYMENT and Payrolls

MONTHLY STATISTICAL  
REPORT

DECEMBER 1952

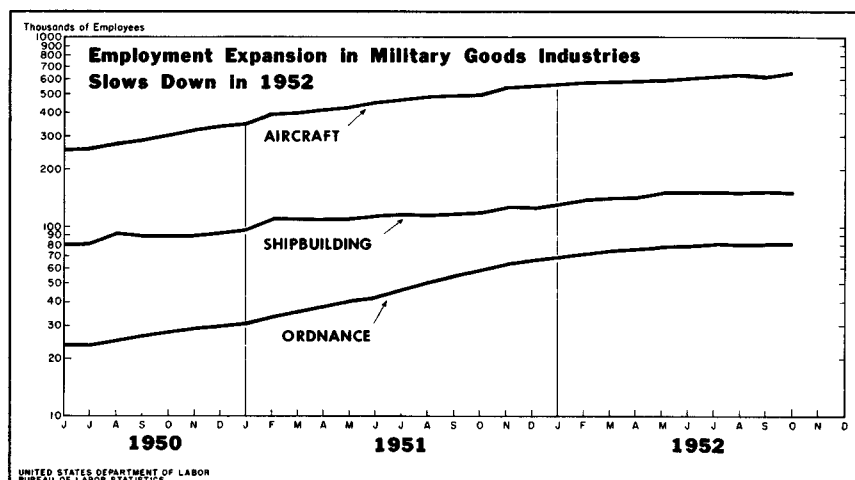
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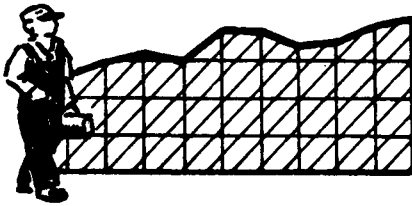
Beginning with the January issue, the Employment and Payrolls Report will contain detailed labor turn-over data for over 100 industries. Users of employment data will thus obtain a comprehensive picture of employment activities in one publication. This will also result in economies for the Bureau in that the previous Labor Turn-Over Report which had been issued as a separate publication through December 1952 will be discontinued.

# Employment Data at a Glance



	Current		Year ago		November 1952 change from:	
	November 1952 1/	October 1952	November 1951	October 1951	Previous month	Year ago
<b>EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (in thousands)</b>						
Total.....	47,862	47,826	46,852	46,902	+ 36	+ 10
Manufacturing.....	16,529	16,493	15,890	15,965	+ 36	+ 639
Mining.....	875	870	917	917	+ 5	- 42
Contract Construction.....	2,586	2,699	2,633	2,761	- 113	- 47
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,230	4,240	4,165	4,166	- 10	+ 65
Trade.....	10,285	10,094	10,109	9,893	+ 191	+ 176
Finance.....	1,970	1,969	1,907	1,898	+ 1	+ 63
Service.....	4,724	4,766	4,734	4,770	- 42	- 10
Government.....	6,663	6,695	6,497	6,532	- 32	+ 166
<b>HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>						
Average weekly hours.....	41.2	41.4	40.5	40.5	- .2	+ .7
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.715	\$1.705	\$1.626	\$1.615	+.01	+.089
Average weekly earnings.....	\$70.66	\$70.59	\$65.85	\$65.41	+.07	+.81
<b>LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Per 100 employees)</b>						
Accessions.....	...	5.3	3.9	4.4	...	...
Separations.....	...	4.2	4.3	4.7	...	...
Quits.....	...	2.8	1.9	2.5	...	...
Layoffs.....	...	.7	1.7	1.4	...	...
Other.....	...	.7	.7	.8	...	...

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



# Employment Trends

## PRE-CHRISTMAS TRADE EXPANSION CLIMAXES RECORD EMPLOYMENT YEAR

Boosted by pre-Christmas hiring in retail trade, the number of non-farm employees maintained a record level in November, making 1952 a new all-time high employment year. The year 1952 saw recovery in civilian goods industries from 1951's reduced levels and continued--but slower--expansion in military goods industries.

The number of employees in non-farm industries, at 47.9 million in November, was up by 1 million since November 1951. Most of this gain occurred in manufacturing, where the continued expansion in military goods industries and recovery in consumer goods industries have carried employment 640,000 above last year's level. Significant increases have also occurred in trade, finance, and Government employment. (See tables A and B.)

Between October and November, nonfarm employment was little changed, in contrast to the usual decline. Seasonal declines in construction and food canning were offset by the pre-Christmas expansion in retail sales staffs and further gains in metal-working manufacturing industries.

Manufacturing employment rose slightly over the month to a post-World War II peak of 16.5 million. Factory employment usually drops in November, reflecting seasonal reductions in food canning, apparel, and tobacco. This November, however, apparel manufacturers did not reduce

their work force and consumer durable goods industries continued to expand, reflecting the improved sales and inventory pictures in these industries. Employment in nearly all consumer goods industries was significantly higher than the depressed levels in November 1951, when reduced sales and rising inventories were forcing production cut-backs.

Employment in industries producing military equipment--ordnance, aircraft, and shipbuilding--continued to rise during 1952 but at a decreasing rate. From January to October this year, ordnance plants expanded employment by 17 percent, aircraft plants by 15 percent, and shipbuilding by 15 percent. During the same period of 1951, increases in these industries amounted to 92 percent, 40 percent, and 23 percent respectively. In the nearly 2-1/2 years since the outbreak of the Korean war, these three industries have expanded their work force by 145 percent with 520,000 new workers.

Present production schedules indicate continued slowing down in the rate of growth in military end product industries in 1953. Shipbuilding employment appears to have leveled off already. Military electronics will reach its employment peak in the spring of 1953, ordnance in the summer, and aircraft by the first quarter of 1954. (See chart, page II.)

During 1952, industries producing industrial equipment halted their employment expansion. Expen-

ditures on new plant and equipment have remained relatively constant for the past year at an annual rate of \$27 billion. November 1952 employment in the machinery industry, at 1.6 million, was slightly less than a year earlier, and the average workweek was a half hour shorter. This contrasts with the sharp gains in the first year after Korea, when employment rose by over a quarter-million and the workweek rose by 2 hours, to 43-1/2 hours.

Employment in contract construction declined seasonally between October and November by 110,000. However, at 2.6 million, employment was about equal to the all-time high for the season reached a year ago. The 86,000 new dwelling units started in November were only slightly under the 1950 record level for the month.

Employment in trade rose by 190,000 in preparation for the Christmas shopping season, hitting 10.3 million, an all-time high for November. A small seasonal decline in service industries carried employment to 4.7 million this November, about the same as a year ago.

Government employment declined slightly as State and local governments curtailed highway construction activities. Federal Government employment continued to decline slightly for the fourth consecutive month, as the steady uptrend since Korea in Federal defense agency civilian employment leveled off at 1.2 million.

#### WORKWEEK HITS POSTWAR PEAK OF 41.4 HOURS

The average workweek in the Nation's factories rose slightly, to 41.4 hours in mid-October 1952, equal

to the previous post-World War II peak reached in December 1950 and about 1 hour longer than in October 1951. Gains in weekly hours were reported in most industry groups between September and October of this year as manufacturing employment rose to a postwar peak of 16.5 million. Expanding production in consumer goods industries for the Christmas season boosted hours in many industries. In the primary metals and transportation equipment industries, weekly hours were at postwar peaks as steel production continued to break records and automobile production reached the highest levels in more than a year.

The 1-hour increase in the workweek above the October 1951 level resulted primarily from recovery in consumer goods industries. At this time last year, production cut-backs brought reduced workweeks in nearly all consumer goods industries, primarily as a result of slackened consumer buying and rising inventories. The apparel, textile, and leather products industries reported the largest over-the-year gains in the workweek, of from 2 to 3 hours. The October workweek in each of these industries was about equal to previous postwar highs for the season.

#### EARNINGS AT ALL-TIME HIGH OF \$1.71 AN HOUR

Factory workers' average hourly earnings--including overtime and other premium pay--rose by 1 cent between September and October, to \$1.71, primarily because of more overtime premium pay with the longer workweek. Over the year, hourly earnings have increased by 9 cents, or 5-1/2 percent, reflecting both increased overtime and cost-of-living and other wage rate adjustments al-

lowed under the wage stabilization program. (See chart, page 4.)

Workers in durable goods industries fared better than workers in nondurable goods in the over-the-year gains in earnings. Hourly earnings in durable goods plants rose by 7 percent, to \$1.82 this October, compared to an increase of less than 4 percent, to \$1.55, for workers producing nondurable goods.

The longer workweek and increased hourly pay brought the factory workers' average weekly pay check, before tax and other deductions, to an all-time high of \$70.59 in mid-October. Here also, workers in durable goods plants received the greatest gains over the year, because of the greater increase in their hourly earnings. Their weekly earnings averaged \$76.76 in October, an increase of \$5.66 from last October, while workers producing nondurable goods earned an average of \$62.42, an increase of \$4.42.

There are wide disparities among industry groups in average weekly earnings, partly reflecting differences in the length of the workweek. This October, earnings ranged from a low of \$47.56 and \$48.19 a week for tobacco products and apparel workers respectively to a high of \$85.96 and \$87.64 for workers in transportation equipment and petroleum products industries.

#### LABOR TURNOVER DATA INDICATE FAVORABLE EMPLOYMENT PICTURE

The continuation of one of the most favorable employment situations for workers in manufacturing industries since World War II was indicated by labor turnover statistics for October. The rate at which factory workers were laid off remained

unchanged between September and October, in contrast to the usual seasonal increase, and, at only 7 per 1,000 workers, was the lowest October level since 1944.

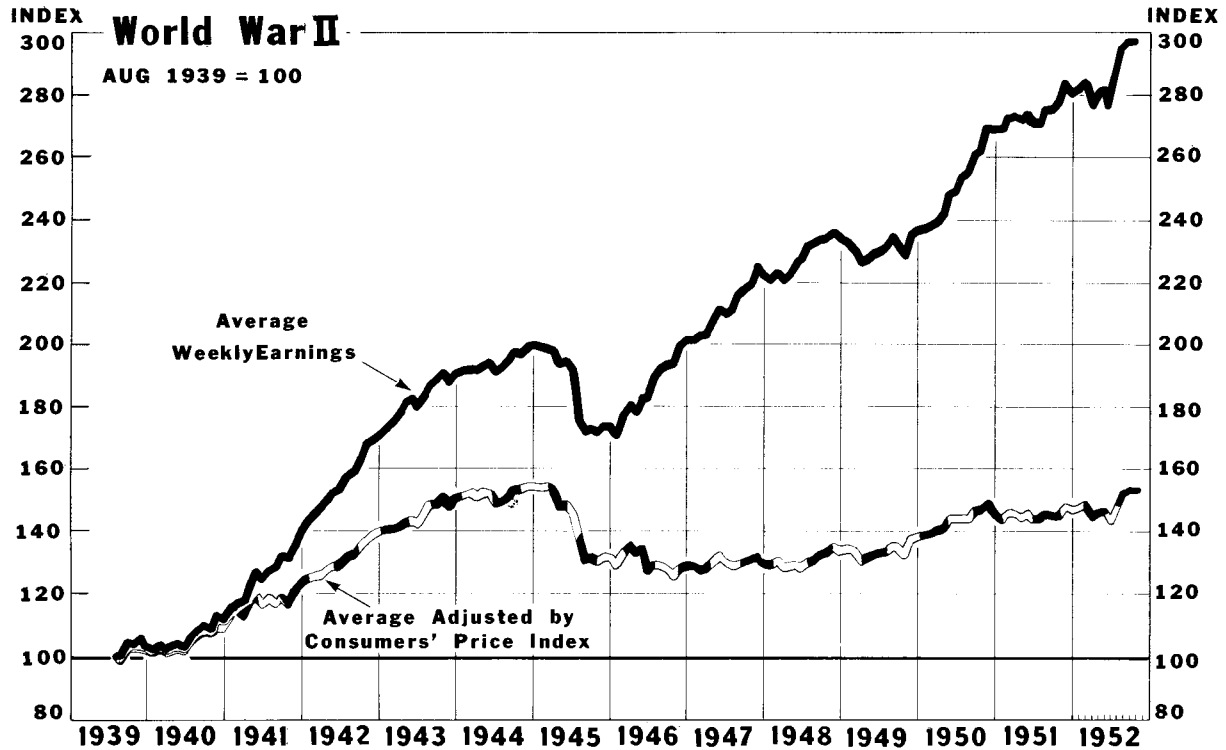
The favorable labor turnover picture was reflected in rising manufacturing employment and the small number of workers claiming State unemployment insurance benefits. With factory employment rising to a postwar peak, the number of unemployment claimants dropped to a postwar low in mid-October of only 617,000, a quarter-million fewer than in October 1951.

The factory lay-off rate was only one-half the rate of a year ago, with sharp declines reported in nearly all consumer goods industries. Rising employment in consumer goods industries this fall contrasts sharply with the production cut-backs under way a year earlier. This October, fewer than half as many workers were laid off as in October 1951 in industries producing consumer goods, including shoes, apparel, textiles, cigarettes, radios and television, automobiles, jewelry, and furniture.

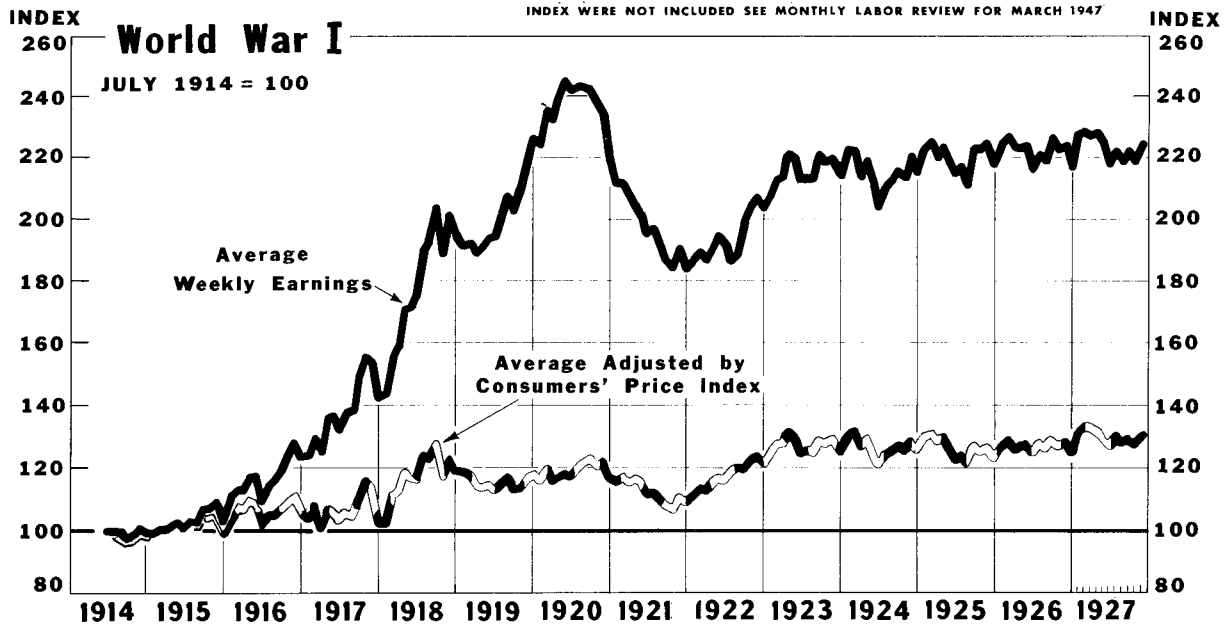
Factories were hiring workers at a rate 20 percent higher than in October 1951. In the fall of last year, hiring rates had dropped to the lowest levels in over a decade, except for 1949.

The rate at which factory workers were voluntarily quitting their jobs was up by 12 percent over the year, reflecting the improved situation in consumer goods industries. The greatest over-the-year gains in quit rates were reported in consumer goods industries, where the production cut-backs under way last year at this time had lessened opportunities to shift jobs.

