

# **EMPLOYMENT**

## **and Payrolls**

**Monthly Statistical Report**

**JANUARY 1953**



**Employment Trends**  
**Labor Turn-Over Rates**  
**State and Area Statistics**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**Martin P. Durkin - 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 turn-over, and hours and earnings in major industries, States and areas; (2) the interpretation of these employment trends; (3) the analysis of long-term trends in employment in major occupations and industries; and (4) the preparation of estimates of manpower requirements for the defense mobilization program and estimates of prospective labor supply. Employment statistics are prepared in cooperation with State agencies.

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

**EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS**—Employment figures presented for approximately 200 individual industries, for 48 States and the District of Columbia and for selected areas, in varying industry detail. Report also contains analysis of latest monthly employment trends and current and anticipated developments in selected industries. Turn-over data on hiring, quits, lay-offs, and discharges shown for 125 manufacturing and selected nonmanufacturing industries on a national basis only. Separate press releases on employment and labor turn-over giving analysis of current trends in broad industry groups based on preliminary data are available earlier. All reports are published monthly. Separate data for manufacturing industries showing turn-over rates for men and women and employment of women are available quarterly.

**HOURS AND EARNINGS**—Average weekly earnings, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings for approximately 275 industries, and for States and selected areas. Press release, giving analysis of current trends in broad industry groups based on preliminary data, available approximately 2 weeks earlier. Both reports published monthly.

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



# EMPLOYMENT and Payrolls

MONTHLY STATISTICAL  
REPORT

JANUARY 1953

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In this issue.....

Trends in the employment of women in manufacturing industries are described on page 8. The analysis indicates an increase in the employment of women in military goods industries. A chart showing this trend is included. The latest quarterly statistics can be found in table A-9, page 35.

A new feature.....

See announcement on page 1 regarding labor turn-over data.

Also of special interest.....

How to obtain employment statistics prior to receipt of the Report is explained on page 1.

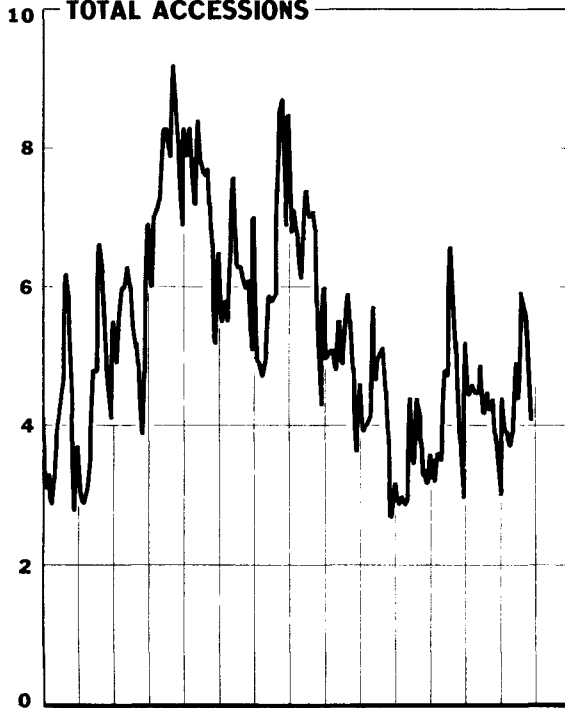
# MONTHLY LABOR TURN-OVER RATES

Manufacturing Industries

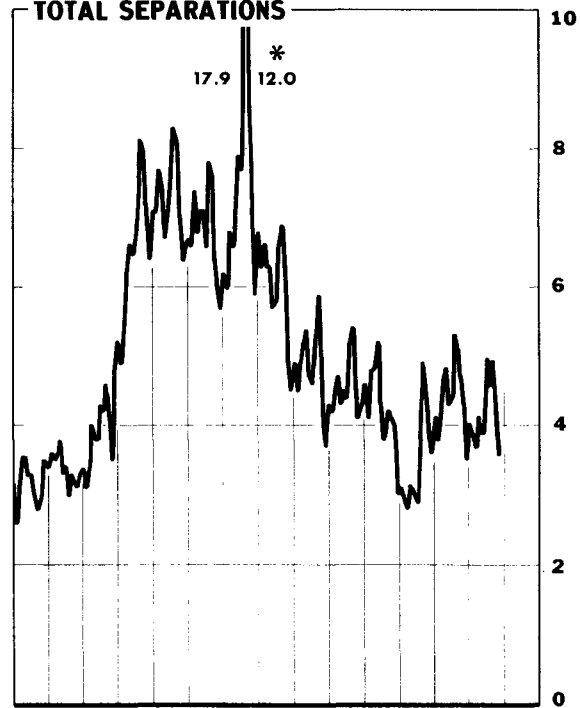
Rate Per 100  
Employees

Rate Per 100  
Employees

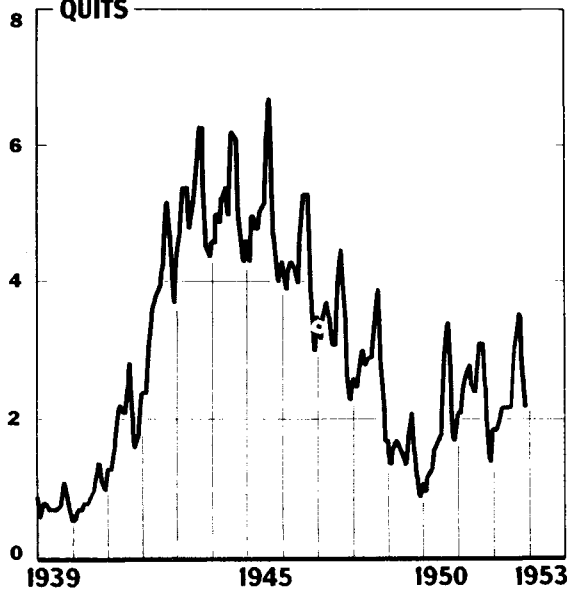
## TOTAL ACCESSIONS



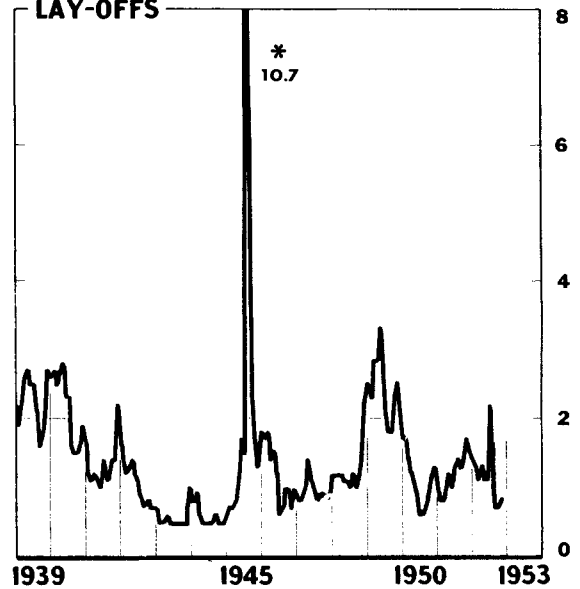
## TOTAL SEPARATIONS



## QUITS



## LAY-OFFS



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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

\* V J-Day Holiday

## PUBLICATION INFORMATION

### Labor turn-over

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

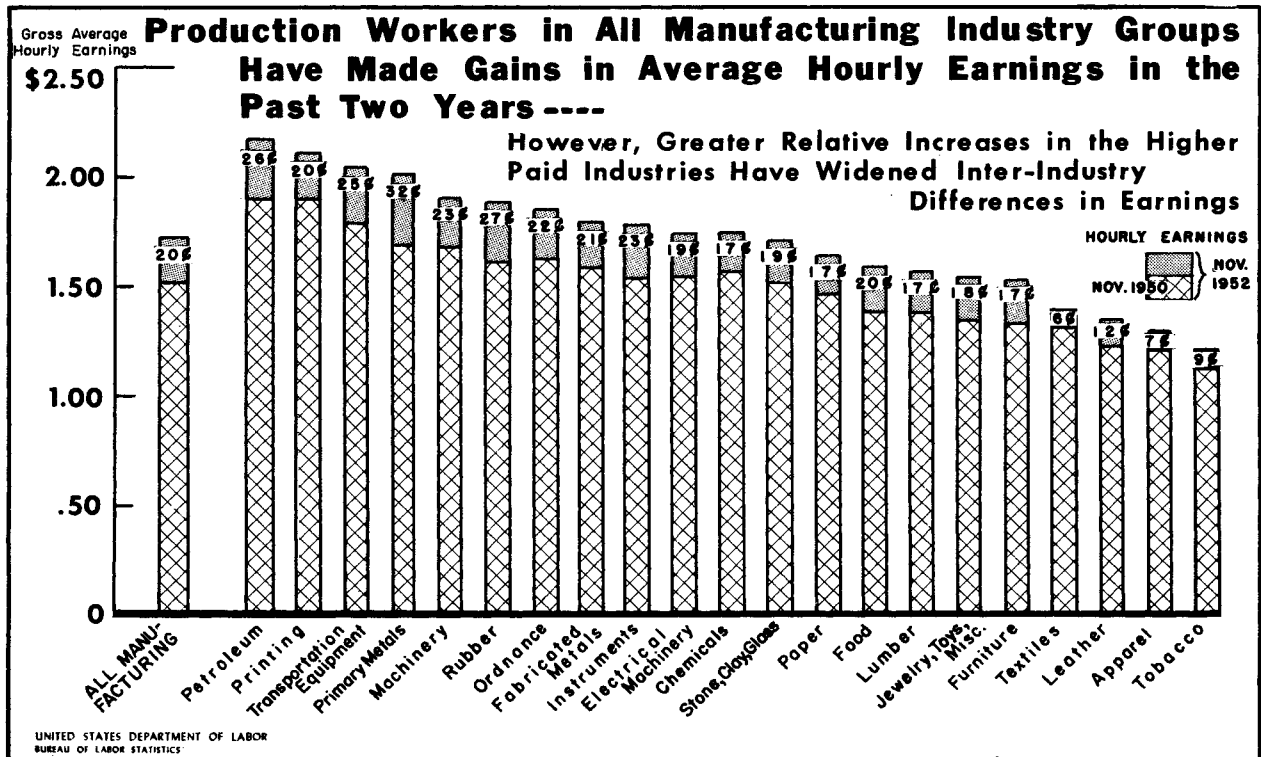
In a few cases users of these data may receive two copies of this January Report. In those instances a communication should be addressed to the Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

### Release dates

The policy of the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been to release available information to the public at the earliest possible date. Employment data in this publication are for public release on the 25th of the month shown on the cover, and labor turn-over data on the 10th of the same month, although occasional processing delays may result in later mailing of the publication.

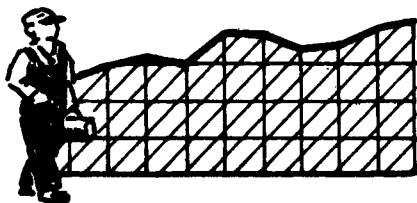
Persons needing data for individual industries prior to receipt of the publication should direct their requests to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics.

# Employment Data at a Glance



	Current		Year ago		December 1952 change from:	
	December 1952 1/	November 1952	December 1951	November 1951	Previous month	Year ago
<b>EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (in thousands)</b>						
Total.....	48,836	48,006	47,663	46,852	+ 830	+ 1,173
Manufacturing.....	16,677	16,622	15,913	15,890	+ 55	+ 764
Mining.....	869	874	916	917	- 5	- 47
Contract Construction.....	2,444	2,613	2,518	2,633	- 169	- 74
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,239	4,234	4,161	4,165	+ 5	+ 78
Trade.....	10,878	10,301	10,660	10,109	+ 577	+ 218
Finance.....	1,979	1,972	1,912	1,907	+ 7	+ 67
Service.....	4,701	4,727	4,702	4,734	- 26	- 1
Government.....	7,049	6,663	6,881	6,497	+ 386	+ 168
<b>HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>						
Average weekly hours.....	41.8	41.2	41.2	40.5	+ .6	+ .6
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.731	\$1.718	\$1.636	\$1.626	+\$ .013	+\$ .095
Average weekly earnings.....	\$72.36	\$70.78	\$67.40	\$65.85	+\$1.58	+\$4.96
<b>LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Per 100 employees)</b>						
Accessions.....	...	4.1	3.0	3.9	...	...
Separations.....	...	3.6	3.5	4.3	...	...
Quits.....	...	2.2	1.4	1.9	...	...
Layoffs.....	...	.8	1.5	1.7	...	...
Other.....	...	.7	.6	.7	...	...

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



# Employment Trends

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT REACHES 48.8 MILLION IN DECEMBER

The number of employees in non-farm industries rose to an all-time high of 48.8 million in mid-December 1952, after a seasonal gain of over 800,000 from mid-November. The Christmas season brought an increase of more than a half million employees in retail stores and of about 400,000 temporary workers in U. S. post offices. These gains offset seasonal reductions in construction and other outdoor activities.

Nonfarm employment in December was up by 1.2 million from the level of a year earlier, with two-thirds of the increase reported in manufacturing industries. The year 1952 saw recovery in consumer goods manufacturing from the depressed levels at the close of the previous year and continued expansion, but at a much slower rate than in 1951, in military goods industries. Employment in trade, Government, transportation, and finance also increased during the past year.

Manufacturing employment rose slightly over the month, to 16.7 million, the highest level since World War II. Aircraft, ordnance, and electronics equipment plants continued to report small gains in December, but on the basis of present military production schedules, employment in these industries is now close to its peak. In the past 2-1/2 years, these industries, taken together, have made a net addition of

over 700,000 workers, increasing their employment to more than twice the pre-Korea level. Employment expansion in the shipbuilding industry was halted in mid-1952, following the post-Korea employment gains of about 80 percent.

The machinery industry reported an increase of 40,000 workers over the month, primarily reflecting the settlement of a major strike in agricultural machinery. December 1952 employment in the machinery group, at 1.7 million, was about the same as a year earlier. The rapid employment uptrend which followed the outbreak of the Korean war was halted in 1952, as new orders for many types of industrial equipment, including machine tools, declined from the 1951 peak.

Consumer goods industries reported little employment change between November and December, following a number of months of employment gains accompanying an improved sales and inventory situation. The recovery accounted for most of the over-the-year gain of three-quarters of a million workers in manufacturing industries.

Employment in contract construction declined by 170,000 over the month as winter weather began to curtail building activity. At 2.4 million, employment was about 70,000 under last year's record high for December, and about equal to the December 1950 level.

With the addition of about 400,000 temporary postal workers, Federal employment rose to 2.8 million in December. However, over the past year, Federal employment has only risen by 50,000, in contrast to a gain of 400,000 during 1951. The expansion in Federal defense activities--including naval shipyards, military bases, and other Defense Department installations--which followed the outbreak of the Korean war was halted in mid-1952.

Employment in wholesale and retail trade rose to an all-time high of 10.9 million with the addition of over a half million workers in retail stores for the Christmas season. With an over-the-year gain of 220,000, trade employment continued its long-term uptrend in 1952.

#### FACTORY LAY-OFF RATES CONTINUE LOW

Lay-offs of factory workers during November continued at one of the lowest rates in the post-World War II period. Only 8 out of every 1,000 workers were laid off during November, half as many as in November 1951, when consumer goods industries were reducing their work force.

The sharpest over-the-year decline in lay-offs was reported in the apparel industry, where only 5 out of every 1,000 workers were laid off this November, as compared with 49 a year ago. Other industries where lay-offs were less than half of year-ago rates included ordnance, leather, furniture, transportation equipment, textiles, chemicals, petroleum, and stone, clay, and glass products. In no industry group were lay-offs above year-ago rates.

The rate at which factory workers were being hired declined between Oc-

tober and November, from 52 to 41 per 1,000 workers. Hiring usually drops during November because of fewer working days, the completion of pre-Christmas staffing in many consumer goods industries, and seasonal reductions in lumber, tobacco, and food processing.

However, the hiring rate this November was about the same as in November 1951, in contrast to over-the-year gains in recent months. Hiring in consumer goods industries has started to slacken from the high levels of recent months.

During the past year, hiring rates in plants producing industrial equipment have remained at a replacement level. In the machinery industry, the hiring rate this November was nearly one-third less than in November 1950.

The rate at which workers voluntarily quit their jobs declined seasonally between October and November, from 28 to 22 per 1,000 workers, reflecting both the smaller number of workdays and reduced hiring. However, the quit rate remained above the level of a year ago, when the production cut-backs in consumer goods industries had reduced opportunities for workers to shift their jobs.

#### FACTORY WORKWEEK CONTINUES AT POSTWAR HIGH

The average workweek in the Nation's factories continued at the highest level for the season since World War II, and weekly earnings remained at an all-time high of \$70.78 in mid-November. The November 1952 workweek of 41.2 hours was seven-tenths of an hour higher than a year earlier, primarily because

of longer hours in consumer goods industries. The textile, apparel, and leather products industries, responding to an improved market and inventory situation, reported workweeks 2 to 2-1/2 hours above the depressed levels in November 1951.

In contrast to these gains, industries producing military goods and industrial equipment reported over-the-year reductions in the workweek. The slower rate of expansion in the ordnance, aircraft, and shipbuilding industries was reflected in reductions of more than an hour.

The workweek was down by about a half hour over the year in the machinery industry group, reflecting the scheduling of less overtime as these plants completed the build-up of their work force for the current level of production. The average workweek in manufacturing plants declined by two-tenths of an hour between October and November 1952, reflecting both the effects of holidays in the first half of the month and seasonal reductions in tobacco, leather, furniture, lumber, and stone, clay, and glass products industries.

#### LARGEST EARNINGS GAINS REPORTED IN HIGHER-PAID DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

Average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries have risen by 13-1/2 percent during the past two years, from \$1.51 in November 1950 to \$1.72 in November 1952. Most of this increase resulted from cost of living and other wage rate increases permitted under wage stabilization policy. However, the rise in average earnings also reflected the increased proportion of workers in the higher-paid metalworking industries, which have been greatly expanded during the defense build-up. Almost none of the gain in earnings was due to more overtime premium pay, since

the average workweek was virtually the same in both periods.

There were large differences among industry groups in the size of the increases, with relatively greater gains reported in the higher-paid industries, so that inter-industry differences have tended to widen. (See chart, page 2.)

The greatest increases in average hourly earnings over the past two years have occurred in the expanding defense-related industries, where most workers are covered by union agreements. Seven of the eight industries which reported gains in average hourly earnings over this two-year period equal to or greater than the 13-1/2 percent average for all manufacturing were defense-related industries--primary metals, rubber, instruments, transportation equipment, petroleum products, machinery, and fabricated metals. November 1952 hourly earnings in all seven of these industry groups were above the \$1.72 in manufacturing as a whole, ranging from \$1.78 in instruments to \$2.16 in petroleum products.

