

EMPLOYMENT

and Payrolls

Monthly Statistical Report

FEBRUARY 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

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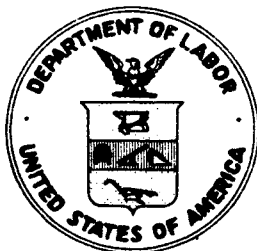
The Bureau of Labor Statistics program in the measurement and analysis of employment trends includes (1) the preparation of current monthly statistics on employment, labor turn-over, and hours and earnings in major industries, States and areas; (2) the interpretation of these employment trends; (3) the 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

FEBRUARY 1953

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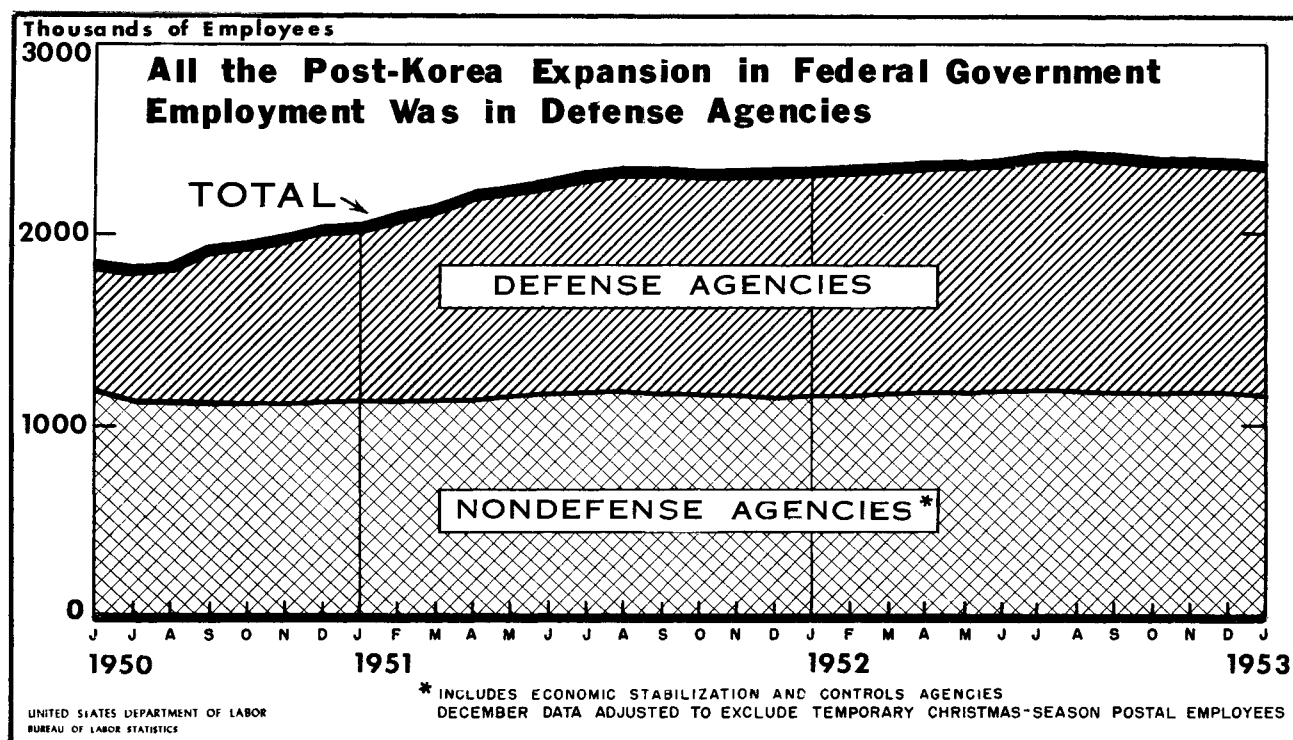
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A few persons may receive two copies of this Report. Beginning with the next issue, all duplication between the mailing lists for this Report and the former Labor Turn-over Report will have been eliminated.

Turn-over rates for
men and women.....

Statistical data on turn-over rates for men and women in selected manufacturing groups are shown in table B-3 on page 38. This table is a regular quarterly feature, appearing in the February, May, August, and November reports.

Employment Data at a Glance



	Current		Year ago		January 1953 change from:	
	January 1953 1/	December 1952	January 1952	December 1951	Previous month	Year ago
EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (in thousands)						
Total.....	47,244	48,890	45,913	47,663	-1,646	+1,331
Manufacturing.....	16,612	16,713	15,776	15,913	- 101	+ 836
Mining.....	875	873	909	916	+ 2	- 34
Contract Construction.....	2,256	2,458	2,316	2,518	- 202	- 60
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,167	4,239	4,103	4,161	- 72	+ 64
Trade.....	10,030	10,869	9,720	10,660	- 839	+ 310
Finance.....	1,983	1,982	1,909	1,912	+ 1	+ 74
Service.....	4,671	4,705	4,671	4,702	- 34	0
Government.....	6,650	7,051	6,509	6,881	- 401	+ 141
HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES						
Average weekly hours.....	41.1	41.8	40.8	41.2	- 0.7	+ 0.3
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.734	\$1.732	\$1.640	\$1.636	+\$0.002	+\$0.094
Average weekly earnings.....	\$71.27	\$72.40	\$66.91	\$67.40	-\$1.13	+\$4.36
LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Per 100 employees)						
Accessions.....	...	3.3	4.4	3.0	..	.....
Separations.....	...	3.5	4.0	3.5	...	...
Quits.....	...	1.7	1.9	1.4	...	...
Layoffs.....	...	1.1	1.4	1.5	...	...
Other.....	...	.6	.7	.6	...	...

¹Latest month's figures are preliminary



Employment Trends

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT UP 1.3 MILLION OVER THE YEAR

The number of employees in nonfarm industries was 1.3 million higher in January than a year earlier. Most of the gain reflected the recovery of consumer goods manufacturing from last winter's depressed levels. Employment in retail trade was up substantially over the year.

Nearly all of the over-the-year increase in nonfarm employment occurred in the late summer and early fall with the upsurge in economic activity following the settlement of the steel strike. Since November, employment has been relatively stable, apart from seasonal changes.

Between mid-December and mid-January, nonfarm employment dropped by 1.6 million, to 47.2 million, mainly because of post-Christmas layoffs of temporary sales clerks and postal workers. (See tables 1 and 2.)

Manufacturing employment declined by 100,000 between December and January, to 16.6 million. Activity in lumber, food processing, and stone, clay, and glass continued to slacken as the winter began. In the textile and apparel industries, the employment reductions over the month were slightly greater than those usually reported at this time of year.

The recovery of consumer soft goods industries that occurred during 1952 in response to an improved market and inventory situation did not entire-

ly offset the decline experienced in the preceding year. January 1953 employment in both the textile and apparel industries remained below January 1951 levels.

The lumber industry also has reported a net employment reduction over the past two years. At 710,000 in January 1953, employment in the industry was about 12 percent, or 90,000 lower than two years earlier. Following a decline in both domestic and export sales in the second half of 1951, lumber inventories rose steadily despite curtailed production schedules.

In contrast, the recovery in the consumer durable goods industries brought their employment up to or above the levels at the start of 1951. Employment in automobile plants, after increasing by 160,000 during the past year, was about equal to the previous peak.

Employment in contract construction declined by 200,000 between December and January. This was somewhat more than the usual year-end reduction and was accompanied by a greater-than-seasonal decrease in housing starts. However, at 2.3 million, construction employment was only slightly below last year's record level for the season.

Employment in retail trade dropped off seasonally over the month, by 790,000. However, total trade employment was up by 300,000 over the year, maintaining the postwar uptrend.

NONDEFENSE FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT UNCHANGED SINCE KOREA

Employment in the Federal Government continued a six-month downtrend, to 2.4 million this January, with both defense and nondefense agencies reporting small reductions. Virtually all the post-Korean expansion occurred during the first year of hostilities, when a half million employees were added in Federal defense activities, including such Defense Department installations as naval shipyards and military bases. By the time the expansion of defense agencies leveled off in the second year after Korea, one out of every two civilians on the Federal payroll was working for the Defense Department.

Nondefense Federal employment remained virtually unchanged after the Korean outbreak, as hiring for the new economic stabilization and controls agencies was offset by reductions in the regular agencies. Within these regular agencies, also, there were shifts of large segments of the work force to programs associated with the defense effort. (See chart, page 2.)

The rise in Federal employment after Korea was much more rapid in the rest of the United States than in the Washington, D. C. area. In June 1950 219,000, or nearly 12 percent of all Federal employees in the United States, were employed in the Washington, D.C. area. By January 1953, however, this proportion had declined to 10 percent.

In June 1950 there were 151,000 Federal employees stationed outside the continental limits of the United States, mainly in overseas military installations. By January 1953 this number had grown to 185,000. However, in the past half year this uptrend has leveled off.

FACTORY LAYOFFS INCREASE

The rate at which factory workers were laid off between November and December 1952 rose from 7 to 11 per 1,000 employees. This was the first increase in layoffs since the settlement of the steel strike last July.

Despite the increase, December layoff rates were lower than a year earlier, when employment in many consumer goods industries had been reduced by slackened sales and high inventories. However, December 1952 layoffs contrasted with rates of the preceding 3 months, when employment was rising in nearly every industry and layoffs were half the rate reported for the season in 1951.

In December 1952, the employment uptrend in consumer goods industries was halted. Only small gains were reported in military goods industries, as these industries neared the employment peaks indicated by present defense production schedules.

The sharpest over-the-month increases in layoffs occurred in lumber and apparel, partly because of seasonal slackening in activity. However, layoff rates in these industries in December rose to the highest levels reported for the month in the past decade.

The hiring rate in the Nation's factories declined from 40 to 33 per 1,000 employees between November and December 1952. Nearly all manufacturing industries reported reduced hiring in December, largely reflecting seasonal factors. However, hiring dropped off more than seasonally in apparel, paper, and leather products.

The December hiring rate was slightly above the rate at the close

of 1951, with nearly all of the increase reported in durable goods plants. Hiring in consumer soft goods was down over the year, so that the rate for nondurable goods manufacturing was about equal to the post-World War II low reached in 1949.

The rate at which workers voluntarily quit their jobs declined seasonally between November and December--from 21 to 17 per 1,000 employees. However, quits remained higher than in December 1951, when the production cutbacks in consumer goods industries had reduced opportunities to shift jobs.

FACTORY HOURS AND EARNINGS RISE IN DECEMBER

The December 1952 average workweek in manufacturing--at a post-World War II peak of 41.8 hours--was six-tenths of an hour longer than a year earlier. The greatest increases were reported in consumer goods industries. Gains of more than an hour were reported in the leather, textiles, transportation equipment, paper, apparel, and jewelry, toys, and miscellaneous industry groups. The factory workweek rose by about a half hour between November and December, reflecting both seasonal factors and increases from the holiday-shortened mid-November workweek.

Hourly earnings of the 13-1/2 million production workers in manu-

facturing industries have risen by an average of 12 percent during the past two years. Gross hourly earnings--including overtime and other premium pay--averaged \$1.73 in mid-December 1952, compared with \$1.54 in mid-December 1950. Most of the increase resulted from cost-of-living and other wage rate increases permitted under wage stabilization policy.

The rise in average earnings also reflected (1) the increased proportion of workers in the higher-paid metal-working industries, which have been greatly expanded during the defense buildup, and (2) more overtime work at premium rates. The average workweek of 41.8 hours in December 1952 was nearly a half hour longer than two years earlier.

As a result of these factors, average weekly earnings of factory production workers increased by \$8.52, or 13 percent, between December 1950 and December 1952. However, "real" weekly earnings, after adjustment for higher consumer prices and increased income taxes, rose by only 3-1/2 percent (for a worker with 3 dependents) over this two-year period.

Between November and December 1952, average hourly earnings rose by slightly over 1 cent, and weekly earnings increased by \$1.62, mainly because of longer hours. At \$72.40, factory workers' average weekly earnings were at an alltime high in December.

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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1953		1952		Net change	
	January <u>1/</u>	December	November	October	December 1952 to January 1953	January 1952 to January 1953
TOTAL.....	47,244	48,890	48,026	47,908	-1,646	+1,331
MANUFACTURING.....	16,612	16,713	16,625	16,542	- 101	+ 836
MINING.....	875	873	874	873	+ 2	- 34
Metal mining.....	105	106	105	102	- 1	- 2
Bituminous-coal.....	345	336	337	337	+ 9	- 22
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	98	104	108	109	- 6	- 3
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	2,256	2,458	2,610	2,697	- 202	- 60
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4,167	4,239	4,234	4,242	- 72	+ 64
Transportation.....	2,877	2,947	2,946	2,952	- 70	+ 25
Communication.....	732	734	732	730	- 2	+ 31
Other public utilities.....	558	558	556	560	0	+ 8
TRADE.....	10,030	10,869	10,312	10,114	- 839	+ 310
Wholesale trade.....	2,647	2,694	2,692	2,662	- 47	+ 25
Retail trade.....	7,383	8,175	7,620	7,452	- 792	+ 285
General merchandise stores.....	1,518	2,115	1,720	1,601	- 597	+ 46
Food and liquor stores.....	1,314	1,337	1,321	1,316	- 23	+ 32
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	765	778	766	754	- 13	+ 16
Apparel and accessories stores.....	589	664	586	573	- 75	+ 58
Other retail trade.....	3,197	3,281	3,227	3,208	- 84	+ 133
FINANCE.....	1,983	1,982	1,975	1,971	+ 1	+ 74
SERVICE.....	4,671	4,705	4,733	4,774	- 34	0
GOVERNMENT.....	6,650	7,051	6,663	6,695	- 401	+ 141
Federal.....	2,379	2,781	2,385	2,389	- 402	+ 48
State and Local.....	4,271	4,270	4,278	4,306	+ 1	+ 93

1/ Preliminary.