# INDEX OF WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING



ESTIMATES OF WORLD WAR II AND POSTWAR UNDERSTATEMENT BY THE INDEX WERE NOT INCLUDED SEE MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW FOR MARCH 1947



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	Net change	
	Nov. <u>1/</u>	Oct.	Sept.	Nov.	Oct. 1952 to Nov. 1952	Nov. 1951 to Nov. 1952
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	47,862	47,826	47,727	46,852	+ 36	+1,010
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	16,529	16,493	16,389	15,890	+ 36	+ 639
<b>MINING.....</b>	875	870	885	917	+ 5	- 42
Metal mining.....	106	102	104	105	+ 4	+ 1
Bituminous-coal.....	338	335	344	368	+ 3	- 30
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	107	108	109	107	- 1	0
<b>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....</b>	2,586	2,699	2,761	2,633	-113	- 47
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....</b>	4,230	4,240	4,224	4,165	- 10	+ 65
Transportation.....	2,940	2,950	2,929	2,912	- 10	+ 28
Communication.....	732	730	729	701	+ 2	+ 31
Other public utilities.....	558	560	566	552	- 2	+ 6
<b>TRADE.....</b>	10,285	10,094	9,960	10,109	+191	+ 176
Wholesale trade.....	2,682	2,655	2,641	2,657	+ 27	+ 25
Retail trade.....	7,603	7,439	7,319	7,452	+164	+ 151
General merchandise stores.....	1,717	1,592	1,507	1,701	+125	+ 16
Food and liquor stores.....	1,317	1,311	1,293	1,295	+ 6	+ 22
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	762	754	747	759	+ 8	+ 3
Apparel and accessories stores.....	586	572	555	580	+ 14	+ 6
Other retail trade.....	3,221	3,210	3,217	3,117	+ 11	+ 104
<b>FINANCE.....</b>	1,970	1,969	1,971	1,907	+ 1	+ 63
<b>SERVICE.....</b>	4,724	4,766	4,825	4,734	- 42	- 10
<b>GOVERNMENT.....</b>	6,663	6,695	6,712	6,497	- 32	+ 166
Federal.....	2,385	2,389	2,407	2,325	- 4	+ 60
State and Local.....	4,278	4,306	4,305	4,172	- 28	+ 106

1/ Preliminary.

Table B: Employees in Manufacturing Industry Groups

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	Net change	
	Nov. 1/ 1952	Oct.	Sept.	Nov.	Oct. 1952 to Nov. 1952	Nov. 1951 to Nov. 1952
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	16,529	16,493	16,389	15,890	+ 36	+639
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	9,433	9,336	9,190	8,976	+ 97	+457
Ordinance and accessories.....	84	81	81	63	+ 3	+ 21
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	759	765	785	783	- 6	- 24
Furniture and fixtures.....	365	360	354	342	+ 5	+ 23
Stone, clay, and glass products....	555	551	546	552	+ 4	+ 3
Primary metal industries.....	1,375	1,363	1,354	1,339	+ 12	+ 36
Fabricated metal products (except ordinance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1,051	1,034	1,008	984	+ 17	+ 67
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,607	1,585	1,564	1,625	+ 22	- 18
Electrical machinery.....	1,050	1,023	1,000	955	+ 27	+ 95
Transportation equipment.....	1,729	1,725	1,668	1,551	+ 4	+178
Instruments and related products...	343	336	332	313	+ 7	+ 30
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	515	513	498	469	+ 2	+ 46
<b>NONDURABLE GOODS</b>	7,096	7,157	7,199	6,914	- 61	+182
Food and kindred products.....	1,559	1,629	1,712	1,547	- 70	+ 12
Tobacco manufactures.....	94	99	99	93	- 5	+ 1
Textile-mill products.....	1,252	1,243	1,234	1,227	+ 9	+ 25
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,183	1,186	1,185	1,128	- 3	+ 55
Paper and allied products.....	501	497	489	486	+ 4	+ 15
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	785	781	771	773	+ 4	+ 12
Chemicals and allied products.....	768	768	759	762	0	+ 6
Products of petroleum and coal.....	281	282	282	269	- 1	+ 12
Rubber products.....	279	277	273	273	+ 2	+ 6
Leather and leather products.....	394	395	395	356	- 1	+ 38

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary

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



## PART II

This is the last of a series of two articles (the first appeared in the November issue) on Post-World War II trends in employment, hours and earnings for States and major metropolitan areas. The article is based on statistics gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and cooperating State agencies, and is extracted from a recently published 90-page volume under the title "Employment, Hours, and Earnings--State and Area Data, 1947-51."

### EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

The post-World War II period was characterized by a lack of "normality" which tended to obscure seasonal and cyclical trends.

Beginning in 1947 and continuing through most of 1948, the trend of employment reflected intense efforts to produce goods and services to fill deferred needs created by war-imposed restrictions and scarcities. Nonfarm employment in those 2 years expanded by almost 7 percent to an all-time yearly high of 44.2 million.

Although minor setbacks, particularly in the so-called "luxury" lines, took place during 1947 and 1948, it was not until 1949 that the first serious postwar adjustment occurred. Excessive accumulation of inventories caused

manufacturing employment to fall precipitously. The drop of 1.1 million in manufacturing between 1948 and 1949 accounted for virtually the entire decline in nonfarm employment between those years.

Employment recovered sharply in early 1950, however, and seemed well on its way to recoup previous losses. The advent of the Korean War touched off a boom resulting in a nonfarm employment average of 45.5 million during the last half of 1950 and 46.1 million during 1951, each a successive all-time high.

The increase of 7 percent in nonfarm employment for the country as a whole between 1947 and 1951 resulted from widely diverse changes in the individual States, underlining the importance of

gathering data on other than a national basis. Although all States for which data are available showed gains, the increases ranged from 1 percent in Vermont to 31 percent in New Mexico (chart II). Among the nine States with nonfarm employment of more than 1 million, the largest gains--20 percent and 14 percent--occurred in Texas and California respectively. On the other hand, Pennsylvania and Illinois each reported modest increases of only 2 percent. The New England and Middle Atlantic States consistently reported gains which were less than the national average. With the exception of the Great Lakes States in which the pattern was mixed, the gains in all other regions were just as consistently above the national average.

### Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment for the country as a whole reached a new post-World War II high in 1951. The new peak, which reached 16 million for several months during the year, was the immediate outgrowth of the outbreak of Korean hostilities and reflected the expansion in defense-related industries. By mid-1951, consumer-goods industries began to show a weakness which characterized their status for the rest of the year. Although over-all manufacturing employment in 1951 was only 700,000, or 4.5 percent, above 1947, it was fully 1.8 million, or 12.6 percent higher than the "inventory recession" year of 1949.

The largest employment gains, in general, were recorded outside the industrial East and Great Lakes States. Eight States re-

ported employment expansions of 15 percent or more; only three--Kansas, Texas, and California--had relatively large numbers of manufacturing workers. In Kansas, the increase was almost wholly in aircraft. In California and Texas, however, the gains were spread more evenly. In California, for example, lumber increased 33 percent, primary metals 36 percent, fabricated metals 23 percent, electrical machinery 112 percent, and transportation equipment (mostly aircraft) 45 percent. In Texas, gains of more than 30 percent were reported in chemicals, primary metals, fabricated metals, and transportation equipment (also aircraft).

For 10 States, manufacturing employment expanded by 10 to 15 percent. Included in this group, as well as in the group of States with the largest category of increases, were virtually all the Mountain States. Twenty-one other States had gains of less than 10 percent.

Some of the largest industrial States, on the other hand, had fewer manufacturing workers in 1951 than in 1947. In this group were New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, each with losses of between 1 and 2 percent. Although strikes affected these declines in some instances, their effect was minimal. The employment losses were widespread, particularly in textiles, leather products, and machinery. Of the nine States in which declines occurred, none exceeded 3 percent.

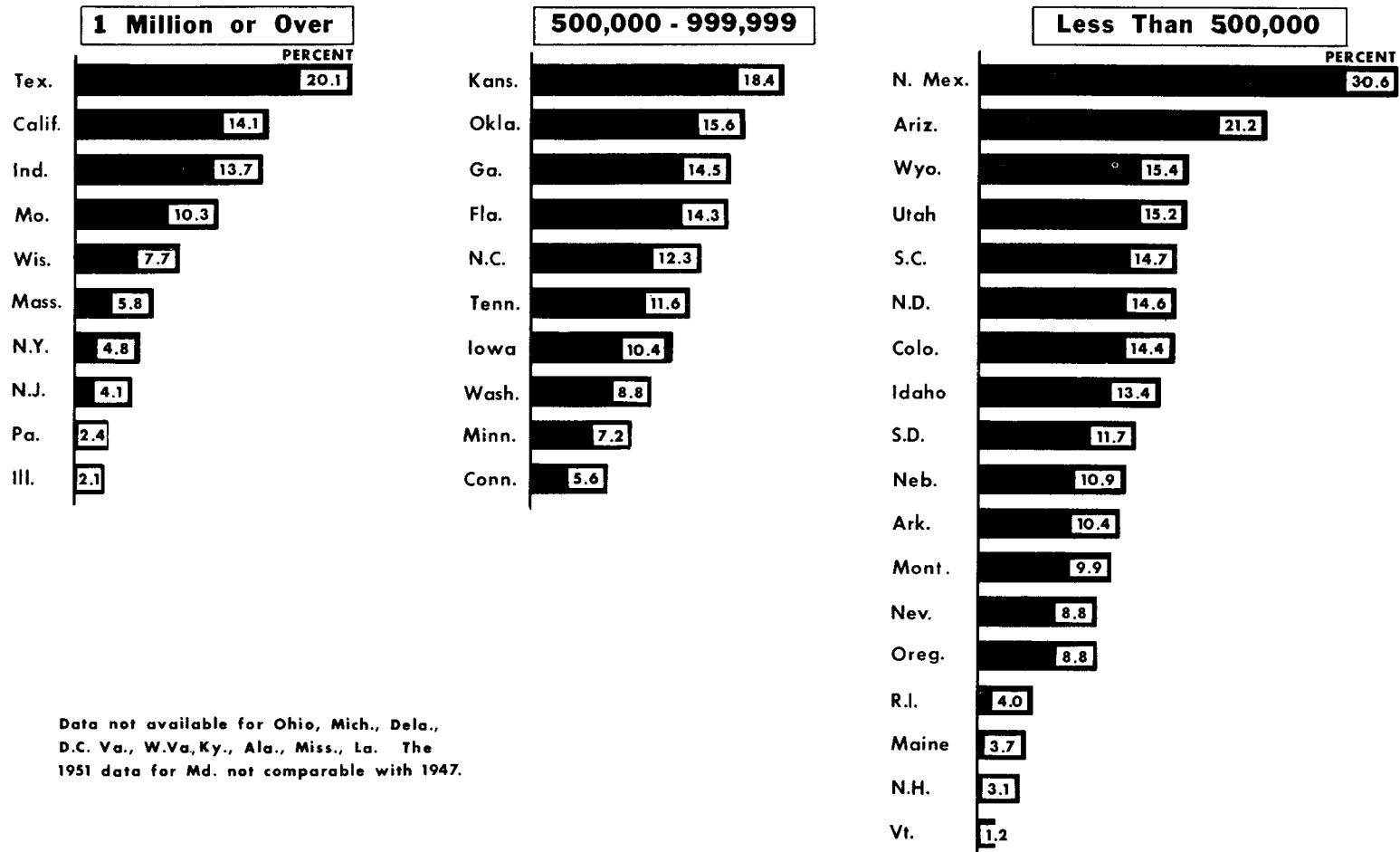
### Movement to South and West

Manufacturing activity over the past 5 years, as measured by

Chart II.

## PERCENT INCREASE IN NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT By State, 1947-51

### STATES WITH NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN 1951 OF:



Data not available for Ohio, Mich., Dela.,  
D.C. Va., W.Va., Ky., Ala., Miss., La. The  
1951 data for Md. not comparable with 1947.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Table 3: Regional employment in manufacturing, by total and percent distribution, 1947-51

Region	Employment (in thousands)					Percentage distribution					Percent change 1947-51
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	
Total .....	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
New England .....	1,527.9	1,510.7	1,372.4	1,447.6	1,541.3	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.7	+ 0.9
Middle Atlantic .....	4,203.5	4,183.2	3,824.2	3,956.4	4,193.5	27.6	27.4	27.1	26.7	26.3	- 0.2
East North Central ..	4,511.5	4,503.3	4,128.8	4,403.6	4,679.8	29.6	29.5	29.2	29.6	29.3	+ 3.7
West North Central ..	846.1	851.0	821.1	854.2	936.8	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.9	+10.7
South Atlantic .....	1,644.9	1,670.3	1,567.0	1,655.8	1,763.8	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.1	+ 7.2
East South Central ..	705.9	715.9	650.8	688.9	735.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	+ 4.2
West South Central ..	612.1	634.8	608.9	634.7	697.7	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	+14.0
Mountain .....	156.2	159.7	153.6	162.6	179.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	+15.0
Pacific .....	1,028.1	1,046.1	996.2	1,069.1	1,227.0	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.7	+19.3

employment, has shown a steady shift to the South Atlantic, West South Central, and Pacific regions (table 3). The shift is not measured in actual losses of workers from one region to another, since all regions, with the exception of the Middle Atlantic States, reported gains for manufacturing employment between 1947 and 1951. Rather, the shift is measured in the faster rate of growth in some regions than in others. Although the outbreak of Korean hostilities and the attendant defense production hastened the movement, the shift was well under way before the start of hostilities.

The sharpest 1947-1951 employment gain--19 percent-- was reported on the Pacific Coast. As a result of this improvement, the region increased its proportion of the Nation's manufacturing workers from 6.8 percent in 1947 to 7.7 percent in 1951. Almost as large were the gains recorded in the West North Central, West South Central, South Atlantic, and Mountain regions.

The relative employment shift was at the expense of the heavy industrialized States of the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central regions. Losses in the East were especially severe considering the short period of time involved. In 1951 New England had 9.7 percent of the Nation's manufacturing employment compared with 10 percent in 1947. The proportion in the Middle Atlantic States dropped from 27.6 to 26.3 percent.

The defense program has obviously had a greater impact on some areas than others. The scope of this impact can be measured best by the trend in manufacturing employment for the country as a whole. Between 1949 and 1951--the period for which most areas have continuous data--the Nation's factory employment increased 12.6 percent. Largely because of the aircraft program, however, Wichita reported a gain of 90 percent, Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York 52 percent, and San Diego 65 percent. The slowdown in textiles and

apparel, on the other hand, kept the employment gain below 5 percent in such areas as New York City, Lancaster, and Reading. In evaluating trends between 1949 and 1951, it should be recalled that the substantial gains recorded by most areas reflect a calculation from a deflated base caused by the "inventory recession" to a very high level influenced by Korean rearmament and civilian "scare" buying.

### Mining

Between 1947 and 1951 this industry reported a decline of 2 percent, a continuation of the long-term down-trend which has characterized it for many years. Even the unparalleled demands of World War II and the great industrial needs in the postwar period were unable to arrest the cyclical trend. Technological advances were the chief factors in the employment contraction.

Most of the postwar decline was centered in anthracite and bituminous-coal, and States such as Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, and Alabama reported employment losses ranging up to 33 percent. Employment in the production of crude petroleum and natural gas, and nonmetallic mining recorded substantial gains, however, thus accounting for employment increases in Texas and Oklahoma.

### Construction

The post-World War II construction boom achieved a magnitude in 1950 and 1951 unparalleled in the Nation's history. Not even the crest in wartime construction in 1942 could approach the high levels of either 1950 or 1951 in the number of building

workers employed. Construction employment in 1951 averaged 2.6 million, almost one-third higher than in 1947, and more than double the 1939 level.

Industrial expansion for both civilian and defense needs and the series of 1-million-plus home-building years were noticeable in virtually all the States. With the over-all increase in employment of almost 30 percent between 1947 and 1951, individual State increases reached more than 50 percent in many instances. The only exceptions to this trend were New Hampshire, Vermont, and Nevada, where construction employment approximated only 5,000 workers in each State.