The smallest relative gains--ranging from 4-1/2 to 10 percent--were reported in the four industries with the lowest average hourly earnings--textiles, apparel, tobacco, and leather products. The tobacco industry, with the lowest average earnings among industry groups, reported a gain of only 9 cents over the past 2 years, to \$1.21 an hour in November 1952.

These industries, where the earnings increase was relatively small, have experienced little or no net employment expansion over the past 2 years. They also have the greatest concentration of women workers among manufacturing industries, with women comprising more than half their total work force.

**Table 1: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,  
by industry division and selected groups**

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	Net Change	
	December <u>1/</u>	November	October	December	November 1952 to December 1952	December 1951 to December 1952
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	48,836	48,006	47,891	47,663	+830	+1,173
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	16,677	16,622	16,539	15,913	+ 55	+ 764
<b>MINING.....</b>	869	874	871	916	- 5	- 47
Metal mining.....	105	104	102	106	+ 1	- 1
Bituminous-coal.....	339	338	336	369	+ 1	- 30
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	101	107	108	105	- 6	- 4
<b>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....</b>	2,444	2,613	2,702	2,518	-169	- 74
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....</b>	4,239	4,234	4,241	4,161	+ 5	+ 78
Transportation.....	2,956	2,947	2,951	2,908	+ 9	+ 48
Communication.....	727	732	730	702	- 5	+ 25
Other public utilities.....	556	555	560	551	+ 1	+ 5
<b>TRADE.....</b>	10,878	10,301	10,105	10,660	+577	+ 218
Wholesale trade.....	2,705	2,687	2,658	2,657	+ 18	+ 48
Retail trade.....	8,173	7,614	7,447	8,003	+559	+ 170
General merchandise stores.....	2,115	1,720	1,602	2,092	+395	+ 23
Food and liquor stores.....	1,341	1,320	1,316	1,316	+ 21	+ 25
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	776	767	754	768	+ 9	+ 8
Apparel and accessories stores.....	657	583	570	651	+ 74	+ 6
Other retail trade.....	3,284	3,224	3,205	3,176	+ 60	+ 108
<b>FINANCE.....</b>	1,979	1,972	1,968	1,912	+ 7	+ 67
<b>SERVICE.....</b>	4,701	4,727	4,770	4,702	- 26	- 1
<b>GOVERNMENT.....</b>	7,049	6,663	6,695	6,881	+386	+ 168
Federal.....	2,779	2,385	2,389	2,727	+394	+ 52
State and Local.....	4,270	4,278	4,306	4,154	- 8	+ 116

1/ Preliminary.

**Table 2: Employees in manufacturing industry groups**

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	Net Change	
	December 1/	November	October	December	November 1952 to December 1952	December 1951 to December 1952
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	16,677	16,622	16,539	15,913	+ 55	+ 764
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	9,587	9,507	9,368	9,000	+ 80	+ 587
Ordnance and accessories.....	85	83	84	66	+ 2	+ 19
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	733	762	764	761	- 29	- 28
Furniture and fixtures.....	366	365	360	344	+ 1	+ 22
Stone, clay, and glass products....	547	552	550	545	- 5	+ 2
Primary metal industries.....	1,379	1,366	1,354	1,355	+ 13	+ 24
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1,070	1,055	1,037	988	+ 15	+ 82
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,676	1,632	1,595	1,640	+ 44	+ 36
Electrical machinery.....	1,065	1,041	1,022	965	+ 24	+ 100
Transportation equipment.....	1,805	1,789	1,751	1,558	+ 16	+ 247
Instruments and related products...	346	342	338	315	+ 4	+ 31
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	515	520	513	463	- 5	+ 52
<b>NONDURABLE GOODS</b>	7,090	7,115	7,171	6,913	- 25	+ 177
Food and kindred products.....	1,498	1,552	1,631	1,507	- 54	- 9
Tobacco manufactures.....	93	95	98	92	- 2	+ 1
Textile-mill products.....	1,260	1,258	1,246	1,237	+ 2	+ 23
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,203	1,190	1,189	1,155	+ 13	+ 48
Paper and allied products.....	509	503	499	484	+ 6	+ 25
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	788	786	783	775	+ 2	+ 13
Chemicals and allied products.....	771	769	768	759	+ 2	+ 12
Products of petroleum and coal.....	279	282	283	269	- 3	+ 10
Rubber products.....	286	283	279	273	+ 3	+ 13
Leather and leather products.....	403	397	395	362	+ 6	+ 41

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary

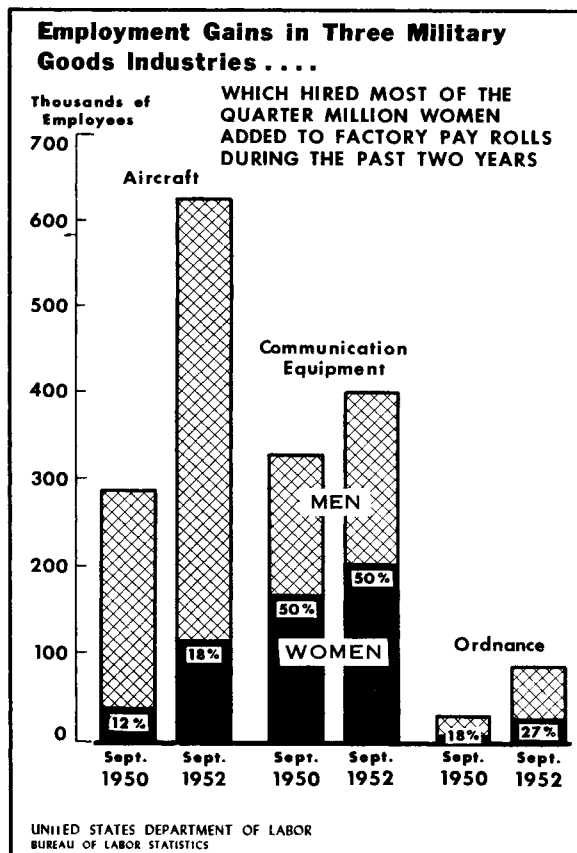
# More Women Working in Military Goods Industries

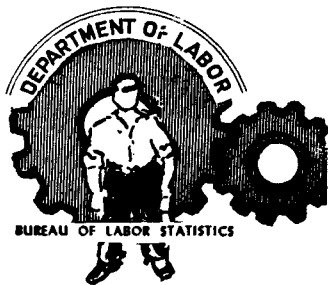
An increase in the number of women workers in defense-related industries accompanied the general employment expansion of the past 2 years. More than a third of the 700,000 workers added to the manufacturing work force between September 1950 and September 1952 were women. As a proportion of all manufacturing employees they increased slightly, from 26 to 27 percent.

Most of the quarter million women added to factory payrolls during this period were employed in plants producing military goods--particularly ordnance, aircraft, and electronic equipment. The number of women working in ordnance plants in September 1952 was five times that in September 1950, and in aircraft factories there was a threefold increase in their number. These gains were relatively greater than the increase in the employment of men in these industries, so that the proportion of women in the work force rose from 17 to 27 percent in ordnance, and from 12 to 18 percent in aircraft.

Other defense-related industries, such as instruments and chemicals, accounted for most of the remaining increase in the employment of women in manufacturing. In contrast, the number of women workers in most consumer goods industries showed little change. In two industry groups--textiles and apparel--there were actually small declines in employment. Despite the large increase in military expenditures during this two-year period, there was virtually no net employment expansion in consumer goods industries.

In 1951 nearly all consumer goods industries reduced their work force in the face of falling demand and rising inventories. However, during this period women were not laid off any more rapidly than men, so that the proportion of women in these industries remained about the same. Similarly, with the recovery in these industries during the following year the proportion of women employees remained generally unchanged. In the leather industry, however, most of the employment increase consisted of women workers, so that by September 1952 their proportion of the total increased to 50 percent.





# Industry Employment Report

## AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND TRACTORS

The agricultural machinery and tractors industry, recovering from a mid-year decline in activity caused by labor disputes and material shortages, employed an estimated 120,100 production workers in mid-November 1952. One of the largest firms in the industry has recently resumed operations after having been shut down for 3 months and the December employment figure is expected to climb to within a few thousand of the June 1952 level of 147,900. The expected employment of the next few months will be a continuation of the high levels experienced by the industry during the postwar period. Employment in June 1952, just prior to the second half drop, was 60 percent greater than the highest level reached before World War II and only about 6 percent below the all-time high of 157,900 in March 1948.

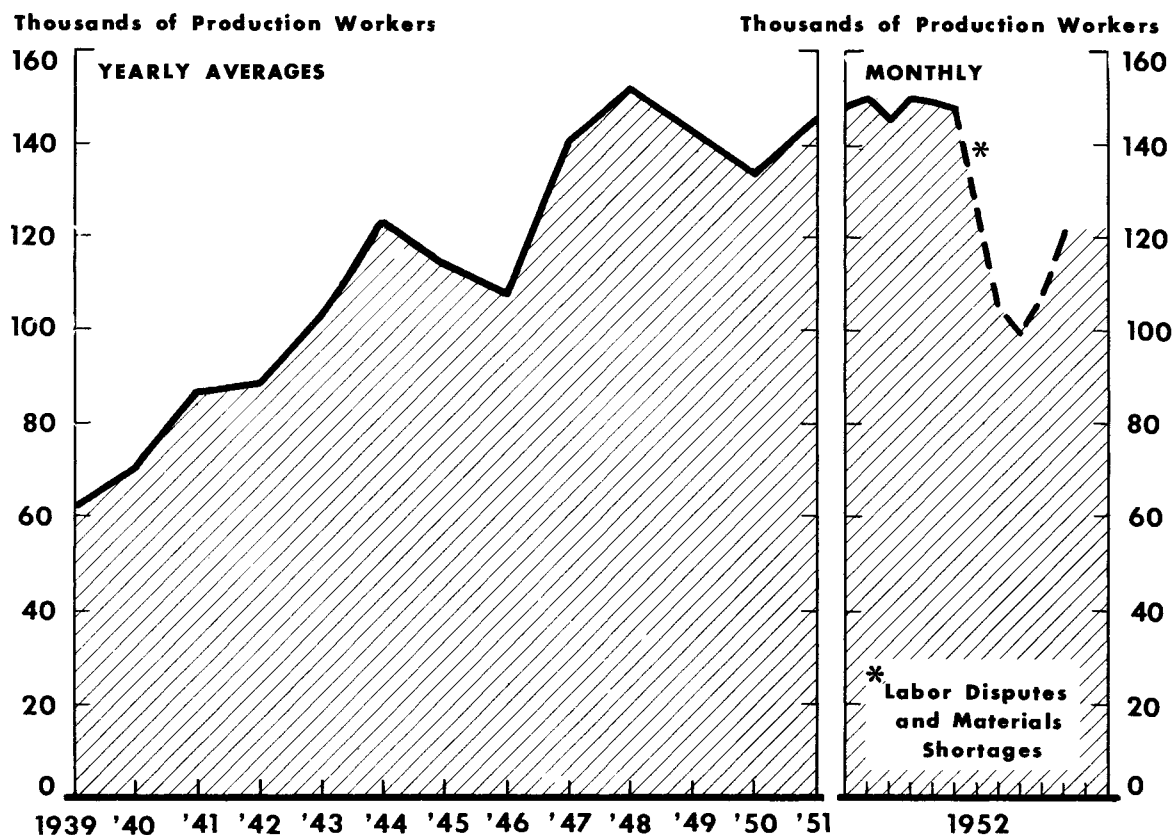
During 1953, employment is expected to remain near the December 1952 figure, fluctuating narrowly around a level of about 140,000 production workers. Increasing employment on military products will largely offset a moderate decline in the production of farm machinery and tractors.

In the postwar years the level of employment has been about twice as high as in the period before

World War II. Much of the increase occurred during World War II, when employment rose to a high of 125,100 in mid-1944, compared with the 1939 average of 61,800. While the economy was readjusting to peacetime production, employment dropped sharply, reaching a postwar low (excluding strike months) of 109,800 in May 1946. From this point a steady increase in employment and production occurred, reaching an all-time peak in 1948. In that year, value of output (adjusted for price changes) was more than three times the 1939 level, and employment rose to 157,900 in March and averaged 151,700 for the year.

After three postwar years of high output, production dropped in 1949 as farm income fell off. Employment decreased steadily during the year and by November 1949, production-worker employment of 125,000 was 28,600 or 19 percent lower than that of one year earlier. The downward movement in employment was reversed at the end of 1949, and the trend of employment was upward in 1950 and the first half of 1951. June 1951 production-worker employment was 153,100, only three percent below the March 1948 peak. In the first half of 1952, production-worker employment averaged 148,600, which was about the same level as in the first half of each of the other

**Chart 1. Employment in Agricultural Machinery and Tractor Industry**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

high postwar years of 1948 and 1951. Considerably lower figures from July through November 1952 reflected labor disputes in the industry, material shortages resulting from the steel strike, and seasonal factors. In December, employment is expected to be back to a point only a few thousand below June 1952 levels.

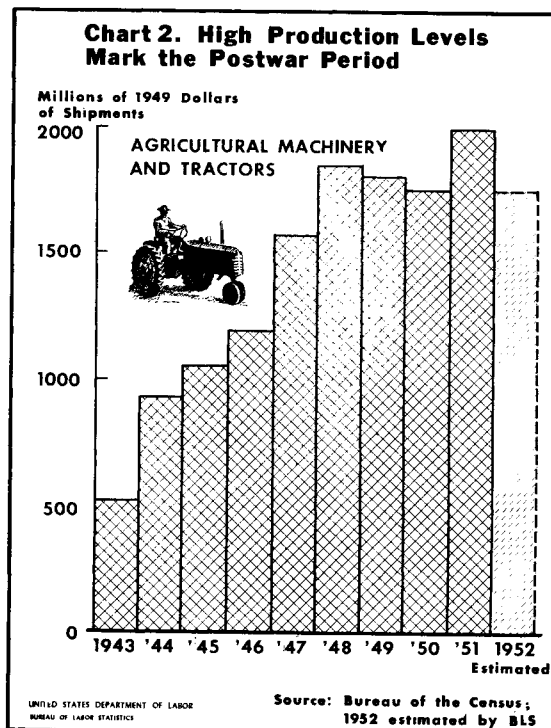
These recent high postwar employment levels in the agricultural machinery and tractors industry are the result of many

factors combined, large cash farm income being the most notable. Other important influences are the increasing mechanization of agriculture, labor shortages or the fear of such shortages, and high food and fiber production goals. Rapid mechanization has been an important factor in the large increase in output per worker in agriculture during the past decade. Although farm employment declined by more than a million workers, over-all farm production increased more than 20 percent between 1939 and 1949. Basic

conditions favoring sustained high levels of output continue to exist, according to a recent United States Department of Commerce report <sup>1/</sup> which disclosed that the average age of farm tractors at the end of 1951 was 14 years; high replacement demand is therefore indicated. Continued growth potential is indicated by the fact that 2.9 million American farms are still without tractors and by the trend towards increasing mechanization of farming operations.

A Nation-wide survey conducted early in 1952 by the United States Department of Agriculture reported that the farmers' anticipated 1953 requirements for farm machinery and equipment would be at about 1952 levels. Developments later in the year, however, when crop prices dropped sharply, have altered the situation somewhat. Some decline in the anticipated outlay for agricultural equipment is now expected for 1953. Although the output of farm machinery may fall off moderately, it will be largely offset by a growing volume of military items produced in the industry. In general, therefore, employment in 1953 should fluctuate around a level of about 140,000 production workers.

About half the employees in the industry work in the approximately 90 plants which manufacture tractors as their principal product; almost all these employees work in plants whose employment totals 1,000 or more workers. The other 1,600 plants in the industry make a variety of farm equipment such as plows, harrows, mowers, harvesters, threshers, combines, binders, and milking machines. About a third of

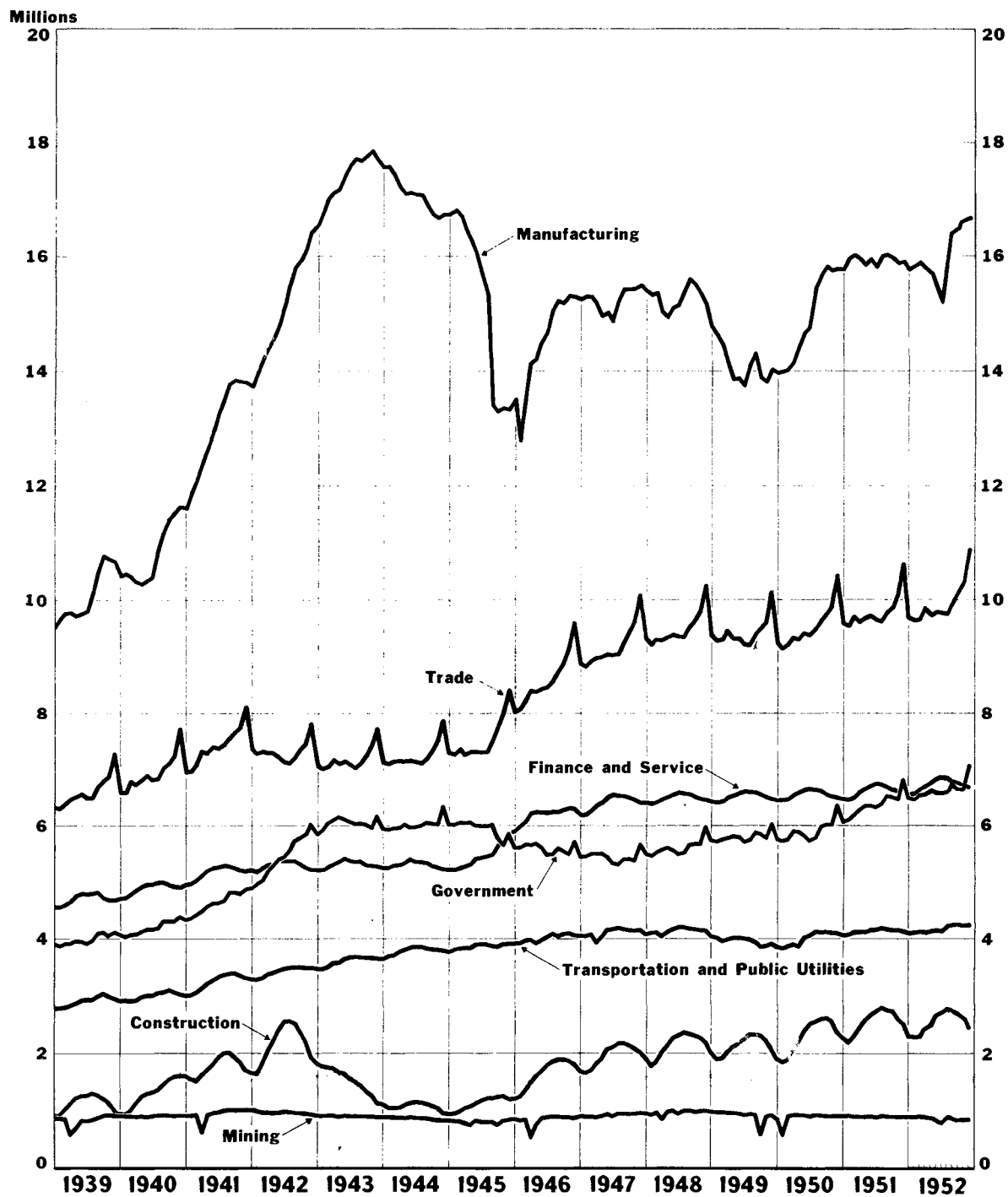


the employees in this segment of the industry work in plants employing more than 1,000 workers; another third are in plants employing between 251 and 1,000 workers.