Table 2: Employees in manufacturing industry groups

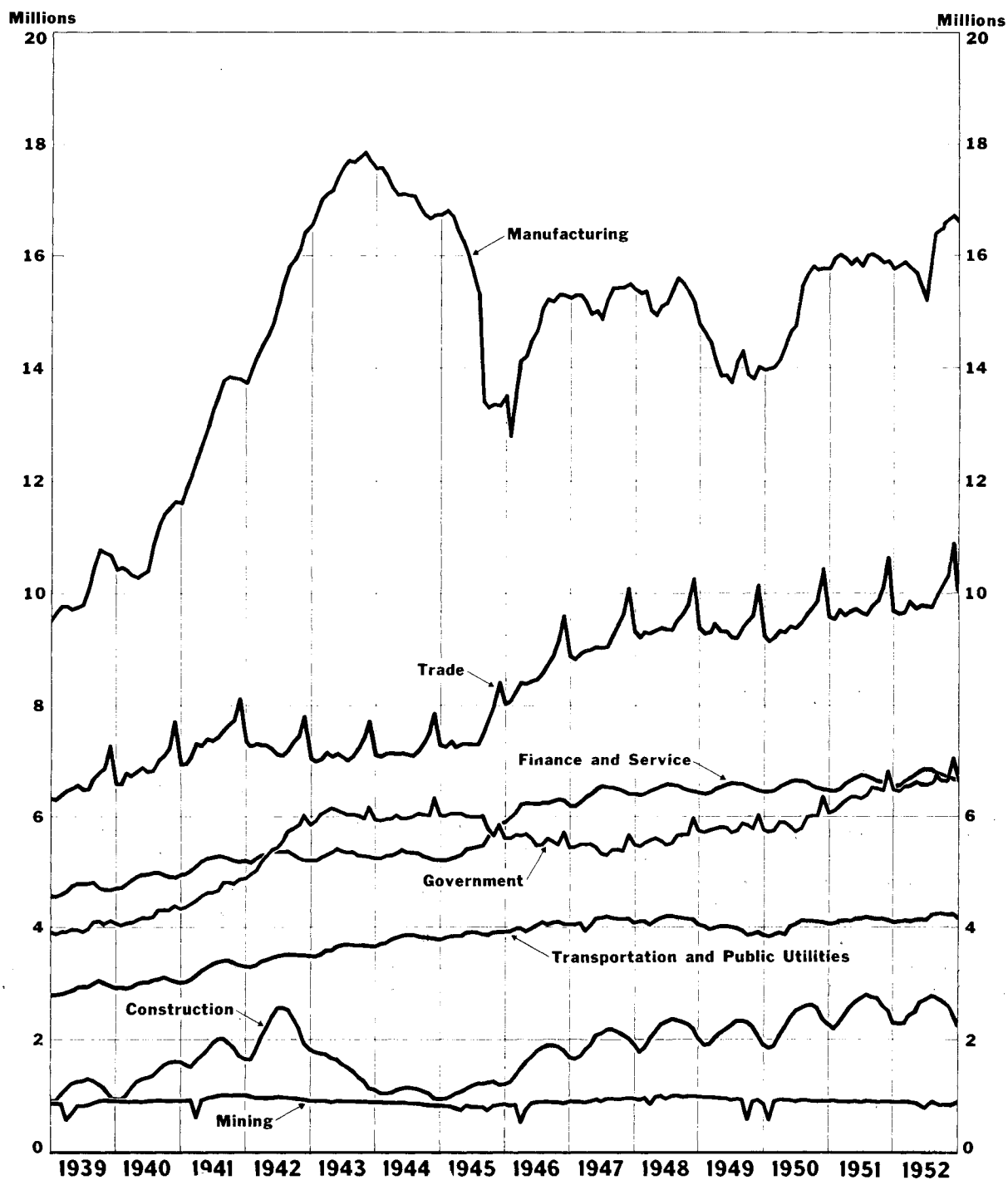
(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1953		1952		Net Change	
	January 1/	December	November	October	December 1952 to January 1953	January 1952 to January 1953
MANUFACTURING.....	16,612	16,713	16,625	16,542	- 101	+ 836
DURABLE GOODS	9,621	9,622	9,507	9,372	- 1	+ 675
Ordnance and accessories.....	84	84	83	84	0	+ 15
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	710	737	761	765	- 27	- 8
Furniture and fixtures.....	368	366	366	361	+ 2	+ 23
Stone, clay, and glass products....	538	550	553	551	- 12	+ 5
Primary metal industries.....	1,384	1,381	1,367	1,356	+ 3	+ 30
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1,087	1,077	1,058	1,041	+ 10	+ 101
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,683	1,674	1,630	1,594	+ 9	+ 36
Electrical machinery.....	1,070	1,063	1,044	1,025	+ 7	+ 105
Transportation equipment.....	1,846	1,832	1,782	1,743	+ 14	+ 286
Instruments and related products...	349	347	342	337	+ 2	+ 33
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	502	511	521	515	- 9	+ 49
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,991	7,091	7,118	7,170	- 100	+ 161
Food and kindred products.....	1,452	1,502	1,550	1,628	- 50	0
Tobacco manufactures.....	90	94	95	98	- 4	0
Textile-mill products.....	1,250	1,262	1,258	1,246	- 12	+ 24
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,170	1,197	1,191	1,189	- 27	+ 21
Paper and allied products.....	505	508	505	500	- 3	+ 23
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	785	787	785	782	- 2	+ 17
Chemicals and allied products.....	769	769	769	768	0	+ 12
Products of petroleum and coal.....	276	282	282	283	- 6	+ 10
Rubber products.....	290	288	285	280	+ 2	+ 18
Leather and leather products.....	404	402	398	396	+ 2	+ 36

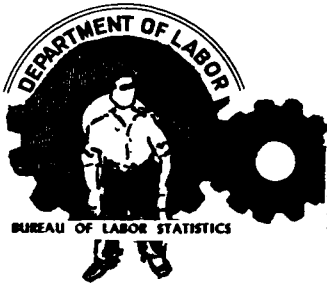
¹ Preliminary

EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



Industry Employment Report

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

Employment in the clock and watch industry at the end of 1952 was near peak levels. Wage and salary workers numbered 40,500 in December of 1952, about 44 percent over the pre-Korean level. Defense orders placed with the industry after the beginning of the Korean hostilities were responsible for most of the increase. Output of civilian items in 1953 is expected to remain at about 1952 levels, whereas defense production will continue to expand so that employment in 1953 will probably exceed the all-time high of 42,400 reached in February 1947. The longer run outlook is not so favorable. Discontinuance or a large cutback of defense orders would result in a sharp reduction in industry employment.

Industry Vital to National Security

The watch and clock industry is important in any defense mobilization program. It has demonstrated in both World War II and the present mobilization program that it can produce a wide range of essential military products which must be manufactured to close tolerances and in great quantity. These products include such items as mechanical time fuses and component parts, gyroscope units, aircraft instruments, and precision timepieces. The production of precision timepieces —

jeweled watches, clocks and chronographs — is essential in a mobilization program and can be attained only domestically in the jeweled watch segment of the industry.

The danger of losing skilled manpower in this segment of the industry because of decreasing civilian production in the absence or cutback of defense orders has been recognized. The President in a letter of September 26, 1952, requested the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board to establish an Interdepartmental Committee composed of representatives of the National Security Resources Board, and the United States Departments of Commerce, Labor, and Defense. This Committee was to advise the President of the problem of currently maintaining essential skills in the watchmaking industry in order to provide an adequate supply of these skills to meet full mobilization requirements. The Committee requested the Bureau of Labor Statistics to make an analysis of skill requirements and manpower resources in the industry.

The Committee found that precision jeweled movements are essential to the security of the Nation in wartime. These are produced uniquely by the jeweled watch segment of the watch and clock industry. The nature of the skills and

the long training time required for the development of key skills in manufacturing jeweled watch movements make it necessary to keep workers continuously producing these products. This makes the usual "standby facilities" approach to the problem of maintaining a mobilization base unsuited to the requirements of this situation.

The Committee therefore specified a minimum production range sufficient to maintain the required base of skilled workers for mobilization requirements. The present level of domestic production of jeweled movements is above this minimum and therefore adequate to preserve a sufficient base of skilled workers for mobilization needs. The Committee concluded that no Government action is necessary at this time.

The Committee recommended, however, that the production levels of this industry be kept under review by the National Security Resources Board and that the Government take action if production falls below the safety level. The Committee further considered the relative merits of seven measures which might be taken if necessary to maintain production at the minimum level. These measures, some of which would require legislation, might be applied singly or in combination; and are noted below:

1. Advanced procurement of watches and chronographs for military use under conditions of full mobilization.
2. Preferential procurement.
3. Increase in the tariff.
4. Import quotas.

5. Direct subsidy.
6. Removal of excise tax on jeweled clocks and watches.
7. Accelerated amortization of capital equipment.

Industry Consists of Three Segments

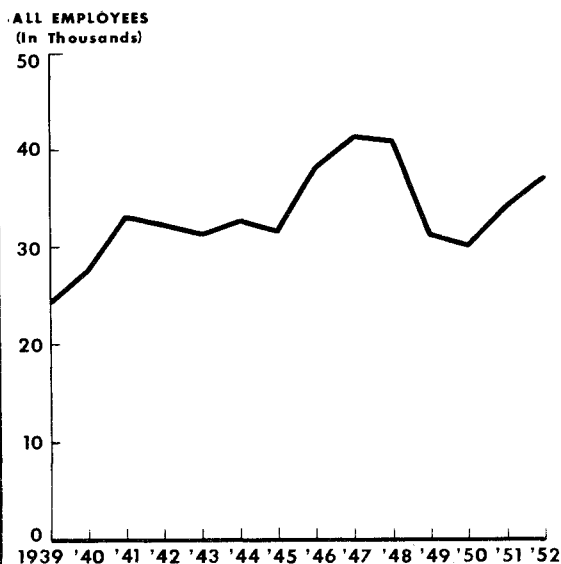
The watch and clock industry is divided into a number of segments. One of these has jeweled-lever watches and parts for its principal product. The four principal jeweled watch producers account for about one-fourth of all the workers employed in the industry. In addition, a number of firms are primarily engaged in assembling watches and clocks from purchased movements. The great bulk of these jeweled watch movements are imported from Switzerland. About one-eighth of the industry's workers are employed in plants producing watchcases. The third and largest part of the industry is made up of plants which have as their principal products pin-lever watches, spring - and electric-driven clocks, timing mechanisms, and related items. This segment accounts for more than half of the industry's employment.

Employment and Production Trends

The watch and clock industry has expanded considerably since 1939. At the close of 1952, employment was 66 percent above the 1939 average of 24,400. The first sizable gain occurred between 1939 and 1941 when employment rose 36 percent as the result of the Nation's rearmament program. Most of the 8,800 employees added to the work force were engaged in the production of mechanical time fuses and other precision timing instruments needed by the Armed Forces.

Employment Trend in the Watch and Clock Industry

EMPLOYMENT RECOVERY SINCE 1950
CAUSED BY DEFENSE ACTIVITY



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

During World War II the industry turned its facilities to the production of dozens of military items. Many of these implements required precision work which only the horological industry could perform. Government restrictions resulted in almost no horological products for domestic consumption during the war period, and employment dropped somewhat.

Industry employment grew rapidly in the immediate postwar period, reaching an all-time high of 42,400 in February 1947. Employment remained near peak levels in 1948, but declined drastically in 1949 and continued to fall in the first half of 1950. However, the level of activity in the post-World War II period varied considerably among the segments of the industry.

Postwar Clock Market Expands

Most of the industry employment gain in 1946 and 1947 occurred in the plants producing pin-lever watches and clocks. A large backlog of consumer demand for clocks and related items existed at the close of the war. Output of these products increased rapidly in 1946 and reached a record high in 1947. In that year the industry produced about 25 million clocks as compared with about 15 million in 1939. The greatest relative gain was in electric-driven clocks, production of which tripled between 1939 and 1947. In addition, the industry produced some 9 million pin-lever wrist and pocket watches and about 5.5 million timing mechanisms in 1947. In 1948, production remained near the very high levels of 1947, but by 1949 it was apparent that the clock segment of the industry had overproduced the market. As a result, production and employment dropped sharply in 1949 and continued downward until mid-1950. Between November 1948 and the beginning of hostilities in Korea, clocks and pin-lever producers were forced to lay off almost one-third of their work force.

Jeweled Watch Producers Face Keen Foreign Competition

The situation in the jeweled watch segment of the industry was somewhat different from that of the clock and pin-lever watch producers. The import of the Swiss jeweled watches continued throughout World War II. Most of these timepieces failed to meet military specifications and were placed on the civilian market. Thus, at the war's end there was no great backlog of demand for jeweled watches. Nevertheless, with tariff protection, American

producers could in 1947 still meet Swiss competition on a price basis for some items. In that year the jeweled watch industry produced almost 3 million jeweled-lever watches, and assembled and cased more than 5 million. In the following years consumption of jeweled movements increased tremendously. Total domestic sales in 1951 were estimated at almost 12 million as compared with an average of slightly more than 4 million in the period 1936-40. However, in the earlier period, watches with domestic movements represented about 40 percent of total consumption, whereas in 1951 that proportion had dropped to about 26 percent. In absolute terms American production of jeweled movements hit a record high of more than 3 million in 1951. But costs rose in the postwar years and by 1951 imported jeweled movements similar to that produced domestically was estimated to be about \$4.50 cheaper, even after the tariff was paid. As a result, production in 1952 dropped sharply to an estimated 2,370,000 movements.

Defense Requirements Expand Employment

With the outbreak of hostilities in Korea in mid-1950, relatively large defense orders for fuses and other military procurement items were placed with the industry. Employment expanded steadily to meet defense requirements for precision timing mechanisms. At the same time, consumer demand for horological items strengthened while defense orders drained surplus civilian production.

By the end of 1952 total industry employment was 40,500; more than 50 percent were women. Approximately 30 percent of the workers in the

jeweled watch industry were working on defense production. In a number of clock and pin-lever watch plants the percent of defense workers was even higher. Latest industry reports show favorable short-term prospects for clock and pin-lever watch producers with a steady demand for civilian products. The jeweled watch producers indicate a slightly different situation. Jeweled watch production, which declined about 25 percent in 1952, is expected to show a further moderate decrease in 1953.

For the industry as a whole the demand for civilian items in 1953 is likely to remain near current levels, whereas orders for military procurement items such as timepieces, fuses, and fuse components will increase. A major segment of the industry recently reported sizable increases in defense orders for 1953. This added work will probably necessitate an overall industry employment gain of about 10 percent.

Long-Run Prospects Unfavorable

Over the long run, however, the employment outlook is unfavorable. Rising production costs in the jeweled watch industry may further widen existing cost differentials between Swiss and American producers. A drop in consumer demand will probably be met by cutbacks in domestic production rather than by curtailment of imports. Similarly, the outlook for pin-lever and clock manufacturers is not bright. These producers now have a capacity exceeding the normal demand for their products. As a result, profit margins are small and competition is keen. Currently, defense production is draining surplus capacity; but in the absence of defense orders, there would be a substantial drop in employment.