### Government

The liquidation of many Federal establishments in the immediate postwar period was offset by increasing employment in State and local government agencies, as thousands of school employees were added to public payrolls. The Korean hostilities expanded government activity, particularly in arsenals, navy yards, and atomic energy installations. As a result, Federal employment expanded 22 percent between 1947 and 1951. State and local governments increased their employment by 15 percent in the same period.

Every State reported a postwar increase in government employment. Some of the largest increases occurred in those States where the United States navy yards are located, for example, in California, Washington, and Massachusetts. Other large increases were in States such as

New Mexico, Tennessee, and South Carolina where atomic energy installations are located, and in such States as Indiana, Alabama, and Georgia with their large arsenals. Despite the presence at Washington of the Naval Gun Factory and the huge Federal civilian establishment, the District of Columbia reported a gain of only 16 percent, slightly below the national average.

### Trade

During 1951 employment in trade was at an all-time high, and workers in wholesale and retail trade numbered 9.8 million or 600,000 (7 percent) over 1947 and about one-half again as great as in 1939.

Within States, the heaviest increases in employment occurred outside the established centers of trade. For example, the largest States (300,000 or more workers in trade in 1951) reported small gains which did not exceed 6 percent over the 5-year period. In this group were Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and California (data for Michigan and Ohio not available). The two major exceptions to this generalization were Texas and Missouri with expansions of 20 and 14 percent, respectively.

Among the intermediate-size States (between 100,000 and 300,000 in trade employment), the heaviest gain occurred in Maryland where a vast new suburban trading area serves the increased needs of workers employed in the metropolitan Washington, D. C., area. Other States reporting substantial increases were Arizona, the Carolinas,

Indiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Tennessee.

### Transportation and Public Utilities

This group showed virtually no employment change between 1947 and 1951. The figures in combination, however, concealed the downturn in interstate railroads on the one hand, and expansion in communication and other public utilities on the other. Seven of the nine New England and Middle Atlantic States reported postwar declines; most of the remaining States outside these regions had moderate expansions.

### Finance and Service

All States for which data were available showed substantial postwar increases in the finance group, attributed mostly to accelerated growth in banks and insurance companies. Increases in service employment were considerably more modest.

### HOURS AND EARNINGS

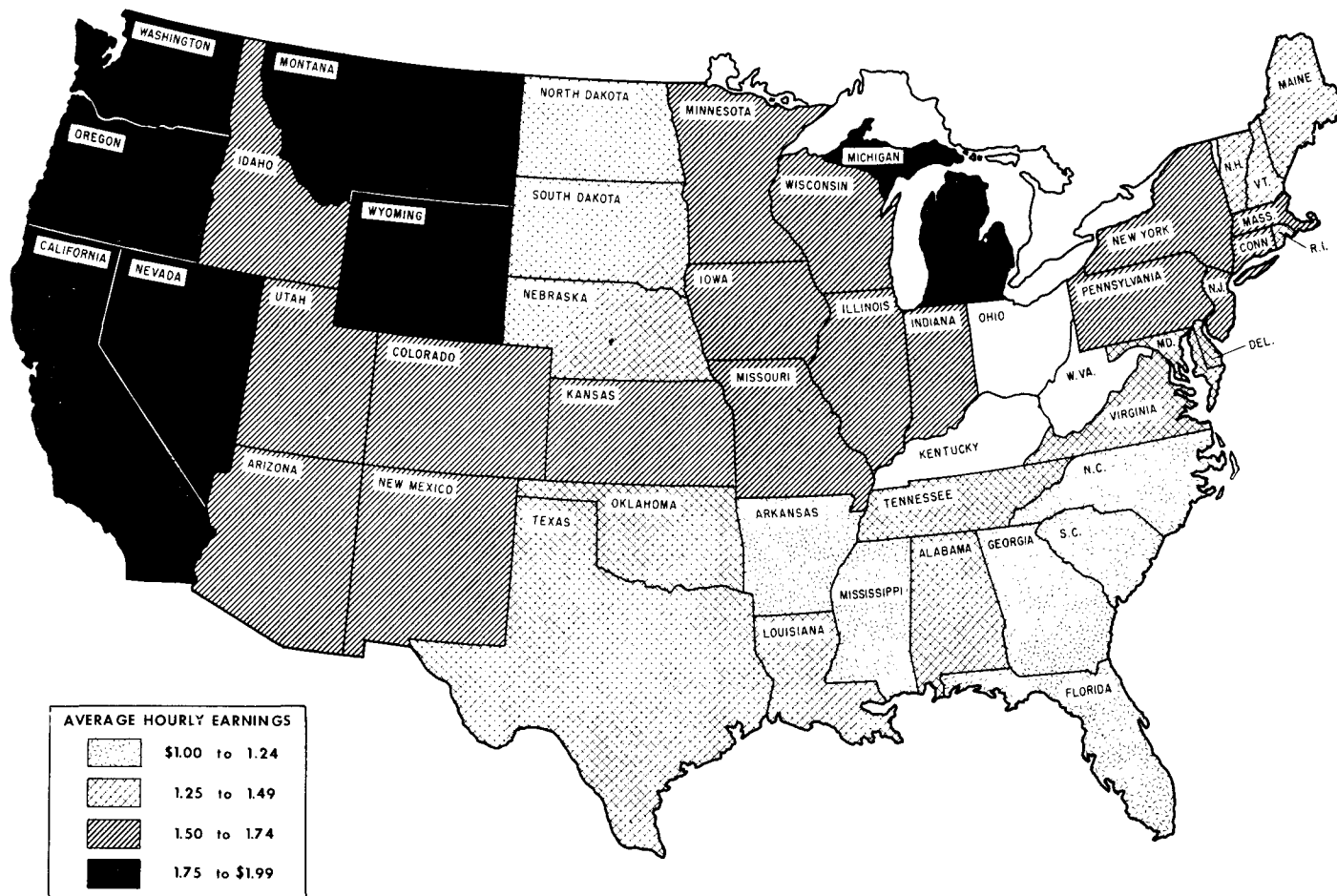
#### Hourly Earnings Up 29 Percent in 5 Years

The level of average hourly earnings for manufacturing workers in a State and locality is determined largely by the complexity of industrial composition, occupational structure, degree of unionization, and previously established regional patterns. In general, hourly earnings in the Northern and Western States exceeded those in the South (chart III). The highest average hourly earnings in manufacturing were reported in Oregon, where the average was \$1.94 (in 1951), almost double that in Mississippi, where



# GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

By State, 1951



Data not available for District of Columbia, Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

the average was the lowest in the country. In both States, lumber and wood products dominate the manufacturing employment pattern, in Oregon with 58 percent of the State's total and in Mississippi with 37 percent of the State's total.

The trend of average hourly earnings for the country as a whole went through three distinct phases in the 1947-51 period. In the first phase, 1947-48, upward pressures on wages were clearly evident as average hourly earnings increased from \$1.17 in January 1947 to \$1.40 in December 1948, a gain of about 20 percent; overtime was not a factor in the increase because the average workweek actually declined during this time.

The second phase, beginning with 1949 and ending just before the outbreak of Korean hostilities, was a period of leveling and consolidating gains; hourly earnings increased only 5 cents--to \$1.45 in June 1950. Because the workweek increased by one hour the gain would have been even smaller if overtime payments had been excluded. Not reflected in these figures, however, are the indirect but relatively substantial advances during 1949 in the form of pension and welfare benefits. The Fair Labor Standards Act in early 1950 tended to raise earnings in many Southern States.

Korean hostilities touched off a third phase in the earnings trend as hourly earnings rose to \$1.64 by the close of 1951, an increase of 19 cents per hour or 13 percent. Part of the increase was due to the somewhat larger proportion of workers employed in durable

goods production in 1951 as compared with 1950.

Wage scales are traditionally higher in the "hard-goods" industries. For example, in 1951 average hourly earnings in this group of industries averaged \$1.68 as compared with \$1.48 in the nondurables. A considerable amount of premium pay for overtime in the durables was another factor in inflating the average hourly earnings for the country as a whole.

Nevertheless, the greatest factor in the post-Korean hourly earnings trend, particularly in 1950, were bonafide wage increases provided through collective bargaining agreements. The last quarter of 1950 was characterized by unusual wage activity as both employers and unions tried to anticipate the wage stabilization deadline of January 25, 1951. During 1951, hourly wage increases in the automobile, farm equipment, electrical machinery, and similar industries reflected the effect of escalator clauses tied to the BLS Consumers' Price Index.

There were very small differences among the States in the trend of hourly earnings between 1949 and 1951. For the 29 States reporting continuous data in this period, the increase in only 4 of them fell outside the 13- to 17-percent range; the increase for the country as a whole averaged 14 percent.

#### Workweek Extended Through- Out 5 Year Span

Expansion in the length of the workweek was coincident with the increase in hourly earnings

and contributed to its higher level through overtime premium payments. Workers in manufacturing during 1951 were employed an average of 40.7 hours weekly, a slight increase over 1950 and the highest yearly average in the post-World War II period.

In any plant the average weekly hours per worker are likely to fall below the scheduled workweek by 1 1/2 to 2 hours because of absenteeism, turn-over, etc.; therefore, it is clear that the average scheduled workweek in each of the five years since 1946 included from 1 to 2 hours of overtime.

The State trends after 1947 reflected, in general, the high level of output in the immediate postwar period, the "inventory recession" of late 1949 and early 1950, and the post-Korean civilian buying and military output boom. The average length of the manufacturing workweek in the various States is influenced by customary practices in the different industries as well as by the changing business situation. In New York State, for example, a strong downward influence on the State average is always exercised by the apparel industry where collective bargaining agreements specify workweeks of less than 40 hours; in both 1950 and 1951, the average apparel workweek did not exceed 35 hours. In Florida, patterns in the food industry make for a high State average, somewhat irrespective of current economic conditions; the average workweek for that State after 1948, the first year data were available, was never less than 42 hours.

On the other hand, industries in many States are extremely

sensitive to the prevailing level of activity. Connecticut and Wisconsin, for example, where durable-goods production is dominant and most likely to be affected by the defense impact, show widely fluctuating workweeks in the postwar period. In Connecticut, the spread between 1949 and 1951 was as high as 3.5 hours. Depressed conditions in the textile industry in 1951 adversely affected the workweek in Rhode Island, North and South Carolina, and Georgia.

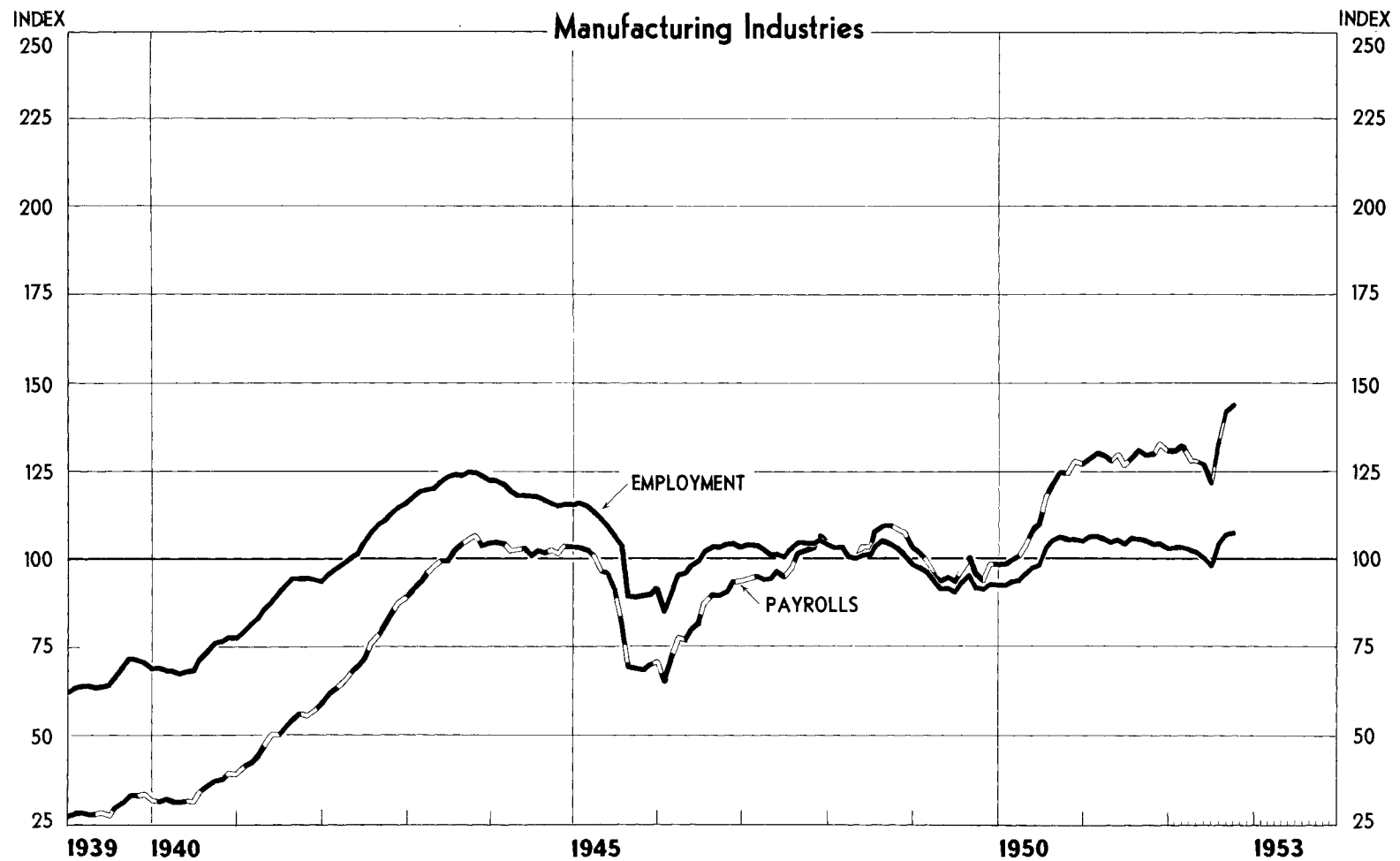
#### Weekly Earnings Set New Records

Average weekly earnings reached an all-time high of \$67.40 by December 1951, a gain of 15 percent over June 1950, the month Korean hostilities began. The 1951 average of \$64.88 was also a yearly record and almost a third greater than in 1947; almost the entire gain was due to an increase in hourly earnings, because the average workweek was virtually the same in 1947 and 1951. When the gain was adjusted with the increased cost of living, however, a worker with three dependents found that his weekly pay increased slightly under 10 percent in "real" purchasing power.

As in past years, the highest weekly earnings were reported for the West Coast, Rocky Mountain, and Great Lakes Areas. Manufacturing workers in Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Indiana, and Michigan earned between \$74 and \$80 by the close of 1951. The New England, South Atlantic, and South Central States were, with few exceptions, consistently below the national average. The chemicals and petroleum industries in Texas and Oklahoma were primarily responsible for the relatively high weekly earnings in those two South Central States.

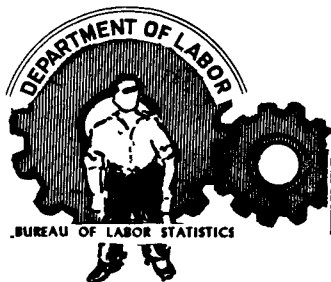
# INDEX OF PRODUCTION-WORKER EMPLOYMENT AND WEEKLY PAYROLLS

1947-49=100



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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



# Industry Employment Report

## IRON AND STEEL

Production-worker employment in the iron and steel industry <sup>1/</sup>, recovering from the drop caused by the industry-wide strike which ended in August, had moved up to 567,000 in October. This figure was about 29,000 higher than at the outbreak of Korean hostilities, and close to the pre-strike level of 569,000 in the first quarter of 1952. The industry is now past the midpoint of the largest expansion program in its history. In October, steel was produced at an annual rate of more than 115,000,000 ingot tons, compared with the June 1950 level of around 98,000,000. By early 1954, capacity is expected to reach 123,000,000 tons. As the industry continues to expand in 1953, a small increase in employment is expected.