Agricultural machinery and tractors are manufactured in almost every State in the Union, but production is concentrated in the Great Lakes area. Illinois, the largest producer, had one-third of the total shipments in 1951. Wisconsin, Michigan, and Iowa contribute approximately another one-third of the total output. Other leading States in the manufacture of agricultural equipment are Indiana, Minnesota, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

<sup>1/</sup> Markets after the Defense Expansion, U. S. Department of Commerce, 1952, p. 43.

# EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

# Current Employment and Payroll Statistics

**Table A-1: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,  
by industry division**

(In thousands)

Year and month	Total	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Government
<u>Annual average:</u>									
1939..	30,287	845	1,150	10,073	2,912	6,612	1,362	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	5,807
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	3,979	9,438	1,763	4,782	5,811
1950..	44,124	904	2,318	14,884	4,010	9,524	1,812	4,761	5,910
1951..	46,401	920	2,569	15,931	4,144	9,804	1,883	4,759	6,390
<u>1951</u>									
Sept..	46,956	917	2,768	16,039	4,178	9,781	1,898	4,831	6,544
Oct..	46,902	917	2,761	15,965	4,166	9,893	1,898	4,770	6,532
Nov..	46,852	917	2,633	15,890	4,165	10,109	1,907	4,734	6,497
Dec..	47,663	916	2,518	15,913	4,161	10,660	1,912	4,702	6,881
<u>1952</u>									
Jan..	45,913	909	2,316	15,776	4,103	9,720	1,909	4,671	6,509
Feb..	45,899	902	2,308	15,859	4,111	9,643	1,919	4,667	6,490
Mar..	46,001	904	2,296	15,869	4,118	9,668	1,937	4,681	6,528
Apr..	46,299	896	2,416	15,795	4,096	9,845	1,952	4,748	6,551
May..	46,329	893	2,522	15,654	4,131	9,773	1,958	4,796	6,602
June..	46,292	814	2,663	15,410	4,168	9,838	1,977	4,837	6,585
July..	46,006	784	2,722	15,162	4,140	9,792	1,993	4,855	6,558
Aug..	47,124	897	2,781	16,028	4,208	9,784	1,993	4,844	6,589
Sept..	47,789	886	2,763	16,430	4,228	9,970	1,971	4,829	6,712
Oct..	47,891	871	2,702	16,539	4,241	10,105	1,968	4,770	6,695
Nov..	48,006	874	2,613	16,622	4,234	10,301	1,972	4,727	6,663

See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions.

# Industry Data

Table A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,  
by industry division and group

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Nov.	Oct.
TOTAL...	48,006	47,891	47,789	46,852	46,902
MINING.....	874	871	886	917	917
Metal mining.....	104.4	101.8	103.3	105.4	104.3
Anthracite.....	62.7	62.7	63.1	67.1	67.2
Bituminous-coal.....	338.3	336.3	345.0	367.9	367.0
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	261.7	262.8	266.3	269.2	268.7
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	106.6	107.6	108.3	107.3	109.3
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	2,613	2,702	2,763	2,633	2,761
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION.....	510	553	569	495	544
Highway and street.....	219.5	244.7	253.6	207.3	234.5
Other nonbuilding construction.....	290.9	308.0	314.9	288.1	309.6
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.....	2,103	2,149	2,194	2,138	2,217
GENERAL CONTRACTORS.....	849	873	891	887	944
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS.....	1,254	1,276	1,303	1,251	1,273
Plumbing and heating.....	313.8	314.2	312.4	313.6	314.0
Painting and decorating.....	177.6	182.9	193.2	175.5	182.9
Electrical work.....	163.8	164.9	168.8	156.9	155.3
Other special-trade contractors.....	598.8	613.7	628.3	604.8	620.7
MANUFACTURING.....	16,622	16,539	16,430	15,890	15,965
DURABLE GOODS.....	9,507	9,368	9,218	8,976	8,942
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	7,115	7,171	7,212	6,914	7,023
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4,234	4,241	4,228	4,165	4,166
Transportation.....	2,947	2,951	2,934	2,912	2,915
Interstate railroads.....	1,413	1,422	1,411	1,428	1,440
Class I railroads.....	1,239	1,248	1,238	1,258	1,271
Local railways and bus lines.....	136	136	137	141	141
Trucking and warehousing.....	696	692	680	649	641
Other transportation and services.....	702	701	706	694	693
Air transportation (common carrier).....	93.2	92.6	92.5	84.7	84.1
Communication.....	732	730	729	701	697
Telephone.....	684.6	682.5	681.9	652.8	648.5
Telegraph.....	46.4	46.8	46.1	46.8	47.5

See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions.

**Table A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,  
by industry division and group - Continued**

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Nov.	Oct.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</b> (Continued)					
Other public utilities.....	555	560	565	552	554
Gas and electric utilities.....	530.4	534.8	539.8	527.6	528.7
Electric light and power utilities.....	234.1	238.1	240.4	234.9	236.2
Gas utilities.....	120.0	120.4	121.2	118.6	118.4
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	176.3	176.3	178.2	174.1	174.1
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	24.8	25.1	25.5	24.5	25.0
<b>TRADE.....</b>	<b>10,301</b>	<b>10,105</b>	<b>9,970</b>	<b>10,109</b>	<b>9,893</b>
Wholesale trade.....	2,687	2,658	2,644	2,657	2,622
Retail trade.....	7,614	7,447	7,326	7,452	7,271
General merchandise stores.....	1,720	1,602	1,516	1,701	1,550
Food and liquor stores.....	1,320	1,316	1,298	1,295	1,281
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	767	754	748	759	748
Apparel and accessories stores.....	583	570	552	580	561
Other retail trade.....	3,224	3,205	3,212	3,117	3,131
<b>FINANCE.....</b>	<b>1,972</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>1,898</b>
Banks and trust companies.....	498	494	493	470	467
Security dealers and exchanges.....	64.6	64.7	64.7	64.1	63.7
Insurance carriers and agents.....	717	715	717	689	682
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	692	694	696	684	685
<b>SERVICE.....</b>	<b>4,727</b>	<b>4,770</b>	<b>4,829</b>	<b>4,734</b>	<b>4,770</b>
Hotels and lodging places.....	416	430	468	430	437
Laundries.....	362.4	363.8	364.4	356.6	360.0
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	161.6	163.3	160.2	157.4	159.3
Motion pictures.....	239	243	245	242	244
<b>GOVERNMENT.....</b>	<b>6,663</b>	<b>6,695</b>	<b>6,712</b>	<b>6,497</b>	<b>6,532</b>
Federal <sup>1</sup> / <sub>1</sub> .....	2,385	2,389	2,407	2,325	2,322
State and local.....	4,278	4,306	4,305	4,172	4,210

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

# Industry Data

**Table A-3: All employees and production workers in mining and manufacturing industries**  
(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Nov. 1951	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Nov. 1951
<b>MINING.....</b>	874	871	886	917	-	-	-	-
<b>METAL MINING.....</b>	104.4	101.8	103.3	105.4	90.9	88.5	89.8	92.9
Iron mining.....	38.2	38.0	38.6	37.7	34.0	33.9	34.5	33.8
Copper mining.....	29.3	27.7	27.7	28.4	25.4	23.5	23.5	24.8
Lead and zinc mining.....	19.2	19.1	19.4	21.4	16.5	16.5	16.7	18.7
<b>ANTHRACITE.....</b>	62.7	62.7	63.1	67.1	58.7	58.9	59.0	63.1
<b>BITUMINOUS-COAL.....</b>	338.3	336.3	345.0	367.9	313.2	313.1	320.1	344.7
<b>CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION.....</b>	261.7	262.8	266.3	269.2	-	-	-	-
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services).....	-	-	-	-	129.5	129.5	131.6	127.8
<b>NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING....</b>	106.6	107.6	108.3	107.3	92.2	93.2	93.8	93.9
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	16,622	16,537	16,430	15,890	13,447	13,378	13,285	12,904
<b>DURABLE GOODS.....</b>	9,507	9,363	9,218	8,976	7,709	7,583	7,444	7,314
<b>NONDURABLE GOODS.....</b>	7,115	7,171	7,212	6,914	5,738	5,795	5,841	5,590
<b>ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES 1/.....</b>	83.0	84.4	84.2	63.4	62.9	63.1	63.1	50.1
<b>FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.....</b>	1,552	1,631	1,712	1,547	1,157	1,235	1,314	1,160
Meat products.....	307.3	297.5	297.7	309.8	244.9	235.0	236.1	246.3
Dairy products.....	137.4	142.3	147.4	139.3	95.9	99.4	104.2	98.5
Canning and preserving.....	174.9	252.6	339.4	170.6	149.5	227.0	312.6	145.2
Grain-mill products.....	132.8	134.7	135.3	130.1	98.4	100.1	100.8	97.2
Bakery products.....	294.8	295.8	295.3	288.6	194.0	194.9	194.6	192.2
Sugar.....	46.3	46.9	31.5	51.7	40.6	41.2	26.5	45.6
Confectionery and related products.....	103.7	104.5	101.5	104.5	86.3	87.2	84.6	87.5
Beverages.....	218.6	218.5	224.9	216.2	146.2	146.2	150.9	146.8
Miscellaneous food products.....	135.9	138.1	138.9	136.1	100.8	103.7	103.9	101.1
<b>TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.....</b>	95	98	99	93	88	91	91	85
Cigarettes.....	27.8	27.7	28.2	26.9	25.2	25.1	25.5	24.4
Cigars.....	43.2	43.2	43.1	42.3	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.1
Tobacco and snuff.....	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.3
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	12.5	15.5	15.6	11.5	11.5	14.5	14.4	10.5
<b>TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS.....</b>	1,258	1,246	1,236	1,227	1,161	1,150	1,141	1,132
Yarn and thread mills.....	166.4	165.7	165.1	160.3	155.8	155.0	154.5	149.4
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	558.5	554.4	552.7	575.2	527.3	524.0	522.3	544.2
Knitting mills.....	250.1	248.0	244.6	229.0	230.4	227.7	224.5	209.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	92.1	90.9	89.9	86.4	81.6	80.4	79.5	76.5
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	53.9	50.9	52.1	49.4	46.5	44.2	44.8	41.6
Other textile-mill products.....	136.5	135.7	131.7	127.0	119.7	118.6	115.3	111.3

See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions.

**Table A-3: All employees and production workers in mining and  
manufacturing industries - Continued**  
(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Nov. 1951	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Nov. 1951
<b>APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS.....</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>1,008</b>
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	140.7	142.3	143.0	131.0	126.1	127.8	129.2	117.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	274.1	274.7	272.3	251.6	255.4	255.5	252.9	232.7
Women's outerwear.....	323.4	319.7	326.8	314.1	286.9	283.9	292.2	278.6
Women's, children's under garments..	111.1	110.8	108.1	100.3	100.1	99.5	96.5	90.3
Millinery.....	17.8	20.5	21.8	19.1	15.6	18.3	19.6	16.7
Children's outerwear.....	68.0	68.7	69.1	64.7	61.8	62.7	63.0	59.2
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel..	100.4	99.8	98.7	101.5	88.7	88.3	87.5	90.3
Other fabricated textile products...	154.3	152.7	149.3	145.6	131.2	129.4	126.6	123.3
<b>LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE).....</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>719</b>
Logging camps and contractors.....	54.3	51.5	64.4	74.9	50.3	47.7	60.8	70.7
Sawmills and planing mills.....	457.8	462.9	470.8	460.7	424.8	431.9	437.8	428.0
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	115.4	116.4	116.8	110.8	99.1	100.3	100.8	95.3
Wooden containers.....	75.1	73.8	73.1	76.7	69.4	67.9	67.4	70.9
Miscellaneous wood products.....	58.9	58.9	58.7	60.2	52.5	52.5	52.4	54.0
<b>FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.....</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>294</b>
Household furniture.....	256.0	252.0	246.7	235.1	225.8	221.5	215.9	206.4
Other furniture and fixtures.....	108.8	107.8	108.0	106.8	88.7	87.9	87.7	87.3
<b>PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>411</b>
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills...	246.7	246.3	243.4	246.1	209.7	209.4	207.6	211.9
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	143.6	140.7	136.2	130.5	120.1	117.6	113.6	109.9
Other paper and allied products.....	113.1	112.0	111.5	109.4	91.1	90.4	89.8	89.0
<b>PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>519</b>
Newspapers.....	308.1	307.6	305.4	302.5	155.9	155.3	154.8	153.7
Periodicals.....	56.2	55.9	55.6	55.4	35.2	35.5	35.0	35.1
Books.....	54.0	54.2	53.4	51.2	36.9	37.3	36.6	36.5
Commercial printing.....	206.8	206.1	202.1	207.1	169.8	169.4	166.6	169.6
Lithographing.....	41.3	40.9	40.5	41.9	32.2	31.9	31.5	32.6
Other printing and publishing.....	119.5	117.9	114.9	115.2	94.4	92.9	90.4	91.0
<b>CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>542</b>
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	84.3	83.6	84.0	84.0	60.0	59.9	60.0	61.7
Industrial organic chemicals.....	239.2	236.1	233.9	233.0	171.5	169.8	167.9	172.9
Drugs and medicines.....	110.0	109.6	109.8	108.3	69.2	68.6	68.4	70.4
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	75.0	75.0	73.9	74.4	47.8	47.9	47.2	47.9
Fertilizers.....	31.7	33.0	33.4	31.8	24.5	25.9	26.3	24.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats..	61.0	61.1	55.5	63.3	47.8	47.8	42.3	50.5
Other chemicals and allied products...	167.9	169.1	168.2	167.6	113.7	114.6	113.9	113.5

# Industry Data

**Table A-3: All employees and production workers in mining and manufacturing industries - Continued**  
(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Nov. 1951	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Nov. 1951
<b>PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL.....</b>	282	283	283	269	203	203	203	197
Petroleum refining.....	228.1	228.3	229.2	217.0	159.2	158.9	159.3	154.1
Coke and byproducts.....	23.2	22.9	22.8	21.3	19.5	19.4	19.3	18.2
Other petroleum and coal products...	30.4	31.3	30.9	30.4	24.1	25.0	24.7	24.2
<b>RUBBER PRODUCTS.....</b>	283	279	275	273	226	222	217	219
Tires and inner tubes.....	121.5	120.9	120.9	120.4	94.5	94.0	93.8	94.8
Rubber footwear.....	31.7	31.4	30.5	31.2	26.0	25.7	24.8	25.6
Other rubber products.....	130.0	126.2	123.2	121.8	105.5	101.8	98.8	98.2
<b>LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS.....</b>	397	395	396	356	357	355	355	317
Leather.....	46.8	46.3	46.1	43.3	42.4	41.8	41.6	38.7
Footwear (except rubber).....	248.1	247.5	251.8	220.7	224.2	224.0	228.2	197.7
Other leather products.....	101.9	101.0	97.6	92.3	89.9	89.0	85.6	80.3
<b>STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS.....</b>	552	550	546	552	467	465	462	472
Glass and glass products.....	154.8	152.5	151.8	143.2	134.9	132.5	131.9	124.7
Cement, hydraulic.....	42.9	43.5	43.0	43.2	36.4	36.9	36.5	37.0
Structural clay products.....	88.0	88.7	89.9	93.0	78.3	78.9	80.3	84.4
Pottery and related products.....	53.0	53.1	52.0	56.2	47.4	47.6	46.5	50.6
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	103.8	103.1	102.2	102.1	86.2	85.6	85.0	85.6
Other stone, clay, and glass products.	109.5	108.7	106.9	113.8	83.5	83.1	81.5	89.4
<b>PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES.....</b>	1,366	1,354	1,345	1,339	1,172	1,162	1,153	1,149
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	651.1	649.4	648.2	643.6	567.7	566.2	565.2	557.7
Iron and steel foundries.....	270.9	268.2	267.4	281.9	239.0	236.3	235.6	250.3
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	55.9	56.0	56.6	56.2	45.9	46.1	46.7	47.1
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	106.1	104.4	102.5	98.6	86.7	85.1	83.2	80.0
Nonferrous foundries.....	120.0	115.9	113.0	108.7	100.6	97.3	94.0	90.2
Other primary metal industries.....	161.6	160.4	157.4	149.8	132.2	131.1	128.4	123.3
<b>FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT).....</b>	1,055	1,037	1,011	984	860	844	821	805
Tin cans and other tinware.....	47.1	48.7	51.7	45.9	41.3	43.2	46.1	44.0
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware...	149.9	147.2	144.8	150.5	124.0	121.1	119.0	124.5
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	161.4	160.9	158.1	148.7	130.4	130.2	127.5	120.0
Fabricated structural metal products.	258.0	251.7	246.5	235.6	197.9	192.8	189.3	183.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	194.3	189.0	179.0	169.1	163.2	158.0	148.7	142.2
Other fabricated metal products.....	244.6	239.9	230.7	234.3	203.0	198.6	190.8	195.2

**Table A-3: All employees and production workers in mining and manufacturing industries - Continued**  
(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Nov. 1951	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Nov. 1951
<b>MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL).....</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>1,255</b>
Engines and turbines.....	105.5	98.4	97.4	97.9	77.9	71.8	70.9	73.0
Agricultural machinery and tractors..	160.6	146.8	139.4	186.3	120.1	106.4	99.0	145.8
Construction and mining machinery....	128.6	127.7	127.5	126.2	97.6	96.5	95.9	95.5
Metalworking machinery.....	312.0	310.9	312.2	303.5	246.5	246.2	246.9	240.7
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	188.6	185.0	185.2	196.6	140.3	136.7	135.7	148.4
General industry machinery.....	240.1	235.7	234.3	238.6	170.2	166.7	165.0	172.5
Office and store machines and devices	109.1	108.8	108.0	108.0	89.1	88.9	88.1	90.9
Service-industry and household machines	187.4	180.9	173.7	159.4	147.5	140.9	134.2	121.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	199.8	200.8	197.7	208.8	158.9	160.5	157.6	166.6
<b>ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>718</b>
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	388.4	384.0	378.0	370.8	278.1	274.2	269.1	266.2
Electrical equipment for vehicles....	81.1	81.7	79.0	82.7	64.0	65.0	62.6	67.4
Communication equipment.....	424.4	410.6	399.9	357.3	319.6	306.7	296.7	268.4
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	147.4	146.1	142.9	144.4	119.1	118.1	114.7	115.9
<b>TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.....</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>1,688</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>1,234</b>
Automobiles.....	892.0	859.5	828.5	794.5	740.3	708.3	680.2	654.6
Aircraft and parts.....	663.2	654.2	622.9	539.0	483.5	477.2	447.8	395.3
Aircraft.....	433.7	429.7	402.9	364.0	315.7	313.2	288.5	267.8
Aircraft engines and parts.....	138.4	135.6	133.1	106.5	98.0	95.8	93.3	74.8
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	15.2	14.8	14.5	12.1	11.0	10.7	10.4	8.5
Other aircraft parts and equipment....	75.9	74.1	72.4	56.4	58.8	57.5	55.6	44.2
Ship and boat building and repairing..	151.2	151.6	152.8	127.0	133.0	133.5	135.1	111.1
Ship building and repairing.....	130.3	131.4	132.5	113.6	114.4	115.5	116.9	99.3
Boat building and repairing.....	20.9	20.2	20.3	13.4	18.6	18.0	18.2	11.8
Railroad equipment.....	68.8	72.2	70.8	78.3	55.0	57.1	55.5	63.1
Other transportation equipment.....	13.4	13.3	12.8	11.7	11.4	11.3	10.9	9.8
<b>INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>230</b>
Ophthalmic goods.....	27.2	26.8	26.5	27.7	21.9	21.6	21.3	22.5
Photographic apparatus.....	67.2	66.8	66.9	62.7	47.0	46.6	46.8	44.4
Watches and clocks.....	40.3	39.8	38.6	35.5	34.3	33.8	32.9	30.0
Professional and scientific instruments.....	207.7	204.1	200.7	186.9	146.8	143.9	140.9	133.2
<b>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>388</b>
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware...	48.2	47.7	46.5	47.2	39.6	39.2	38.0	38.3
Toys and sporting goods.....	90.4	92.0	89.0	70.5	79.5	81.2	78.3	60.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions....	59.8	59.1	57.8	53.7	50.1	49.3	48.2	44.5
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	321.4	314.4	303.8	297.9	265.2	258.5	249.4	244.6

1/ August 1952 data revised as follows: All employees 83.4; and production workers 62.0.