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	10,078	2,912	6,612	1,382	3,321	3,987
1940..	32,031	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,419	3,477	4,192
1941..	36,164	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,416	1,462	3,705	4,622
1942..	39,697	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,440	3,857	5,431
1943..	42,042	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,401	3,919	6,049
1944..	41,480	883	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,260	1,374	3,934	6,026
1945..	40,069	826	1,132	15,302	3,872	7,522	1,394	4,055	5,967
1946..	41,412	852	1,661	14,461	4,023	8,602	1,586	4,621	5,807
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>									
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..	47,908	873	2,697	16,542	4,242	10,114	1,971	4,774	6,695
Nov..	48,026	874	2,610	16,625	4,234	10,312	1,975	4,733	6,663
Dec..	48,890	873	2,458	16,713	4,239	10,869	1,982	4,705	7,051

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	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Dec.	Nov.
TOTAL...	48,890	48,026	47,908	47,663	46,852
MINING.....	873	874	873	916	917
Metal mining.....	105.9	104.7	102.4	106.4	105.4
Anthracite.....	62.8	62.9	62.7	67.1	67.1
Bituminous-coal.....	336.3	337.3	336.8	368.5	367.9
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	264.3	261.9	262.5	268.8	269.2
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	103.8	107.6	108.5	105.1	107.3
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	2,458	2,610	2,697	2,518	2,633
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION.....	453	512	554	453	495
Highway and street.....	176.6	219.5	244.7	179.4	207.3
Other nonbuilding construction.....	276.1	292.5	309.7	273.3	288.1
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.....	2,005	2,098	2,143	2,065	2,138
GENERAL CONTRACTORS.....	792	843	867	847	887
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS.....	1,213	1,255	1,276	1,218	1,251
Plumbing and heating.....	306.8	313.0	313.4	307.9	313.6
Painting and decorating.....	160.7	175.4	180.5	167.6	175.5
Electrical work.....	163.7	164.8	165.9	158.2	156.9
Other special-trade contractors.....	582.2	601.7	616.6	584.6	604.8
MANUFACTURING.....	16,713	16,625	16,542	15,913	15,890
DURABLE GOODS.....	9,622	9,507	9,372	9,000	8,976
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	7,091	7,118	7,170	6,913	6,914
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4,239	4,234	4,242	4,161	4,165
Transportation.....	2,947	2,946	2,952	2,908	2,912
Interstate railroads.....	1,406	1,412	1,423	1,426	1,428
Class I railroads.....	1,223	1,239	1,250	1,247	1,258
Local railways and bus lines.....	136	136	136	141	141
Trucking and warehousing.....	704	696	691	651	649
Other transportation and services.....	701	702	702	690	694
Air transportation (common carrier).....	95.7	93.2	92.8	85.3	84.7
Communication.....	734	732	730	702	701
Telephone.....	686.6	684.5	682.4	654.1	652.8
Telegraph.....	46.4	46.4	46.8	47.3	46.8

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	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Dec.	Nov.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (Continued)					
Other public utilities.....	558	556	560	551	552
Gas and electric utilities.....	533.3	530.8	535.3	527.0	527.6
Electric light and power utilities.....	236.5	233.9	237.9	234.3	234.9
Gas utilities.....	120.4	120.4	120.8	118.5	118.6
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	176.4	176.5	176.6	174.2	174.1
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	24.8	24.7	25.0	24.4	24.5
TRADE.....	10,869	10,312	10,114	10,660	10,109
Wholesale trade.....	2,694	2,692	2,662	2,657	2,657
Retail trade.....	8,175	7,620	7,452	8,003	7,452
General merchandise stores.....	2,115	1,720	1,601	2,092	1,701
Food and liquor stores.....	1,337	1,321	1,316	1,316	1,295
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	778	766	754	768	759
Apparel and accessories stores.....	664	586	573	651	580
Other retail trade.....	3,281	3,227	3,208	3,176	3,117
FINANCE.....	1,982	1,975	1,971	1,912	1,907
Banks and trust companies.....	501	498	494	472	470
Security dealers and exchanges.....	64.2	64.3	64.4	64.1	64.1
Insurance carriers and agents.....	723	721	719	690	689
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	694	692	694	686	684
SERVICE.....	4,705	4,733	4,774	4,702	4,734
Hotels and lodging places.....	421	421	434	426	430
Laundries.....	362.9	362.9	364.3	356.2	356.6
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	158.5	161.2	162.9	154.3	157.4
Motion pictures.....	238	239	243	241	242
GOVERNMENT.....	7,051	6,663	6,695	6,881	6,497
Federal ^{1/}	2,781	2,385	2,389	2,727	2,325
State and local.....	4,270	4,278	4,306	4,154	4,172

^{1/} Fourth class postmasters are excluded here but are included in Table A-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			
	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Dec. 1951	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Dec. 1951
MINING.....	873	874	873	916	—	—	—	—
METAL MINING.....	105.9	104.7	102.4	106.4	92.3	91.5	88.9	93.8
Iron mining.....	38.3	38.1	37.9	37.5	34.1	33.9	33.7	33.6
Copper mining.....	29.9	29.3	27.7	28.8	25.8	25.4	23.5	25.1
Lead and zinc mining.....	19.6	19.4	19.4	21.9	16.9	16.8	16.8	19.2
ANTHRACITE.....	62.8	62.9	62.7	67.1	58.3	58.5	58.7	63.1
BITUMINOUS-COAL.....	336.3	337.3	336.8	368.5	312.1	312.4	312.2	344.9
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION.....	264.3	261.9	262.5	268.8	—	—	—	—
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)	—	—	—	—	129.3	129.6	129.7	126.9
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING....	103.8	107.6	108.5	105.1	89.6	93.0	94.0	91.6
MANUFACTURING.....	16,713	16,625	16,542	15,913	13,527	13,452	13,377	12,911
DURABLE GOODS.....	9,622	9,507	9,372	9,000	7,816	7,713	7,583	7,322
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	7,091	7,118	7,170	6,913	5,711	5,739	5,794	5,589
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES.....	83.8	82.7	84.1	66.3	63.8	62.7	63.0	51.7
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.....	1,502	1,550	1,628	1,507	1,109	1,156	1,233	1,122
Meat products.....	310.6	308.0	298.2	314.5	247.2	244.8	235.0	251.6
Dairy products.....	135.7	137.2	142.0	136.6	94.1	95.9	99.4	96.3
Canning and preserving.....	147.8	171.0	247.3	145.5	123.9	146.2	222.1	120.3
Grain-mill products.....	134.7	132.7	134.7	130.5	99.3	98.3	100.1	97.3
Bakery products.....	290.6	295.0	296.0	288.3	190.3	194.7	195.7	190.3
Sugar.....	35.3	47.5	48.2	42.0	30.4	41.7	42.4	36.7
Confectionery and related products.....	101.0	103.7	104.6	102.2	83.6	86.3	87.2	85.1
Beverages.....	213.0	218.1	218.3	214.3	141.9	146.8	146.7	145.9
Miscellaneous food products.....	133.6	136.6	138.7	132.9	98.5	101.4	104.3	98.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.....	94	95	98	92	87	88	91	85
Cigarettes.....	27.9	28.0	27.8	27.0	25.2	25.3	25.2	24.4
Cigars.....	42.5	43.1	43.1	41.9	40.2	40.8	40.8	39.7
Tobacco and snuff.....	11.6	11.8	11.8	11.8	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	12.3	12.5	15.5	11.5	11.3	11.4	14.5	10.5
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS.....	1,262	1,258	1,246	1,237	1,164	1,162	1,150	1,141
Yarn and thread mills.....	166.8	166.4	165.7	160.5	156.2	155.8	154.9	149.8
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	561.0	558.8	555.3	579.3	529.6	527.5	524.2	547.5
Knitting mills.....	249.2	250.0	247.7	231.0	229.0	230.3	227.6	210.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	92.5	92.1	90.8	87.9	81.7	81.6	80.4	78.0
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	54.2	54.1	50.4	50.4	46.6	46.6	43.7	42.6
Other textile-mill products.....	137.8	136.7	135.6	128.2	121.2	119.9	118.8	112.3

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			
	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Dec. 1951	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Dec. 1951
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS.....	1,197	1,191	1,189	1,155	1,074	1,066	1,066	1,035
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	138.7	140.5	142.1	136.4	125.1	126.5	128.2	122.5
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	275.1	275.1	274.9	253.6	255.8	255.3	255.4	235.4
Women's outerwear.....	337.0	322.6	318.9	331.5	300.6	286.5	283.5	295.7
Women's, children's under garments..	109.4	112.0	111.5	100.3	98.3	100.3	99.7	90.2
Millinery.....	20.3	17.8	20.5	21.0	18.0	15.6	18.3	18.7
Children's outerwear.....	67.8	68.6	69.1	64.0	61.6	62.0	62.9	58.3
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel..	95.4	100.4	99.8	98.9	83.9	88.8	88.4	87.6
Other fabricated textile products...	153.4	154.3	152.5	149.2	130.5	131.1	129.3	126.5
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE).....	737	761	765	761	675	697	701	696
Logging camps and contractors.....	47.1	56.6	53.7	68.8	44.1	53.1	50.3	64.2
Sawmills and planing mills.....	441.0	456.2	462.8	445.1	409.7	423.3	430.4	412.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	114.9	114.7	116.2	109.3	99.1	99.1	100.4	93.9
Wooden containers.....	75.2	75.0	73.6	77.9	69.7	69.3	67.8	72.1
Miscellaneous wood products.....	59.1	58.7	58.8	59.8	52.7	52.3	52.3	53.7
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.....	366	366	361	344	316	315	310	296
Household furniture.....	256.5	256.0	252.1	236.3	226.7	225.8	221.6	207.7
Other furniture and fixtures.....	109.6	109.5	108.5	108.1	89.3	88.8	88.0	88.4
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	508	505	500	484	425	422	418	410
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills...	249.3	247.2	246.3	245.9	212.7	210.1	209.8	212.2
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	144.7	143.8	140.9	129.2	120.5	120.3	117.8	108.7
Other paper and allied products.....	113.5	113.5	112.6	109.3	91.3	91.3	90.6	88.8
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.....	787	785	782	775	526	524	522	520
Newspapers.....	308.1	307.4	306.9	304.4	157.1	155.8	155.3	154.9
Periodicals.....	56.3	56.4	56.2	56.1	34.8	35.2	35.5	35.6
Books.....	54.4	53.9	54.1	51.3	36.7	36.5	37.0	36.3
Commercial printing.....	209.0	206.4	205.7	207.9	171.6	169.8	169.5	170.5
Lithographing.....	41.2	41.3	40.9	41.5	32.1	32.3	32.0	32.1
Other printing and publishing.....	118.3	119.7	118.2	114.2	93.2	94.6	93.0	90.2
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	769	769	768	759	534	534	534	538
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	84.2	83.8	83.5	84.2	60.4	60.1	59.9	61.8
Industrial organic chemicals.....	242.3	239.5	236.3	230.9	173.2	171.7	169.9	171.1
Drugs and medicines.....	110.6	110.0	109.9	108.3	69.5	69.2	68.6	70.5
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	75.0	75.3	75.3	74.3	47.9	47.8	47.9	47.9
Fertilizers.....	31.6	31.6	32.9	32.5	23.9	24.4	25.8	25.4
Vegetable and animal oils and fats..	58.9	60.9	61.2	61.9	46.1	47.7	47.7	48.8
Other chemicals and allied products.	166.8	167.6	168.8	166.6	113.1	113.5	114.4	112.4

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			
	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Dec. 1951	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Dec. 1951
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL.....	282	282	283	269	201	203	203	196
Petroleum refining.....	229.5	228.9	229.2	218.3	158.8	159.1	158.9	154.5
Coke and byproducts.....	22.8	23.1	22.9	22.2	19.2	19.5	19.4	19.0
Other petroleum and coal products...	29.2	30.4	31.3	28.5	23.0	24.1	25.0	22.4
RUBBER PRODUCTS.....	288	285	280	273	230	227	222	219
Tires and inner tubes.....	122.8	121.7	121.1	120.5	95.8	94.6	94.1	95.4
Rubber footwear.....	32.3	31.7	31.4	31.1	26.5	26.0	25.7	25.5
Other rubber products.....	132.4	131.1	127.2	121.7	107.5	106.2	102.6	97.9
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS.....	402	398	396	362	361	357	355	323
Leather.....	47.1	46.8	46.3	43.7	42.6	42.4	41.8	39.0
Footwear (except rubber).....	254.8	248.5	248.5	228.2	230.9	224.7	224.4	205.4
Other leather products.....	100.3	102.5	101.2	90.5	87.7	89.8	88.9	78.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS.....	550	553	551	545	466	469	467	465
Glass and glass products.....	154.3	154.7	152.3	141.8	134.7	135.2	132.8	123.4
Cement, hydraulic.....	43.0	42.9	43.5	43.0	36.6	36.4	37.0	36.8
Structural clay products.....	88.5	90.1	90.3	92.0	78.8	80.2	80.8	83.2
Pottery and related products.....	52.9	52.9	53.1	55.3	47.3	47.4	47.5	49.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	101.5	103.0	102.3	100.3	83.7	85.5	84.8	83.7
Other stone, clay, and glass products.	110.1	109.8	109.0	112.7	84.4	84.0	83.6	88.2
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES.....	1,381	1,367	1,356	1,355	1,183	1,172	1,162	1,164
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	658.1	653.4	651.7	658.9	570.6	567.8	566.4	572.7
Iron and steel foundries.....	271.6	270.8	271.1	279.9	240.4	238.8	236.2	248.6
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	55.7	55.8	55.9	56.4	45.6	45.9	46.1	47.1
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	107.8	106.0	104.3	97.9	88.0	86.6	85.0	79.3
Nonferrous foundries.....	123.3	120.1	116.1	110.4	103.8	100.8	97.4	91.8
Other primary metal industries.....	164.5	160.8	159.7	151.0	135.0	131.8	130.8	124.3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT).....	1,077	1,058	1,041	988	882	863	847	806
Tin cans and other tinware.....	46.9	47.3	48.9	46.1	41.1	41.5	43.4	40.2
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware...	157.1	151.5	148.7	149.9	130.1	125.4	122.5	123.9
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	162.1	162.1	162.0	148.1	131.5	130.9	130.8	118.9
Fabricated structural metal products.	261.2	258.3	252.6	240.5	202.7	199.7	194.5	186.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	203.7	195.2	189.6	168.4	170.9	163.0	157.8	141.2
Other fabricated metal products.....	246.3	243.1	239.3	235.2	205.9	202.8	198.4	195.7