To meet basic requirements of the mobilization program, the Government took steps to regulate consumption of steel for civilian products. An industry-wide expansion program was adopted with a goal of 123 million tons of capacity on January 1, 1954--a capacity adequate to maintain annual production of 120 million tons. <sup>2/</sup> When completed, this expansion will represent a growth of more than 20 percent over the level of June 1950. The goal of 120,000,000 tons may be regarded as the culmination of an expansion which began in early 1950. At that time there was an increase in steel-making activity

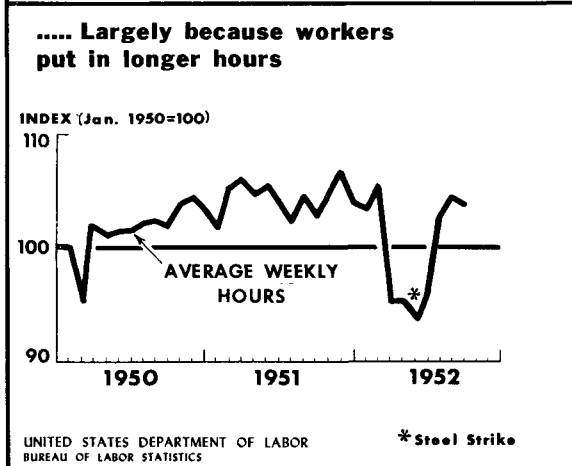
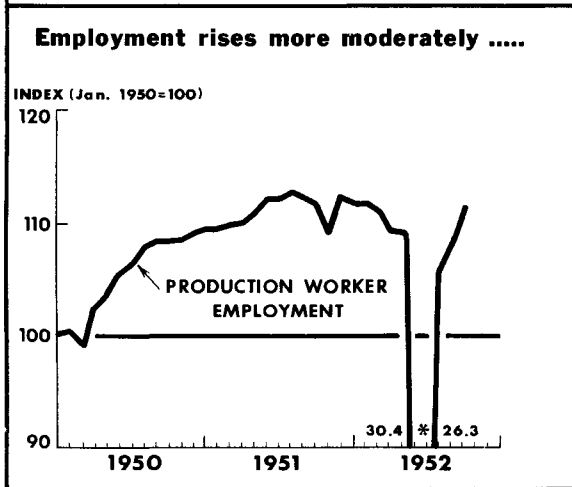
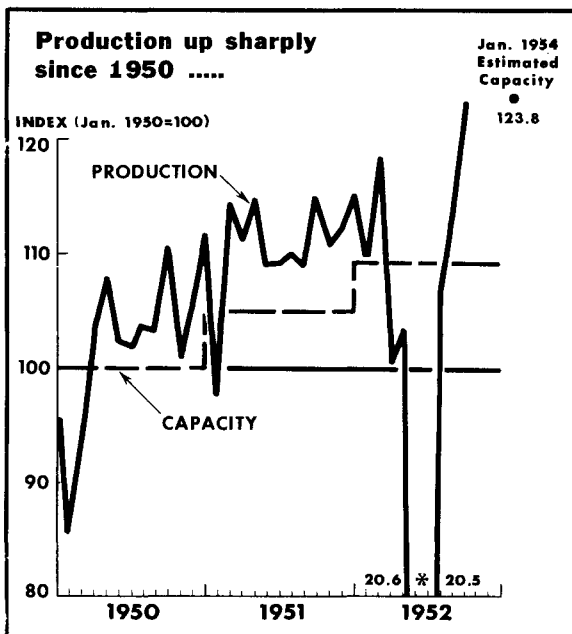
because of improvement in general business conditions and a steel shortage resulting from the strike of late 1949. At the beginning of the Korean hostilities, the industry was operating at a peak capacity of 99,000,000 tons. Output was higher than at any time during World War II. Production continued to rise through the second half of 1950 and 1951.

During 1951 a total of 105,199,848 tons of steel were produced, almost 8-1/2 million tons more than the total for 1950. By October 1952, 56 percent of the new capacity planned in the expansion program was completed and during that month the industry produced 9,696,500 tons of steel, an all-time high. This outpouring of steel may be compared with the World War II peak of 7.8 million attained in March 1944.

As production levels moved steadily upward to new records, employment also moved to new highs. Although by the first quarter of 1952 (immediately before the industry-wide strike began) output was up 10 percent over mid-1950 levels, employment gains were smaller. From

<sup>1/</sup> Includes only blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.

<sup>2/</sup> Seventh Quarterly Report to the President, by the Director of Defense Mobilization, October 1, 1952, p.14.



mid-1950 levels of about 538,000 production workers, employment rose steadily through 1950 and the first half of 1951, leveling off at approximately 570,000 workers. It remained at about that level for the remainder of 1951 and until the beginning of the strike in the second quarter of 1952. By October, production-worker employment of 567,000 was almost up to the first-quarter level. Thus, the net gain in employment from the outbreak of Korean hostilities to the beginning of the labor dispute was about 6 percent, as compared with a production gain of almost 10 percent.

The difference in the rate of increase was due to a number of factors, the most important of these being the change in the workweek. Average weekly hours rose from 39.8 at the start of the Korean action to 40.8 in early 1952, and were at this level in October 1952. Thus, while employment rose 6 percent, the total number of manhours worked in the industry increased 9 percent, almost as much as the production gain in the corresponding period. Another factor influencing the number of workers needed to produce a given amount of steel is the composition of the finished steel shipments. The "lighter" steel products (such as sheet, strip, or tin plate) require more man hours per ton to produce than do the "heavier" products (plates, bars, or structural shapes). Shifts in the relative importance of the two classes of products affect the tonnage output per man hour. During the last 2 years there has been a small change in the pattern of finished steel shipments. The lighter products, requiring relatively more man-hours, have declined as a proportion of the total. A continuing increase in the relative importance of the heavy products in 1953 is expected to increase the number of tons produced per man-hour

worked. A third factor limiting employment growth is the increased technical efficiency of the new facilities already installed in this period and the withdrawal of a small amount of older, less efficient equipment.

In the coming year, the net effect of these factors is expected to limit the growth of employment to minor changes around the present level. Further changes in product mix tending towards the heavier products will result from the increased proportion of output to be used in military items in 1953. The installation of new facilities will increase the relative importance of more efficient facilities. Therefore, although a production rise of about 4 percent is anticipated in the coming year, employment is expected to rise only slightly above the October 1952 level of 567,000 workers.

The largest single addition to the workforce will be made at the United States Steel Corp. Fairless Works at Morrisville, Pa., the only new completely integrated plant which has been built during the expansion program. This plant, which in October had not begun operations, will employ about 5,000 workers and produce about 1.8 million tons a year when in full operation. Most of the other employment increases which have occurred or may be expected are in existing centers of steel production where the industry has expanded.

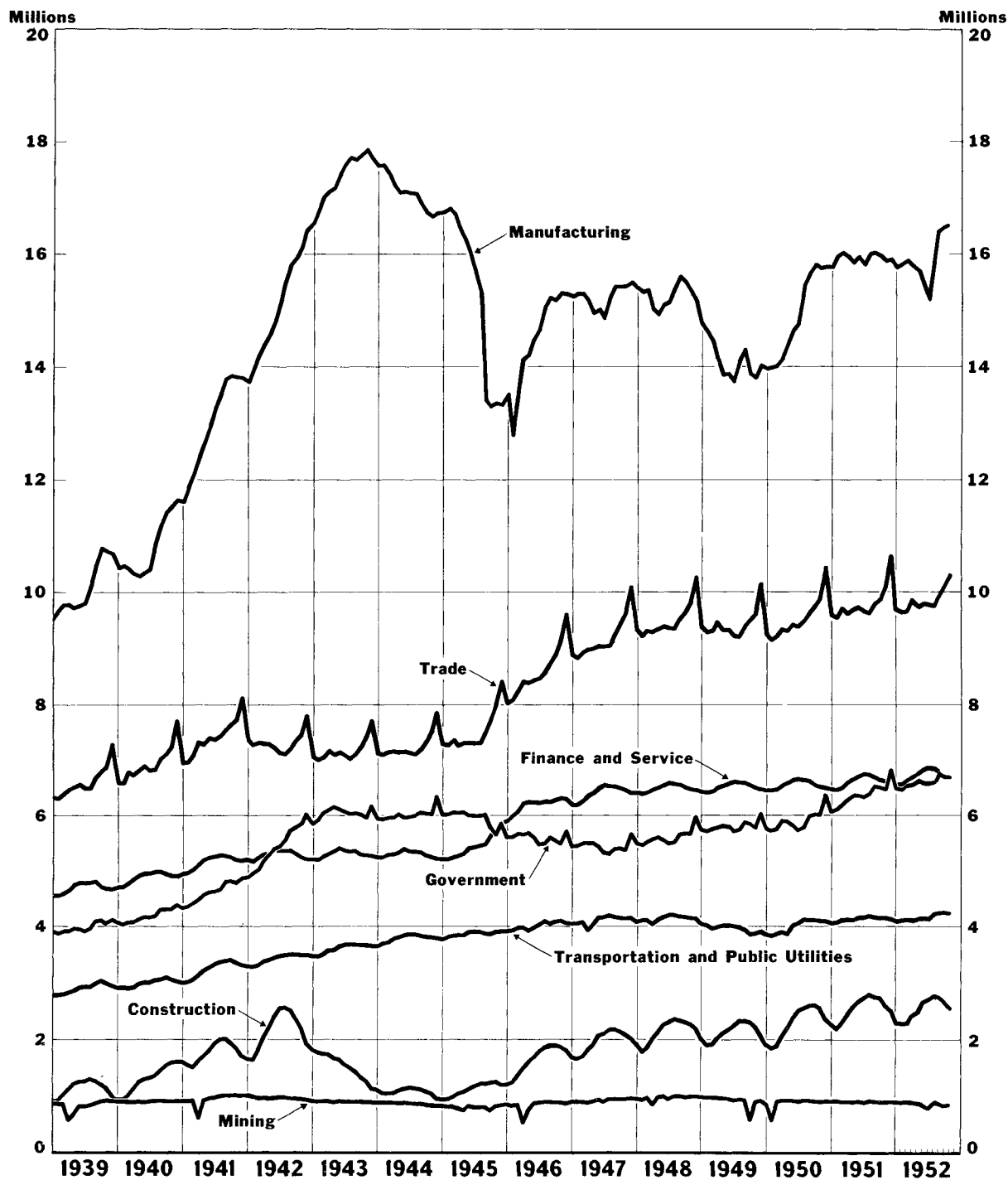
The industry is concentrated in the northern and eastern parts of the United States. The Pittsburgh-Youngstown area is the leading steel center. Farther east are large plants in Buffalo, N. Y.; Johnstown

and Bethlehem, Pa.; and Sparrows Point (near Baltimore), Md. The Great Lakes region has many important steel centers, particularly in the Chicago and Cleveland areas. Much of the steel-making in the South is done in the Birmingham area. In the far West, mills are located in Geneva and Provo, Utah, and in Fontana, Calif. About three-fourths of the workers in the industry are employed in five States: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and New York.

The working force of the industry is predominantly male, reflecting in part the heat and the great physical demands of much of the production work. About 6 percent of the workforce are women who are in offices and in the less physically demanding plant jobs such as sorting and inspecting tin plate. The proportion of Negroes in iron and steel plants is higher than in most manufacturing industries; they constitute about one-eighth of the plant workers. Although a large number of Negroes work on the labor gang and in other unskilled jobs, many are employed in semiskilled and skilled occupations.

In recent months earnings in the industry have been at all-time record levels. In September 1952, production workers in blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills earned on the average \$87.54 for a workweek of 41.0 hours. In the same month, the average for all manufacturing industries was \$70.04 for 41.3 hours of work. Average hourly earnings in iron and steel and in manufacturing generally were \$2.135 and \$1.696, respectively.

# EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



# Current Employment and Payroll Statistics

Table 1: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments

By Industry Division

(In thousands)

Year and month	Total	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Government
<b>Annual average:</b>									
1939..	30,287	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,612	1,382	3,321	3,987
1940..	32,031	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,419	3,477	4,192
1941..	36,164	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,416	1,462	3,705	4,622
1942..	39,697	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,440	3,857	5,431
1943..	42,042	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,401	3,919	6,049
1944..	41,480	883	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,260	1,374	3,934	6,026
1945..	40,069	826	1,132	15,302	3,872	7,522	1,394	4,055	5,967
1946..	41,412	852	1,661	14,461	4,023	8,602	1,586	4,621	5,607
1947..	43,371	943	1,982	15,247	4,122	9,196	1,641	4,786	5,454
1948..	44,201	981	2,165	15,286	4,151	9,491	1,716	4,799	5,613
1949..	43,006	932	2,156	14,146	3,977	9,438	1,763	4,782	5,811
1950..	44,124	904	2,318	14,884	4,010	9,524	1,812	4,761	5,910
1951..	46,401	920	2,569	15,931	4,144	9,804	1,883	4,759	6,390
<b>1951</b>									
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
<b>1952</b>									
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..	47,124	897	2,781	16,028	4,208	9,784	1,993	4,844	6,589
Sept..	47,727	885	2,761	16,389	4,224	9,960	1,971	4,825	6,712
Oct..	47,826	870	2,699	16,493	4,240	10,094	1,969	4,766	6,695

See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions.

# Industry Data

Table 2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments

By Industry Division and Group

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Oct.	Sept.
<b>TOTAL...</b>	47,826	47,727	47,124	46,902	46,956
<b>MINING.....</b>	870	885	897	917	917
Metal mining.....	102.2	103.7	106.5	104.3	103.7
Anthracite.....	62.6	62.7	63.0	67.2	67.9
Bituminous-coal.....	334.7	343.7	345.5	367.0	366.5
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	262.0	265.7	273.2	268.7	269.1
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	108.1	108.7	109.0	109.3	109.5
<b>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....</b>	2,699	2,761	2,781	2,761	2,768
<b>NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION.....</b>	551	567	575	544	554
Highway and street.....	243.5	252.3	257.4	234.5	240.4
Other nonbuilding construction.....	307.7	314.5	317.3	309.6	313.1
<b>BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.....</b>	2,148	2,194	2,206	2,217	2,214
GENERAL CONTRACTORS.....	879	898	908	944	945
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS.....	1,269	1,296	1,298	1,273	1,269
Plumbing and heating.....	315.5	313.6	311.5	314.0	308.4
Painting and decorating.....	180.7	191.0	188.4	182.9	188.8
Electrical work.....	164.8	168.7	168.5	155.3	153.4
Other special-trade contractors.....	608.0	622.4	629.7	620.7	618.6
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	16,493	16,389	16,028	15,965	16,039
DURABLE GOODS.....	9,336	9,190	8,916	8,942	8,913
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	7,157	7,199	7,112	7,023	7,126
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....</b>	4,240	4,224	4,208	4,166	4,178
Transportation.....	2,950	2,929	2,901	2,915	2,925
Interstate railroads.....	1,422	1,407	1,394	1,440	1,457
Class I railroads.....	1,248	1,234	1,221	1,271	1,287
Local railways and bus lines.....	135	136	138	141	141
Trucking and warehousing.....	692	680	662	641	631
Other transportation and services.....	701	706	707	693	696
Air transportation (common carrier).....	92.6	92.5	92.0	84.1	83.7
Communication.....	730	729	735	697	696
Telephone.....	682.5	681.9	688.1	648.5	647.8
Telegraph.....	46.8	46.1	45.5	47.5	47.4

See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions.