# Employment and Payrolls

**Table A-4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payroll  
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>		
September.....	105.8	130.9
October.....	105.1	129.8
November.....	104.3	129.8
December.....	104.4	132.9
<u>1952</u>		
January.....	103.2	130.4
February.....	103.6	131.0
March.....	103.6	131.9
April.....	102.9	128.1
May.....	101.8	128.1
June.....	99.7	126.4
July.....	97.5	121.1
August.....	104.2	133.3
September.....	107.4	142.1
October.....	108.2	144.2
November.....	108.7	145.3

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 A-5: Employees in the ship building and repairing industry,  
by region <sup>1/</sup>**

**(In thousands)**

Region	1952			1951	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Nov.	Oct.
<b>ALL REGIONS.....</b>	263.4	264.3	266.5	243.2	234.8
<b>PRIVATE.....</b>	130.3	131.4	132.5	113.6	106.2
<b>NAVY.....</b>	133.1	132.9	134.0	129.6	128.6
<b>NORTH ATLANTIC.....</b>	126.0	126.3	127.7	112.0	108.4
Private.....	65.7	65.8	66.4	53.8	50.7
Navy.....	60.3	60.5	61.3	58.2	57.7
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC.....</b>	45.5	44.7	44.9	42.5	41.9
Private.....	21.1	20.3	20.2	18.2	17.6
Navy.....	24.4	24.4	24.7	24.3	24.3
<b>GULF:</b>					
Private.....	20.2	21.5	21.6	16.7	13.9
<b>PACIFIC.....</b>	59.8	60.3	60.6	59.5	58.4
Private.....	11.4	12.3	12.6	12.4	11.8
Navy.....	48.4	48.0	48.0	47.1	46.6
<b>GREAT LAKES:</b>					
Private.....	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.3
<b>INLAND:</b>					
Private.....	4.5	4.5	4.4	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 A-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	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Nov.	Oct.
<b>ALL AREAS</b>					
<b>TOTAL FEDERAL</b> .....	2,588.0	2,592.4	2,610.4	2,517.5	2,514.9
Executive <u>1/</u> .....	2,575.4	2,579.8	2,597.7	2,505.4	2,502.8
Defense agencies <u>2/</u> .....	1,348.0	1,346.9	1,352.9	1,288.5	1,279.4
Post Office Department <u>3/</u> .....	516.4	516.0	515.8	496.2	495.7
Other agencies.....	711.0	716.9	729.0	720.7	727.7
Legislative.....	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.2	8.2
Judicial.....	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
<b>CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES <u>4/</u></b>					
<b>TOTAL FEDERAL</b> .....	2,403.4	2,407.7	2,425.9	2,344.0	2,341.5
Executive <u>1/</u> .....	2,390.9	2,395.2	2,413.3	2,332.0	2,329.4
Defense agencies <u>2/</u> .....	1,221.5	1,221.0	1,228.0	1,174.0	1,166.1
Post Office Department <u>3/</u> .....	514.1	513.8	513.6	494.1	493.6
Other agencies.....	655.3	660.4	671.7	663.9	669.7
Legislative.....	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.2	8.2
Judicial.....	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>					
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b> .....	269.4	269.6	271.8	273.5	274.0
<b>D. C. GOVERNMENT</b> .....	20.5	20.4	20.1	20.7	20.3
<b>TOTAL FEDERAL <u>5/</u></b> .....	248.9	249.2	251.7	252.8	253.7
Executive <u>1/</u> .....	239.4	239.7	242.1	243.9	244.8
Defense agencies <u>2/</u> .....	88.6	88.4	89.0	86.7	86.6
Post Office Department <u>3/</u> .....	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.7
Other agencies.....	142.7	143.2	145.0	149.3	150.5
Legislative.....	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.2	8.2
Judicial.....	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7

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

2/ Covers civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Canal Zone Government, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council, and War Claims Commission.

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

4/ Includes the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

5/ Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

**Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,  
by industry division and State**

(In thousands)

State	Total			Mining			Contract Construction		
	1952		1951	1952		1951	1952		1951
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
Alabama.....	689.1	688.1	654.8	19.6	19.1	21.4	37.0	38.0	39.8
Arizona <u>1</u> /.....	203.1	201.1	186.8	12.5	12.6	12.4	16.5	17.1	13.3
Arkansas.....	316.8	314.9	320.7	6.6	6.5	7.0	18.0	18.6	24.2
California.....	3,776.7	3,807.9	3,598.0	34.6	34.5	35.3	246.4	253.6	237.9
Colorado.....	426.7	428.3	407.7	12.5	12.1	11.8	31.1	32.1	30.6
Connecticut.....	860.8	850.0	843.4	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	43.4	44.9	43.9
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia.....	521.0	520.8	527.2	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	20.2	20.9	22.0
Florida.....	812.2	780.4	766.1	6.8	6.8	7.0	80.4	77.2	75.4
Georgia <u>4</u> /.....	884.4	884.4	869.6	4.4	4.4	4.7	41.9	44.0	44.6
Idaho.....	138.2	140.6	139.3	5.3	5.2	5.6	9.7	9.9	11.5
Illinois.....	3,373.9	3,354.4	3,304.5	39.8	38.9	41.7	173.7	182.4	171.5
Indiana.....	1,388.6	1,382.5	1,359.2	14.4	14.9	14.9	62.0	66.6	66.4
Iowa.....	638.4	640.0	636.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	32.3	34.7	34.0
Kansas.....	553.6	551.6	526.1	18.3	18.2	18.9	38.7	40.4	39.2
Kentucky.....	-	-	-	49.9	50.5	57.1	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	685.5	684.0	666.3	29.9	30.3	29.4	55.6	57.9	52.1
Maine.....	279.9	282.3	275.5	.6	.6	.6	12.6	13.9	13.9
Maryland.....	772.9	773.4	756.7	3.0	2.9	2.9	55.8	57.0	56.0
Massachusetts.....	1,802.4	1,798.2	1,799.4	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	63.2	67.3	77.0
Michigan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	847.5	846.2	835.3	18.3	19.1	17.3	42.8	43.9	44.2
Mississippi.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri.....	1,298.9	1,291.9	1,252.0	9.4	9.5	9.5	67.2	68.0	62.9
Montana.....	153.6	156.1	151.7	10.8	10.5	10.7	10.0	11.1	10.3
Nebraska.....	347.5	348.8	338.0	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	19.8	21.0	19.5
Nevada <u>4</u> /.....	65.2	66.1	61.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	6.5	6.5	5.6
New Hampshire <u>1</u> /.....	171.2	172.2	169.5	.1	.1	.3	6.7	6.9	7.5
New Jersey.....	1,824.9	1,823.5	1,780.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	99.2	99.5	99.9
New Mexico.....	171.2	172.1	162.1	15.2	15.2	13.3	12.9	13.9	14.0
New York.....	6,037.1	6,021.0	5,887.9	11.9	12.1	11.8	239.9	243.3	244.3
North Carolina.....	1,023.4	1,020.1	985.7	3.1	3.2	3.5	80.3	79.9	71.0
North Dakota.....	115.8	117.1	114.1	1.9	1.8	1.2	8.7	10.1	7.6
Ohio.....	3,034.6	3,029.4	2,972.9	24.7	25.0	26.0	158.1	164.4	148.9
Oklahoma <u>4</u> /.....	526.8	526.8	514.9	46.2	45.8	45.9	29.9	31.3	31.5
Oregon.....	456.4	464.4	460.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	26.2	27.7	26.7
Pennsylvania.....	3,761.2	3,759.4	3,729.3	156.8	159.8	173.6	168.2	174.9	174.9
Rhode Island.....	308.4	306.6	301.6	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	18.3	18.9	16.7
South Carolina.....	533.0	533.0	508.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	60.0	60.7	45.7
South Dakota.....	122.5	123.7	124.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	7.8	8.3	9.7
Tennessee.....	806.6	806.7	783.8	10.3	10.3	11.8	51.0	53.0	49.4
Texas <u>4</u> /.....	2,256.3	2,249.9	2,175.4	124.5	124.4	118.9	171.4	172.6	175.3
Utah.....	221.4	222.8	211.4	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.4	14.2	12.6
Vermont.....	101.0	101.9	98.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	3.8	4.1	3.6
Virginia.....	888.9	888.9	881.4	20.4	20.2	22.0	52.4	54.0	58.4
Washington.....	740.1	756.0	732.3	2.9	2.8	3.0	44.6	46.8	49.2
West Virginia.....	511.4	511.7	530.6	106.6	107.5	121.6	15.4	16.7	18.8
Wisconsin.....	1,078.9	1,076.0	1,055.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	55.0	57.1	52.2
Wyoming <u>4</u> /.....	86.7	86.5	82.9	10.0	9.2	9.9	7.4	7.2	6.4

See footnotes at end of table.

# State Data

**Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,  
by industry division and State - Continued**

(In thousands)

State	Manufacturing			Trans. and Public Util.			Trade		
	1952		1951	1952		1951	1952		1951
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
Alabama.....	237.8	236.5	213.2	55.6	56.1	55.2	141.3	140.1	132.7
Arizona.....	30.9	29.7	26.7	21.2	21.0	19.9	50.5	49.7	47.0
Arkansas.....	82.7	82.6	81.7	31.7	30.5	31.1	76.7	75.7	77.8
California.....	1,013.7	1,038.5	924.2	341.6	341.5	329.4	874.6	866.6	845.1
Colorado.....	73.6	73.1	70.1	45.7	45.5	43.8	106.0	106.5	104.0
Connecticut.....	442.0	431.5	430.6	42.0	42.1	41.7	142.6	140.3	140.3
Delaware.....	60.8	62.3	55.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia..	17.5	17.2	17.6	32.4	32.5	32.0	100.3	98.5	99.7
Florida.....	119.7	113.8	111.0	73.2	72.2	71.4	247.0	230.6	232.5
Georgia.....	310.7	310.7	309.8	73.5	73.4	72.3	197.4	195.1	191.8
Idaho.....	25.6	27.1	24.4	17.3	17.6	17.5	36.2	36.2	36.6
Illinois.....	1,278.6	1,256.0	1,245.5	303.9	303.4	302.9	719.6	708.6	712.2
Indiana.....	645.1	636.9	610.0	108.6	108.1	108.9	276.9	273.8	279.6
Iowa.....	174.4	172.1	173.1	60.6	61.5	60.8	165.5	164.8	168.9
Kansas.....	143.3	140.6	127.4	68.7	68.5	66.0	129.9	128.7	126.5
Kentucky.....	148.0	145.5	148.2	60.8	60.8	61.7	119.0	117.3	121.9
Louisiana.....	167.5	162.6	153.9	84.7	85.2	85.6	152.1	151.0	151.8
Maine.....	120.3	120.9	118.0	19.2	19.3	18.7	50.5	49.9	49.6
Maryland.....	265.3	270.0	255.4	75.1	75.1	75.2	153.4	150.1	153.1
Massachusetts.....	731.9	725.5	731.3	117.1	116.9	117.6	381.6	376.2	377.3
Michigan.....	(5/)	1,116.0	1,065.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	215.5	213.4	209.2	94.4	95.7	95.1	214.8	211.9	213.4
Mississippi.....	98.4	98.0	94.3	25.9	26.6	26.5	-	-	-
Missouri.....	409.1	405.0	373.4	133.3	133.4	131.9	328.7	323.0	328.4
Montana.....	19.4	20.1	19.5	23.6	23.8	23.1	38.7	38.7	37.7
Nebraska.....	61.7	61.6	56.8	44.3	44.6	43.7	96.3	95.8	95.6
Nevada.....	3.8	3.9	3.7	9.0	9.0	8.6	13.7	13.8	12.7
New Hampshire.....	83.0	81.6	80.6	10.6	10.6	10.7	30.0	30.2	29.8
New Jersey.....	846.6	842.3	820.0	153.3	152.3	146.7	302.5	301.6	302.0
New Mexico.....	16.5	16.5	14.9	19.5	19.3	18.1	39.1	39.0	37.6
New York.....	2,045.8	2,052.1	1,962.5	516.9	515.3	511.4	1,297.2	1,270.5	1,279.2
North Carolina.....	447.2	448.0	431.2	64.3	63.4	59.9	192.6	189.3	190.3
North Dakota.....	6.8	6.6	6.6	14.1	14.2	14.1	36.8	36.7	37.7
Ohio.....	1,369.4	1,362.5	1,317.4	243.4	242.4	243.8	573.6	565.9	577.0
Oklahoma.....	84.2	83.1	77.7	51.0	50.8	50.9	130.0	129.9	128.2
Oregon.....	138.6	142.0	145.5	48.7	49.7	48.8	108.1	107.6	106.9
Pennsylvania.....	1,510.4	1,507.5	1,474.8	357.8	354.3	356.5	703.9	694.0	698.1
Rhode Island.....	149.1	147.6	146.1	16.2	16.3	16.3	54.6	53.7	54.1
South Carolina.....	221.6	221.4	217.6	28.7	28.4	27.1	97.7	97.3	96.3
South Dakota.....	11.6	11.5	12.1	10.2	10.3	10.0	36.6	36.9	37.7
Tennessee.....	279.4	278.0	261.4	62.1	62.2	61.8	184.3	182.8	178.7
Texas.....	437.9	434.6	418.4	234.2	233.7	234.1	603.3	597.1	577.9
Utah.....	33.3	34.6	32.6	23.2	23.2	21.7	50.2	49.6	47.9
Vermont.....	39.7	39.5	38.5	8.6	8.6	8.5	17.9	18.0	17.7
Virginia.....	254.1	253.8	246.9	88.0	88.8	89.9	197.9	195.1	192.7
Washington.....	196.6	207.5	189.9	67.7	69.0	68.3	172.2	171.8	169.5
West Virginia.....	135.9	135.1	137.0	53.7	54.1	56.4	86.9	85.3	87.9
Wisconsin.....	467.4	462.7	453.1	76.0	76.0	75.4	221.7	219.8	222.3
Wyoming.....	6.5	7.2	6.8	16.0	16.2	15.5	18.7	18.6	17.6

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,  
by industry division and State - Continued**

(In thousands)