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

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Dec. 1951	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Dec. 1951
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL).....	1,674	1,630	1,594	1,640	1,286	1,246	1,212	1,269
Engines and turbines.....	106.8	105.2	98.1	99.0	78.9	77.6	71.5	73.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors..	180.3	159.5	145.8	188.0	139.0	119.3	105.7	147.2
Construction and mining machinery....	129.6	129.0	127.6	128.1	98.1	97.4	96.3	97.4
Metalworking machinery.....	315.8	312.6	311.8	307.9	249.8	246.9	246.6	244.8
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	190.4	189.9	185.7	194.8	140.7	140.3	136.7	137.5
General industry machinery.....	243.9	238.8	235.4	239.8	174.4	170.0	166.4	173.1
Office and store machines and devices	109.5	108.8	108.5	107.8	89.7	89.1	88.9	90.6
Service-industry and household machines	194.1	187.4	180.6	164.7	152.3	146.3	139.8	127.0
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	203.6	199.1	200.2	209.6	163.5	158.7	160.3	167.9
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....	1,063	1,044	1,025	965	800	783	766	726
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	393.6	388.2	383.8	376.2	281.8	278.3	274.4	270.8
Electrical equipment for vehicles....	83.5	81.1	81.8	83.0	66.2	64.0	65.0	67.2
Communication equipment.....	437.0	426.4	412.5	362.2	331.2	321.5	308.5	272.0
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	149.3	147.8	146.5	143.9	120.7	119.3	118.2	115.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.....	1,832	1,782	1,743	1,558	1,465	1,418	1,380	1,235
Automobiles.....	920.1	891.9	857.1	786.0	767.3	740.3	706.2	645.3
Aircraft and parts.....	673.4	656.5	648.3	556.0	492.9	478.1	471.8	406.7
Aircraft.....	439.2	427.2	423.8	373.2	321.1	311.0	308.5	274.7
Aircraft engines and parts.....	141.7	138.6	136.1	112.6	100.9	98.1	95.9	78.4
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	15.7	15.2	14.8	12.4	11.6	11.0	10.7	8.7
Other aircraft parts and equipment....	76.8	75.5	73.6	57.8	59.3	58.0	56.7	44.9
Ship and boat building and repairing..	154.2	151.6	152.0	126.5	135.9	133.5	133.9	110.5
Ship building and repairing.....	132.0	130.5	131.6	112.6	116.0	114.6	115.7	98.2
Boat building and repairing.....	22.2	21.1	20.4	13.9	19.9	18.9	18.2	12.3
Railroad equipment.....	71.1	68.8	72.2	77.6	57.5	55.0	57.1	62.8
Other transportation equipment.....	13.2	13.4	13.2	11.7	11.3	11.4	11.3	9.8
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....	347	342	337	315	254	251	246	232
Ophthalmic goods.....	27.9	27.2	26.8	27.9	22.6	21.9	21.5	22.7
Photographic apparatus.....	67.2	67.0	66.4	63.5	47.2	47.1	46.6	44.9
Watches and clocks.....	40.5	40.0	39.7	35.3	34.8	34.3	33.8	30.0
Professional and scientific instruments.....	211.8	208.2	204.5	188.6	149.5	147.4	144.4	134.1
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	511	521	515	463	425	436	429	381
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware...	47.4	48.0	47.5	46.8	39.0	39.8	39.3	37.7
Toys and sporting goods.....	82.9	90.3	91.9	65.9	72.0	79.4	81.1	56.2
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions....	58.9	59.9	59.2	52.9	49.5	50.2	49.3	43.7
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	321.5	323.0	316.0	297.0	264.6	266.5	259.7	243.8

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>		
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.....	108.1	144.2
November.....	108.8	145.4
December.....	109.4	149.6

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 ^{1/}**

(In thousands)

Region	1952			1951	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Dec.	Nov.
ALL REGIONS.....	264.9	263.6	264.5	242.5	243.2
PRIVATE.....	132.0	130.5	131.6	112.6	113.6
NAVY.....	132.9	133.1	132.9	129.9	129.6
NORTH ATLANTIC.....	126.1	125.9	126.2	112.8	112.0
Private.....	66.1	65.6	65.7	54.7	53.8
Navy.....	60.0	60.3	60.5	58.1	58.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	45.8	45.4	44.6	42.7	42.5
Private.....	21.3	21.0	20.2	18.4	18.2
Navy.....	24.5	24.4	24.4	24.3	24.3
GULF:					
Private.....	19.6	19.9	21.2	13.8	16.7
PACIFIC.....	60.5	60.4	60.9	59.5	59.5
Private.....	12.1	12.0	12.9	12.0	12.4
Navy.....	48.4	48.4	48.0	47.5	47.1
GREAT LAKES:					
Private.....	8.2	7.5	7.1	8.9	7.6
INLAND:					
Private.....	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.9

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

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

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

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

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

The Inland region includes all other yards.

Federal Government

Table 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	
	December	November	October	December	November
ALL AREAS					
TOTAL FEDERAL.....	2,985.5	2,588.0	2,592.4	2,921.6	2,517.5
Executive 1/.....	2,973.0	2,575.4	2,579.8	2,909.2	2,505.4
Defense agencies 2/.....	1,347.8	1,348.0	1,346.9	1,293.0	1,288.5
Post Office Department 3/.....	916.9	516.4	516.0	898.1	496.2
Other agencies.....	708.3	711.0	716.9	718.1	720.7
Legislative.....	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.2
Judicial.....	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES 4/					
TOTAL FEDERAL.....	2,799.6	2,403.4	2,407.7	2,746.2	2,344.0
Executive 1/.....	2,787.2	2,390.9	2,395.2	2,733.9	2,332.0
Defense agencies 2/.....	1,221.1	1,221.5	1,221.0	1,177.8	1,174.0
Post Office Department 3/.....	913.1	514.1	513.8	894.4	494.1
Other agencies.....	653.0	655.3	660.4	661.7	663.9
Legislative.....	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.2
Judicial.....	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT.....	274.6	269.3	269.6	279.2	273.5
D. C. GOVERNMENT.....	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.7
TOTAL FEDERAL 5/.....	254.2	248.9	249.2	258.7	252.8
Executive 1/.....	244.9	239.4	239.7	249.6	243.9
Defense agencies 2/.....	88.4	88.6	88.4	86.5	86.7
Post Office Department 3/.....	14.5	8.1	8.1	14.2	7.9
Other agencies.....	142.0	142.7	143.2	148.9	149.3
Legislative.....	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.2
Judicial.....	.7	.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 A-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
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
Alabama	702.8	689.1	675.9	19.3	19.6	21.3	35.4	37.0	39.3
Arizona	210.0	203.6	190.7	12.5	12.5	12.4	16.7	16.6	13.5
Arkansas	322.2	316.8	322.9	6.4	6.6	7.0	18.6	18.0	21.4
California	3,837.4	3,776.7	3,646.7	34.4	34.6	35.2	233.5	246.4	228.1
Colorado	429.8	425.5	410.2	12.4	12.3	11.7	29.9	31.2	28.7
Connecticut	(1/)	860.8	862.5	(1/)	(2/)	(2/)	(1/)	43.4	42.0
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	531.1	521.8	535.4	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	19.5	20.1	21.6
Florida	850.3	810.4	810.3	6.9	6.8	6.9	82.4	79.6	77.0
Georgia	895.1	884.0	881.2	4.4	4.4	4.7	41.0	42.0	43.3
Idaho	135.6	138.4	137.9	5.5	5.3	5.7	7.7	9.7	10.3
Illinois	3,441.3	3,373.9	3,346.8	37.5	39.8	42.0	162.3	173.7	163.8
Indiana	1,409.9	1,388.4	1,373.7	14.2	14.4	14.9	56.1	61.8	62.6
Iowa	645.3	638.8	641.4	3.1	3.4	3.5	27.0	32.3	29.9
Kansas	560.0	553.6	533.9	18.3	18.3	18.9	35.4	38.7	38.3
Kentucky	-	-	-	49.6	49.9	56.1	-	-	-
Louisiana	694.5	685.8	673.6	29.3	29.9	29.3	56.3	55.6	49.9
Maine	280.8	279.9	278.9	.6	.6	.6	11.4	12.6	12.6
Maryland	773.4	773.3	757.6	3.0	3.0	2.6	53.0	55.7	54.0
Massachusetts	1,831.8	1,802.6	1,825.7	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	60.0	63.2	74.6
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	862.1	847.5	842.3	18.1	18.3	16.8	39.6	42.8	40.5
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	1,320.6	1,298.5	1,276.2	9.4	9.4	9.5	63.3	67.2	59.3
Montana	153.3	153.3	151.0	11.3	11.0	11.0	8.5	9.8	8.3
Nebraska	352.0	347.5	340.9	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	16.2	19.8	16.8
Nevada	64.2	64.8	60.6	4.1	4.1	4.0	6.0	6.3	5.4
New Hampshire	172.3	171.2	171.1	.1	.1	.2	6.2	6.7	6.8
New Jersey	1,848.8	1,826.7	1,793.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	95.8	99.3	95.4
New Mexico	173.4	171.2	164.1	15.3	15.2	13.6	12.2	12.9	13.4
New York	6,099.6	6,000.4	5,954.3	11.8	12.0	11.5	217.7	230.8	217.0
North Carolina	1,034.8	1,022.6	1,002.8	3.1	3.1	3.5	79.5	80.2	72.2
North Dakota	115.8	115.8	113.0	2.0	1.9	1.1	6.7	8.7	5.5
Ohio	3,091.3	3,034.7	3,009.1	24.0	24.4	25.8	144.5	157.6	138.1
Oklahoma	535.0	526.8	522.8	46.6	46.2	46.1	29.4	29.9	31.7
Oregon	455.3	457.5	454.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	23.7	26.1	24.2
Pennsylvania	3,814.1	3,764.3	3,773.8	159.7	159.0	173.4	155.1	167.8	161.2
Rhode Island	309.3	308.4	305.4	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	17.4	18.3	16.6
South Carolina	538.3	533.0	518.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	57.0	60.0	47.4
South Dakota	123.0	122.5	124.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	6.2	7.6	8.1
Tennessee	825.8	807.5	795.8	10.1	10.3	11.7	50.2	51.0	46.9
Texas	2,301.8	2,258.1	2,212.2	125.3	124.5	119.8	169.0	172.1	169.4
Utah	222.5	221.9	211.5	14.3	14.2	13.9	11.5	13.5	10.8
Vermont	102.5	101.2	100.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	3.4	3.9	3.4
Virginia	906.8	889.1	893.5	20.9	20.4	22.0	50.5	52.4	56.1
Washington	740.8	740.1	730.4	2.9	2.9	3.0	42.1	44.6	44.7
West Virginia	522.7	511.4	534.9	106.7	106.6	121.5	14.8	15.4	16.8
Wisconsin	1,088.5	1,079.2	1,068.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	51.4	55.3	50.5
Wyoming	87.3	87.2	82.1	9.7	10.0	9.9	7.5	7.4	5.6