**Table 2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments**

By Industry Division and Group - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Oct.	Sept.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</b> (Continued)					
Other public utilities.....	560	566	572	554	557
Gas and electric utilities.....	535.1	540.1	546.1	528.7	531.7
Electric light and power utilities.....	238.0	240.3	242.9	236.2	236.2
Gas utilities.....	120.5	121.4	123.0	118.4	118.8
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	176.6	178.4	180.2	174.1	176.7
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	25.1	25.5	25.9	25.0	25.4
<b>TRADE.....</b>	10,094	9,960	9,784	9,893	9,781
Wholesale trade.....	2,655	2,641	2,637	2,622	2,594
Retail trade.....	7,439	7,319	7,147	7,271	7,187
General merchandise stores.....	1,592	1,507	1,410	1,550	1,487
Food and liquor stores.....	1,311	1,293	1,287	1,281	1,274
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	754	747	752	748	754
Apparel and accessories stores.....	572	555	504	561	544
Other retail trade.....	3,210	3,217	3,194	3,131	3,128
<b>FINANCE.....</b>	1,969	1,971	1,993	1,898	1,898
Banks and trust companies.....	495	494	500	467	466
Security dealers and exchanges.....	65.2	65.2	65.7	63.7	63.4
Insurance carriers and agents.....	715	716	725	682	684
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	694	696	702	685	685
<b>SERVICE.....</b>	4,766	4,825	4,844	4,770	4,831
Hotels and lodging places.....	425	463	505	437	473
Laundries.....	364.5	365.2	369.1	360.0	362.1
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	163.3	160.1	156.2	159.3	157.4
Motion pictures.....	243	245	244	244	247
<b>GOVERNMENT.....</b>	6,695	6,712	6,589	6,532	6,544
Federal <sup>1/</sup> .....	2,389	2,407	2,418	2,322	2,336
State and local.....	4,306	4,305	4,171	4,210	4,208

<sup>1/</sup> Fourth class postmasters are excluded here but are included in Table 6.

# Industry Data

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	Oct. 1951	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	Oct. 1951
<b>MINING.....</b>	870	885	897	917	-	-	-	-
<b>METAL MINING.....</b>	102.2	103.7	106.5	104.3	88.7	90.1	92.8	91.8
Iron mining.....	38.2	38.8	38.9	38.2	34.0	34.7	34.6	34.2
Copper mining.....	27.8	27.8	29.8	27.9	23.6	23.6	25.6	24.3
Lead and zinc mining.....	19.4	19.7	19.9	20.9	16.7	16.9	17.2	18.2
<b>ANTHRACITE.....</b>	62.6	62.7	63.0	67.2	58.8	59.0	59.3	63.2
<b>BITUMINOUS-COAL.....</b>	334.7	343.7	345.5	367.0	311.6	318.6	321.0	343.0
<b>CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS   PRODUCTION.....</b>	262.0	265.7	273.2	268.7	-	-	-	-
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services).....	-	-	-	-	128.9	131.0	135.8	127.7
<b>NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING....</b>	108.1	108.7	109.0	109.3	93.5	94.0	94.5	95.5
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	16,493	16,389	16,028	15,965	13,337	13,246	12,886	12,997
<b>DURABLE GOODS.....</b>	9,336	9,190	8,916	8,942	7,553	7,417	7,146	7,296
<b>NONDURABLE GOODS.....</b>	7,157	7,199	7,112	7,023	5,784	5,829	5,740	5,701
<b>ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES.....</b>	81.3	81.1	79.6	59.0	60.8	60.7	59.1	46.9
<b>FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.....</b>	1,629	1,712	1,682	1,644	1,233	1,312	1,279	1,254
Meat products.....	298.0	299.3	294.1	298.7	235.4	236.5	231.8	236.3
Dairy products.....	142.2	147.8	155.4	144.7	99.4	104.2	111.3	102.8
Canning and preserving.....	251.3	338.9	307.7	263.4	225.9	311.1	280.3	238.1
Grain-mill products.....	134.3	134.9	135.9	131.3	99.6	100.4	101.2	97.9
Bakery products.....	294.8	294.2	296.1	291.6	194.3	193.9	194.0	195.1
Sugar.....	47.4	31.7	28.7	46.1	41.5	26.6	23.8	40.2
Confectionery and related products.....	103.5	100.6	93.7	106.3	86.3	83.8	76.9	89.2
Beverages.....	218.5	224.2	235.6	221.5	146.2	150.9	160.0	150.0
Miscellaneous food products.....	139.4	140.2	135.2	140.3	104.3	104.5	100.1	104.8
<b>TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.....</b>	99	99	95	96	91	91	87	89
Cigarettes.....	27.7	28.1	28.0	26.6	25.1	25.5	25.5	24.0
Cigars.....	43.2	43.1	42.2	42.0	40.9	40.8	39.9	39.8
Tobacco and snuff.....	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.7	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	16.0	16.0	12.8	15.8	14.9	14.7	11.8	14.8
<b>TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS.....</b>	1,243	1,234	1,215	1,228	1,147	1,138	1,120	1,133
Yarn and thread mills.....	165.8	165.3	163.4	161.3	155.0	154.6	153.0	150.5
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	554.4	553.2	549.4	578.0	523.9	522.2	519.2	546.2
Knitting mills.....	248.1	244.7	240.7	228.4	227.8	224.6	220.7	208.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	90.9	89.8	88.1	84.7	80.5	79.5	77.9	74.9
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	48.3	49.5	44.9	49.5	41.4	42.2	37.4	41.6
Other textile-mill products.....	135.6	131.8	128.0	126.4	118.5	115.2	111.6	110.8

See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions.

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	Oct. 1951	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	Oct. 1951
<b>APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS.....</b>	1,186	1,185	1,170	1,138	1,062	1,064	1,050	1,019
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	142.0	143.2	141.2	144.2	127.6	129.0	127.5	130.6
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	274.5	271.4	267.9	256.2	255.3	252.7	248.9	237.5
Women's outerwear.....	318.3	325.4	326.4	305.5	282.7	290.9	292.4	270.1
Women's, children's under garments..	110.6	107.5	104.8	99.7	98.8	95.8	93.1	89.8
Millinery.....	20.2	21.6	21.7	21.1	18.1	19.3	19.3	18.7
Children's outerwear.....	69.1	69.4	69.5	63.6	63.0	63.3	63.5	58.1
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel..	99.2	98.2	94.5	102.2	87.4	86.6	83.2	91.0
Other fabricated textile products...	152.0	148.6	144.2	145.2	129.2	126.5	122.1	123.3
<b>LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE).....</b>	765	785	791	803	701	721	727	740
Logging camps and contractors.....	53.1	66.4	69.0	78.1	49.3	63.0	65.5	74.2
Sawmills and planing mills.....	462.5	470.4	474.0	471.4	431.5	437.4	441.8	439.3
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	116.3	116.7	116.1	115.2	100.1	100.6	100.0	100.0
Wooden containers.....	74.1	73.2	73.0	77.0	68.1	67.6	67.3	71.1
Miscellaneous wood products.....	58.8	58.6	58.5	61.1	52.3	52.2	51.9	54.9
<b>FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.....</b>	360	354	346	337	309	303	295	289
Household furniture.....	251.9	245.7	239.7	229.8	221.4	215.8	209.5	201.2
Other furniture and fixtures.....	108.3	108.1	106.2	107.3	87.8	87.6	85.8	87.9
<b>PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....</b>	497	489	488	488	416	410	408	413
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills...	243.0	240.9	244.9	246.3	207.5	205.8	209.2	212.3
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	141.6	137.1	133.6	131.4	117.9	113.9	110.5	110.7
Other paper and allied products.....	112.2	111.3	109.6	110.4	90.5	90.0	88.5	90.2
<b>PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.....</b>	781	771	767	769	522	514	509	517
Newspapers.....	307.3	305.1	306.6	300.7	155.2	154.7	153.6	152.8
Periodicals.....	55.7	55.4	54.5	54.5	35.4	34.9	34.2	35.5
Books.....	53.4	52.6	52.2	50.9	37.2	36.6	36.2	36.7
Commercial printing.....	206.0	203.0	201.0	206.3	169.3	166.4	165.0	168.9
Lithographing.....	40.9	40.6	39.2	42.1	31.9	31.5	30.3	32.9
Other printing and publishing.....	117.6	114.6	113.8	114.6	92.6	90.1	89.5	90.5
<b>CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....</b>	768	759	745	763	535	526	513	544
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	83.3	83.6	84.2	83.7	59.8	60.0	60.1	61.2
Industrial organic chemicals.....	235.9	233.7	233.4	231.3	169.9	168.0	168.1	172.1
Drugs and medicines.....	109.7	110.0	110.9	107.9	68.4	68.2	69.4	69.9
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	75.0	73.9	74.0	75.1	47.9	47.2	47.1	48.1
Fertilizers.....	33.3	33.6	30.7	32.7	26.1	26.5	23.5	25.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats..	61.3	55.5	45.6	64.5	47.7	42.2	32.7	52.0
Other chemicals and allied products...	169.2	168.3	166.6	168.2	115.0	114.3	112.3	114.4

# 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			
	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	Oct. 1951	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	Oct. 1951
<b>PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL.....</b>	282	282	284	269	203	203	205	197
Petroleum refining.....	227.7	228.6	230.4	215.4	158.7	159.1	160.6	153.6
Coke and byproducts.....	22.8	22.7	22.8	22.1	19.3	19.2	19.3	19.0
Other petroleum and coal products...	31.0	30.8	30.7	31.1	24.9	24.7	24.6	24.8
<b>RUBBER PRODUCTS.....</b>	277	273	269	269	220	216	212	215
Tires and inner tubes.....	120.1	120.1	119.3	115.0	93.5	93.4	92.3	89.8
Rubber footwear.....	31.2	30.3	29.8	31.1	25.5	24.6	24.0	25.5
Other rubber products.....	125.6	122.6	120.1	122.9	101.0	98.0	95.5	99.4
<b>LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS.....</b>	395	395	397	359	355	355	357	320
Leather.....	46.2	45.9	45.8	42.6	41.7	41.4	41.2	38.1
Footwear (except rubber).....	247.5	251.5	254.8	224.0	224.0	228.2	231.9	201.4
Other leather products.....	100.9	97.6	96.0	92.5	89.0	85.5	84.2	80.8
<b>STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS.....</b>	551	546	543	559	465	462	458	479
Glass and glass products.....	153.1	151.9	146.6	146.7	133.1	132.5	127.1	128.2
Cement, hydraulic.....	43.6	43.1	43.6	43.3	37.0	36.6	37.0	37.1
Structural clay products.....	88.8	89.8	91.4	93.2	78.7	80.1	81.6	84.7
Pottery and related products.....	53.2	52.1	52.3	56.8	47.5	46.4	46.8	51.1
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	102.9	102.0	101.8	103.1	85.5	84.9	84.5	87.0
Other stone, clay, and glass products.	109.2	107.1	106.8	115.4	83.0	81.4	81.0	91.0
<b>PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES.....</b>	1,363	1,354	1,304	1,349	1,164	1,155	1,110	1,160
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	656.4	655.4	625.3	655.6	567.0	565.9	539.5	569.7
Iron and steel foundries.....	269.2	268.6	260.7	280.4	237.2	236.4	228.9	248.7
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	56.0	56.5	57.7	56.3	46.1	46.7	47.7	47.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	104.8	102.9	100.1	98.5	85.3	83.4	81.1	80.1
Nonferrous foundries.....	115.8	112.8	110.8	108.3	97.2	94.0	91.9	90.8
Other primary metal industries.....	160.5	157.6	149.7	149.7	131.1	128.4	120.7	123.4
<b>FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT).....</b>	1,034	1,008	972	988	842	820	783	809
Tin cans and other tinware.....	48.5	51.5	50.1	48.9	43.0	45.9	44.5	42.9
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware...	147.6	145.3	137.9	152.7	121.3	119.3	112.1	126.6
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	158.1	155.5	151.2	148.6	127.9	125.2	120.8	120.2
Fabricated structural metal products.	250.8	245.9	244.9	234.2	192.1	188.6	187.8	181.7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	189.7	179.6	166.8	170.1	158.6	149.3	136.1	142.9
Other fabricated metal products.....	239.0	230.6	221.1	233.2	199.1	191.2	181.8	194.5

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	Oct. 1951	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	Oct. 1951
<b>MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL).....</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>1,242</b>
Engines and turbines.....	98.4	97.4	95.4	95.1	71.8	70.9	68.7	70.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors..	145.6	137.9	147.3	187.8	104.8	97.5	105.5	145.6
Construction and mining machinery....	127.2	127.1	127.1	124.8	96.3	95.7	95.6	94.3
Metalworking machinery.....	309.7	309.8	309.0	294.3	245.3	246.0	244.4	231.9
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	185.4	184.9	189.1	196.7	137.0	136.1	139.4	148.9
General industry machinery.....	235.4	234.1	236.6	236.9	166.7	165.0	166.6	171.3
Office and store machines and devices	108.1	107.3	106.9	107.2	88.6	87.8	87.7	90.4
Service-industry and household machines	180.6	173.4	166.6	161.0	140.9	134.2	127.7	123.5
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	194.7	191.7	181.8	207.4	154.2	151.5	145.1	165.7
<b>ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>707</b>
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	383.4	377.4	368.2	369.1	273.8	268.7	259.2	265.0
Electrical equipment for vehicles....	82.0	79.3	74.6	82.3	65.2	62.8	58.3	67.2
Communication equipment.....	411.6	400.9	383.0	346.0	307.1	297.1	280.7	257.5
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	146.0	142.8	137.4	146.9	117.8	114.5	109.5	117.7
<b>TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.....</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>1,205</b>
Automobiles.....	835.8	810.8	674.3	807.1	691.2	664.1	525.3	667.4
Aircraft and parts.....	652.4	621.0	639.0	496.2	474.7	445.5	465.9	362.1
Aircraft.....	427.9	401.2	425.7	339.8	311.5	286.9	312.0	248.7
Aircraft engines and parts.....	135.1	132.5	129.1	90.3	95.4	92.9	90.0	62.4
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	14.8	14.5	14.2	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.2	8.3
Other aircraft parts and equipment....	74.6	72.8	70.0	54.3	57.1	55.3	53.7	42.7
Ship and boat building and repairing..	151.3	152.7	151.8	118.9	133.2	135.1	133.8	103.7
Ship building and repairing.....	131.2	132.4	131.1	106.2	115.3	117.0	115.4	92.5
Boat building and repairing.....	20.1	20.3	20.7	12.7	17.9	18.1	18.4	11.2
Railroad equipment.....	71.8	70.4	71.8	77.4	56.8	55.2	56.5	62.2
Other transportation equipment.....	13.3	12.8	12.3	11.5	11.3	10.9	10.4	9.7
<b>INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>228</b>
Ophthalmic goods.....	26.8	26.5	26.5	27.4	21.5	21.3	21.3	22.3
Photographic apparatus.....	66.2	66.6	67.4	62.3	46.6	46.7	47.0	44.2
Watches and clocks.....	39.9	38.7	37.3	35.0	34.0	33.0	31.7	29.5
Professional and scientific instruments.....	203.5	200.4	197.7	185.6	143.5	140.5	137.6	132.3
<b>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>390</b>
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware...	47.9	46.6	44.1	47.6	39.2	38.0	35.6	38.6
Toys and sporting goods.....	90.9	88.1	84.7	72.1	80.3	77.4	74.1	62.4
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions....	59.1	57.8	55.6	53.4	49.2	48.1	45.8	44.4
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	315.2	305.0	294.7	297.8	259.1	250.1	239.9	244.8

## 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>		
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.....	107.6	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.....	104.2	133.3
September.....	107.1	141.7
October.....	107.8	143.8

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

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



**Table 5: Employees in the Shipbuilding and Repairing Industry**

 by Region <sup>1/</sup>

(In thousands)

Region	1952			1951	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Oct.	Sept.
<b>ALL REGIONS.....</b>	264.1	266.4	266.4	234.8	231.7
<b>PRIVATE.....</b>	131.2	132.4	131.1	106.2	104.3
<b>NAVY.....</b>	132.9	134.0	135.3	128.6	127.4
<b>NORTH ATLANTIC.....</b>	126.3	127.8	127.9	108.4	107.6
Private.....	65.8	66.5	66.2	50.7	50.7
Navy.....	60.5	61.3	61.7	57.7	56.9
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC.....</b>	44.6	44.8	45.2	41.9	41.7
Private.....	20.2	20.1	20.2	17.6	17.5
Navy.....	24.4	24.7	25.0	24.3	24.2
<b>GULF:</b>					
Private.....	21.3	21.4	20.8	13.9	14.2
<b>PACIFIC.....</b>	60.4	60.7	60.4	58.4	56.5
Private.....	12.4	12.7	11.8	11.8	10.2
Navy.....	48.0	48.0	48.6	46.6	46.3
<b>GREAT LAKES:</b>					
Private.....	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.3	6.8
<b>INLAND:</b>					
Private.....	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.9

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

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

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

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

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

The Inland region includes all other yards.