State	Finance			Service			Government		
	1952		1951	1952		1951	1952		1951
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
Alabama	19.8	19.8	18.9	54.9	55.5	55.2	123.1	123.0	118.4
Arizona <sup>1/</sup>	6.5	6.3	6.0	25.2	24.8	22.6	39.8	39.9	38.9
Arkansas	8.6	8.5	8.3	36.7	36.5	36.5	55.8	56.0	54.1
California	167.4	166.6	159.2	465.1	469.5	454.3	633.3	637.1	612.6
Colorado	16.6	16.5	15.3	59.6	60.6	52.7	81.6	81.9	79.4
Connecticut	40.9	40.9	39.4	82.1	82.5	81.5	67.9	67.7	66.2
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.1	12.1	11.6
District of Columbia <sup>6/</sup>	23.3	23.3	22.9	57.9	58.8	59.5	269.4	269.6	273.5
Florida	36.7	36.2	33.8	117.8	112.3	109.7	130.6	131.3	125.3
Georgia <sup>4/</sup>	29.3	29.3	27.8	84.4	84.5	81.7	142.8	143.0	136.9
Idaho	3.8	3.8	3.7	14.2	14.5	14.2	26.1	26.3	25.8
Illinois	155.5	155.5	151.3	357.5	362.6	346.5	345.3	347.0	332.8
Indiana	40.1	40.2	38.3	93.5	93.9	94.9	147.8	148.2	146.2
Iowa	25.4	25.6	24.3	73.1	73.9	70.4	103.7	104.2	101.3
Kansas	17.9	17.9	16.9	53.7	54.0	51.2	83.1	83.3	80.0
Kentucky	16.4	16.4	15.9	63.6	63.3	61.0	90.6	90.9	88.3
Louisiana	21.9	21.8	21.1	69.3	70.1	70.0	104.5	105.1	102.4
Maine	7.1	7.1	6.7	24.5	25.4	24.7	45.1	45.2	43.3
Maryland <sup>6/</sup>	33.1	33.1	31.4	79.6	78.1	77.9	107.6	107.1	104.8
Massachusetts	84.7	84.8	82.0	193.9	196.1	192.1	230.0	231.4	222.1
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	233.6	238.5	232.3
Minnesota	37.7	37.6	37.5	100.3	100.2	97.7	123.8	124.4	120.9
Mississippi	8.2	8.2	8.0	-	-	-	69.1	69.3	67.5
Missouri	55.4	55.5	54.7	147.4	148.6	144.3	148.4	148.9	146.9
Montana	4.7	4.7	4.3	18.3	18.9	18.3	28.1	28.3	27.8
Nebraska	17.5	17.6	16.4	45.0	45.0	44.2	62.9	63.2	61.9
Nevada <sup>4/</sup>	1.4	1.4	1.2	15.0	15.5	13.8	11.8	11.9	11.5
New Hampshire <sup>1/</sup>	4.8	4.8	4.7	16.8	18.7	16.7	19.2	19.3	19.3
New Jersey	60.4	60.8	60.7	169.2	172.3	165.5	189.1	190.1	181.4
New Mexico	5.6	5.6	4.9	23.4	23.4	21.7	39.0	39.2	37.6
New York	407.5	404.3	401.0	799.5	801.0	782.5	718.3	722.3	695.3
North Carolina	25.1	25.0	23.1	88.6	88.6	86.8	122.2	122.7	119.9
North Dakota	4.0	4.0	3.8	13.0	12.9	13.0	30.6	30.8	30.2
Ohio	87.8	88.2	84.2	254.2	255.8	260.4	323.3	325.2	315.1
Oklahoma <sup>4/</sup>	18.5	18.5	18.2	58.3	58.4	56.8	108.7	109.0	105.7
Oregon	15.6	15.7	15.5	49.6	51.6	48.9	68.4	68.8	66.7
Pennsylvania	124.2	124.3	120.6	352.0	355.1	351.9	387.9	389.4	378.7
Rhode Island	11.4	11.5	11.0	24.2	23.8	23.8	34.6	34.8	33.6
South Carolina	11.7	11.7	10.6	39.3	39.4	38.8	72.7	72.9	71.2
South Dakota	4.4	4.4	4.2	14.7	14.9	14.6	35.3	35.5	34.2
Tennessee	24.7	24.8	24.1	75.8	75.9	75.9	119.0	119.7	120.7
Texas <sup>4/</sup>	91.7	92.1	82.3	265.2	267.0	253.5	328.1	328.4	315.0
Utah	6.9	6.9	6.5	20.5	21.2	20.0	59.8	59.1	56.2
Vermont	3.0	3.0	3.0	11.0	11.4	10.9	15.9	16.0	15.6
Virginia <sup>6/</sup>	28.8	28.2	28.3	79.8	80.3	80.2	167.5	168.5	163.0
Washington	27.4	27.5	26.9	82.0	83.5	79.4	146.7	147.1	146.1
West Virginia	10.7	10.6	10.2	42.9	43.0	40.2	59.3	59.4	58.5
Wisconsin	34.6	34.6	33.6	94.7	95.6	93.1	125.7	126.4	122.2
Wyoming <sup>4/</sup>	1.8	1.8	1.8	10.3	10.3	9.0	16.0	16.0	15.9

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

# Area Data

Table A-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,  
by industry division for selected areas

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
<b>ALABAMA</b>				<b>Los Angeles - Continued</b>			
<u>Birmingham 1/</u>				Finance.....	77.9	77.5	75.6
Mining.....	14.2	13.7	15.5	Service.....	234.4	235.6	227.5
Manufacturing.....	63.4	62.3	46.4	Government.....	200.3	201.4	192.8
<u>Mobile 1/</u>				<b>Sacramento</b>			
Manufacturing.....	17.1	18.1	15.1	Manufacturing.....	10.1	12.4	9.1
<b>ARIZONA</b>				<b>San Diego</b>			
<u>Phoenix</u>				Manufacturing.....	50.0	49.6	43.0
Total 2/.....	93.4	93.0	87.2	<b>San Francisco-Oakland</b>			
Mining.....	.2	.2	.2	Total.....	893.6	898.8	881.0
Contract construction...	7.5	7.9	7.6	Mining.....	1.5	1.5	1.5
Manufacturing.....	15.7	15.2	13.2	Contract construction...	64.2	65.9	61.5
Trans. and pub. util....	10.0	10.1	9.0	Manufacturing.....	182.6	190.8	181.1
Trade.....	26.9	26.8	25.3	Trans. and pub. util....	102.7	101.5	101.2
Finance.....	4.4	4.3	4.1	Trade.....	202.8	199.6	200.9
Service.....	12.1	11.8	11.4	Finance.....	54.3	54.3	52.4
Government 2/.....	16.6	16.7	16.4	Service.....	107.4	107.5	105.6
<u>Tucson</u>				Government.....	178.1	177.7	176.8
Total 2/.....	46.8	45.8	41.5	<b>San Jose</b>			
Mining.....	1.5	1.5	1.7	Manufacturing.....	24.1	29.7	23.5
Contract construction...	5.5	5.4	3.3	<b>Stockton</b>			
Manufacturing.....	8.7	8.5	7.3	Manufacturing.....	12.4	16.5	12.5
Trans. and pub. util....	5.2	5.1	4.9	<b>COLORADO</b>			
Trade.....	10.4	10.0	9.7	<u>Denver</u>			
Finance.....	1.3	1.3	1.1	Mining.....	1.2	1.2	1.3
Service.....	6.7	6.5	6.2	Contract construction...	18.3	19.7	20.0
Government 2/.....	7.5	7.5	7.3	Manufacturing.....	45.7	45.1	43.4
<b>ARKANSAS</b>				Trans. and pub. util....	27.0	27.0	25.8
<u>Little Rock-W. Little</u>				Trade.....	62.9	63.6	62.2
<u>Rock 1/</u>				Finance.....	11.4	11.4	10.7
Total.....	71.2	70.5	68.0	<b>CONNECTICUT</b>			
Contract construction...	5.8	5.7	5.2	<u>Bridgeport</u>			
Manufacturing.....	13.0	12.7	12.4	Total.....	(k/)	(k/)	116.9
Trans. and pub. util....	8.8	8.7	8.4	Contract construction 3/.	(k/)	(k/)	5.7
Trade.....	19.1	18.6	18.6	Manufacturing.....	(k/)	(k/)	67.7
Finance.....	3.7	3.7	3.6	Trans. and pub. util....	(k/)	(k/)	5.1
Service 3/.....	9.4	9.4	9.1	Trade.....	(k/)	(k/)	18.8
Government.....	11.6	11.8	10.9	Finance.....	(k/)	(k/)	2.2
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>				Service.....	(k/)	(k/)	9.9
<u>Fresno</u>				Government.....	(k/)	(k/)	7.6
Manufacturing.....	14.5	14.7	12.9	<b>Hartford</b>			
<u>Los Angeles</u>				Total.....	(k/)	(k/)	195.0
Total.....	1758.3	1745.6	1643.1	Contract construction 3/.	(k/)	(k/)	9.4
Mining.....	15.9	15.8	15.9	Manufacturing.....	(k/)	(k/)	80.3
Contract construction...	103.1	103.7	101.4	Trans. and pub. util....	(k/)	(k/)	7.4
Manufacturing.....	608.0	603.2	534.4	Trade.....	(k/)	(k/)	38.1
Trans. and pub. util....	126.1	125.3	120.3				
Trade.....	392.6	383.1	375.2				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,  
by industry division for selected areas - Continued

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
<b>CONNECTICUT - Continued</b>				<b>Washington - Continued</b>			
<u>Hartford - Continued</u>				Manufacturing.....	27.9	27.6	26.2
Finance.....	(4/)	(4/)	23.8	Trans. and pub. util....	43.6	43.9	43.9
Service.....	(4/)	(4/)	19.7	Trade.....	128.9	126.9	128.3
Government.....	(4/)	(4/)	16.4	Finance.....	30.8	30.8	29.8
<u>New Britain</u>				Service 3/.....	74.2	75.3	74.9
Total.....	(4/)	(4/)	40.9	Government.....	279.1	279.3	283.2
Contract construction 3/.....	(4/)	(4/)	1.0				
Manufacturing.....	(4/)	(4/)	28.3	<b>FLORIDA</b>			
Trans. and pub. util....	(4/)	(4/)	1.4	<u>Jacksonville</u>			
Trade.....	(4/)	(4/)	4.9	Manufacturing.....	17.8	17.6	18.7
Finance.....	(4/)	(4/)	.5	Trans. and pub. util....	14.9	14.6	14.2
Service.....	(4/)	(4/)	2.5	Trade.....	33.4	33.0	32.0
Government.....	(4/)	(4/)	2.4	Finance.....	6.4	6.5	6.3
<u>New Haven</u>				Service.....	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Total.....	(4/)	(4/)	115.9	Government.....	15.3	15.3	15.3
Contract construction 3/.....	(4/)	(4/)	5.9				
Manufacturing.....	(4/)	(4/)	45.3	<u>Miami 1/</u>			
Trans. and pub. util....	(4/)	(4/)	13.0	Manufacturing.....	19.0	18.0	16.7
Trade.....	(4/)	(4/)	21.6	Trans. and pub. util....	25.3	24.9	23.5
Finance.....	(4/)	(4/)	5.0	Trade.....	58.6	57.1	54.4
Service.....	(4/)	(4/)	17.9	Finance.....	9.8	9.7	9.0
Government.....	(4/)	(4/)	7.3	Service 3/.....	34.1	32.6	31.6
<u>Stamford</u>				Government.....	17.7	17.7	16.7
Total.....	(4/)	(4/)	47.4				
Contract construction 3/.....	(4/)	(4/)	3.6	<u>Tampa-St. Petersburg 1/</u>			
Manufacturing.....	(4/)	(4/)	21.8	Total.....	114.6	110.7	111.1
Trans. and pub. util....	(4/)	(4/)	2.6	Contract construction....	10.4	10.4	11.8
Trade.....	(4/)	(4/)	8.6	Manufacturing.....	23.0	21.8	20.5
Finance.....	(4/)	(4/)	1.4	Trans. and pub. util....	10.4	10.3	10.4
Service.....	(4/)	(4/)	6.1	Trade.....	37.8	35.9	36.7
Government.....	(4/)	(4/)	3.5	Finance.....	5.1	5.0	4.7
<u>Waterbury</u>				Service 3/.....	14.4	13.9	13.9
Total.....	(4/)	(4/)	68.8	Government.....	13.6	13.6	13.2
Contract construction 3/.....	(4/)	(4/)	2.4				
Manufacturing.....	(4/)	(4/)	44.9	<b>GEORGIA</b>			
Trans. and pub. util....	(4/)	(4/)	2.7	<u>Atlanta 1/</u>			
Trade.....	(4/)	(4/)	9.0	Total.....	289.8	289.5	280.7
Finance.....	(4/)	(4/)	1.1	Contract construction....	13.0	13.6	16.7
Service.....	(4/)	(4/)	4.3	Manufacturing.....	78.1	77.9	71.3
Government.....	(4/)	(4/)	4.5	Trans. and pub. util....	32.9	32.8	32.0
<b>DELAWARE</b>				Trade.....	81.2	80.5	78.0
<u>Wilmington</u>				Finance.....	17.9	17.9	17.2
Manufacturing.....	55.5	55.1	51.6	Service 3/.....	33.6	33.6	33.0
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>				Government.....	33.1	33.2	32.5
<u>Washington</u>							
Total.....	622.0	622.7	624.3	<u>Savannah 1/</u>			
Contract construction....	37.5	38.9	38.0	Total.....	47.7	47.6	46.9
				Contract construction....	4.3	4.2	3.1
				Manufacturing.....	13.6	13.6	13.9
				Trans. and pub. util....	6.7	6.7	7.4
				Trade.....	11.5	11.4	10.8
				Finance.....	1.3	1.3	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

# Area Data

**Table A-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,  
by industry division for selected areas - Continued**

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
<b>GEORGIA - Continued</b>				<b>Des Moines - Continued</b>			
<u>Savannah</u> - Continued				Finance.....	8.6	8.7	8.5
Service 3/.....	5.2	5.3	5.3	Service 3/.....	10.7	10.8	10.6
Government.....	5.1	5.1	5.0	Government.....	10.2	10.2	9.9
<b>IDAHO</b>				<b>KANSAS</b>			
<u>Boise</u>				<u>Topeka</u>			
Total.....	19.9	20.2	19.7	Total.....	45.6	45.8	43.2
Contract construction....	1.7	1.7	1.9	Mining.....	.2	.2	.2
Manufacturing.....	1.5	1.7	1.4	Contract construction....	3.9	4.2	2.8
Trans. and pub. util.....	2.7	2.8	2.6	Manufacturing.....	5.6	5.6	5.1
Trade.....	6.2	6.2	6.3	Trans. and pub. util.....	7.8	8.1	8.2
Finance.....	1.2	1.2	1.1	Trade.....	9.8	9.6	9.5
Service.....	2.9	2.9	3.0	Finance.....	2.2	2.1	2.0
Government.....	3.7	3.7	3.4	Service.....	5.1	5.1	4.8
<b>ILLINOIS</b>				Government.....	11.2	11.2	10.9
<u>Davenport-Rock Island-</u>				<u>Wichita</u>			
<u>Moline</u>				Total.....	118.9	117.0	112.4
Manufacturing.....	39.3	36.4	43.0	Mining.....	1.8	1.9	1.9
<u>Peoria</u>				Contract construction....	4.8	5.1	6.1
Manufacturing.....	47.5	46.8	48.8	Manufacturing.....	58.9	57.0	52.1
<u>Rockford</u>				Trans. and pub. util.....	7.2	7.2	7.2
Manufacturing.....	41.4	40.8	38.9	Trade.....	23.8	23.6	24.0
<b>INDIANA</b>				Finance.....	3.9	3.9	3.8
<u>Evansville</u>				Service.....	10.7	10.6	9.9
Total.....	73.2	70.4	58.0	Government.....	7.8	7.8	7.6
Manufacturing.....	41.5	39.1	27.0	<b>LOUISIANA</b>			
Nonmanufacturing.....	31.8	31.3	31.1	<u>Baton Rouge</u>			
<u>Fort Wayne</u>				Manufacturing.....	18.9	18.9	18.1
Total.....	80.4	80.0	78.9	Finance.....	1.5	1.5	1.5
Manufacturing.....	39.3	38.6	37.8	<u>New Orleans</u>			
Nonmanufacturing.....	41.1	41.5	41.1	Manufacturing.....	52.3	52.6	47.9
<u>Indianapolis</u>				<b>MAINE</b>			
Total.....	280.2	278.8	274.8	<u>Lewiston</u>			
Contract construction....	10.4	11.6	11.7	Total.....	28.7	28.7	27.2
Manufacturing.....	111.8	111.2	113.7	Contract construction....	1.2	1.2	1.0
Trans. and pub. util.....	27.1	27.0	26.0	Manufacturing.....	16.3	16.0	15.1
Trade.....	65.9	64.9	62.7	Trans. and pub. util.....	1.2	1.2	1.1
Finance.....	14.4	14.4	14.0	Trade.....	5.1	5.1	5.1
Other nonmanufacturing...	50.5	49.6	46.6	Finance.....	.6	.6	.6
<b>IOWA</b>				Service 3/.....	3.2	3.5	3.3
<u>Des Moines</u>				Government.....	1.1	1.1	1.0
Total.....	89.3	89.1	88.4	<u>Portland</u>			
Contract construction....	4.4	4.7	4.5	Total.....	48.7	49.3	49.1
Manufacturing.....	22.0	21.5	21.2	Contract construction....	2.7	2.7	3.5
Trans. and pub. util.....	8.3	8.4	8.3	Manufacturing.....	12.5	13.0	12.3
Trade.....	25.3	25.0	25.4	Trans. and pub. util.....	5.8	5.9	5.6
				Trade.....	14.0	13.9	14.0
				Finance.....	3.0	3.0	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table A-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,  
by industry division for selected areas - Continued**

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
<b>MAINE - Continued</b>				<b>Minneapolis</b>			
<u>Portland - Continued</u>				Total.....	268.0	264.7	261.4
Service 3/.....	7.3	7.4	7.4	Contract construction....	14.4	14.5	15.7
Government.....	3.4	3.4	3.4	Manufacturing.....	78.6	76.8	72.6
<b>MARYLAND</b>				Trans. and pub. util.....	26.5	26.7	26.0
<u>Baltimore</u>				Trade.....	77.8	76.2	77.2
Total.....	541.1	539.4	536.6	Finance.....	17.2	17.1	17.3
Mining.....	.4	.4	.6	Service 3/.....	29.1	29.0	29.0
Contract construction....	38.6	39.6	39.4	Government.....	24.3	24.5	23.6
Manufacturing.....	198.1	199.4	195.7	<b>St. Paul</b>			
Trans. and pub. util.....	56.4	56.5	56.3	Total.....	147.8	147.1	145.0
Trade.....	108.2	105.1	108.1	Contract construction....	7.0	7.2	7.4
Finance.....	25.6	25.6	24.4	Manufacturing.....	42.2	41.9	41.2
Service.....	55.9	55.0	55.5	Trans. and pub. util.....	21.0	21.0	20.6
Government.....	7.9	57.8	56.6	Trade.....	36.2	35.7	36.0
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>				Finance.....	8.9	8.9	8.6
<u>Boston</u>				Service 3/.....	16.0	15.7	15.0
Total.....	983.8	980.8	969.8	Government.....	16.6	16.6	16.3
Contract construction....	46.7	47.7	46.5	<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>			
Manufacturing.....	305.4	304.8	298.1	<u>Jackson 1/</u>			
Trans. and pub. util.....	76.2	75.7	73.9	Manufacturing.....	9.9	9.9	9.2
Trade.....	234.2	229.9	237.7	<b>MISSOURI</b>			
Finance.....	61.7	61.9	60.6	<u>Kansas City</u>			
Service.....	126.4	126.9	124.6	Total.....	360.9	358.2	364.5
Government.....	133.2	133.9	128.4	Mining.....	.9	.8	.8
<u>Fall River</u>				Contract construction....	18.5	18.5	22.8
Manufacturing.....	30.0	29.7	29.6	Manufacturing.....	109.9	109.8	108.0
<u>New Bedford</u>				Trans. and pub. util.....	43.9	43.7	43.8
Manufacturing.....	32.3	32.3	33.8	Trade.....	97.7	97.2	100.4
<u>Springfield-Holyoke</u>				Finance.....	19.4	19.4	19.7
Manufacturing.....	77.5	76.7	77.2	Service.....	38.9	38.6	39.0
<u>Worcester</u>				Government.....	31.7	30.2	30.0
Manufacturing.....	54.5	54.5	55.0	<u>St. Louis</u>			
<b>MICHIGAN</b>				Manufacturing.....	292.3	289.6	269.5
<u>Detroit</u>				<b>MONTANA</b>			
Manufacturing.....	(4/)	652.8	620.9	<u>Great Falls</u>			
<b>MINNESOTA</b>				Manufacturing.....	2.8	2.8	2.8
<u>Duluth</u>				Trans. and pub. util.....	2.7	2.7	2.6
Total.....	43.5	43.2	42.5	Trade.....	5.4	5.3	5.4
Contract construction....	2.2	2.3	2.1	Service 5/.....	2.9	2.9	2.9
Manufacturing.....	11.4	11.2	10.7	<b>NEBRASKA</b>			
Trans. and pub. util.....	7.9	7.6	8.0	<u>Omaha</u>			
Trade.....	10.9	10.9	10.7	Total.....	143.4	142.6	141.3
Finance.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	Contract construction....	8.3	8.8	8.3
Service 3/.....	5.7	5.8	5.5	Manufacturing.....	32.4	31.2	31.3
Government.....	4.0	4.0	4.2	Trans. and pub. util.....	24.6	24.5	23.4
				Trade.....	36.2	36.1	37.0
				Finance.....	10.1	10.2	10.1

See footnotes at end of table.