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
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
Alabama.....	238.4	237.8	226.7	56.4	55.6	54.3	150.7	141.3	138.2
Arizona.....	30.6	30.9	25.3	22.0	21.5	20.1	53.8	50.5	49.8
Arkansas.....	82.2	82.7	81.2	31.6	31.7	30.4	79.8	76.7	81.2
California.....	1,001.9	1,013.3	914.1	345.5	342.0	328.9	924.2	874.6	886.4
Colorado.....	71.3	73.6	68.6	45.8	45.6	43.7	110.3	105.4	107.4
Connecticut.....	(1/)	442.0	433.9	(1/)	42.0	41.9	(1/)	142.6	148.4
Delaware.....	60.1	61.0	55.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia..	17.6	17.5	17.6	32.4	32.4	32.1	105.8	100.8	103.5
Florida.....	125.8	119.7	116.2	74.7	73.2	73.2	260.8	246.9	253.0
Georgia.....	310.4	310.7	307.2	73.1	73.5	72.1	202.7	197.3	200.9
Idaho.....	22.6	25.6	21.9	17.1	17.3	17.4	37.5	36.4	37.9
Illinois.....	1,299.4	1,278.6	1,248.5	303.8	303.9	302.4	749.3	719.6	733.7
Indiana.....	654.8	645.4	614.7	108.4	108.5	107.7	286.9	276.9	290.8
Iowa.....	176.1	174.4	172.8	60.7	61.0	60.1	170.0	165.5	174.2
Kansas.....	143.7	143.3	128.3	68.7	68.7	65.7	134.9	129.9	130.4
Kentucky.....	152.0	145.3	153.7	60.6	60.4	61.4	136.3	119.0	131.4
Louisiana.....	164.2	167.4	152.3	84.7	85.1	85.1	159.3	152.1	159.7
Maine.....	118.0	120.3	117.4	19.3	19.2	19.3	52.8	50.5	52.5
Maryland.....	264.4	265.6	255.8	75.9	75.1	74.8	159.6	153.4	158.4
Massachusetts.....	736.3	732.1	731.3	117.1	117.1	118.2	397.6	381.6	393.8
Michigan.....	(1/)	1,151.2	1,056.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	217.0	215.5	208.6	92.8	94.4	91.4	222.7	214.8	221.2
Mississippi.....	98.6	98.8	93.6	25.5	26.1	26.1	-	-	-
Missouri.....	413.1	408.7	376.8	134.0	133.3	132.3	334.9	328.7	338.8
Montana.....	18.8	19.3	18.7	22.7	23.2	22.5	39.5	38.8	39.1
Nebraska.....	62.0	61.7	56.4	44.6	44.3	43.1	98.8	96.3	97.7
Nevada.....	3.8	3.8	3.6	8.7	8.8	8.5	13.6	13.7	13.0
New Hampshire.....	82.3	83.0	80.8	10.6	10.6	10.7	31.2	30.0	31.0
New Jersey.....	847.8	847.9	818.4	153.6	153.2	146.2	317.9	302.8	314.3
New Mexico.....	16.1	16.5	14.6	19.7	19.5	18.0	40.7	39.1	39.2
New York.....	2,010.4	2,013.9	1,942.7	522.3	519.5	515.8	1,358.9	1,302.9	1,328.6
North Carolina.....	444.3	446.9	430.9	63.8	63.9	60.5	202.3	192.6	201.9
North Dakota.....	6.7	6.8	6.5	13.8	14.1	13.7	37.3	36.8	37.9
Ohio.....	1,383.5	1,368.1	1,324.0	243.6	242.3	241.7	607.5	575.7	601.1
Oklahoma.....	84.0	84.2	76.9	51.3	51.0	50.8	134.2	130.0	133.4
Oregon.....	131.1	139.2	136.7	49.6	49.0	48.0	112.4	108.4	110.3
Pennsylvania.....	1,514.4	1,510.8	1,480.3	352.6	358.0	354.7	742.6	704.8	731.2
Rhode Island.....	147.8	149.1	146.2	16.1	16.2	16.3	57.0	54.6	57.0
South Carolina.....	222.3	221.7	218.1	28.2	28.6	27.0	102.9	97.7	101.6
South Dakota.....	11.5	11.8	11.5	10.2	10.2	9.9	37.2	36.6	38.4
Tennessee.....	282.2	280.3	262.8	61.8	62.0	61.5	195.7	184.4	190.5
Texas.....	437.7	437.1	419.9	237.1	235.0	236.3	630.9	604.3	602.1
Utah.....	31.5	33.3	30.8	22.8	23.2	21.5	53.2	50.3	50.4
Vermont.....	39.6	39.7	38.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	18.6	17.9	18.4
Virginia.....	256.2	254.3	245.6	87.6	88.0	89.2	211.0	197.9	203.9
Washington.....	190.1	196.6	183.4	66.4	67.7	67.2	179.7	172.2	175.6
West Virginia.....	138.1	135.9	135.6	53.6	53.7	55.6	93.6	86.9	94.0
Wisconsin.....	465.9	467.4	453.4	75.7	76.1	75.5	229.6	221.7	230.3
Wyoming.....	6.4	6.9	6.4	15.9	15.8	15.5	19.2	19.0	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
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
Alabama	20.2	19.8	19.1	54.4	54.9	55.1	128.0	123.1	121.9
Arizona	6.7	6.5	6.0	26.3	25.3	23.4	41.4	39.8	40.2
Arkansas	8.7	8.6	8.3	36.2	36.7	36.4	58.7	55.8	57.0
California	169.2	167.4	160.0	466.9	465.1	455.9	661.8	633.3	638.1
Colorado	16.2	16.4	15.4	58.9	59.4	52.5	85.0	81.6	82.2
Connecticut	(1/)	40.9	39.3	(1/)	82.1	81.1	(1/)	67.9	75.9
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	12.1	12.4
District of Columbia ^{5/}	23.2	23.3	23.1	58.0	58.3	59.2	274.6	269.4	278.3
Florida	37.0	36.7	34.6	126.0	116.9	118.5	136.7	130.6	130.9
Georgia	29.4	29.2	28.1	83.8	84.1	81.7	150.3	142.8	143.2
Idaho	3.8	3.8	3.7	14.2	14.2	14.3	27.2	26.1	26.7
Illinois	155.7	155.5	151.0	356.6	357.5	345.0	376.7	345.3	360.4
Indiana	40.3	40.1	38.5	92.9	93.5	93.5	156.3	147.8	151.0
Iowa	25.5	25.4	24.5	72.7	73.1	70.0	110.3	103.7	106.6
Kansas	17.9	17.9	17.0	53.2	53.7	51.0	87.9	83.1	84.3
Kentucky	16.4	16.4	15.9	61.7	63.6	60.9	94.7	90.6	92.5
Louisiana	21.8	21.9	21.4	69.5	69.3	69.5	109.4	104.5	106.4
Maine	7.1	7.1	6.8	24.2	24.5	24.1	47.4	45.1	45.6
Maryland ^{5/}	33.3	33.1	31.5	76.4	79.6	75.1	107.8	107.8	105.4
Massachusetts	84.7	84.7	82.4	191.5	193.9	189.5	244.6	230.0	235.9
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	247.3	233.6	244.0
Minnesota	37.8	37.7	37.4	100.3	100.3	97.3	133.8	123.8	129.1
Mississippi	8.2	8.2	8.0	-	-	-	72.6	69.1	69.2
Missouri	55.7	55.4	54.5	147.4	147.4	143.9	162.8	148.4	161.1
Montana	4.8	4.7	4.4	18.3	18.3	18.2	29.4	28.2	28.8
Nebraska	17.6	17.5	16.5	44.8	45.0	43.9	68.0	62.9	66.6
Nevada	1.4	1.4	1.2	14.3	14.9	13.1	12.3	11.8	11.8
New Hampshire	4.8	4.8	4.7	16.5	16.8	16.4	20.6	19.2	20.5
New Jersey	60.1	60.4	59.2	169.1	169.4	164.7	199.9	189.1	191.0
New Mexico	5.8	5.6	5.0	23.2	23.4	21.8	40.4	39.0	38.5
New York ^{4/}	406.8	406.0	399.1	780.9	785.9	773.6	790.7	729.4	766.0
North Carolina	25.1	25.1	23.0	88.4	88.6	86.3	128.3	122.2	124.5
North Dakota	4.0	4.0	3.9	12.8	13.0	13.0	32.4	30.6	31.5
Ohio	87.9	87.7	84.0	254.9	255.4	258.9	345.2	323.3	335.6
Oklahoma	18.6	18.5	18.3	57.6	58.3	55.9	113.3	108.7	109.7
Oregon	15.5	15.6	15.5	50.0	49.6	48.3	71.9	68.4	69.9
Pennsylvania	124.5	124.2	120.6	349.5	352.0	351.0	415.5	387.9	401.5
Rhode Island	11.4	11.4	11.0	23.3	24.2	23.0	36.3	34.6	35.3
South Carolina	11.8	11.7	10.6	39.7	39.3	38.8	75.1	72.7	73.7
South Dakota	4.4	4.4	4.3	14.5	14.7	14.5	37.0	35.3	35.6
Tennessee	24.8	24.7	24.0	76.1	75.8	75.5	124.9	119.0	122.9
Texas	92.4	91.8	82.6	264.2	265.2	252.7	345.2	328.1	329.4
Utah	6.9	6.9	6.5	20.7	20.7	19.8	61.6	59.8	57.8
Vermont	3.0	3.0	2.9	11.1	11.0	11.0	17.1	15.9	16.6
Virginia ^{5/}	29.3	28.8	28.0	78.3	79.8	78.4	173.0	167.5	170.3
Washington	27.4	27.4	26.8	81.0	82.0	79.2	151.2	146.7	150.5
West Virginia	10.8	10.7	10.2	42.9	42.9	40.1	62.2	59.3	61.1
Wisconsin	34.6	34.6	33.7	94.5	94.7	92.5	133.3	125.7	129.1
Wyoming	1.8	1.8	1.9	10.1	10.3	8.9	16.7	16.0	16.3

1/ Not available. 2/ Mining combined with construction. 3/ Mining combined with service. 4/ Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data. 5/ 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
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.		Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
ALABAMA				Los Angeles - Continued			
<u>Birmingham</u>				Finance.....	79.0	77.9	75.5
Mining.....	13.9	14.2	15.6	Service.....	234.3	234.4	228.5
Manufacturing.....	63.7	63.4	61.6	Government.....	209.5	200.3	202.9
<u>Mobile</u>				Sacramento			
Manufacturing.....	17.5	17.1	14.4	Manufacturing.....	10.1	10.1	9.2
ARIZONA				San Diego			
<u>Phoenix</u>				Manufacturing.....	49.6	50.0	43.0
Total.....	97.4	93.8	88.4	San Francisco-Oakland			
Mining.....	.2	.2	.2	Total.....	902.0	893.6	888.0
Contract construction....	7.9	7.6	7.8	Mining.....	1.4	1.5	1.4
Manufacturing.....	15.8	15.8	11.6	Contract construction....	59.2	64.2	58.9
Trans. and pub. util.....	10.3	10.1	9.2	Manufacturing.....	179.7	182.6	179.4
Trade.....	28.7	26.9	27.0	Trans. and pub. util.....	102.9	102.7	101.0
Finance.....	4.6	4.4	4.1	Trade.....	215.1	202.8	211.5
Service.....	12.8	12.2	11.7	Finance.....	54.2	54.3	52.4
Government.....	17.1	16.6	16.8	Service.....	107.0	107.4	105.5
<u>Tucson</u>				Government.....	182.5	178.1	177.9
Total.....	48.2	46.6	43.3	San Jose			
Mining.....	1.5	1.5	1.7	Manufacturing.....	22.7	24.1	21.9
Contract construction....	5.4	5.3	3.3	Stockton			
Manufacturing.....	8.6	8.7	7.8	Manufacturing.....	11.4	12.4	11.8
Trans. and pub. util.....	5.4	5.2	5.1	COLORADO			
Trade.....	11.1	10.4	10.2	<u>Denver</u>			
Finance.....	1.3	1.3	1.1	Mining.....	1.2	1.2	1.3
Service.....	7.1	6.7	6.6	Contract construction....	18.3	18.6	18.9
Government.....	7.8	7.5	7.5	Manufacturing.....	46.0	45.8	43.3
ARKANSAS				Trans. and pub. util.....	27.4	27.0	25.7
<u>Little Rock-W. Little</u>				Trade.....	65.9	63.0	64.0
<u>Rock</u>				Finance.....	11.3	11.4	10.8
Total.....	72.3	71.2	68.9	CONNECTICUT			
Contract construction....	5.9	5.8	4.9	<u>Bridgeport</u>			
Manufacturing.....	12.8	13.0	12.4	Total.....	(2/)	(2/)	119.5
Trans. and pub. util.....	8.8	8.8	8.5	Contract construction 1/.	(2/)	(2/)	5.5
Trade.....	20.0	19.1	19.4	Manufacturing.....	(2/)	(2/)	68.2
Finance.....	3.7	3.7	3.6	Trans. and pub. util.....	(2/)	(2/)	5.1
Service 1/.....	9.3	9.4	9.2	Trade.....	(2/)	(2/)	20.3
Government.....	11.9	11.6	11.1	Finance.....	(2/)	(2/)	2.2
CALIFORNIA				Service.....	(2/)	(2/)	10.0
<u>Fresno</u>				Government.....	(2/)	(2/)	8.2
Manufacturing.....	12.5	14.2	11.4	Hartford			
<u>Los Angeles</u>				Total.....	(2/)	(2/)	199.6
Total.....	1803.4	1758.3	1681.3	Contract construction 1/.	(2/)	(2/)	9.2
Mining.....	15.7	15.9	16.0	Manufacturing.....	(2/)	(2/)	81.6
Contract construction....	100.1	103.1	98.5	Trans. and pub. util.....	(2/)	(2/)	7.4
Manufacturing.....	613.5	608.0	540.8	Trade.....	(2/)	(2/)	40.1
Trans. and pub. util.....	128.3	126.1	121.9				
Trade.....	423.0	392.6	397.2				

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
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.		Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
CONNECTICUT - Continued				Washington - Continued			
Hartford - Continued				Manufacturing.....	27.9	27.8	26.2
Finance.....	(2/)	(2/)	23.8	Trans. and pub. util....	43.8	43.9	44.0
Service.....	(2/)	(2/)	19.7	Trade.....	135.4	129.5	132.7
Government.....	(2/)	(2/)	17.8	Finance.....	30.7	30.7	30.1
New Britain				Service 1/.....	74.3	74.9	74.4
Total.....	(2/)	(2/)	42.1	Government.....	284.3	279.1	288.0
Contract construction 1/.	(2/)	(2/)	1.0	FLORIDA			
Manufacturing.....	(2/)	(2/)	28.6	Jacksonville			
Trans. and pub. util....	(2/)	(2/)	1.4	Total.....	112.1	109.9	109.5
Trade.....	(2/)	(2/)	5.4	Contract construction...	9.5	9.2	8.8
Finance.....	(2/)	(2/)	.5	Manufacturing.....	17.5	17.9	17.5
Service.....	(2/)	(2/)	2.5	Trans. and pub. util....	15.7	14.9	15.1
Government.....	(2/)	(2/)	2.7	Trade.....	34.3	33.4	33.7
New Haven				Finance.....	6.5	6.4	6.4
Total.....	(2/)	(2/)	117.9	Service 1/.....	13.0	12.9	12.2
Contract construction 1/.	(2/)	(2/)	5.8	Government.....	15.7	15.3	15.9
Manufacturing.....	(2/)	(2/)	45.5	Miami			
Trans. and pub. util....	(2/)	(2/)	12.8	Total.....	193.4	182.3	183.6
Trade.....	(2/)	(2/)	22.2	Contract construction...	18.3	17.9	19.5
Finance.....	(2/)	(2/)	5.0	Manufacturing.....	20.0	19.0	17.8
Service.....	(2/)	(2/)	17.8	Trans. and pub. util....	26.1	25.3	24.2
Government.....	(2/)	(2/)	8.8	Trade.....	63.9	58.6	60.3
Stamford				Finance.....	10.0	9.8	9.3
Total.....	(2/)	(2/)	48.1	Service 1/.....	36.5	34.1	35.4
Contract construction 1/.	(2/)	(2/)	3.6	Government.....	18.7	17.7	17.2
Manufacturing.....	(2/)	(2/)	21.8	Tampa-St. Petersburg			
Trans. and pub. util....	(2/)	(2/)	2.6	Total.....	119.6	115.1	117.2
Trade.....	(2/)	(2/)	9.1	Contract construction...	10.2	10.4	11.9
Finance.....	(2/)	(2/)	1.4	Manufacturing.....	23.5	23.2	22.1
Service.....	(2/)	(2/)	6.1	Trans. and pub. util....	10.6	10.4	10.7
Government.....	(2/)	(2/)	3.5	Trade.....	40.9	38.1	39.4
Waterbury				Finance.....	5.1	5.1	4.7
Total.....	(2/)	(2/)	69.5	Service 1/.....	15.1	14.5	14.7
Contract construction 1/.	(2/)	(2/)	2.3	Government.....	14.3	13.6	13.8
Manufacturing.....	(2/)	(2/)	44.8	GEORGIA			
Trans. and pub. util....	(2/)	(2/)	2.8	Atlanta			
Trade.....	(2/)	(2/)	9.4	Total.....	289.9	287.7	284.6
Finance.....	(2/)	(2/)	1.1	Contract construction...	12.7	13.0	16.3
Service.....	(2/)	(2/)	4.3	Manufacturing.....	75.3	75.8	71.9
Government.....	(2/)	(2/)	4.8	Trans. and pub. util....	32.8	32.9	32.1
DELAWARE				Trade.....	83.5	81.4	80.1
Wilmington				Finance.....	17.9	17.9	17.3
Manufacturing.....	56.0	55.7	51.7	Service 1/.....	33.6	33.6	33.4
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				Government.....	34.1	33.1	33.5
Washington				Savannah			
Total.....	632.7	623.3	632.6	Total.....	48.1	47.6	47.9
Contract construction...	36.3	37.4	37.2	Contract construction...	4.3	4.3	3.3
				Manufacturing.....	13.4	13.5	13.9