# Federal Government

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

(In thousands)

Area and branch	Employment (as of first of month)				
	1952			1951	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Oct.	Sept.
<b>ALL AREAS</b>					
<b>TOTAL FEDERAL.....</b>	2,592.2	2,610.4	2,621.5	2,514.9	2,528.7
Executive <sup>1/</sup> .....	2,579.6	2,597.7	2,608.9	2,502.8	2,516.7
Defense agencies <sup>2/</sup> .....	1,346.7	1,352.9	1,358.2	1,279.4	1,277.2
Post Office Department <sup>3/</sup> .....	516.0	515.8	515.8	495.7	496.0
Other agencies.....	716.9	729.0	734.9	727.7	743.5
Legislative.....	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.2	8.1
Judicial.....	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
<b>CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES <sup>4/</sup></b>					
<b>TOTAL FEDERAL.....</b>	2,407.7	2,425.9	2,437.1	2,341.5	2,355.3
Executive <sup>1/</sup> .....	2,395.2	2,413.3	2,424.6	2,329.4	2,343.4
Defense agencies <sup>2/</sup> .....	1,221.0	1,228.0	1,233.7	1,166.1	1,164.4
Post Office Department <sup>3/</sup> .....	513.8	513.6	513.6	493.6	494.0
Other agencies.....	660.4	671.7	677.3	669.7	685.0
Legislative.....	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.2	8.1
Judicial.....	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>					
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT.....</b>	269.6	271.8	274.3	274.0	278.0
D. C. GOVERNMENT.....	20.4	20.1	19.6	20.3	20.0
<b>TOTAL FEDERAL <sup>5/</sup>.....</b>	249.2	251.7	254.7	253.7	258.0
Executive <sup>1/</sup> .....	239.7	242.1	245.2	244.8	249.2
Defense agencies <sup>2/</sup> .....	88.4	89.0	89.9	86.6	87.4
Post Office Department <sup>3/</sup> .....	8.1	8.1	8.2	7.7	7.8
Other agencies.....	143.2	145.0	147.1	150.5	154.0
Legislative.....	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.2	8.1
Judicial.....	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7

<sup>1/</sup> 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.

<sup>2/</sup> 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.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes fourth-class postmasters, excluded from Federal total in table 2.

<sup>4/</sup> Includes the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

<sup>5/</sup> 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
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Alabama <u>1/</u> .....	688.1	688.7	665.7	19.1	20.2	21.6	38.0	42.1	39.0
Arizona.....	199.3	196.9	182.8	12.6	12.7	12.2	17.1	17.0	13.5
Arkansas <u>1/</u> .....	315.1	318.2	323.9	6.5	6.7	7.0	18.6	22.8	25.4
California.....	3,808.9	3,791.9	3,627.2	34.5	35.1	34.9	253.6	252.9	245.2
Colorado.....	427.2	430.5	408.3	12.1	12.0	11.5	31.7	32.6	32.2
Connecticut.....	850.0	846.7	837.7	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	44.9	45.0	44.5
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia.....	518.3	522.3	524.5	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	20.5	21.0	21.9
Florida <u>1/</u> .....	779.8	765.6	735.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	77.1	76.6	74.5
Georgia.....	876.0	875.0	858.6	4.2	4.2	4.5	45.7	46.4	48.7
Idaho.....	141.1	142.4	141.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	9.9	10.2	12.2
Illinois.....	3,354.4	3,343.2	3,310.6	38.9	38.2	42.7	182.4	189.0	182.9
Indiana.....	1,381.7	1,383.0	1,369.0	14.9	15.1	15.3	66.2	68.3	71.1
Iowa <u>1/</u> .....	640.0	635.9	637.0	3.5	3.6	3.6	34.7	36.1	38.0
Kansas.....	551.6	551.8	525.7	18.2	18.3	19.0	40.4	40.2	42.9
Kentucky.....	-	-	-	50.5	50.8	56.9	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	684.0	674.1	660.1	30.3	29.9	28.7	57.9	56.8	54.7
Maine.....	282.7	286.5	280.1	.6	.6	.6	13.9	14.6	17.2
Maryland.....	772.8	779.7	753.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	56.8	58.5	57.5
Massachusetts.....	1,797.0	1,793.7	1,793.5	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	67.3	71.0	80.9
Michigan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	846.2	854.1	837.0	19.1	19.3	19.0	43.9	43.9	46.7
Mississippi.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri.....	1,288.9	1,285.8	1,250.0	9.5	9.4	9.5	68.0	68.6	67.0
Montana.....	157.3	158.4	154.6	10.8	10.7	10.1	11.4	12.4	12.2
Nebraska <u>1/</u> .....	348.8	348.9	339.4	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	21.0	21.4	21.0
Nevada <u>4/</u> .....	62.5	64.7	59.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	5.2	5.7	5.3
New Hampshire.....	173.3	174.8	173.3	.1	.1	.3	6.9	6.9	7.7
New Jersey <u>1/</u> .....	1,821.9	1,821.6	1,765.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	99.5	100.2	103.1
New Mexico.....	172.2	173.1	162.7	15.2	15.2	13.4	13.9	15.2	15.0
New York.....	6,019.8	6,011.5	5,874.4	12.1	12.0	11.9	243.3	246.7	251.5
North Carolina.....	1,017.1	1,012.9	983.8	3.2	3.2	3.4	76.6	80.4	69.8
North Dakota.....	117.1	117.8	114.8	1.8	1.8	1.1	10.1	11.4	9.8
Ohio <u>1/</u> .....	3,017.6	3,016.0	2,972.3	25.0	25.1	26.1	163.9	172.0	159.3
Oklahoma.....	518.2	517.4	511.2	41.4	42.2	43.5	31.1	31.6	33.7
Oregon <u>1/</u> .....	464.4	485.8	468.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	27.0	29.1	28.5
Pennsylvania.....	3,758.5	3,749.9	3,734.7	160.1	162.7	174.4	175.0	178.5	184.3
Rhode Island <u>4/</u> .....	306.6	305.4	295.1	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	18.9	19.3	16.9
South Carolina <u>1/</u> .....	532.9	534.0	505.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	61.7	62.8	46.3
South Dakota.....	124.0	124.3	125.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	8.5	8.8	11.2
Tennessee.....	806.6	803.9	788.8	10.3	10.6	11.8	53.0	52.7	52.3
Texas.....	2,202.9	2,198.6	2,121.8	122.0	124.1	114.1	165.5	163.3	174.1
Utah.....	220.0	223.0	213.0	13.4	12.1	13.6	14.6	14.6	13.7
Vermont.....	101.6	99.9	99.1	1.1	.7	1.2	4.1	4.1	3.5
Virginia.....	888.7	889.9	882.8	20.2	21.0	22.0	54.0	58.7	61.7
Washington.....	756.0	766.0	745.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	46.8	47.8	50.8
West Virginia.....	513.8	519.0	532.2	106.4	110.2	121.4	19.0	19.6	19.8
Wisconsin.....	1,076.0	1,088.8	1,060.8	3.9	4.1	4.0	57.1	58.3	57.2
Wyoming.....	86.7	89.3	86.1	9.2	9.6	10.0	7.2	7.6	7.4

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
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Alabama..1/.....	236.5	233.8	227.4	56.1	56.0	55.8	140.1	137.7	130.5
Arizona.....	29.8	29.0	25.7	20.7	20.6	19.8	49.6	48.7	45.6
Arkansas..1/.....	81.9	81.8	84.0	31.4	30.9	31.6	75.7	74.9	76.8
California.....	1,039.9	1,028.3	950.3	341.1	340.2	326.9	866.6	858.3	839.0
Colorado.....	72.6	71.8	70.1	45.6	45.7	43.7	106.3	106.8	103.1
Connecticut.....	431.5	429.3	426.7	42.1	42.3	41.7	140.3	138.2	136.9
Delaware.....	62.1	64.2	57.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia..	17.2	17.4	17.4	32.5	32.4	31.8	96.6	97.0	97.3
Florida..1/.....	113.3	111.8	105.9	72.2	71.6	69.3	230.6	221.2	217.5
Georgia.....	310.5	309.3	306.0	72.8	73.2	70.5	188.4	187.5	184.2
Idaho.....	27.6	28.9	25.9	17.6	17.7	17.3	36.2	35.6	36.0
Illinois.....	1,256.0	1,244.6	1,245.4	303.4	303.7	305.0	708.6	699.5	699.4
Indiana.....	636.5	639.5	616.4	107.9	107.5	109.5	273.8	270.8	275.9
Iowa..1/.....	172.1	165.6	171.3	61.5	61.8	61.1	164.8	164.3	168.5
Kansas.....	140.6	140.4	124.8	68.5	68.5	66.0	128.7	128.9	125.2
Kentucky.....	145.5	145.8	150.0	60.3	60.5	61.3	117.3	117.2	119.1
Louisiana.....	162.6	155.0	145.6	85.2	86.0	85.3	151.0	148.7	150.6
Maine.....	120.9	122.7	117.7	19.3	19.5	19.0	49.9	49.8	49.8
Maryland.....	269.6	277.6	258.6	75.0	75.8	72.6	150.2	145.8	149.3
Massachusetts.....	724.3	717.6	730.9	116.9	116.6	116.4	376.2	373.2	370.3
Michigan.....	(5/)	1,090.8	1,073.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	213.4	223.5	207.7	95.7	96.6	96.4	211.9	209.0	210.5
Mississippi..1/.....	98.0	98.1	95.3	26.6	26.7	27.1	-	-	-
Missouri.....	405.0	404.3	370.2	133.4	133.9	131.6	323.0	319.4	325.4
Montana.....	20.5	19.5	20.0	23.6	23.8	23.4	39.1	39.2	37.7
Nebraska..1/.....	61.6	62.0	56.8	44.6	44.7	44.0	95.8	94.9	94.9
Nevada.....	3.9	4.0	3.7	9.1	9.2	8.9	13.2	13.7	12.5
New Hampshire.....	81.6	81.3	80.7	10.6	10.7	10.7	29.8	29.8	30.1
New Jersey..1/.....	842.2	839.8	805.0	152.0	152.2	145.6	300.4	299.5	298.7
New Mexico.....	16.5	16.4	15.1	19.4	18.8	18.0	39.0	38.7	37.1
New York.....	2,052.1	2,039.9	1,954.2	514.4	512.8	514.7	1,270.5	1,255.7	1,255.6
North Carolina.....	448.1	444.6	436.2	63.2	62.3	59.4	189.7	186.1	184.1
North Dakota.....	6.6	6.5	6.4	14.2	14.4	14.2	36.7	36.3	37.0
Ohio..1/.....	1,356.9	1,349.5	1,314.9	241.0	242.0	244.8	564.6	560.7	566.2
Oklahoma.....	81.6	80.7	77.0	50.2	50.0	50.2	128.5	127.9	126.1
Oregon..1/.....	142.5	159.0	152.3	49.8	49.7	48.5	107.2	109.9	106.0
Pennsylvania.....	1,507.9	1,494.1	1,482.9	354.2	354.2	356.5	692.3	683.8	680.1
Rhode Island.....	147.6	146.1	140.2	16.3	16.5	16.4	53.7	52.6	53.3
South Carolina..1/.....	220.3	220.8	217.5	28.4	28.1	26.7	97.3	96.9	93.9
South Dakota.....	11.5	11.3	12.2	10.3	10.4	10.2	36.9	36.6	38.1
Tennessee.....	277.9	277.3	265.2	62.3	61.7	61.6	182.8	180.4	176.0
Texas.....	425.9	423.9	409.6	234.4	233.6	226.8	585.1	582.2	558.6
Utah.....	34.2	36.0	34.5	22.9	23.3	21.5	48.3	48.5	47.1
Vermont.....	39.5	38.0	38.2	8.3	8.6	8.6	18.0	18.1	17.7
Virginia.....	253.6	250.5	248.3	88.8	88.7	88.8	195.1	193.2	189.1
Washington.....	207.5	212.8	200.6	69.0	70.0	69.0	171.8	172.1	168.4
West Virginia.....	136.1	137.5	137.4	55.2	55.4	56.6	86.2	84.8	86.6
Wisconsin.....	462.7	475.6	457.0	76.0	76.1	75.7	219.8	216.3	218.1
Wyoming.....	7.2	7.0	7.1	16.2	16.2	16.0	18.6	18.7	18.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

State	Finance			Service			Government		
	1952		1951	1952		1951	1952		1951
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Alabama <sup>1/</sup>	19.8	20.0	19.2	55.5	56.0	55.5	123.0	122.9	116.7
Arizona	6.3	6.2	5.9	24.7	24.0	22.2	38.5	38.7	37.9
Arkansas <sup>1/</sup>	8.4	8.5	8.3	36.6	36.7	36.8	56.0	55.9	54.0
California	166.6	166.3	158.3	469.5	472.0	457.4	637.1	638.8	615.1
Colorado	16.5	16.4	15.5	60.5	62.9	53.6	81.9	82.3	78.6
Connecticut	40.9	40.9	39.6	82.5	83.1	81.9	67.7	67.9	66.4
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.1	12.1	11.6
District of Columbia <sup>6/</sup>	23.2	23.2	22.7	58.7	59.1	59.5	269.6	272.2	273.9
Florida <sup>1/</sup>	36.2	35.7	33.2	112.3	110.4	104.7	131.3	131.4	123.7
Georgia	29.2	28.9	27.4	83.6	83.9	79.5	141.6	141.6	137.8
Idaho	3.8	3.8	3.7	14.5	14.6	14.8	26.3	26.4	25.8
Illinois	155.5	157.1	151.7	362.6	363.9	348.8	347.0	347.3	334.7
Indiana	40.2	40.3	38.4	93.9	93.4	95.7	148.2	148.1	146.8
Iowa <sup>1/</sup>	25.6	25.8	24.5	73.9	75.0	71.0	104.2	104.0	99.1
Kansas	17.9	17.9	17.0	54.0	54.4	51.6	83.3	83.2	79.2
Kentucky	16.4	16.5	15.9	63.3	62.1	59.8	90.9	90.9	87.7
Louisiana	21.8	22.1	21.3	70.1	70.3	70.7	105.1	105.3	103.2
Maine	7.1	7.1	6.8	25.4	26.5	25.5	45.6	45.7	43.5
Maryland <sup>6/</sup>	33.1	33.1	31.4	78.1	78.3	76.3	107.1	107.6	104.4
Massachusetts	84.8	84.2	81.2	196.1	199.1	194.1	231.4	232.0	219.7
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	238.5	238.5	230.9
Minnesota	37.6	37.8	37.3	100.2	99.7	97.8	124.4	124.4	121.7
Mississippi <sup>1/</sup>	8.2	8.2	7.8	-	-	-	69.3	69.2	67.2
Missouri	55.5	56.1	54.6	148.6	148.0	145.3	145.9	146.1	146.4
Montana	4.7	4.7	4.4	18.9	19.7	18.8	28.3	28.4	28.0
Nebraska <sup>1/</sup>	17.6	17.5	16.6	45.0	45.3	44.4	63.2	63.2	61.7
Nevada <sup>4/</sup>	1.4	1.4	1.2	14.8	15.6	13.5	11.9	12.0	11.4
New Hampshire	4.8	4.8	4.6	18.7	20.4	18.8	20.8	20.8	20.4
New Jersey <sup>1/</sup>	60.8	60.8	60.6	172.3	174.3	168.7	190.1	190.2	179.3
New Mexico	5.6	5.5	4.6	23.4	23.9	22.0	39.2	39.4	37.5
New York	404.0	403.7	400.8	801.0	816.4	784.6	722.3	724.4	701.1
North Carolina	25.0	24.9	23.1	88.6	88.8	86.9	122.7	122.5	120.9
North Dakota	4.0	4.0	3.7	12.9	12.8	13.0	30.8	30.7	29.6
Ohio <sup>1/</sup>	86.3	87.2	84.2	254.7	253.9	263.8	325.2	325.6	312.9
Oklahoma	19.0	19.1	18.4	57.0	56.8	54.9	109.4	109.1	107.4
Oregon <sup>1/</sup>	15.7	15.7	15.4	52.1	52.1	50.2	68.8	68.9	66.4
Pennsylvania	124.2	125.3	120.7	355.3	360.8	355.0	389.4	390.4	380.9
Rhode Island <sup>4/</sup>	11.5	11.7	11.1	23.8	24.4	23.9	34.8	34.8	33.3
South Carolina <sup>1/</sup>	11.7	11.6	10.5	39.4	39.6	38.7	72.9	73.0	70.5
South Dakota	4.4	4.5	4.2	14.9	15.3	15.0	35.5	35.5	33.0
Tennessee	24.8	24.7	24.0	75.8	76.4	76.5	119.7	120.1	121.4
Texas	93.7	93.3	81.8	248.9	250.4	239.7	327.4	327.8	317.1
Utah	6.7	6.9	6.5	20.7	21.5	20.4	59.1	59.8	55.8
Vermont	3.1	3.0	2.9	11.4	11.5	11.3	16.0	16.0	15.6
Virginia <sup>6/</sup>	28.2	28.3	28.5	80.3	80.6	81.1	168.5	168.9	163.3
Washington	27.5	27.7	26.9	83.5	85.4	80.7	147.1	147.4	146.1
West Virginia	10.4	10.7	10.3	41.1	41.5	41.2	59.4	59.3	58.9
Wisconsin	34.6	34.5	33.5	95.6	97.5	94.0	126.4	126.4	121.3
Wyoming	2.0	2.2	1.8	10.3	11.9	9.9	16.0	16.1	15.9