# Area Data

Table A-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,  
by industry division for selected areas - Continued

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
<b>NEBRASKA - Continued</b>				<b>Albany-Schenectady-Troy - Continued</b>			
Omaha - Continued				Trans. and pub. util.....	18.0	17.9	18.8
Service 3/.....	17.3	17.4	17.4	Trade.....	41.8	41.2	41.5
Government.....	14.6	14.6	14.0	Government.....	40.6	40.5	40.8
<b>NEVADA</b>				Other nonmanufacturing...	27.7	27.8	27.7
Reno				<b>Binghamton</b>			
Contract construction....	1.8	1.9	1.6	Total.....	74.7	74.5	74.5
Manufacturing 3/.....	2.1	2.2	1.6	Contract construction....	2.5	2.7	3.0
Trans. and pub. util.....	2.9	3.0	3.0	Manufacturing.....	40.7	40.4	40.0
Trade.....	5.6	5.5	5.5	Trans. and pub. util.....	3.8	3.9	4.0
Finance.....	.8	.8	.7	Trade.....	13.6	13.4	13.5
Service.....	5.0	5.0	4.6	Other nonmanufacturing...	14.1	14.1	14.0
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>				<b>Buffalo</b>			
Manchester				Manufacturing.....	210.8	210.0	197.6
Total.....	40.5	40.1	39.4	<b>Elmira</b>			
Contract construction....	1.4	1.4	1.5	Total.....	33.1	32.8	33.4
Manufacturing.....	21.0	20.6	19.9	Manufacturing.....	17.0	17.0	17.4
Trans. and pub. util.....	2.3	2.4	2.3	Trade.....	6.7	6.4	6.6
Trade.....	7.4	7.3	7.3	Other nonmanufacturing...	9.4	9.4	9.4
Finance.....	1.7	1.7	1.6	<b>Nassau and Suffolk</b>			
Service.....	4.1	4.2	4.2	Counties 6/			
Government.....	2.6	2.6	2.6	Manufacturing.....	91.5	90.1	74.7
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>				<b>New York-Northeastern</b>			
Newark-Jersey City 6/				New Jersey			
Manufacturing.....	371.3	368.2	364.2	Manufacturing.....	1848.6	1844.5	1775.2
<b>Paterson 6/</b>				<b>New York City 6/</b>			
Manufacturing.....	176.3	174.1	164.1	Total.....	3709.3	3690.7	3649.7
<b>Perth Amboy 6/</b>				Mining.....	1.7	1.7	1.7
Manufacturing.....	76.1	75.8	75.5	Contract construction....	102.6	102.2	113.9
<b>Trenton</b>				Manufacturing.....	1070.9	1074.7	1039.6
Manufacturing.....	45.0	44.9	42.6	Trans. and pub. util.....	345.5	344.4	343.2
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>				Trade.....	859.4	841.6	851.3
Albuquerque				Finance.....	339.1	336.1	334.7
Total.....	50.9	51.3	47.4	Service.....	568.1	566.0	557.1
Contract construction....	4.3	4.9	4.7	Government.....	421.9	424.0	408.2
Manufacturing.....	8.5	8.5	7.3	<b>Rochester</b>			
Trans. and pub. util.....	5.3	5.2	5.2	Total.....	211.1	210.5	203.9
Trade.....	13.4	13.3	12.4	Contract construction....	8.6	8.9	8.4
Finance.....	3.1	3.1	2.6	Manufacturing.....	112.5	112.2	106.0
Service 3/.....	6.8	6.8	6.4	Trans. and pub. util.....	11.6	11.7	11.3
Government.....	9.5	9.5	8.8	Trade.....	37.7	37.0	37.7
<b>NEW YORK</b>				Finance.....	6.0	6.0	5.8
Albany-Schenectady-Troy				Other nonmanufacturing...	34.7	34.8	34.7
Total.....	218.8	225.2	224.9	<b>Syracuse</b>			
Contract construction....	6.9	7.2	6.7	Total.....	145.7	144.4	142.0
Manufacturing.....	83.8	90.7	89.4				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,  
by industry division for selected areas - Continued

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
<b>NEW YORK - Continued</b>				<b>Tulsa - Continued</b>			
<u>Syracuse - Continued</u>				Manufacturing.....	29.5	28.9	24.0
Contract construction....	6.9	7.4	6.3	Trans. and pub. util.....	12.2	12.2	11.7
Manufacturing.....	63.8	62.5	60.4	Trade.....	26.1	26.0	25.9
Trans. and pub. util.....	12.2	12.2	12.1	Finance.....	4.9	4.8	4.6
Trade.....	29.6	29.2	30.1	Service.....	13.7	13.7	12.8
Other nonmanufacturing...	33.1	33.2	33.1	Government.....	5.9	5.9	5.8
<u>Utica-Rome</u>				<b>OREGON</b>			
Total.....	95.6	95.2	96.6	<u>Portland</u>			
Contract construction....	2.8	2.9	3.2	Contract construction....	14.9	15.8	13.8
Manufacturing.....	43.9	43.6	45.4	Manufacturing.....	59.1	62.2	61.2
Trans. and pub. util.....	7.1	7.0	7.0	Trans. and pub. util.....	30.8	31.7	31.4
Trade.....	15.3	15.1	15.4	Trade.....	63.8	63.1	61.3
Finance.....	2.8	2.8	2.8	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>			
Service 3/.....	7.5	7.6	7.7	<u>Allentown-Bethlehem-</u>			
Government.....	16.3	16.2	15.1	<u>Easton</u>			
<u>Westchester County 6/</u>				Manufacturing.....	103.0	102.9	102.5
Manufacturing.....	52.0	51.3	46.3	<u>Erie</u>			
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>				Manufacturing.....	44.6	45.8	47.4
<u>Charlotte</u>				<u>Harrisburg</u>			
Contract construction....	5.8	5.7	6.5	Manufacturing.....	37.8	37.9	35.1
Manufacturing.....	22.2	22.1	22.2	<u>Lancaster</u>			
Trans. and pub. util.....	10.3	10.2	9.9	Manufacturing.....	44.3	43.8	42.6
Trade.....	25.1	24.6	24.9	<u>Philadelphia</u>			
Finance.....	4.5	4.5	4.2	Manufacturing.....	607.1	608.2	568.9
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>				<u>Pittsburgh</u>			
<u>Fargo</u>				Mining.....	29.4	30.4	32.0
Manufacturing.....	2.4	2.2	2.2	Manufacturing.....	381.3	379.3	372.8
Trans. and pub. util.....	2.4	2.4	2.3	Trans. and pub. util.....	73.9	74.8	75.3
Trade.....	7.4	7.3	7.2	Finance.....	28.2	28.3	27.4
Finance.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	<u>Reading</u>			
Service.....	2.7	2.7	2.7	Manufacturing.....	53.5	53.0	52.9
Government.....	2.5	2.6	2.6	<u>Scranton</u>			
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>				Manufacturing.....	30.6	31.0	29.0
<u>Oklahoma City 1/</u>				<u>Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton</u>			
Total.....	138.7	139.2	137.9	Manufacturing.....	40.4	39.7	38.1
Mining.....	7.1	7.1	6.9	<u>York</u>			
Contract construction....	9.7	10.5	10.7	Manufacturing.....	45.7	45.1	44.1
Manufacturing.....	15.8	15.6	16.2	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>			
Trans. and pub. util.....	10.9	10.9	11.1	<u>Providence</u>			
Trade.....	37.4	37.3	36.5	Total.....	305.1	302.4	296.3
Finance.....	7.0	7.0	6.9	Contract construction....	16.1	16.6	14.8
Service.....	17.0	17.0	16.1				
Government.....	33.9	33.9	33.7				
<u>Tulsa 1/</u>							
Total.....	110.8	110.0	103.4				
Mining.....	11.2	11.2	10.8				
Contract construction....	7.3	7.4	7.7				

See footnotes at end of table.

# Area Data

**Table A-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,  
by industry division for selected areas - Continued**

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
<b>RHODE ISLAND - Continued</b>				<b>Memphis - Continued</b>			
Providence - Continued				Finance.....	8.1	8.1	7.8
Manufacturing.....	156.7	155.6	152.8	Service.....	22.3	22.2	22.6
Trans. and pub. util....	14.8	14.9	14.8	Government.....	20.7	20.9	20.6
Trade.....	52.2	51.3	51.6				
Finance.....	11.4	11.4	10.9	<b>Nashville</b>			
Service 3/.....	23.7	22.2	22.1	Manufacturing.....	35.9	35.2	34.2
Government.....	30.2	30.4	29.3	Trans. and pub. util....	12.3	12.3	11.7
				Trade.....	24.2	24.2	24.4
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				Finance.....	6.7	6.8	6.3
<u>Charleston</u>				Service.....	14.1	14.2	14.0
Contract construction....	4.4	4.4	3.6	Government.....	13.0	13.0	13.1
Manufacturing.....	9.6	9.1	9.0				
Trans. and pub. util....	4.2	4.1	4.1	<b>UTAH</b>			
Trade.....	11.5	11.5	10.7	<u>Salt Lake City</u>			
Finance.....	1.6	1.6	1.3	Total.....	103.4	104.2	(4/)
				Mining.....	6.4	6.4	6.2
<u>Columbia</u>				Contract construction....	6.7	7.6	7.2
Manufacturing.....	7.9	8.0	8.0	Manufacturing.....	15.6	15.8	15.0
				Trans. and pub. util....	12.3	12.2	(4/)
<u>Greenville</u>				Trade.....	30.6	30.4	29.3
Manufacturing.....	29.8	29.5	28.1	Finance.....	5.2	5.2	4.9
				Service.....	12.4	12.7	11.9
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>				Government.....	14.2	13.9	(4/)
<u>Sioux Falls</u>							
Manufacturing.....	5.2	5.1	5.3	<b>VERMONT</b>			
Trade.....	7.0	7.2	7.3	<u>Burlington</u>			
Finance.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	Total.....	16.7	16.6	16.2
Service 7/.....	6.7	6.7	6.6	Manufacturing.....	5.9	5.8	5.3
				Trans. and pub. util....	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>TENNESSEE</b>				Trade.....	4.5	4.4	4.4
<u>Chattanooga</u>				Service.....	2.0	2.0	2.0
Mining.....	.2	.2	.2	Other nonmanufacturing...	3.2	3.2	3.4
Manufacturing.....	44.5	43.7	41.1				
Trans. and pub. util....	4.8	4.8	4.9	<u>Springfield</u>			
Trade.....	18.6	17.7	17.7	Total.....	10.1	10.4	10.0
Finance.....	3.0	3.0	2.9	Manufacturing.....	7.5	7.7	7.4
Service.....	9.7	9.7	9.6	Trans. and pub. util....	.2	.2	.2
Government.....	7.9	7.9	7.8	Trade.....	.9	.9	.9
				Service.....	.5	.5	.5
<u>Knoxville</u>				Other nonmanufacturing...	1.1	1.1	1.0
Mining.....	2.8	2.8	2.6				
Manufacturing.....	44.4	44.3	41.5	<b>VIRGINIA</b>			
Trans. and pub. util....	7.2	7.2	7.0	<u>Richmond</u>			
Trade.....	22.9	22.1	21.8	Manufacturing.....	37.9	38.7	37.8
Finance.....	3.7	3.6	3.6				
Service.....	9.4	9.4	9.5	<b>WASHINGTON</b>			
Government.....	12.9	12.7	12.9	<u>Seattle</u>			
				Total.....	274.2	276.0	268.5
<b>Memphis</b>				Contract construction....	12.3	12.6	12.2
Mining.....	.4	.4	.4	Manufacturing.....	75.0	76.3	71.0
Manufacturing.....	42.6	42.4	41.8	Trans. and pub. util....	27.5	28.1	28.0
Trans. and pub. util....	15.5	15.3	15.4	Trade.....	71.7	70.9	70.0
Trade.....	51.6	51.0	51.0	Finance.....	14.8	14.9	14.7

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table A-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,  
by industry-division for selected areas - Continued**

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
<b>WASHINGTON - Continued</b>				<b>Tacoma - Continued</b>			
<u>Seattle - Continued</u>				<u>Service 3/.....</u>	6.8	6.9	6.9
Service 3/.....	34.4	34.5	33.6	Government.....	18.3	18.3	19.4
Government.....	38.5	38.7	39.0				
<u>Spokane</u>				<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>			
Total.....	69.3	69.7	69.7	<u>Charleston</u>			
Contract construction....	5.1	5.5	5.9	Total.....	95.6	94.9	97.8
Manufacturing.....	13.7	13.8	13.8	Mining.....	18.2	18.1	21.1
Trans. and pub. util.....	11.0	11.1	10.8	Contract construction....	4.2	4.4	3.8
Trade.....	18.8	18.6	19.1	Manufacturing.....	28.2	28.1	28.1
Finance.....	3.1	3.1	3.0	Trans. and pub. util.....	9.0	9.0	9.2
Service 3/.....	9.3	9.2	9.5	Trade.....	17.1	16.5	17.2
Government.....	8.3	8.4	7.6	Finance.....	2.9	2.9	2.8
				Service.....	7.1	7.1	6.9
<u>Tacoma</u>				Government.....	9.0	9.0	8.9
Total.....	71.6	72.2	71.7				
Contract construction....	4.3	4.5	3.9	<b>WISCONSIN</b>			
Manufacturing.....	17.9	18.6	17.4	<u>Milwaukee</u>			
Trans. and pub. util.....	6.7	6.8	6.5	Manufacturing.....	197.6	192.5	195.8
Trade.....	15.1	14.6	15.2				
Finance.....	2.5	2.5	2.4	<u>Racine</u>			
				Manufacturing.....	23.8	22.6	24.3

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

2/ Government estimates and affected totals revised; not strictly comparable with previously published data.

3/ Includes mining.

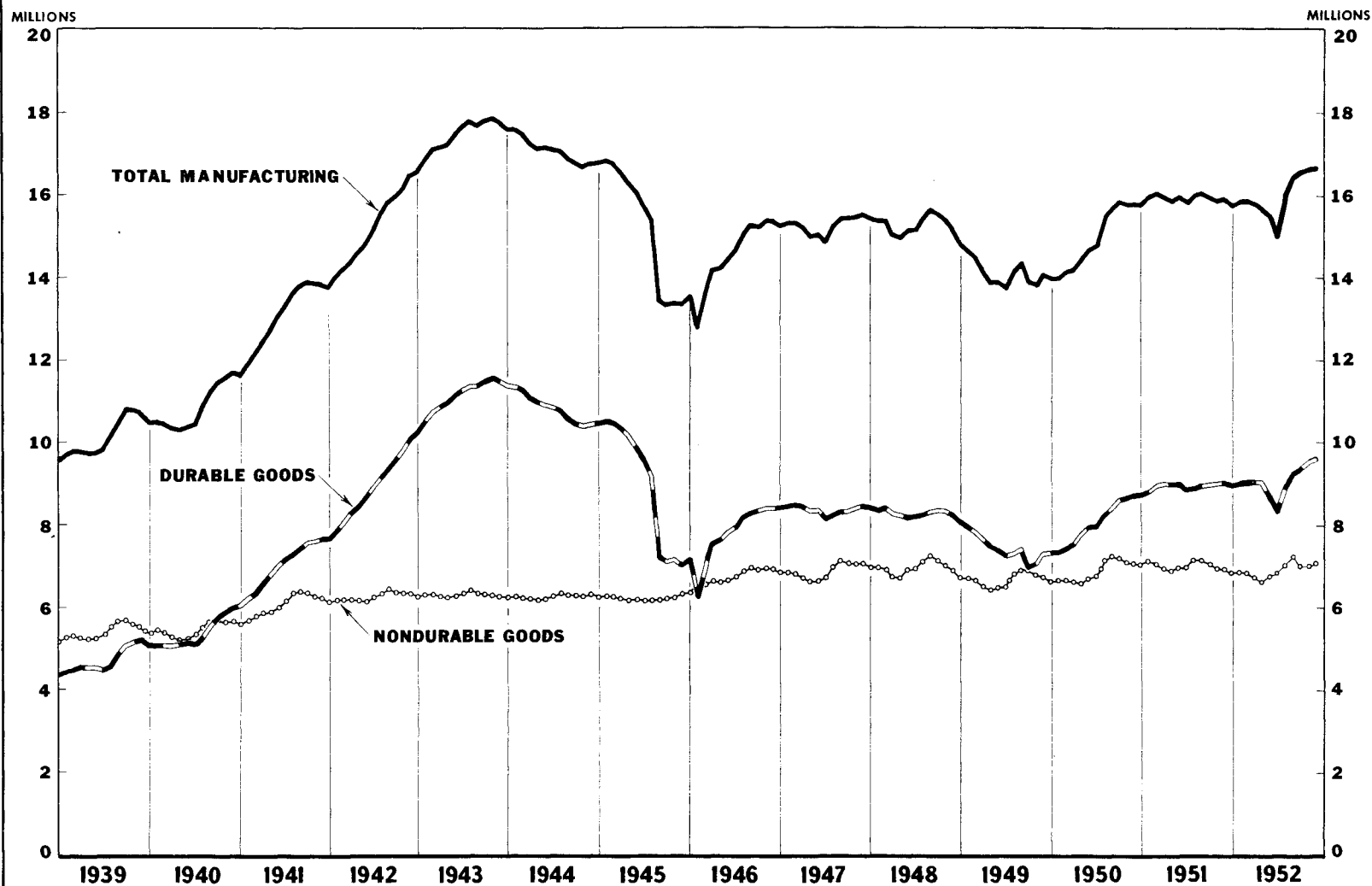
4/ Not available.

5/ Includes mining and finance.