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
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.		Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
GEORGIA - Continued				Des Moines - Continued			
<u>Savannah</u> - Continued				Manufacturing.....	22.4	22.0	21.1
Trans. and pub. util.....	6.4	6.7	7.3	Trans. and pub. util.....	8.2	8.3	8.4
Trade.....	12.0	11.5	11.5	Trade.....	26.0	25.3	26.3
Finance.....	1.3	1.3	1.4	Finance.....	8.6	8.6	8.4
Service 1/.....	5.3	5.2	5.3	Service 1/.....	10.7	10.7	10.6
Government.....	5.4	5.1	5.2	Government.....	11.7	10.2	11.2
IDAHO				KANSAS			
<u>Boise</u>				<u>Topeka 3/</u>			
Total.....	19.6	19.9	19.6	Total.....	45.8	46.1	44.3
Contract construction....	1.1	1.7	1.6	Mining.....	.2	.2	.2
Manufacturing.....	1.6	1.5	1.3	Contract construction....	3.4	4.3	3.2
Trans. and pub. util.....	2.6	2.7	2.6	Manufacturing.....	5.8	5.8	5.5
Trade.....	6.3	6.2	6.5	Trans. and pub. util.....	7.9	7.8	8.1
Finance.....	1.2	1.2	1.1	Trade.....	10.2	9.6	9.7
Service.....	2.9	2.9	3.0	Finance.....	2.2	2.2	2.0
Government.....	3.9	3.7	3.5	Service.....	5.0	5.1	4.7
ILLINOIS				Government.....	11.2	11.2	11.1
<u>Davenport-Rock Island-</u>				<u>Wichita 3/</u>			
<u>Moline</u>				Total.....	119.4	118.3	113.2
Manufacturing.....	43.3	39.3	43.3	Mining.....	.9	.9	.9
<u>Peoria</u>				Contract construction....	4.7	4.7	5.7
Manufacturing.....	47.1	47.5	49.6	Manufacturing.....	59.0	58.8	52.6
<u>Rockford</u>				Trans. and pub. util.....	7.4	7.4	7.3
Manufacturing.....	43.2	41.4	38.8	Trade.....	24.7	24.0	25.1
INDIANA				Finance.....	4.0	3.9	3.8
<u>Evansville</u>				Service.....	10.9	10.9	10.3
Total.....	76.1	73.2	61.3	Government.....	7.9	7.8	7.6
Manufacturing.....	44.2	41.5	29.9	LOUISIANA			
Nonmanufacturing.....	31.9	31.7	31.4	<u>Baton Rouge</u>			
<u>Fort Wayne</u>				Manufacturing.....	19.0	18.9	18.1
Total.....	82.0	80.4	81.7	Finance.....	1.5	1.5	1.5
Manufacturing.....	40.2	39.3	39.9	<u>New Orleans</u>			
Nonmanufacturing.....	41.8	41.0	41.8	Manufacturing.....	52.3	52.3	47.4
<u>Indianapolis</u>				MAINE			
Total.....	285.0	280.2	276.6	<u>Lewiston</u>			
Contract construction....	9.7	10.5	11.0	Total.....	29.3	28.7	28.1
Manufacturing.....	113.1	111.8	112.6	Contract construction....	1.1	1.2	.9
Trans. and pub. util.....	27.6	27.1	26.1	Manufacturing.....	16.6	16.3	15.8
Trade.....	69.6	65.9	65.6	Trans. and pub. util.....	1.2	1.2	1.1
Finance.....	14.5	14.4	14.1	Trade.....	5.5	5.1	5.4
Other nonmanufacturing...	50.5	50.5	47.2	Finance.....	.6	.6	.6
IOWA				Service 1/.....	3.2	3.2	3.2
<u>Des Moines</u>				Government.....	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total.....	91.7	89.3	90.1	<u>Portland</u>			
Contract construction....	4.3	4.4	4.3	Total.....	49.1	48.7	49.1
				Contract construction....	2.6	2.7	3.4
				Manufacturing.....	12.4	12.5	11.8

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
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.		Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
MAINE - Continued				Duluth - Continued			
<u>Portland - Continued</u>				Trade.....	11.3	10.9	11.0
Trans. and pub. util.....	5.8	5.8	5.8	Finance.....	1.4	1.4	1.4
Trade.....	14.7	14.0	14.5	Service 1/.....	5.7	5.7	5.4
Finance.....	3.0	3.0	2.9	Government.....	4.2	4.0	4.5
Service 1/.....	7.1	7.3	7.2				
Government.....	3.5	3.4	3.5	Minneapolis			
MARYLAND				Total.....	275.0	268.0	266.5
<u>Baltimore</u>				Contract construction....	13.7	14.4	15.2
Total.....	543.2	541.4	538.6	Manufacturing.....	79.4	78.6	72.3
Mining.....	.4	.4	.4	Trans. and pub. util.....	26.5	26.5	26.2
Contract construction....	36.6	38.6	38.0	Trade.....	81.6	77.8	80.4
Manufacturing.....	197.5	198.1	196.3	Finance.....	17.2	17.2	17.2
Trans. and pub. util.....	57.3	56.5	55.9	Service 1/.....	29.4	29.1	28.8
Trade.....	112.6	108.2	111.9	Government.....	27.1	24.3	26.5
Finance.....	25.7	25.6	24.5				
Service.....	55.1	55.9	54.8	St. Paul			
Government.....	58.0	58.1	56.8	Total.....	152.1	147.8	149.0
MASSACHUSETTS				Contract construction....	6.5	7.0	6.7
<u>Boston</u>				Manufacturing.....	42.6	42.2	41.0
Total.....	1002.9	983.8	984.4	Trans. and pub. util.....	21.2	21.0	20.7
Contract construction....	44.4	46.7	44.2	Trade.....	37.9	36.2	38.0
Manufacturing.....	307.3	305.4	298.0	Finance.....	9.0	8.9	8.6
Trans. and pub. util.....	75.3	76.2	73.0	Service 1/.....	16.0	16.0	15.2
Trade.....	244.8	234.2	246.6	Government.....	18.8	16.6	18.7
Finance.....	62.0	61.7	60.5				
Service.....	125.8	126.4	123.9	MISSISSIPPI			
Government.....	143.3	133.2	138.2	<u>Jackson</u>			
Fall River				Manufacturing.....	9.8	9.9	9.2
Manufacturing.....	30.2	30.0	29.2				
New Bedford				MISSOURI			
Manufacturing.....	32.5	32.3	33.0	<u>Kansas City</u>			
Springfield-Holyoke				Total.....	357.4	360.9	361.3
Manufacturing.....	78.2	77.5	76.7	Mining.....	1.0	.9	.8
Worcester				Contract construction....	17.9	18.5	18.8
Manufacturing.....	54.5	54.5	54.9	Manufacturing.....	110.4	109.9	108.2
MICHIGAN				Trans. and pub. util.....	43.7	43.9	44.0
<u>Detroit</u>				Trade.....	96.1	97.7	101.2
Manufacturing.....	(2/)	680.1	607.1	Finance.....	19.5	19.4	19.6
MINNESOTA				Service.....	39.1	38.9	38.7
<u>Duluth</u>				Government.....	29.8	31.7	30.0
Total.....	42.1	43.5	41.0				
Contract construction....	1.8	2.2	1.9	St. Louis			
Manufacturing.....	11.4	11.4	10.5	Manufacturing.....	295.5	292.5	271.3
Trans. and pub. util.....	6.3	7.9	6.3				
				MONTANA			
				<u>Great Falls</u>			
				Manufacturing.....	2.7	2.8	2.8
				Trans. and pub. util.....	2.6	2.6	2.6
				Trade.....	5.7	5.5	5.7
				Service 4/.....	2.9	2.9	2.9

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
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.		Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
NEBRASKA				NEW YORK			
<u>Omaha</u>				<u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy</u>			
Total.....	144.7	143.4	144.3	Total.....	223.2	219.7	228.2
Contract construction....	6.5	8.3	7.6	Contract construction....	7.0	7.2	6.4
Manufacturing.....	32.7	32.4	32.5	Manufacturing.....	84.7	84.5	89.4
Trans. and pub. util.....	24.7	24.6	23.1	Trans. and pub. util.....	18.1	18.0	19.0
Trade.....	37.1	36.2	37.8	Trade.....	43.7	41.8	43.7
Finance.....	10.2	10.1	10.1	Government.....	42.1	40.6	42.4
Service 1/.....	17.3	17.3	17.2	Other nonmanufacturing...	27.6	27.7	27.4
Government.....	16.4	14.6	16.2				
NEVADA				<u>Binghamton</u>			
<u>Reno</u>				Total.....	76.1	74.7	75.3
Contract construction....	1.6	1.8	1.4	Contract construction....	2.4	2.5	2.7
Manufacturing 1/.....	1.9	2.1	1.4	Manufacturing.....	41.1	40.7	39.9
Trans. and pub. util.....	3.1	3.1	2.8	Trans. and pub. util.....	3.8	3.8	4.0
Trade.....	5.7	5.6	5.6	Trade.....	14.4	13.6	14.5
Finance.....	.8	.8	.7	Other nonmanufacturing...	14.4	14.1	14.2
Service.....	4.6	4.9	4.3				
NEW HAMPSHIRE				<u>Buffalo</u>			
<u>Manchester</u>				Manufacturing.....	213.3	210.8	199.3
Total.....	41.0	40.5	39.9				
Contract construction....	1.3	1.4	1.4	<u>Elmira</u>			
Manufacturing.....	21.3	21.0	20.2	Total.....	34.4	33.1	33.3
Trans. and pub. util.....	2.4	2.3	2.3	Manufacturing.....	17.5	17.0	17.0
Trade.....	7.5	7.4	7.5	Trade.....	7.4	6.7	6.9
Finance.....	1.7	1.7	1.6	Other nonmanufacturing...	9.6	9.4	9.4
Service.....	4.1	4.1	4.1				
Government.....	2.7	2.6	2.7	<u>Nassau and</u>			
NEW JERSEY				<u>Suffolk Counties 5/</u>			
<u>Newark-Jersey City 5/</u>				Manufacturing.....	93.9	91.5	76.2
Manufacturing.....	371.8	371.2	363.2				
<u>Paterson 5/</u>				<u>New York-Northeastern</u>			
Manufacturing.....	176.9	176.4	165.9	<u>New Jersey 3/</u>			
<u>Perth Amboy 5/</u>				Manufacturing.....	1809.6	1819.0	1752.1
Manufacturing.....	77.0	76.8	75.1				
<u>Trenton</u>				<u>New York City 3/ 5/</u>			
Manufacturing.....	45.7	45.0	42.6	Total.....	3741.5	3675.3	3684.7
NEW MEXICO				Mining.....	1.8	1.9	1.8
<u>Albuquerque</u>				Contract construction....	101.3	103.1	106.0
Total.....	52.7	51.6	48.1	Manufacturing.....	1028.7	1040.6	1014.1
Contract construction....	4.3	4.3	4.5	Trans. and pub. util.....	347.6	346.2	343.1
Manufacturing.....	8.4	8.5	7.4	Trade.....	889.4	855.3	873.8
Trans. and pub. util.....	5.3	5.3	5.2	Finance.....	338.7	338.1	332.2
Trade.....	13.8	13.4	13.0	Service.....	560.1	560.4	554.1
Finance.....	3.3	3.1	2.7	Government.....	473.7	429.7	459.6
Service 1/.....	6.8	6.8	6.4				
Government.....	10.8	10.2	8.9	<u>Rochester</u>			
				Total.....	216.3	211.1	207.7
				Contract construction....	8.0	8.6	8.1
				Manufacturing.....	112.8	112.5	105.2
				Trans. and pub. util.....	11.6	11.6	11.3
				Trade.....	40.4	37.7	39.7
				Finance.....	6.1	6.0	5.8
				Other nonmanufacturing...	37.3	34.7	37.5

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
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.		Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
NEW YORK - Continued				Tulsa - Continued			
<u>Syracuse</u>				Contract construction....	6.9	7.3	7.5
Total.....	148.0	145.7	144.2	Manufacturing.....	29.5	29.4	24.2
Contract construction....	6.0	6.9	5.8	Trans. and pub. util....	12.2	12.2	11.7
Manufacturing.....	64.3	63.8	60.8	Trade.....	27.5	26.2	27.2
Trans. and pub. util....	12.0	12.2	12.1	Finance.....	4.8	4.9	4.6
Trade.....	31.2	29.6	31.4	Service.....	13.6	13.7	12.8
Other nonmanufacturing...	34.5	33.1	34.0	Government.....	6.0	5.9	6.0
<u>Utica-Rome</u>				OREGON			
Total.....	98.7	95.6	98.5	<u>Portland</u>			
Contract construction....	2.3	2.8	2.8	Contract construction....	13.8	14.9	12.7
Manufacturing.....	45.2	43.9	45.5	Manufacturing.....	59.7	59.8	60.1
Trans. and pub. util....	7.2	7.1	6.9	Trans. and pub. util....	31.6	31.2	31.6
Trade.....	16.0	15.3	16.0	Trade.....	65.9	63.7	63.8
Finance.....	2.8	2.8	2.8	PENNSYLVANIA			
Service 1/.....	7.4	7.5	7.6	<u>Allentown-Bethlehem-</u>			
Government.....	17.9	16.3	16.8	<u>Easton</u>			
<u>Westchester County 5/</u>				Manufacturing.....	103.0	102.9	102.4
Manufacturing.....	50.6	52.0	46.8	<u>Erie</u>			
NORTH CAROLINA				Manufacturing.....	45.4	44.7	47.2
<u>Charlotte</u>				<u>Harrisburg</u>			
Contract construction....	5.9	5.8	6.2	Manufacturing.....	38.1	37.8	35.2
Manufacturing.....	22.2	22.3	22.2	<u>Lancaster</u>			
Trans. and pub. util....	10.1	10.3	10.0	Manufacturing.....	44.5	44.3	41.8
Trade.....	26.1	25.1	25.6	<u>Philadelphia</u>			
Finance.....	4.6	4.5	4.2	Manufacturing.....	613.0	608.4	579.1
NORTH DAKOTA				<u>Pittsburgh</u>			
<u>Fargo</u>				Mining.....	30.5	29.4	32.3
Manufacturing.....	2.3	2.4	2.2	Manufacturing.....	379.8	380.8	372.6
Trans. and pub. util....	2.3	2.4	2.3	Trans. and pub. util....	74.8	75.3	74.8
Trade.....	7.7	7.4	7.4	Finance.....	28.0	28.2	27.4
Finance.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	<u>Reading</u>			
Service.....	2.7	2.7	2.6	Manufacturing.....	53.8	53.4	53.2
Government.....	2.7	2.5	2.9	<u>Scranton</u>			
OKLAHOMA				Manufacturing.....	30.5	30.6	28.3
<u>Oklahoma City</u>				<u>Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton</u>			
Total.....	140.0	138.8	138.4	Manufacturing.....	40.2	40.3	38.0
Mining.....	7.1	7.1	6.9	<u>York</u>			
Contract construction....	9.7	9.9	10.5	Manufacturing.....	46.4	45.8	44.5
Manufacturing.....	16.0	15.8	16.0	RHODE ISLAND			
Trans. and pub. util....	10.9	10.9	10.8	<u>Providence</u>			
Trade.....	38.6	37.4	37.4	Total.....	304.9	305.1	300.2
Finance.....	7.0	7.0	7.0				
Service.....	16.9	16.9	16.2				
Government.....	33.9	33.9	33.7				
<u>Tulsa</u>							
Total.....	111.7	110.6	104.7				
Mining.....	11.2	11.2	10.8				