<sup>1/</sup> Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data. <sup>2/</sup> Mining combined with construction. <sup>3/</sup> Mining combined with service. <sup>4/</sup> Government estimates and affected totals revised; not strictly comparable with previously published data. <sup>5/</sup> Not available. <sup>6/</sup> 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
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.		Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
<b>ALABAMA</b>				<b>Los Angeles - Continued</b>			
<u>Birmingham</u>				Finance.....	77.5	78.3	75.3
Mining.....	14.2	14.9	15.7	Service.....	235.6	234.2	227.9
Manufacturing.....	62.0	60.4	59.8	Government.....	201.4	201.1	193.1
<u>Mobile</u>				<b>Sacramento</b>			
Manufacturing.....	18.1	17.5	14.3	Manufacturing.....	13.1	13.2	12.9
<b>ARIZONA</b>				<b>San Diego</b>			
<u>Phoenix</u>				Manufacturing.....	49.6	50.2	41.1
Total.....	92.1	90.5	85.6	<b>San Francisco-Oakland</b>			
Mining.....	.2	.2	.2	Total.....	898.8	902.5	886.3
Contract construction....	7.9	7.8	7.9	Mining.....	1.5	1.5	1.5
Manufacturing.....	15.2	14.8	13.0	Contract construction....	65.9	65.3	63.3
Trans. and pub. util.....	9.9	9.8	8.8	Manufacturing.....	190.8	196.5	189.0
Trade.....	26.8	26.2	24.6	Trans. and pub. util.....	101.5	102.3	99.4
Finance.....	4.3	4.2	4.0	Trade.....	199.6	197.9	197.6
Service.....	11.8	11.3	11.1	Finance.....	54.3	54.7	52.3
Government.....	16.0	16.2	16.0	Service.....	107.5	106.9	105.6
<u>Tucson</u>				Government.....	177.7	177.4	177.6
Total.....	45.1	44.7	39.6	<b>San Jose</b>			
Mining.....	1.5	1.6	1.7	Manufacturing.....	29.7	38.4	34.5
Contract construction....	5.2	5.2	3.3	<b>Stockton</b>			
Manufacturing.....	8.5	8.4	6.5	Manufacturing.....	16.5	17.2	16.9
Trans. and pub. util.....	5.0	4.9	4.9	<b>COLORADO</b>			
Trade.....	10.0	9.8	9.3	<u>Denver</u>			
Finance.....	1.3	1.3	1.1	Mining.....	1.2	1.2	1.3
Service.....	6.4	6.2	6.0	Contract construction....	19.9	20.6	21.4
Government.....	7.2	7.3	6.8	Manufacturing.....	45.2	44.9	43.8
<b>ARKANSAS</b>				Trans. and pub. util.....	26.8	26.8	26.0
<u>Little Rock-M. Little</u>				Trade.....	63.5	62.9	61.1
<u>Rock</u>				Finance.....	11.4	11.5	10.6
Total.....	(2/)	68.4	67.2	<b>CONNECTICUT</b>			
Contract construction....	(2/)	6.8	7.4	<u>Bridgeport</u>			
Manufacturing.....	(2/)	13.0	12.6	Total.....	(2/)	(2/)	115.5
Trans. and pub. util.....	(2/)	7.1	6.9	Contract construction 1/.	(2/)	(2/)	5.7
Trade.....	(2/)	17.3	17.2	Manufacturing.....	(2/)	(2/)	66.9
Finance.....	(2/)	3.7	3.6	Trans. and pub. util.....	(2/)	(2/)	5.0
Service 1/.....	(2/)	9.0	8.7	Trade.....	(2/)	(2/)	18.3
Government.....	(2/)	11.7	10.9	Finance.....	(2/)	(2/)	2.3
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>				Service.....	(2/)	(2/)	9.8
<u>Fresno</u>				Government.....	(2/)	(2/)	7.7
Manufacturing.....	14.7	13.1	13.4	<b>Hartford</b>			
<u>Los Angeles</u>				Total.....	(2/)	(2/)	192.8
Total.....	1747.3	1708.4	1630.2	Contract construction 1/.	(2/)	(2/)	9.4
Mining.....	15.8	16.2	15.9	Manufacturing.....	(2/)	(2/)	79.2
Contract construction....	103.7	103.1	105.3	Trans. and pub. util.....	(2/)	(2/)	7.3
Manufacturing.....	604.9	573.0	520.1	Trade.....	(2/)	(2/)	37.2
Trans. and pub. util.....	125.3	124.2	119.6				
Trade.....	383.1	378.3	373.0				

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
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.		Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
<b>CONNECTICUT - Continued</b>				<b>Washington - Continued</b>			
<u>Hartford - Continued</u>				Manufacturing.....	27.0	27.4	26.1
Finance.....	(2/)	(2/)	23.8	Trans. and pub. util....	44.0	43.8	43.6
Service.....	(2/)	(2/)	19.7	Trade.....	124.2	124.6	125.3
Government.....	(2/)	(2/)	16.3	Finance.....	30.7	30.7	29.5
<u>New Britain</u>				Service 1/.....	74.7	75.0	75.1
Total.....	(2/)	(2/)	40.7	Government.....	279.3	281.9	283.6
Contract construction 1/.	(2/)	(2/)	1.0				
Manufacturing.....	(2/)	(2/)	28.2	<b>FLORIDA</b>			
Trans. and pub. util....	(2/)	(2/)	1.4	<u>Jacksonville 3/</u>			
Trade.....	(2/)	(2/)	4.8	Manufacturing.....	17.6	18.4	18.1
Finance.....	(2/)	(2/)	.5	Trans. and pub. util....	14.6	14.1	14.0
Service.....	(2/)	(2/)	2.5	Trade.....	32.7	32.5	31.7
Government.....	(2/)	(2/)	2.4	Finance.....	6.5	6.4	6.3
<u>New Haven</u>				Service.....	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)
Total.....	(2/)	(2/)	115.3	Government.....	14.8	14.9	15.2
Contract construction 1/.	(2/)	(2/)	6.0				
Manufacturing.....	(2/)	(2/)	44.8	<u>Miami</u>			
Trans. and pub. util....	(2/)	(2/)	13.0	Manufacturing.....	17.1	16.0	14.4
Trade.....	(2/)	(2/)	21.3	Trans. and pub. util....	24.4	24.1	22.7
Finance.....	(2/)	(2/)	5.0	Trade.....	52.2	51.1	48.6
Service.....	(2/)	(2/)	17.9	Finance.....	8.8	8.8	8.5
Government.....	(2/)	(2/)	7.3	Service 1/.....	31.4	30.6	29.8
<u>Stamford</u>				Government.....	17.6	17.5	16.7
Total.....	(2/)	(2/)	47.4				
Contract construction 1/.	(2/)	(2/)	3.7	<u>Tampa-St. Petersburg</u>			
Manufacturing.....	(2/)	(2/)	22.0	Total.....	109.8	107.7	107.1
Trans. and pub. util....	(2/)	(2/)	2.6	Contract construction....	10.9	11.2	11.9
Trade.....	(2/)	(2/)	8.4	Manufacturing.....	21.2	20.8	20.2
Finance.....	(2/)	(2/)	1.4	Trans. and pub. util....	10.7	10.8	10.4
Service.....	(2/)	(2/)	6.0	Trade.....	34.7	33.3	33.4
Government.....	(2/)	(2/)	3.4	Finance.....	4.5	4.4	4.3
<u>Waterbury</u>				Service 1/.....	14.4	14.0	13.9
Total.....	(2/)	(2/)	68.3	Government.....	13.5	13.3	13.2
Contract construction 1/.	(2/)	(2/)	2.4				
Manufacturing.....	(2/)	(2/)	44.4	<b>GEORGIA</b>			
Trans. and pub. util....	(2/)	(2/)	2.7	<u>Atlanta</u>			
Trade.....	(2/)	(2/)	8.8	Total.....	280.3	280.2	275.7
Finance.....	(2/)	(2/)	1.1	Contract construction....	14.7	15.0	17.9
Service.....	(2/)	(2/)	4.3	Manufacturing.....	74.8	74.3	70.2
Government.....	(2/)	(2/)	4.6	Trans. and pub. util....	31.9	31.9	30.9
<b>DELAWARE</b>				Trade.....	77.9	77.3	76.4
<u>Wilmington</u>				Finance.....	18.0	18.0	16.9
Manufacturing.....	55.0	56.4	51.0	Service 1/.....	31.9	32.4	32.0
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>				Government.....	31.1	31.3	31.4
<u>Washington</u>							
Total.....	618.4	623.8	622.5	<u>Savannah</u>			
Contract construction....	38.5	40.4	39.3	Total.....	49.4	49.4	46.5
				Contract construction....	4.3	4.2	3.1
				Manufacturing.....	15.0	15.0	14.1
				Trans. and pub. util....	6.9	7.0	7.2
				Trade.....	11.6	11.6	10.6
				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
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.		Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
<b>GEORGIA - Continued</b>				<b>KANSAS</b>			
<u>Savannah - Continued</u>				<u>Topeka</u>			
Service 1/.....	5.2	5.2	5.3	Total.....	45.1	44.8	43.0
Government.....	4.7	4.7	4.7	Mining.....	.2	.2	.2
				Contract construction....	3.5	3.5	2.9
				Manufacturing.....	5.6	5.5	5.1
				Trans. and pub. util.....	8.1	8.0	8.1
				Trade.....	9.6	9.5	9.3
				Finance.....	2.1	2.1	1.9
				Service.....	4.9	4.9	4.6
				Government.....	11.2	11.2	10.9
<b>IDAHO</b>				<u>Wichita</u>			
<u>Boise</u>				Total.....	117.0	116.7	111.4
Total.....	20.2	20.3	19.8	Mining.....	1.9	2.0	2.0
Contract construction....	1.7	2.1	2.0	Contract construction....	5.1	5.2	7.1
Manufacturing.....	1.7	1.6	1.4	Manufacturing.....	57.0	56.6	50.7
Trans. and pub. util.....	2.8	2.7	2.6	Trans. and pub. util.....	7.2	7.1	7.1
Trade.....	6.2	6.0	6.3	Trade.....	23.6	23.6	23.3
Finance.....	1.2	1.2	1.1	Finance.....	3.9	4.0	3.8
Service.....	2.9	2.9	3.0	Service.....	10.6	10.6	10.1
Government.....	3.7	3.8	3.4	Government.....	7.8	7.8	7.5
				<b>LOUISIANA</b>			
<b>ILLINOIS</b>				<u>Baton Rouge</u>			
<u>Davenport-Rock Island-</u>				Manufacturing.....	18.9	19.0	18.0
<u>Moline</u>				Finance.....	1.5	1.5	1.5
Manufacturing.....	36.5	34.0	43.4				
				<u>New Orleans</u>			
<u>Peoria</u>				Manufacturing.....	52.5	51.6	47.4
Manufacturing.....	46.8	47.1	47.7				
				<b>MAINE</b>			
<u>Rockford</u>				<u>Lewiston</u>			
Manufacturing.....	40.8	40.1	38.3	Total.....	28.7	29.0	27.2
				Contract construction....	1.2	1.1	1.0
<b>INDIANA</b>				Manufacturing.....	16.0	16.3	14.8
<u>Evansville</u>				Trans. and pub. util.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total.....	70.4	69.2	60.9	Trade.....	5.1	5.1	5.1
Manufacturing.....	39.1	38.2	29.5	Finance.....	.6	.6	.6
Nonmanufacturing.....	31.3	31.0	31.4	Service 1/.....	3.5	3.6	3.5
				Government.....	1.1	1.1	1.0
<u>Fort Wayne</u>							
Total.....	80.0	79.4	80.9	<u>Portland</u>			
Manufacturing.....	38.6	38.1	39.8	Total.....	49.1	49.4	49.6
Nonmanufacturing.....	41.5	41.3	41.1	Contract construction....	2.7	2.7	3.5
				Manufacturing.....	12.8	13.1	12.7
<u>Indianapolis</u>				Trans. and pub. util.....	5.9	6.0	5.8
Total.....	278.8	278.5	274.1	Trade.....	13.9	13.8	13.8
Contract construction....	11.6	13.5	13.5	Finance.....	3.0	3.0	2.9
Manufacturing.....	111.2	110.1	113.5	Service 1/.....	7.4	7.4	7.5
Trans. and pub. util.....	27.0	26.7	25.6	Government.....	3.4	3.4	3.4
Trade.....	65.0	63.6	61.1				
Finance.....	14.4	14.3	14.1				
Other nonmanufacturing...	49.6	50.3	46.2				
<b>IOWA</b>							
<u>Des Moines</u>							
Manufacturing.....	21.5	21.0	21.0				

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
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.		Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
<b>MARYLAND</b>				<b>Minneapolis - Continued</b>			
<u>Baltimore</u>				Trans. and pub. util.....	26.7	27.0	26.0
Total.....	539.3	538.6	529.2	Trade.....	76.2	75.5	75.5
Mining.....	.4	.4	.6	Finance.....	17.1	17.2	17.2
Contract construction....	39.5	40.0	39.2	Service 1/.....	29.0	28.6	28.7
Manufacturing.....	199.3	199.5	195.3	Government.....	24.5	24.3	24.0
Trans. and pub. util.....	56.5	57.4	53.7				
Trade.....	105.2	102.6	105.2	<u>St. Paul</u>			
Finance.....	25.6	25.5	24.4	Total.....	147.1	145.7	144.7
Service.....	55.0	55.2	54.4	Contract construction....	7.2	7.3	7.6
Government.....	57.8	58.0	56.4	Manufacturing.....	41.9	41.6	41.4
				Trans. and pub. util.....	21.0	21.1	20.5
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>				Trade.....	35.7	34.8	35.6
<u>Boston</u>				Finance.....	8.9	8.9	8.5
Total.....	980.8	971.7	969.3	Service 1/.....	15.7	15.5	15.0
Contract construction....	47.7	48.2	47.5	Government.....	16.6	16.6	16.2
Manufacturing.....	305.4	302.9	300.0				
Trans. and pub. util.....	75.7	74.1	73.1	<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>			
Trade.....	229.9	224.7	233.0	<u>Jackson</u>			
Finance.....	61.9	60.9	60.4	Manufacturing.....	(2/)	8.4	8.1
Service.....	126.9	127.3	125.3				
Government.....	133.3	133.6	130.0	<b>MISSOURI</b>			
				<u>Kansas City</u>			
<u>Fall River</u>				Total.....	360.9	358.2	363.3
Manufacturing.....	29.7	28.9	29.9	Mining.....	.8	.5	.9
				Contract construction....	18.5	18.9	23.6
<u>New Bedford</u>				Manufacturing.....	110.2	109.9	106.4
Manufacturing.....	32.3	31.9	34.0	Trans. and pub. util.....	43.9	43.8	43.8
				Trade.....	99.3	96.9	99.4
<u>Springfield-Holyoke</u>				Finance.....	19.4	19.7	20.0
Manufacturing.....	76.6	75.7	77.1	Service.....	38.6	38.5	39.2
				Government.....	30.2	30.0	30.0
<u>Worcester</u>							
Manufacturing.....	54.6	54.4	55.1	<u>St. Louis</u>			
				Manufacturing.....	289.6	287.8	268.9
<b>MICHIGAN</b>							
<u>Detroit</u>				<b>MONTANA</b>			
Manufacturing.....	(2/)	634.7	628.4	<u>Great Falls</u>			
				Manufacturing.....	2.9	2.9	2.8
<b>MINNESOTA</b>				Trans. and pub. util.....	2.7	2.7	2.7
<u>Duluth</u>				Trade.....	5.3	5.4	5.4
Total.....	43.2	42.5	42.0	Service 4/.....	2.9	3.2	2.9
Contract construction....	2.3	2.1	2.3				
Manufacturing.....	11.2	10.8	10.5	<b>NEBRASKA</b>			
Trans. and pub. util.....	7.6	7.6	7.5	<u>Omaha</u>			
Trade.....	10.9	10.9	10.6	Total.....	142.6	143.7	140.4
Finance.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	Contract construction....	8.7	8.8	8.2
Service 1/.....	5.8	5.7	5.5	Manufacturing.....	31.2	32.7	30.9
Government.....	4.0	4.0	4.2	Trans. and pub. util.....	24.4	24.3	23.1
				Trade.....	36.1	35.7	36.4
<u>Minneapolis</u>				Finance.....	10.2	10.2	10.1
Total.....	264.7	263.7	259.9	Service 1/.....	17.3	17.5	17.6
Contract construction....	14.5	14.5	16.2	Government.....	14.6	14.5	14.1
Manufacturing.....	76.8	76.6	72.3				

See footnotes at end of table.