6/ Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.

7/ Includes transportation and public utilities, and government.

## TOTAL EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING. DURABLE AND NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

**Table A-9: Number of women employees and women as a percent of total employment in manufacturing industries**

Industry group and industry	September 1952		June 1952		September 1951	
	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent
	(thousands)		(thousands)		(thousands)	
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	4,407.0	27	4,079.7	26	4,205.0	26
DURABLE GOODS.....	1,653.2	18	1,575.7	18	1,537.6	17
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	2,753.8	38	2,504.0	37	2,667.4	37
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES.....	22.6	27	21.7	27	13.8	25
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.....	475.7	28	369.3	24	476.7	28
Meat products.....	64.9	22	64.3	22	65.4	22
Dairy products.....	31.1	21	33.4	22	31.1	21
Canning and preserving.....	164.3	48	71.7	40	170.5	48
Grain-mill products.....	22.9	17	21.8	16	21.6	16
Bakery products.....	73.5	25	70.9	24	72.5	26
Sugar.....	3.5	11	3.2	11	3.1	10
Confectionery and related products.....	54.7	54	45.7	52	55.1	54
Beverages.....	20.5	9	20.2	9	21.2	9
Miscellaneous food products.....	40.3	29	38.1	28	36.2	26
<b>TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.....</b>	59.7	60	51.2	60	58.1	61
Cigarettes.....	12.7	45	12.1	44	11.8	45
Cigars.....	33.7	78	32.9	78	32.1	78
Tobacco and snuff.....	5.2	44	5.0	43	5.3	44
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	8.1	52	1.2	28	8.9	53
<b>TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS.....</b>	541.0	44	509.9	43	529.1	43
Yarn and thread mills.....	77.1	47	72.7	46	75.6	46
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	218.9	40	210.7	39	230.2	40
Knitting mills.....	164.3	67	154.4	67	148.3	66
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	19.7	22	18.7	22	19.2	23
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	12.8	25	8.7	21	11.2	23
Other textile-mill products.....	48.2	37	44.7	36	44.6	35
<b>APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS.....</b>	903.9	76	831.2	76	872.5	76
Men's and boys' suits and coats...	86.8	61	79.9	60	93.9	62
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	229.0	84	217.0	84	216.2	84
Women's outerwear.....	249.3	76	223.8	78	242.7	76
Women's, children's under garments.....	95.2	88	88.9	88	85.8	88
Millinery.....	15.1	69	10.7	66	14.8	69
Children's outerwear.....	59.0	85	58.2	86	53.1	85
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	71.8	73	64.3	72	73.2	72
Other fabricated textile products.....	97.7	65	88.4	64	92.8	65

# Women in Industry

**Table A-9: Number of women employees and women as a percent of total employment in manufacturing industries - Continued**

Industry group and industry	September 1952		June 1952		September 1951	
	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent
	(thousands)		(thousands)		(thousands)	
<b>LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE).....</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>7</b>
Logging camps and contractors.....	1.2	2	1.2	2	1.5	2
Sawmills and planing mills.....	18.4	4	17.8	4	19.0	4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	9.6	8	8.9	3	9.4	8
Wooden containers.....	13.8	19	13.8	18	13.1	17
Miscellaneous wood products.....	11.7	20	11.5	19	11.0	18
<b>FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.....</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>17</b>
Household furniture.....	43.2	18	40.3	17	38.5	17
Other furniture and fixtures.....	20.1	19	19.7	19	19.4	18
<b>PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>23</b>
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills....	28.0	12	26.1	11	27.0	11
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	44.0	32	40.5	31	42.7	33
Other paper and allied products.....	45.1	40	43.2	40	44.5	40
<b>PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>215.8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>211.6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>212.1</b>	<b>28</b>
Newspapers.....	55.6	18	55.1	18	53.6	18
Periodicals.....	21.4	39	20.0	37	19.5	36
Books.....	24.4	46	23.7	46	22.6	44
Commercial printing.....	53.4	26	53.1	26	54.4	27
Lithographing.....	11.9	30	11.1	28	12.4	30
Other printing and publishing.....	49.1	43	48.6	43	49.6	44
<b>CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....</b>	<b>150.3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>146.1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>140.4</b>	<b>18</b>
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	7.6	9	7.9	9	7.6	9
Industrial organic chemicals.....	38.4	16	35.3	16	35.4	15
Drugs and medicines.....	47.1	43	47.8	43	45.6	42
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	11.2	15	11.1	15	10.6	14
Fertilizers.....	1.8	5	2.0	6	1.7	5
Vegetable and animal oils and fats...	3.7	7	3.8	9	3.4	6
Other chemicals and allied products.....	40.5	24	38.2	23	36.1	21
<b>PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL.....</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>5</b>
Petroleum refining.....	13.8	6	13.4	6	10.9	5
Coke and byproducts.....	.4	2	.3	2	.4	2
Other petroleum and coal products.....	2.8	9	2.7	9	2.5	8

# Women in Industry

**Table A-9: Number of women employees and women as a percent of total employment in manufacturing industries - Continued**

Industry group and industry	September 1952		June 1952		September 1951	
	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent
	(thousands)		(thousands)		(thousands)	
<b>RUBBER PRODUCTS.....</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>27</b>
Tires and inner tubes.....	21.5	18	21.4	18	20.7	18
Rubber footwear.....	15.3	50	14.6	50	15.7	51
Other rubber products.....	38.8	32	36.7	31	38.1	31
<b>LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS.....</b>	<b>197.7</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>185.8</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>176.0</b>	<b>48</b>
Leather.....	6.1	13	5.7	13	5.1	12
Footwear (except rubber).....	139.3	55	134.0	55	122.5	53
Other leather products.....	52.3	54	46.1	52	48.4	52
<b>STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS.....</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>17</b>
Glass and glass products.....	39.6	26	37.2	26	38.2	26
Cement, hydraulic.....	1.1	3	1.0	3	1.1	3
Structural clay products.....	8.4	9	8.4	9	9.4	10
Pottery and related products.....	18.7	36	19.2	36	20.8	36
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	5.3	5	5.0	5	4.9	5
Other stone, clay, glass products...	19.6	18	19.8	19	21.2	18
<b>PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>6</b>
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	24.0	4	13.9	6	24.4	4
Iron and steel foundries.....	14.2	5	14.4	5	12.3	4
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	1.7	3	1.6	3	1.4	3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	11.7	11	11.8	12	11.4	12
Nonferrous foundries.....	15.5	14	15.5	14	14.2	13
Other primary metal industries.....	16.2	10	13.9	11	14.2	10
<b>FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT).....</b>	<b>191.4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>184.2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>185.3</b>	<b>19</b>
Tin cans and other tinware.....	14.1	27	13.5	28	13.0	26
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	41.4	29	40.6	28	42.6	28
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies...	20.4	13	18.7	13	19.5	13
Fabricated structural metal products.....	18.2	7	17.5	8	17.0	7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	40.1	22	38.7	22	36.9	22
Other fabricated metal products.....	57.2	25	55.2	25	56.3	24
						37

# Women in Industry

**Table A-9: Number of women employees and women as a percent of total employment in manufacturing industries - Continued**

Industry group and industry	September 1952		June 1952		September 1951	
	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent
	(thousands)		(thousands)		(thousands)	
<b>MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL).....</b>	<b>225.9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>231.6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>226.4</b>	<b>14</b>
Engines and turbines.....	13.4	14	13.7	13	12.6	14
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	15.3	11	18.6	10	16.8	10
Construction and mining machinery...	10.8	9	10.7	8	10.3	8
Metalworking machinery.....	40.9	13	41.3	13	38.1	13
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	20.4	11	20.9	11	21.4	11
General industrial machinery.....	31.4	13	32.4	14	33.2	14
Office and store machines and devices.....	30.3	28	30.2	28	30.2	28
Service-industry and household machines.....	26.4	15	25.2	15	24.8	15
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	37.0	19	38.6	19	39.0	19
<b>ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....</b>	<b>386.6</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>356.9</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>351.3</b>	<b>37</b>
Electrical generating, transmis- sion, distribution, and indus- trial apparatus.....	110.4	29	105.9	28	109.5	29
Electrical equipment for vehicles...	24.7	31	25.0	31	26.1	32
Communication equipment.....	201.2	50	179.7	49	163.1	49
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	50.3	35	46.3	35	52.6	35
<b>TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.....</b>	<b>215.6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>214.7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>185.9</b>	<b>12</b>
Automobiles.....	91.1	11	90.2	11	89.0	11
Aircraft and parts.....	112.1	18	113.0	19	87.3	18
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	4.9	3	4.7	3	3.5	3
Railroad equipment.....	5.4	8	5.1	7	4.4	6
Other transportation equipment.....	2.1	16	1.7	15	1.7	15
<b>INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>35</b>
Ophthalmic goods.....	11.3	43	11.5	42	11.8	43
Photographic apparatus.....	20.9	31	20.3	31	18.8	30
Watches and clocks.....	22.0	57	20.1	56	18.6	54
Professional and scientific instruments.....	61.8	31	60.5	31	57.7	32
<b>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>201.1</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>179.3</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>182.6</b>	<b>39</b>
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	18.2	39	16.2	37	18.3	38
Toys and sporting goods.....	42.2	47	35.4	46	34.5	48
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions...	31.0	54	25.9	51	26.6	51
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	109.7	36	101.8	35	103.2	35

**Table B-1: Monthly labor turn-over rates in manufacturing industries:  
By class of turn-over**

(Per 100 employees)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Total separation <sup>1/</sup></b>												
1939.....	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
1947.....	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1948.....	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1949.....	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1950.....	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6
1951.....	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5
1952.....	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.6	
<b>Quit</b>												
1939.....	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
1947.....	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1948.....	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1949.....	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
1950.....	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7
1951.....	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4
1952.....	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.2	
<b>Discharge</b>												
1939.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
1947.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1948.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1949.....	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1951.....	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3
1952.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	
<b>Lay-off</b>												
1939.....	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
1947.....	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1948.....	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1949.....	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1950.....	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3
1951.....	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5
1952.....	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.8	
<b>Miscellaneous, including military</b>												
1947.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1948.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1949.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1950.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3
1951.....	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1952.....	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	
<b>Total accession</b>												
1939.....	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8
1947.....	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1948.....	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7
1949.....	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2
1950.....	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0
1951.....	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0
1952.....	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.1	

<sup>1/</sup> See footnote 1, table B-2.

# Turn-Over Data

**Table B-2: Monthly labor turn-over rates in selected groups and industries**  
(Per 100 employees)

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military			
	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	3.6	4.2	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	4.1	5.2
Durable Goods.....	3.7	4.2	2.3	2.8	.4	.4	.7	.6	.3	.3	4.5	5.5
Non-durable Goods.....	3.4	4.2	2.1	2.7	.3	.4	.8	.9	.2	.2	3.5	4.5
<b>ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES.....</b>	3.5	4.1	2.4	2.8	.9	.8	.1	.3	.2	.3	5.4	5.3
<b>FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.....</b>	4.8	6.0	2.4	3.4	.5	.6	1.7	1.8	.2	.3	4.6	5.8
Meat products.....	5.6	6.1	1.9	2.8	.8	.7	2.7	2.3	.3	.5	5.6	6.5
Grain-mill products.....	4.1	5.1	2.7	3.1	.5	.6	.8	1.3	.3	.2	4.7	4.2
Bakery products.....	4.2	5.9	3.0	3.9	.3	.7	.7	1.1	.2	.2	4.0	5.1
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	2.3	4.8	.8	1.3	.2	.2	1.2	3.0	.2	.3	2.1	2.0
<b>TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.....</b>	3.5	3.3	1.7	2.3	.3	.4	1.2	.3	.3	.2	2.3	3.9
Cigarettes.....	5.3	3.0	1.3	1.7	.3	.3	3.2	.6	.4	.4	1.7	2.7
Cigars.....	2.8	3.6	2.2	2.8	.3	.5	.1	.2	.1	.1	3.0	5.0
Tobacco and snuff.....	2.0	2.6	1.3	1.8	.4	.4	.1	(2/)	.2	.3	1.5	2.6
<b>TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS.....</b>	3.4	4.2	1.9	2.5	.3	.3	1.0	1.1	.3	.3	3.2	4.4
Yarn and thread mills.....	4.7	4.4	1.9	2.2	.2	.2	2.5	1.8	.1	.2	2.9	4.0
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	3.5	4.4	2.0	2.6	.3	.3	.9	1.2	.3	.3	3.4	4.7
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	3.3	4.3	2.1	2.7	.3	.3	.7	1.0	.3	.3	3.3	4.5
Woolen and worsted.....	4.9	5.6	1.6	2.1	.4	.4	2.6	2.6	.3	.5	4.7	6.8
Knitting mills.....	2.8	4.2	2.0	3.1	.2	.2	.5	.8	.2	.2	3.0	4.5
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	2.6	4.1	1.8	3.0	.1	.2	.5	.7	.2	.2	2.1	3.0
Seamless hosiery.....	2.5	3.8	1.9	2.8	.1	.1	.2	.7	(2/)	.2	3.4	4.3
Knit underwear.....	3.0	4.8	2.4	3.7	.1	.2	.4	.7	(2/)	.2	3.2	5.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	2.3	2.5	.9	1.4	.3	.5	.7	.3	.3	.3	2.8	3.6
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings..	2.5	2.8	1.3	1.4	.7	.5	.3	.6	.2	.4	3.0	2.8
<b>APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS.....</b>	4.2	5.0	3.4	4.3	.2	.3	.5	.3	.1	.1	4.9	6.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	3.7	4.1	2.2	3.0	.1	.1	1.3	.8	.1	.2	3.4	3.6
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	4.4	5.2	3.9	4.7	.1	.3	.2	.2	.1	(2/)	5.0	6.3
<b>LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE).....</b>	4.7	5.5	3.1	4.0	.3	.4	1.1	.8	.2	.3	4.5	5.7
Logging camps and contractors.....	10.3	9.5	6.2	7.1	.5	.4	3.4	1.9	.2	.1	7.0	7.4
Sawmills and planing mills.....	4.5	5.4	3.0	3.9	.3	.5	.9	.8	.2	.2	3.5	4.7
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	3.6	4.1	2.2	3.2	.1	.2	.8	.4	.4	.4	3.8	5.0
<b>FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.....</b>	4.0	5.6	3.0	4.3	.5	.6	.3	.5	.3	.2	4.6	6.8
Household furniture.....	4.3	5.8	3.2	4.5	.6	.7	.2	.4	.3	.3	4.9	7.6
Other furniture and fixtures.....	3.4	5.1	2.3	3.7	.3	.4	.5	.7	.2	.2	3.8	5.0
<b>PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....</b>	3.2	3.6	1.9	2.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.3	.3	4.0	5.0
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	2.3	2.5	1.2	1.5	.2	.3	.6	.4	.3	.3	2.0	2.8
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	4.0	5.4	2.9	4.1	.6	.7	.1	.3	.3	.2	5.6	8.2

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table B-2: Monthly labor turn-over rates in selected groups  
and industries - Continued**

(Per 100 employees)

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total	
	Total 1/		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military		accession	
	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952
<b>CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....</b>	1.6	2.0	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.9	2.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	2.3	2.7	1.4	1.8	.3	.3	.3	.4	.2	.2	2.9	2.3
Industrial organic chemicals.....	1.4	1.6	.7	.9	.2	.1	.3	.4	.2	.2	1.8	2.5
Synthetic fibers.....	1.7	1.9	.8	.9	.1	.1	.7	.7	.2	.2	1.9	2.8
Drugs and medicines.....	1.1	1.5	.6	1.0	.1	.1	.3	.3	.1	.1	.5	.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.3	.4	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	2.0	2.5
<b>PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL.....</b>	1.3	1.5	.7	.7	(2/)	.1	.3	.5	.2	.2	.4	1.1
Petroleum refining.....	.6	1.1	.2	.5	(2/)	(2/)	.2	.4	.2	.3	.5	.7
<b>RUBBER PRODUCTS.....</b>	2.9	3.3	1.9	2.3	.2	.3	.5	.4	.3	.3	3.4	4.6
Tires and inner tubes.....	1.6	2.2	.9	1.2	.1	.1	.3	.5	.2	.4	1.8	2.4
Rubber footwear.....	3.3	4.1	2.5	3.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	.6	.5	5.1	5.8
Other rubber products.....	4.1	4.2	2.6	3.2	.3	.4	.8	.4	.4	.2	4.5	6.5
<b>LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS.....</b>	3.4	4.6	2.6	3.4	.2	.3	.4	.7	.2	.2	4.3	4.8
Leather.....	3.0	3.3	1.8	2.2	.1	.2	.9	.7	.2	.3	3.6	5.0
Footwear (except rubber).....	3.5	4.8	2.7	3.6	.2	.3	.3	.7	.2	.2	4.4	4.7
<b>STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS.....</b>	2.7	3.6	1.5	2.3	.3	.3	.6	.7	.2	.4	3.0	4.2
Glass and glass products.....	3.0	3.3	1.6	2.1	.3	.3	1.0	.6	.2	.4	4.2	6.5
Cement, hydraulic.....	2.7	3.1	1.6	2.3	.4	.4	.4	.1	.3	.4	1.9	3.1
Structural clay products.....	3.4	5.3	2.0	3.5	.3	.3	.8	1.2	.3	.4	2.5	3.7
Pottery and related products.....	2.7	4.1	1.8	2.6	.4	.6	.4	.8	.1	.2	3.4	3.9
<b>PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES.....</b>	2.9	3.1	1.7	2.1	.3	.3	.5	.3	.4	.4	3.1	3.7
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	2.1	2.3	1.3	1.7	.1	.2	.3	.1	.4	.4	2.4	2.9
Iron and steel foundries.....	4.2	4.7	2.3	3.1	.5	.6	1.1	.7	.3	.3	3.8	4.1
Gray-iron foundries.....	5.3	4.9	2.5	3.0	.5	.5	2.0	1.1	.3	.3	3.8	4.5
Malleable-iron foundries.....	3.4	3.8	2.0	2.7	.5	.5	.5	.4	.3	.2	4.5	4.1
Steel foundries.....	3.5	4.8	2.2	3.4	.6	.6	.4	.5	.3	.3	3.6	3.7
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	3.1	2.0	2.0	1.3	.2	.2	.5	.1	.3	.3	2.3	2.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.3	.2	.3	.2	.1	.2	.3	2.3	2.9
Nonferrous foundries.....	4.5	5.0	3.1	3.4	.7	.7	.4	.5	.4	.5	5.5	7.9
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	2.9	3.3	1.9	2.4	.6	.4	.2	.1	.2	.3	4.1	5.1
<b>FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT).....</b>	3.7	4.6	2.4	2.9	.4	.5	.6	.9	.4	.3	5.1	6.4
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	2.9	3.5	1.8	2.5	.3	.3	.5	.4	.3	.3	3.7	5.3
Cutlery and edge tools.....	2.7	3.6	1.6	2.4	.2	.3	.8	.6	.1	.3	2.9	4.1
Hand tools.....	1.9	2.5	1.1	1.6	.4	.1	.3	.6	.1	.1	2.9	3.1
Hardware.....	3.3	3.8	2.1	2.9	.3	.4	.5	.2	.3	.3	4.2	6.5

See footnotes at end of table.