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
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.		Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
RHODE ISLAND - Continued				Memphis - Continued			
Providence - Continued				Trade.....	52.8	51.6	54.7
Contract construction....	15.2	16.1	14.7	Finance.....	8.1	8.1	7.8
Manufacturing.....	154.4	156.7	153.2	Service.....	22.4	22.3	22.6
Trans. and pub. util....	14.7	14.8	14.8	Government.....	21.1	20.7	21.0
Trade.....	54.5	52.2	54.3				
Finance.....	11.4	11.4	11.0	Nashville			
Service 1/.....	22.8	23.7	21.3	Manufacturing.....	36.0	35.9	33.8
Government.....	31.9	30.2	30.9	Trans. and pub. util....	12.2	12.3	11.8
				Trade.....	25.2	24.2	25.4
SOUTH CAROLINA				Finance.....	6.8	6.7	6.2
Charleston				Service.....	14.2	14.1	13.9
Contract construction....	3.9	4.4	3.5	Government.....	13.4	13.0	13.5
Manufacturing.....	9.5	9.5	9.0				
Trans. and pub. util....	4.2	4.2	3.9	UTAH			
Trade.....	11.8	11.5	11.8	Salt Lake City			
Finance.....	1.6	1.6	1.3	Total.....	104.2	103.5	99.5
				Mining.....	6.4	6.4	6.1
Columbia				Contract construction....	6.0	6.8	6.3
Manufacturing.....	7.8	7.9	7.9	Manufacturing.....	15.2	15.6	14.9
				Trans. and pub. util....	12.2	12.3	11.2
Greenville				Trade.....	32.2	30.6	30.9
Manufacturing.....	29.8	29.8	28.3	Finance.....	5.2	5.2	4.9
				Service.....	12.4	12.4	11.8
SOUTH DAKOTA				Government.....	14.6	14.2	13.4
Sioux Falls							
Manufacturing.....	5.1	5.2	5.2	VERMONT			
Trade.....	7.2	7.0	7.3	Burlington			
Finance.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	Total.....	16.9	16.7	16.4
Service 6/.....	6.6	6.6	6.6	Manufacturing.....	5.9	5.9	5.4
				Trans. and pub. util....	1.1	1.1	1.1
TENNESSEE				Trade.....	4.6	4.4	4.5
Chattanooga				Service.....	2.0	2.0	2.0
Mining.....	.2	.2	.2	Other nonmanufacturing...	3.3	3.2	3.4
Manufacturing.....	44.8	44.5	41.1				
Trans. and pub. util....	4.8	4.8	4.9	Springfield			
Trade.....	20.3	18.6	19.0	Total.....	10.1	10.1	10.1
Finance.....	3.1	3.0	2.9	Manufacturing.....	7.5	7.5	7.5
Service.....	9.7	9.7	9.5	Trans. and pub. util....	.2	.2	.2
Government.....	7.9	7.9	7.9	Trade.....	.9	.9	.9
				Service.....	.5	.5	.5
Knoxville				Other nonmanufacturing...	1.1	1.1	1.0
Mining.....	2.8	2.8	2.6				
Manufacturing.....	44.5	44.4	41.1	VIRGINIA			
Trans. and pub. util....	7.3	7.2	7.2	Richmond			
Trade.....	24.7	22.9	23.5	Manufacturing.....	38.5	37.9	38.1
Finance.....	3.6	3.7	3.5				
Service.....	9.3	9.4	9.5	WASHINGTON			
Government.....	13.0	12.9	13.0	Seattle			
				Total.....	278.9	274.2	272.5
Memphis				Contract construction....	11.4	12.3	11.1
Mining.....	.3	.4	.3	Manufacturing.....	74.3	75.0	70.1
Manufacturing.....	42.2	42.6	41.5	Trans. and pub. util....	27.1	27.5	27.7
Trans. and pub. util....	15.4	15.5	15.4	Trade.....	75.5	71.7	74.0

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
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.		Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
WASHINGTON - Continued				Tacoma - Continued			
Seattle - Continued				Service 1/.....	6.6	6.8	6.8
Finance.....	14.8	14.8	14.6	Government.....	18.9	18.3	19.6
Service 1/.....	34.4	34.4	33.8				
Government.....	41.4	38.5	41.2				
Spokane				WEST VIRGINIA			
Total.....	70.0	69.5	70.0	Charleston			
Contract construction....	4.4	5.2	4.9	Total.....	(2/)	95.6	99.0
Manufacturing.....	13.1	13.8	13.6	Mining.....	(2/)	18.2	21.2
Trans. and pub. util.....	10.6	10.9	10.5	Contract construction....	(2/)	4.2	3.4
Trade.....	20.5	18.9	20.3	Manufacturing.....	(2/)	28.2	28.0
Finance.....	3.0	3.1	3.0	Trans. and pub. util.....	(2/)	9.0	9.2
Service 1/.....	9.4	9.3	9.5	Trade.....	(2/)	17.1	18.5
Government.....	9.0	8.3	8.2	Finance.....	(2/)	2.9	2.8
Tacoma				Service.....	(2/)	7.1	7.0
Total.....	72.2	71.7	72.2	Government.....	(2/)	9.0	9.1
Contract construction....	3.9	4.3	3.8				
Manufacturing.....	17.7	18.0	17.2	WISCONSIN			
Trans. and pub. util.....	6.7	6.7	6.5	Milwaukee			
Trade.....	15.9	15.1	15.9	Manufacturing.....	199.0	197.6	196.8
Finance.....	2.5	2.5	2.4				
				Racine			
				Manufacturing.....	23.8	23.8	24.5

1/ Includes mining.

2/ Not available.

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

4/ Includes mining and finance.

5/ Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.

6/ Includes transportation and public utilities, and government.

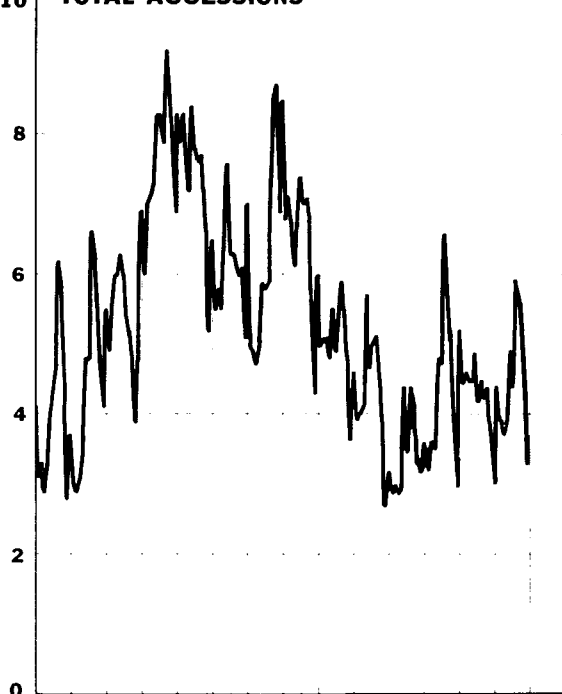
MONTHLY LABOR TURN-OVER RATES

Manufacturing Industries

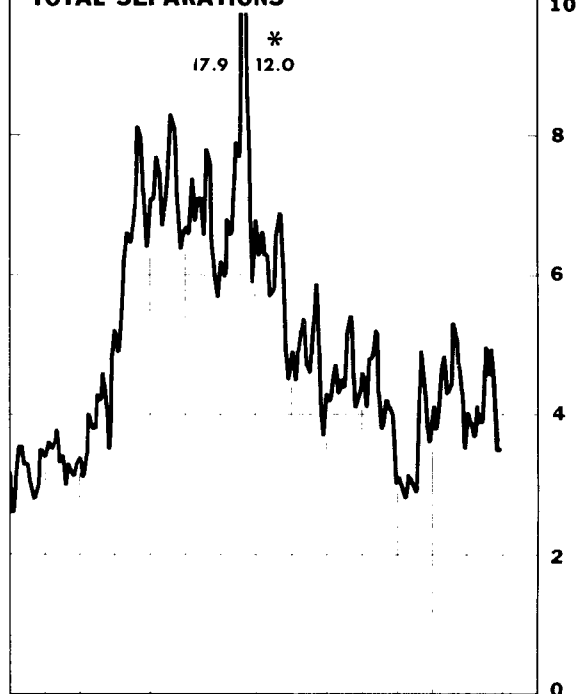
Rate Per 100
Employees

Rate Per 100
Employees

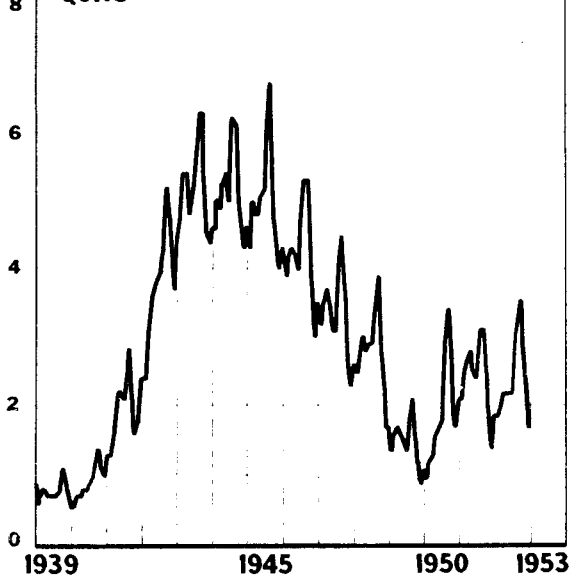
TOTAL ACCESSIONS



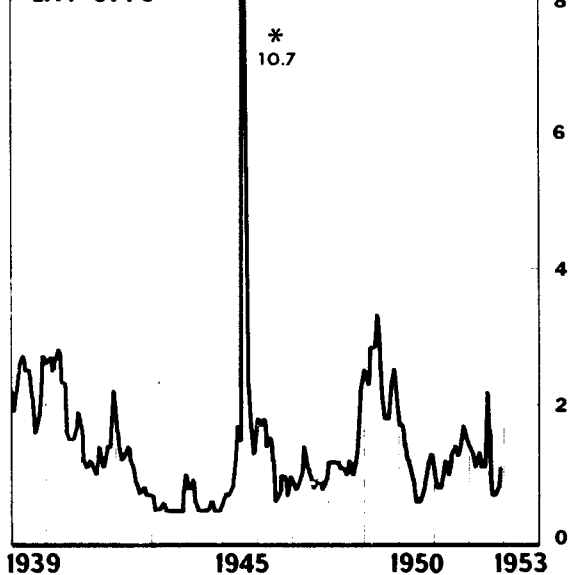
TOTAL SEPARATIONS



QUITS



LAY-OFFS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

* V J-Day Holiday

**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.
Total separation ^{1/}												
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	3.5	3.5
Discharge												
1939.....	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	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	2.1	1.7
Lay-off												
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	.7	1.1
Miscellaneous, including military												
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	.3
Total accession												
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	4.0	3.3

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

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	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military		Total accession	
	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952
MANUFACTURING.....	3.5	3.5	1.7	2.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	3.3	4.0
Durable Goods.....	3.6	3.6	1.9	2.2	.4	.4	1.0	.7	.3	.3	3.8	4.2
Nondurable Goods.....	3.3	3.3	1.5	2.0	.2	.3	1.4	.8	.2	.2	2.5	3.4
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES.....	(1/)	3.5	(1/)	2.3	(1/)	.8	(1/)	.2	(1/)	.2	(1/)	4.9
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.....	3.9	4.8	1.7	2.4	.3	.5	1.8	1.7	.2	.2	2.8	4.4
Meat products.....	4.2	5.1	1.5	2.0	.5	.7	2.0	2.1	.2	.3	3.3	5.7
Grain-mill products.....	3.6	3.4	2.1	2.1	.4	.4	.9	.7	.1	.3	3.4	3.7
Bakery products.....	3.9	4.2	2.1	2.9	.2	.4	1.5	.8	.1	.2	2.6	3.8
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	1.8	2.4	.5	.8	.2	.2	.9	1.3	.2	.2	1.3	2.3
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.....	3.7	3.4	.9	1.8	.1	.3	2.3	1.1	.3	.3	1.1	2.2
Cigarettes.....	5.0	4.6	.4	1.1	.1	.3	4.0	2.8	.5	.4	1.2	1.5
Cigars.....	3.5	3.1	1.3	2.5	.2	.3	1.9	.3	.1	.1	1.0	2.8
Tobacco and snuff.....	1.3	1.8	.7	1.2	.3	.4	(2/)	.1	.4	.2	.9	1.4
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS.....	3.0	3.3	1.5	1.9	.2	.3	1.1	1.0	.3	.3	2.4	3.2
Yarn and thread mills.....	3.4	4.4	1.5	1.9	.2	.2	1.6	2.2	.2	.1	2.8	3.0
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	2.7	3.3	1.5	1.9	.2	.3	.7	.8	.3	.3	2.4	3.3
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	2.5	3.2	1.5	2.0	.2	.3	.5	.6	.3	.3	2.2	3.2
Woolen and worsted.....	4.6	4.5	1.1	1.5	.2	.4	2.9	2.3	.3	.3	4.0	4.5
Knitting mills.....	3.5	2.7	1.7	2.0	.1	.2	1.5	.4	.1	.2	2.0	3.1
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	2.7	2.6	1.5	1.8	.1	.1	1.1	.5	(2/)	.2	1.3	2.1
Seamless hosiery.....	2.5	2.6	1.6	2.1	.1	.2	.6	.2	.3	.2	2.0	3.6
Knit underwear.....	5.2	2.7	2.0	2.1	.2	.2	2.9	.3	.1	.1	1.9	3.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1.9	2.2	.8	.9	.4	.3	.4	.7	.3	.3	1.9	2.9
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings..	3.3	2.3	.8	1.2	.4	.5	1.9	.3	.2	.4	2.1	2.6
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS.....	5.7	4.0	2.4	3.2	.1	.2	3.1	.5	.1	.1	3.0	4.7
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	10.7	3.7	1.6	2.4	.1	.1	8.9	1.1	.1	.1	2.9	3.5
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	3.6	4.0	2.7	3.5	.1	.2	.8	.3	.1	.1	3.0	4.7
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE).....	7.4	4.7	2.5	3.0	.3	.3	4.4	1.1	.3	.2	4.0	4.2
Logging camps and contractors.....	(1/)	9.5	(1/)	6.0	(1/)	.4	(1/)	2.9	(1/)	.3	(1/)	6.7
Sawmills and planing mills.....	5.1	4.6	2.5	2.9	.3	.4	2.0	1.1	.2	.2	2.8	3.3
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	2.6	3.5	1.8	2.2	.2	.1	.3	.8	.3	.4	3.3	3.6
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.....	3.2	4.3	2.1	3.2	.3	.5	.6	.4	.2	.3	3.4	5.0
Household furniture.....	2.9	4.5	2.2	3.4	.4	.6	.2	.3	.2	.3	3.6	5.3
Other furniture and fixtures.....	3.8	3.7	2.0	2.6	.2	.4	1.4	.5	.2	.2	2.8	4.2
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	3.1	3.3	1.4	2.1	.4	.4	.9	.5	.4	.2	2.3	3.7
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	2.0	2.4	.9	1.3	.2	.2	.5	.5	.4	.4	1.6	2.0
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	4.1	4.3	2.4	3.2	.6	.6	.7	.2	.4	.2	2.9	5.5