# Area Data

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.		Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
<b>NEVADA</b>				<b>Elmira</b>			
<u>Reno</u>				Manufacturing.....	17.0	16.6	17.3
Contract construction....	1.8	1.9	1.7				
Manufacturing 1/.....	2.1	2.1	1.6	<b>Nassau and</b>			
Trans. and pub. util....	3.0	3.1	3.2	<u>Suffolk Counties 5/</u>			
Trade.....	5.5	5.8	5.4	Manufacturing.....	90.1	88.5	72.8
Finance.....	.8	.8	.7				
Service.....	5.0	5.8	4.6	<b>New York-Northeastern</b>			
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>				<u>New Jersey</u>			
<u>Manchester</u>				Manufacturing.....	1843.1	1831.5	1742.4
Total.....	40.1	40.3	39.1				
Contract construction....	1.4	1.3	1.5	<b>New York City 5/</b>			
Manufacturing.....	20.6	20.9	19.7	Total.....	3690.1	3668.7	3623.4
Trans. and pub. util....	2.4	2.4	2.3	Mining.....	1.7	1.8	1.8
Trade.....	7.3	7.2	7.2	Contract construction....	102.2	105.5	116.4
Finance.....	1.7	1.7	1.6	Manufacturing.....	1074.7	1067.3	1023.9
Service.....	4.2	4.3	4.2	Trans. and pub. util....	344.1	343.0	343.9
Government.....	2.6	2.6	2.6	Trade.....	841.6	831.0	836.2
				Finance.....	335.8	335.3	334.7
				Service.....	566.0	559.6	555.2
				Government.....	424.0	425.3	411.4
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>				<b>Rochester</b>			
<u>Newark-Jersey City 5/</u>				Manufacturing.....	112.2	111.2	107.5
Manufacturing.....	367.6	366.3	362.8				
				<b>Syracuse</b>			
<u>Paterson 5/</u>				Manufacturing.....	62.5	61.4	60.6
Manufacturing.....	173.6	172.8	150.4				
				<b>Utica-Rome</b>			
<u>Perth Amboy 5/</u>				Manufacturing.....	43.5	43.6	45.8
Manufacturing.....	75.5	75.4	76.2				
				<b>Westchester County 5/</b>			
<u>Trenton</u>				Manufacturing.....	51.3	51.0	45.6
Manufacturing.....	45.0	44.7	43.0				
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>				<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>			
<u>Albuquerque</u>				<u>Charlotte</u>			
Total.....	51.1	50.8	46.9	Contract construction....	5.8	6.0	6.7
Contract construction....	4.9	5.0	4.9	Manufacturing.....	22.1	21.9	22.3
Manufacturing.....	8.5	8.3	7.2	Trans. and pub. util....	10.1	10.1	9.8
Trans. and pub. util....	5.2	5.2	5.1	Trade.....	24.7	24.3	24.2
Trade.....	13.3	13.0	12.4	Finance.....	4.5	4.5	4.2
Finance.....	3.1	3.1	2.3				
Service 1/.....	6.8	6.9	6.4	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>			
Government.....	9.3	9.3	8.6	<u>Fargo</u>			
				Manufacturing.....	2.2	2.1	2.0
<b>NEW YORK</b>				Trans. and pub. util....	2.4	2.3	2.3
<u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy</u>				Trade.....	7.3	7.3	7.0
Manufacturing.....	90.7	89.8	88.7	Finance.....	1.1	1.1	1.1
				Service.....	2.7	2.7	2.7
<u>Binghamton</u>				Government.....	2.6	2.6	2.6
Manufacturing.....	40.4	40.4	39.6				
				<b>OKLAHOMA</b>			
<u>Buffalo</u>				<u>Oklahoma City</u>			
Manufacturing.....	210.0	209.1	198.3	Total.....	135.0	135.1	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
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.		Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
OKLAHOMA - Continued				Scranton			
Oklahoma City - Continued				Manufacturing.....			
Mining.....	5.8	5.7	5.7	30.9	31.6	29.2	
Contract construction....	9.8	10.3	10.5	Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton			
Manufacturing.....	15.3	15.0	15.7	Manufacturing.....			
Trans. and pub. util.....	11.7	11.7	11.2	39.7	40.1	38.1	
Trade.....	36.4	36.4	35.8	York			
Finance.....	6.3	6.4	7.1	Manufacturing.....			
Service.....	15.9	15.8	14.8	45.0	44.8	44.1	
Government.....	33.9	33.9	33.5	RHODE ISLAND			
Tulsa				Providence			
Total.....	105.9	105.3	99.9	Total.....	302.4	300.7	
Mining.....	9.2	9.1	9.5	Contract construction....	16.6	17.0	
Contract construction....	6.7	6.6	7.1	Manufacturing.....	155.6	153.5	
Manufacturing.....	28.1	27.4	22.9	Trans. and pub. util.....	14.9	15.1	
Trans. and pub. util.....	12.5	12.5	12.1	Trade.....	51.3	50.3	
Trade.....	26.6	26.8	25.8	Finance.....	11.4	11.6	
Finance.....	4.7	4.7	4.5	Service 1/.....	22.2	22.8	
Service.....	12.5	12.5	12.2	Government.....	30.4	30.4	
Government.....	5.8	5.7	5.7	SOUTH CAROLINA			
OREGON				Charleston 3/			
Portland 3/				Contract construction....			
Contract construction....	15.7	16.3	14.6	Manufacturing.....	4.4	5.0	
Manufacturing.....	62.3	65.8	63.7	Trans. and pub. util.....	9.1	9.2	
Trans. and pub. util.....	31.7	31.8	31.2	Trade.....	4.1	4.1	
Trade.....	62.9	64.2	61.0	Finance.....	11.5	11.5	
PENNSYLVANIA				1.6	1.5	1.3	
Allentown-Bethlehem-				Columbia 3/			
Easton				Manufacturing.....			
Manufacturing.....	103.5	102.8	102.3	8.0	8.0	7.9	
Erie				Greenville 3/			
Manufacturing.....	45.3	43.9	48.3	Manufacturing.....			
Harrisburg				29.5	29.2	28.0	
Manufacturing.....	38.0	38.3	35.3	SOUTH DAKOTA			
Lancaster				Sioux Falls			
Manufacturing.....	43.8	42.7	42.9	Manufacturing.....			
Philadelphia				5.1	5.1	5.4	
Manufacturing.....	607.1	601.7	572.4	Trade.....	7.1	7.1	
Pittsburgh				Finance.....	1.2	1.2	
Mining.....	30.4	30.9	32.1	Service 6/.....	6.7	6.7	
Manufacturing.....	378.8	375.3	372.7	TENNESSEE			
Trans. and pub. util.....	74.8	74.5	76.0	Chattanooga			
Finance.....	28.3	28.6	27.2	Mining.....			
Reading				.2	.2	.2	
Manufacturing.....	53.0	52.5	53.6	Manufacturing.....	43.7	43.6	
Knoxville				Trans. and pub. util.....	4.8	4.8	
Mining.....	2.8	2.8	2.6	Trade.....	17.7	17.3	
				Finance.....	3.0	3.0	
				Service.....	9.7	9.7	
				Government.....	7.9	7.9	

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
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.		Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
<b>TENNESSEE - Continued</b>				<b>VIRGINIA</b>			
<b>Knoxville - Continued</b>				<b>Richmond</b>			
Manufacturing.....	44.3	43.8	41.3	Manufacturing.....	38.7	38.4	38.6
Trans. and pub. util.....	7.2	7.2	7.0				
Trade.....	22.1	22.1	21.3	<b>WASHINGTON</b>			
Finance.....	3.6	3.7	3.6	<b>Seattle</b>			
Service.....	9.4	9.4	9.5	Total.....	276.0	278.0	269.8
Government.....	12.7	12.5	12.8	Contract construction....	12.6	13.1	13.0
				Manufacturing.....	76.3	75.8	71.5
<b>Memphis</b>				Trans. and pub. util.....	28.1	28.7	28.2
Mining.....	.4	.4	.4	Trade.....	70.9	71.4	69.4
Manufacturing.....	42.4	42.0	42.2	Finance.....	14.9	14.9	14.7
Trans. and pub. util.....	15.3	15.2	15.4	Service 1/.....	34.5	35.0	33.9
Trade.....	51.0	50.2	49.3	Government.....	38.7	39.1	39.1
Finance.....	8.1	8.0	7.7				
Service.....	22.2	22.3	22.6	<b>Spokane</b>			
Government.....	20.9	21.3	20.5	Total.....	69.7	70.8	69.6
				Contract construction....	5.5	5.6	5.4
<b>Nashville</b>				Manufacturing.....	13.8	14.3	14.2
Manufacturing.....	35.2	34.9	34.6	Trans. and pub. util.....	11.1	11.3	10.9
Trans. and pub. util.....	12.3	12.2	11.6	Trade.....	18.6	18.5	18.7
Trade.....	24.2	24.1	24.0	Finance.....	3.1	3.1	3.0
Finance.....	6.8	6.8	6.2	Service 1/.....	9.2	9.7	9.8
Service.....	14.2	14.2	14.2	Government.....	8.4	8.3	7.6
Government.....	13.0	13.1	13.1				
				<b>Tacoma</b>			
<b>UTAH</b>				Total.....	72.1	73.9	73.2
<b>Salt Lake City</b>				Contract construction....	4.5	4.5	4.4
Total.....	103.0	103.0	(2/)	Manufacturing.....	18.6	19.6	18.5
Mining.....	6.4	6.5	6.0	Trans. and pub. util.....	6.7	6.7	6.6
Contract construction....	7.1	7.0	7.8	Trade.....	14.6	15.2	14.9
Manufacturing.....	15.9	15.7	15.2	Finance.....	2.5	2.5	2.4
Trans. and pub. util.....	12.2	12.4	(2/)	Service 1/.....	6.9	7.2	7.0
Trade.....	30.2	30.2	28.8	Government.....	18.3	18.2	19.4
Finance.....	5.1	5.1	4.9				
Service.....	12.1	12.3	12.0	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>			
Government.....	13.9	13.9	(2/)	<b>Charleston</b>			
				Total.....	94.7	96.1	97.7
<b>VERMONT</b>				Mining.....	18.1	18.8	21.1
<b>Burlington</b>				Contract construction....	4.4	4.5	3.9
Total.....	16.5	16.7	16.0	Manufacturing.....	27.9	28.3	28.5
Manufacturing.....	5.7	5.9	5.2	Trans. and pub. util.....	9.0	9.1	9.2
Trans. and pub. util.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	Trade.....	16.5	16.6	16.6
Trade.....	4.4	4.4	4.4	Finance.....	2.9	2.9	2.8
Service.....	2.0	2.1	2.0	Service.....	7.1	7.1	6.9
Other nonmanufacturing...	3.2	3.1	3.3	Government.....	9.0	9.0	8.9
<b>Springfield</b>				<b>WISCONSIN</b>			
Total.....	10.4	10.4	10.0	<b>Milwaukee</b>			
Manufacturing.....	7.7	7.7	7.3	Manufacturing.....	192.5	191.7	196.6
Trans. and pub. util.....	.2	.2	.2				
Trade.....	.9	.9	.9	<b>Racine</b>			
Service.....	.5	.5	.5	Manufacturing.....	22.6	22.2	24.4
Other nonmanufacturing...	1.1	1.1	1.0				

1/ Includes mining.

2/ Not available.

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

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 51,358, (31,200 divided by .81).

Figures for subsequent months are computed by carrying forward the totals for the previous month according to the method described above. When annual benchmark data become available, the BLS employment figures for the benchmark period are compared with the total count. If differences are found, the BLS series are adjusted to agree with the benchmark count.

## Section I. Comparability with other Employment Estimates -

Data published by other government and private agencies differ from BLS employment statistics because of differences in definition, sources of information, and methods of collection, classification and estimation. BLS monthly figures are not comparable, for example, with the estimates of the Bureau of the Census Monthly Report on the Labor Force. Census data are obtained by personal interviews with individual members of a sample of households and are designed to provide information on the work status of the whole population, classified into broad social and economic groups. The BLS, on the other hand, obtains by mail questionnaire data on employees, based on payroll records of business units and prepares detailed statistics on the industrial and geographic distribution of employment and on hours of work and earnings.

Employment estimates derived by the Bureau of the Census from its quinquennial census and annual sample surveys of manufacturing establishments also differ from BLS employment statistics. Among the important reasons for disagreement are differences in industries covered, in the business units considered parts of an establishment, and in the industrial classification of establishments.

## Section J. Employment Statistics for States and Areas -

State and area employment statistics are collected and prepared by State agencies in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The names and addresses of these agencies are listed on the last page of the Report. State agencies use the same basic schedule as the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collecting employment statistics. State series are adjusted to benchmark data from State unemployment insurance agencies and the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance. Because some States have more recent benchmarks than others and use slightly varying methods of computation, the sum of the State figures differs from the official U. S. totals prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. State and area data in greater industry detail and for earlier periods may be secured directly upon request to the appropriate State agency or to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# Glossary

**All Employees** - Includes production and related workers as defined below and workers engaged in the following activities: executive, purchasing, finance, accounting, legal, personnel (including cafeterias, medical, etc.), professional and technical activities, sales, sales-delivery, advertising, credit collection, and in installation and servicing of own products, routine office functions, factory supervision (above the working foreman level). Also includes employees on the establishment payroll engaged in new construction and major additions or alterations to the plant who are utilized as a separate workforce (force-account construction workers).

**Contract Construction** - Covers only firms engaged in the construction business on a contract basis for others. Force-account construction workers, i.e., hired directly by and on the payrolls of Federal, State, and local government, public utilities, and private establishments, are excluded from contract construction and included in the employment for such establishments.

**Durable Goods** - The durable goods subdivision includes the following major industry groups: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

**Finance** - Covers establishments operating in the fields of finance, insurance, and real estate; excludes the Federal Reserve Banks and the mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration which are included under Government.

**Government** - Covers Federal, State, and local government establishments performing legislative, executive, and judicial functions, including Government corporations, Government force-account construction, and such units as arsenals, navy yards, hospitals. Fourth-class postmasters are excluded from table 2; they are included, however, in table 6. 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

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

# Other Publications on

## EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**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.