# Turn-Over Data

**Table B-2: Monthly labor turn-over rates in selected groups and industries - Continued**

(Per 100 employees)

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total $\frac{1}{2}$		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military			
	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952
<b>FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)-Continued</b>												
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	4.7	5.8	3.1	4.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	4.9	6.6
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	3.5	5.0	2.3	3.4	.7	1.0	.3	.4	.2	.3	3.6	5.3
Oilburners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	5.6	6.5	3.7	4.5	.9	.7	.8	.9	.2	.4	6.0	7.6
Fabricated structural metal products.....	3.2	3.9	2.0	2.5	.4	.5	.4	.6	.3	.3	4.6	4.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	5.2	5.6	3.3	3.3	.5	.4	.9	1.4	.6	.4	8.3	9.4
<b>MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL).....</b>	2.9	3.3	1.8	2.1	.4	.4	.5	.5	.2	.3	3.5	4.5
Engines and turbines.....	3.7	4.1	2.0	2.7	.8	.5	.8	.6	.2	.3	4.7	3.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors..	(3/)	3.2	(3/)	1.7	(3/)	.6	(3/)	.5	(3/)	.5	(3/)	12.0
Construction and mining machinery....	2.9	3.9	2.1	2.6	.4	.5	.2	.4	.2	.3	3.4	4.0
Metalworking machinery.....	2.6	3.5	1.6	2.2	.4	.4	.4	.6	.2	.2	2.7	3.1
Machine tools.....	2.6	3.5	1.4	2.1	.4	.4	.6	.8	.2	.2	2.2	2.7
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	2.6	3.2	1.9	2.3	.4	.6	.1	.1	.2	.2	3.3	3.5
Machine-tool accessories.....	2.7	3.7	2.1	2.7	.3	.3	.2	.4	.1	.3	3.6	3.8
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	2.6	3.1	1.5	1.8	.4	.4	.6	.6	.2	.2	2.7	3.5
General industrial machinery.....	2.8	2.9	1.6	1.8	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	3.2	3.0
Office and store machines and devices.....	(3/)	2.3	(3/)	1.5	(3/)	.2	(3/)	.4	(3/)	.2	(3/)	2.5
Service-industry and household machines.....	3.1	3.3	2.1	2.1	.4	.3	.3	.4	.3	.5	5.3	6.0
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	2.4	3.3	1.5	2.1	.3	.5	.3	.3	.3	.3	2.9	4.7
<b>ELECTRICAL MACHINERY .....</b>	3.3	3.5	2.0	2.5	.4	.4	.6	.3	.2	.3	4.0	5.3
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	2.8	2.3	1.4	1.6	.2	.2	.8	.2	.4	.3	2.7	3.0
Communication equipment.....	3.4	4.4	2.4	3.3	.5	.6	.2	.2	.2	.2	5.0	7.0
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	4.3	5.0	2.8	3.6	1.0	.9	.3	.2	.1	.3	6.9	8.5
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment..	2.0	2.5	1.4	1.8	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	2.7	3.0
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	4.0	4.2	2.3	3.0	.3	.5	1.2	.5	.2	.3	4.4	6.6
<b>TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.....</b>	4.8	5.3	2.7	3.1	.6	.6	1.0	1.0	.6	.6	6.9	7.3
Automobiles.....	5.2	4.8	2.9	2.9	.7	.5	.7	.6	.8	.8	8.8	8.3
Aircraft and parts.....	3.1	4.2	2.3	3.1	.3	.4	.3	.4	.2	.3	4.2	4.9
Aircraft.....	3.1	4.6	2.4	3.5	.3	.4	.3	.5	.2	.3	4.2	4.9
Aircraft engines and parts.....	2.8	3.3	1.9	2.2	.5	.6	.3	.1	.1	.4	3.4	4.7
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	2.0	2.5	1.7	2.0	.2	.4	(2/)	(2/)	.1	(2/)	3.7	4.5
Other aircraft parts and equipment..	4.1	3.7	2.6	2.6	.6	.6	.7	.4	.2	.2	6.5	6.5

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table B-2: Monthly labor turn-over rates in selected groups  
and industries - Continued**

(Per 100 employees)

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total	
	Total 1/		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military		accession	
	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952
<b>TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT-Continued</b>												
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(3/)	12.2	(3/)	4.8	(3/)	1.2	(3/)	5.9	(3/)	0.3	(3/)	10.7
Railroad equipment.....	3.9	4.8	1.4	2.1	.3	.5	1.1	1.5	1.0	.7	5.5	10.1
Locomotives and parts.....	3.3	3.7	1.0	1.7	.3	.2	.6	.8	1.4	.9	2.5	3.4
Railroad and street cars.....	4.3	6.2	1.8	2.6	.4	.8	1.5	2.3	.7	.6	7.9	18.7
Other transportation equipment.....	3.8	4.3	2.9	2.8	.6	.6	.2	.5	.1	.5	3.6	5.4
<b>INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....</b>	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.5	.2	.2	.5	.1	.4	.3	2.8	3.6
Photographic apparatus.....	(3/)	1.5	(3/)	1.0	(3/)	(2/)	(3/)	.3	(3/)	.2	(3/)	1.5
Watches and clocks.....	2.0	2.6	1.4	2.2	.1	.1	.3	(2/)	.2	.3	5.0	5.3
Professional and scientific instruments.....	2.0	2.4	1.3	1.7	.2	.4	.1	.1	.5	.4	2.8	4.2
<b>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	6.3	6.0	4.0	4.3	.4	.6	1.7	.7	.2	.3	5.1	8.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	2.7	3.0	2.0	2.3	.2	.2	.4	.2	(2/)	.3	2.7	5.7
<b>NONMANUFACTURING:</b>												
<b>METAL MINING.....</b>	4.8	5.2	2.8	3.6	.6	.6	1.1	.7	.3	.3	4.6	5.8
Iron mining.....	3.2	2.9	1.0	1.3	.2	.1	1.8	1.0	.2	.4	1.1	2.3
Copper mining.....	3.4	4.6	2.8	4.0	.3	.3	(2/)	(2/)	.2	.3	5.5	6.0
Lead and zinc mining.....	4.5	4.8	2.7	3.5	.3	.3	1.1	.7	.4	.3	3.0	4.2
<b>ANTHRACITE MINING.....</b>	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.4	(2/)	(2/)	.7	.4	.3	.3	1.8	1.9
<b>BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING.....</b>	2.1	4.7	1.3	1.3	(2/)	.1	.6	3.1	.2	.1	2.3	1.6
<b>COMMUNICATION:</b>												
Telephone.....	(3/)	2.2	(3/)	1.8	(3/)	.1	(3/)	.1	(3/)	.2	(3/)	2.6
Telegraph.....	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)

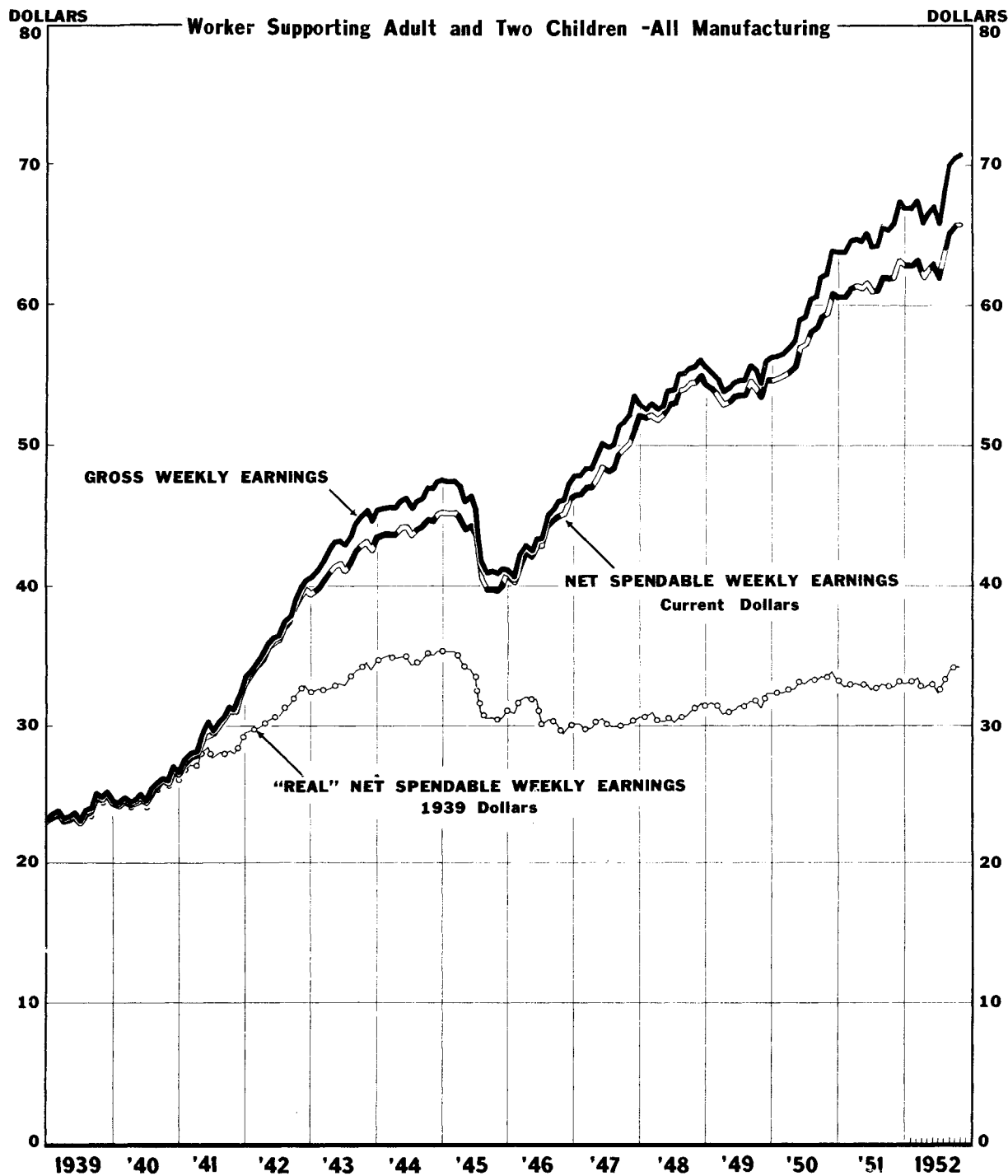
1/ Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total because of rounding.

2/ Less than 0.05.

3/ Not available.

Labor - D. C.

# GROSS AND NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS COMPARED WITH REAL NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS EXPRESSED IN 1939 DOLLARS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

# APPENDIX

## Section A - EMPLOYMENT

### 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 13 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.

## 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 non-governmental 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.

## Method of Preparing Employment Series

The BLS prepares monthly employment figures from statistical reports voluntarily furnished by a group of establishments and from industry bench-mark 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.

## 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 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.

#### 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

## 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.

## Bench-Mark Data

Basic sources of bench-mark 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, bench marks 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 bench-mark purposes as they are for monthly reporting.

## 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 bench-mark period since neither of the social insurance programs furnishes bench-mark data for production workers. The all employee bench-mark 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 bench-mark period. Thus, if 75 firms report in the bench-mark 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 bench mark is 50,000, the production-worker total in the bench-mark period would be .80 times 50,000 or 40,000.

The second step is to compute the total production-worker employment in the month following the bench-mark period. The production-worker total for the bench-mark 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 bench-mark month, or 31,200.

The third step is to compute the all-employee total for the industry in the month following the bench-mark 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 bench-mark data become available, the BLS employment figures for the bench-mark period are compared with the total count. If differences are found, the BLS series are adjusted to agree with the bench-mark count.

#### 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.

## 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 bench-mark data from State unemployment insurance agencies and the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance. Because some States have more recent bench marks than others and use slightly varying methods of computation, the sum of the State figures differs from the official United States 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.

## Section B - LABOR TURN-OVER

### Definition of Labor Turn-Over

"Labor turn-over," as used in this series, refers to the gross movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employment status with respect to individual firms. This movement is subdivided into two broad types: accessions (new hires and rehires) and separations (terminations of employment initiated by either the employer or the employee). Each type of action is cumulated for a calendar month and expressed as a rate per 100 employees. Rates of accession and separation are shown separately.

Both the types of movement and the employment used as the base for computing labor turn-over rates relate to all employees, including executive, office, sales, and other salaried personnel as well as production workers. All groups of employees - full- and part-time, permanent and temporary - are included. Transfers from one establishment to another within a company are not considered to be turn-over items.

A relatively large percent of all personnel turn-over is often confined to particular groups of employees, such as new workers, trainees, extra, part-time, and temporary workers. Turn-over rates (especially for periods longer than a month) should not be interpreted as the exact proportion of the total number of persons employed at any point in time who change jobs during a subsequent time interval. For example, a quit rate of 25 per 100 for an annual period (computed by adding the 12 monthly rates) does not mean that 25 percent of all the persons employed at the beginning of a year left their jobs by the end of the year.

The terms used in labor turn-over statistics are defined below:

Separations are terminations of employment during the calendar month and are classified according to cause: quits, discharges, lay-offs, and miscellaneous separations (including military), as defined below.

Quits are terminations of employment during the calendar month initiated by employees for such reasons as: acceptance of a job in another company, dissatisfaction, return to school, marriage, maternity, ill health, or voluntary retirement where no company pension is provided. Failure to report after being hired and unauthorized absences of more than seven consecutive calendar days are also classified as quits. Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were also included in this category.

Discharges are terminations of employment during the calendar month initiated by the employer for such reasons as employees' incompetence, violation of rules, dishonesty, insubordination, laziness, habitual absenteeism, or inability to meet physical standards.

Lay-offs are terminations of employment during the calendar month lasting or expected to last more than seven consecutive calendar days without pay, initiated by the employer without prejudice to the worker, for such

reasons as lack of orders or materials, release of temporary help, conversion of plant, introduction of labor-saving machinery or processes, or suspensions of operations without pay during inventory periods.

Miscellaneous separations (including military) are terminations of employment during the calendar month because of permanent disability, death, retirement on company pension, and entrance into the Armed Forces expected to last more than thirty consecutive calendar days. Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits. Beginning September 1940, military separations were included here.

Persons on leave of absence (paid or unpaid) with the approval of the employer are not counted as separations until such time as it is definitely determined that such persons will not return to work. At that time, a separation is reported as one of the above types, depending on the circumstances.

Accessions are the total number of permanent and temporary additions to the employment roll during the calendar month, including both new and rehired employees. Persons returning to work after a lay-off, military separation, or other absences who have been counted as separations are considered accessions.

#### Source of Data and Sample Coverage

Labor turn-over data are obtained each month from a sample of establishments by means of a mail questionnaire. Schedules are received from approximately 7,100 cooperating establishments in the manufacturing, mining, and communication industries (see below). The definition of manufacturing used in the turn-over series is more restricted than in the BLS series on employment, hours, and earnings because of the exclusion of certain manufacturing industries from the labor turn-over sample. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries (since April 1943); canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods; women's and misses' outerwear; and fertilizer.

#### Approximate coverage of BLS labor turn-over sample

Group and industry	Number of establishments	Employees	
		Number in sample	Percent of total
Manufacturing-----	6,600	4,800,000	34
Durable goods-----	4,000	3,400,000	38
Nondurable goods-----	2,600	1,400,000	27
Metal mining-----	130	63,000	60
Coal mining:			
Anthracite-----	40	30,000	45
Bituminous-----	275	120,000	33
Communication:			
Telephone-----	(1/)	582,000	89
Telegraph-----	(1/)	28,000	60

1/ Data are not available.

### Method of Computation

To compute turn-over rates for individual industries, the total number of each type of action (accessions, quits, etc.) reported for a calendar month by the sample establishments in each industry is divided by the total number of employees (both wage and salary workers) reported by these establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of that month. To obtain the rate, the result is multiplied by 100.

For example, in an industry sample, the total number of employees who worked during, or received pay for, the week of January 12-18 was reported as 25,498. During the period January 1-31 a total of 284 employees in all reporting firms quit. The quit rate for the industry is:

$$\frac{284}{25,498} \times 100 = 1.1$$

To compute turn-over rates for industry groups, the rates for the component industries are weighted by the estimated employment. Rates for the durable and nondurable goods subdivisions and manufacturing division are computed by weighting the rates of major industry groups by the estimated employment.

### Industry Classification

Beginning with final data for December 1949, manufacturing establishments reporting labor turn-over are classified in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification (1945) code structure. Definitions of nonmanufacturing industries are based on the Social Security Board Classification Code (1942).

The durable goods subdivision of manufacturing includes the following major 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. The nondurable goods subdivision includes the following major groups: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

### Comparability With Earlier Data

Labor turn-over rates are available on a comparable basis from January 1930 for manufacturing as a whole and from 1943 for two coal mining and two communication industries. Because of a major revision, labor turn-over rates for many individual industries and industry groups for the period prior to December 1949 are not comparable with the rates for the subsequent period.

The revision of the turn-over series involved (1) the adoption of the Standard Industrial Classification (1945) code structure for the manufacturing industries, providing new industry definitions and groupings (the industry definitions of the Social Security Board Classification Code (1942) were used in the series beginning in 1943 and of the Census of Manufactures in series prior to 1943), and (2) the introduction of weighting (according to employment in the component industries) in the computation of industry-group rates. In the Bureau's previous series, industry-group rates were computed directly from the sample of reporting establishments without regard to the relative weight of the component industries.

#### Comparability With Employment Series

Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries reflected by labor turn-over rates are not comparable with the changes shown in the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar-month; the employment reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turn-over sample is not as large as the employment sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered (see paragraph on source of data and sample coverage).

(3) Plants are not included in the turn-over computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment figures.

#### Publications

Additional information on concepts, methodology, special studies, etc., is given in a "Technical Note on Labor Turn-Over," which is available upon request. This note was summarized in the October 1949 Monthly Labor Review (pp. 417-421) and in Bulletin No. 993. "Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series." The revised sections on quit, lay-off, miscellaneous separations (including military), and accessions, contained in these notes, replace those in the above mentioned publications. Summary tables showing monthly labor turn-over rates in selected industry groups and industries for earlier years are available upon request.

# 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. Labor turn-over data exclude printing, publishing, and allied industries.

**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 -

Basic 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.