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		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military		Total accession	
	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.9	1.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.4	.2	.3	.1	.3	.1	.2	2.3	2.8
Industrial organic chemicals.....	1.4	1.4	.7	.7	.2	.2	.4	.3	.1	.2	2.0	1.8
Synthetic fibers.....	2.7	1.7	.4	.8	(2/)	.1	2.0	.7	.2	.2	2.4	1.9
Drugs and medicines.....	1.0	1.0	.7	.6	(2/)	.1	.2	.2	.1	.1	.8	.6
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	2.0	2.1	1.3	1.1	.4	.3	.3	.5	.1	.2	1.8	1.7
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL.....	1.3	1.3	.2	.6	.1	.1	.7	.4	.3	.2	.5	.4
Petroleum refining.....	.7	.7	.2	.2	(2/)	(2/)	.2	.2	.3	.2	.5	.4
RUBBER PRODUCTS.....	3.0	2.8	1.5	1.8	.2	.2	1.0	.5	.3	.3	2.9	3.3
Tires and inner tubes.....	1.6	1.4	.9	.9	.1	.1	.4	.2	.2	.2	1.7	1.7
Rubber footwear.....	3.5	3.3	2.0	2.5	.2	.2	.7	.1	.7	.5	3.9	5.0
Other rubber products.....	4.1	4.0	1.9	2.5	.3	.4	1.7	.8	.2	.3	3.8	4.5
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS.....	3.1	3.5	2.1	2.5	.3	.2	.6	.6	.2	.2	3.8	4.4
Leather.....	2.0	3.3	1.2	1.8	.2	.1	.5	1.3	.2	.1	2.5	3.8
Footwear (except rubber).....	3.3	3.5	2.3	2.7	.3	.2	.6	.4	.2	.2	4.0	4.5
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS.....	3.0	2.8	1.4	1.6	.3	.3	1.0	.7	.3	.2	2.8	3.0
Glass and glass products.....	3.0	3.1	1.2	1.5	.2	.3	1.3	1.0	.2	.3	3.8	4.1
Cement, hydraulic.....	1.9	2.6	1.3	1.6	.2	.4	.1	.3	.4	.3	1.8	2.1
Structural clay products.....	5.0	3.6	2.0	2.3	.5	.3	2.3	.7	.3	.3	2.0	3.0
Pottery and related products.....	2.3	2.5	1.4	1.7	.5	.3	.3	.3	.2	.1	3.0	3.1
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES.....	2.4	2.8	1.5	1.7	.3	.3	.3	.5	.2	.4	2.5	3.0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.3	.2	.1	.3	.3	.2	.3	1.8	2.1
Iron and steel foundries.....	2.9	4.4	1.9	2.3	.4	.5	.3	1.2	.3	.3	3.6	3.9
Gray-iron foundries.....	2.9	5.7	2.0	2.5	.3	.5	.3	2.4	.4	.3	3.5	3.7
Malleable-iron foundries.....	3.2	3.3	1.9	2.0	.7	.5	.3	.5	.2	.3	4.3	4.3
Steel foundries.....	2.7	3.5	1.7	2.3	.4	.6	.4	.3	.2	.3	3.3	3.8
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.3	.2	.2	.8	.3	.3	.4	1.8	1.6
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.5	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	2.5	2.5
Nonferrous foundries.....	4.1	4.6	2.6	3.0	.8	.7	.5	.4	.2	.6	4.5	6.1
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	3.3	2.8	1.8	1.9	.6	.5	.6	.1	.3	.2	3.7	4.1
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT).....	3.7	3.9	2.0	2.3	.4	.4	.9	.8	.3	.2	4.5	4.9
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	2.4	2.8	1.8	1.8	.3	.3	.2	.4	.2	.2	4.0	3.9
Cutlery and edge tools.....	1.8	2.4	1.2	1.4	.2	.1	.2	.7	.1	.1	2.6	2.9
Hand tools.....	1.6	1.6	.9	1.0	.4	.3	.1	.3	.2	.1	2.5	2.7
Hardware.....	2.9	3.4	2.2	2.3	.3	.4	.2	.4	.2	.3	5.0	4.6

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		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military			
	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)-Continued												
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	6.3	4.9	2.3	3.2	0.5	0.7	3.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	3.9	5.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	6.8	3.6	1.8	2.5	.3	.7	4.6	.3	.2	.2	2.8	3.8
Oilburners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	5.9	5.9	2.7	3.8	.6	.8	2.4	1.0	.2	.2	4.8	6.2
Fabricated structural metal products.....	3.3	3.2	1.8	2.0	.5	.4	.7	.5	.3	.3	3.4	4.7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	4.7	5.5	2.9	3.0	.6	.4	.7	1.6	.5	.5	8.5	7.6
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL).....	2.5	2.6	1.4	1.6	.4	.4	.5	.4	.3	.2	2.9	3.3
Engines and turbines.....	2.8	3.1	1.6	1.8	.6	.6	.4	.6	.2	.2	3.5	3.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors... (1/)	3.2	(1/)	2.0	(1/)	.3	.3	(1/)	.5	(1/)	.4	(1/)	3.6
Construction and mining machinery...	2.1	2.6	1.3	1.8	.3	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	2.0	3.2
Metalworking machinery.....	2.2	2.6	1.4	1.6	.2	.4	.3	.4	.3	.2	2.4	2.7
Machine tools.....	1.8	2.5	1.2	1.4	.2	.4	.1	.5	.3	.2	1.9	2.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	2.2	2.6	1.6	1.9	.3	.4	.1	.1	.2	.2	3.0	3.1
Machine-tool accessories.....	3.5	2.6	2.1	2.1	.3	.3	.9	.2	.2	.1	3.4	3.6
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	2.1	2.4	1.1	1.4	.3	.3	.5	.5	.2	.2	2.3	2.7
General industrial machinery.....	2.1	2.4	1.2	1.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	2.5	2.8
Office and store machines and devices.....	2.3	1.9	1.2	1.2	.3	.2	.7	.4	.1	.2	2.3	2.0
Service-industry and household machines.....	3.1	2.9	1.8	1.9	.3	.4	.6	.2	.3	.4	4.6	5.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	2.7	2.7	1.4	1.7	.5	.5	.4	.2	.3	.3	2.6	3.4
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....	3.1	3.1	1.8	2.1	.3	.4	.8	.4	.2	.2	3.2	4.3
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	1.7	2.1	1.1	1.2	.2	.1	.2	.4	.2	.4	1.9	2.5
Communication equipment.....	4.0	3.7	2.5	2.7	.4	.5	.9	.2	.2	.2	4.4	5.6
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	4.5	4.3	2.3	2.9	.5	.8	1.4	.3	.3	.2	5.0	6.9
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.4	.1	.1	.1	.1	.5	.3	2.8	2.7
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	(1/)	4.2	(1/)	2.4	(1/)	.4	(1/)	1.1	(1/)	.2	(1/)	4.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.....	4.6	4.4	2.5	2.5	.5	.5	1.1	.9	.6	.5	6.2	5.9
Automobiles.....	5.6	4.4	3.0	2.6	.8	.6	1.0	.5	.9	.7	7.8	6.7
Aircraft and parts.....	2.4	3.0	1.8	2.2	.3	.3	.1	.3	.2	.2	3.7	4.0
Aircraft.....	2.6	3.1	2.1	2.2	.2	.3	.1	.4	.2	.2	3.7	3.9
Aircraft engines and parts.....	2.0	3.0	1.1	2.0	.4	.4	.3	.2	.1	.3	2.9	4.2
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.6	.1	.2	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	.1	5.1	4.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment..	2.3	3.2	1.5	2.0	.4	.5	.2	.4	.2	.3	5.4	5.5

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		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military		accession	
	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT-Continued												
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	9.5	10.5	2.9	3.9	0.5	0.7	5.8	5.6	0.3	0.4	9.2	9.9
Railroad equipment.....	4.2	4.4	1.1	2.0	.5	.5	1.5	.9	1.1	.9	4.1	6.9
Locomotives and parts.....	3.1	3.3	.7	1.4	.3	.2	.3	.5	1.8	1.2	2.1	4.3
Railroad and street cars.....	5.1	5.2	1.4	2.6	.6	.7	2.5	1.3	.5	.7	5.7	8.9
Other transportation equipment.....	2.5	3.8	1.1	2.9	(2/)	.6	1.0	.2	.4	.1	1.2	3.6
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.0	.1	.2	.2	.1	.4	.3	2.2	2.8
Photographic apparatus.....	(1/)	1.1	(1/)	.6	(1/)	(2/)	(1/)	.3	(1/)	.2	(1/)	1.2
Watches and clocks.....	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.4	.1	.1	.5	.2	.2	.2	2.3	5.0
Professional and scientific instruments.....	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.1	.2	.3	.1	.1	.5	.4	2.4	2.9
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.....	4.1	5.8	2.1	3.3	.4	.4	1.3	1.7	.3	.3	3.6	5.0
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	2.4	3.1	1.5	2.0	.1	.3	.6	.5	.1	.3	1.9	3.5
NONMANUFACTURING												
METAL MINING.....	4.1	4.5	2.2	2.7	.3	.6	1.3	.9	.3	.3	3.5	4.6
Iron mining.....	2.0	2.6	.5	.7	.1	.1	1.1	1.4	.3	.3	1.3	1.1
Copper mining.....	4.6	3.4	3.8	2.8	.4	.3	(2/)	(2/)	.3	.2	5.2	5.5
Lead and zinc mining.....	2.1	4.3	1.1	2.7	.2	.3	.6	.9	.2	.4	2.3	3.3
ANTHRACITE MINING.....	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.0	(2/)	.2	.1	.5	.2	.3	1.2	1.5
BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING.....	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.1	(2/)	(2/)	.5	.4	.1	.3	1.6	2.0
COMMUNICATION:												
Telephone.....	(1/)	1.7	(1/)	1.4	(1/)	.1	(1/)	.2	(1/)	.2	(1/)	1.8
Telegraph.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)

1/ Not available.

2/ Less than 0.05.

3/ Data for October are: 2.4, 1.8, 0.1, 0.3, 0.2, and 2.4.

Turn-Over Data

**Table B-3: Monthly labor turn-over rates of men and women
in selected manufacturing groups**

Industry group	October 1952					
	Men (per 100 men)			Women (per 100 women)		
	Separation		Total accession	Separation		Total accession
	Total	Quit		Total	Quit	
MANUFACTURING.....	4.1	2.6	4.7	4.5	3.2	6.1
DURABLE GOODS.....	4.2	2.7	5.1	4.2	2.9	6.7
Ordinance and accessories.....	4.7	3.0	5.6	2.6	2.1	4.4
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	5.6	4.1	5.8	4.1	3.2	5.6
Furniture and fixtures.....	5.9	4.5	6.7	4.0	3.0	7.4
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3.7	2.4	4.1	3.4	2.0	4.7
Primary metal industries.....	3.1	2.1	3.6	2.7	2.1	4.1
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	4.6	2.9	6.2	4.7	2.7	7.5
Machinery (except electrical).....	3.4	2.1	4.3	3.3	2.4	4.2
Electrical machinery.....	2.9	2.0	4.0	4.4	3.4	7.7
Transportation equipment.....	5.1	3.0	6.5	4.3	2.8	6.7
Instruments and related products.....	1.8	1.3	3.0	2.9	2.1	4.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	6.0	4.2	6.8	5.9	4.3	10.2
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	3.9	2.3	3.9	4.7	3.5	5.6
Food and kindred products.....	5.9	3.2	5.2	6.7	4.0	8.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	3.5	2.3	3.8	3.2	2.3	4.0
Textile-mill products.....	4.3	2.5	4.0	4.1	2.6	4.8
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	5.1	3.3	5.1	5.0	4.6	6.4
Paper and allied products.....	3.4	2.3	4.6	4.4	3.1	6.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.8	1.0	1.9	3.4	2.0	2.3
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1.5	.7	1.1	3.0	2.5	2.1
Rubber products.....	3.2	2.3	4.3	4.0	2.7	6.0
Leather and leather products.....	4.3	2.9	4.4	5.0	4.0	5.3

See explanatory notes for definitions and methodology.

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

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

Other Publications on

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANPOWER REPORT No. 17 - Manpower Requirements in the Production of Military Weapons, (August 1952)

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

Statistics issued in cooperation with the Veterans Administration.

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

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

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.