

EMPLOYMENT

and Payrolls

Monthly Statistical Report

JUNE 1953



Employment Trends
Labor Turnover Rates
State and Area Statistics

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Martin P. Durkin - Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague - Commissioner

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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 turnover, and hours and earnings in major industries, States and areas; (2) the interpretation of these employment trends; (3) the analysis of long-term trends in employment in major occupations and industries; and (4) the preparation of estimates of manpower requirements for the defense mobilization program and estimates of prospective labor supply. Employment statistics are prepared in cooperation with State agencies.

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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. Turnover data on hiring, quits, layoffs, and discharges shown for 125 manufacturing and selected nonmanufacturing industries on a national basis only. Separate press releases on employment and labor turnover 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 turnover 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 300 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
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EMPLOYMENT and Payrolls

MONTHLY STATISTICAL
REPORT

JUNE 1953

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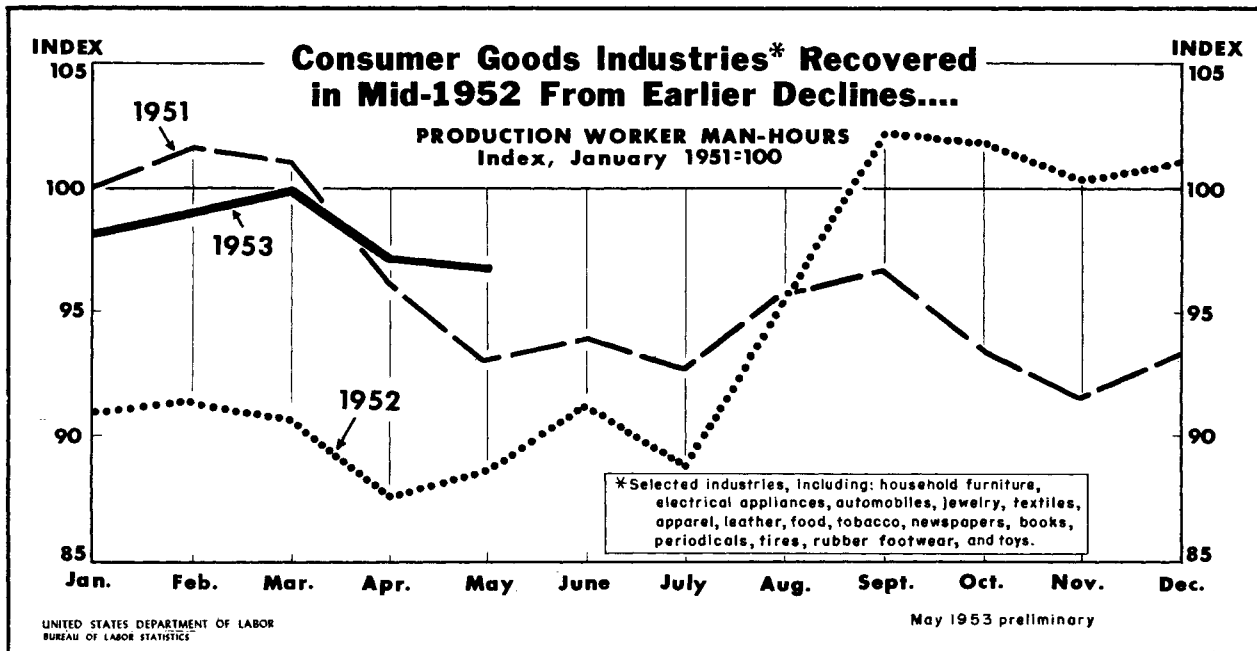
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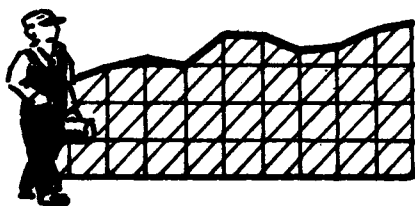
A special article on employ-
ment trends in shipyards since
the start of hostilities in Korea
appears on page 5.

Employment Data at a Glance



Item	Current 1/		Year ago		May 1953 change from	
	May 1953	April 1953	May 1952	April 1952	Previous month	Year ago
EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (in thousands):						
Total.....	48,948	48,796	47,439	47,430	+ 152	+ 1,509
Mining.....	829	833	887	890	- 4	- 58
Contract construction.....	2,480	2,402	2,543	2,435	+ 78	- 63
Manufacturing.....	17,039	17,077	15,855	15,994	- 38	+ 1,184
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,274	4,239	4,184	4,149	+ 35	+ 90
Wholesale and retail trade..	10,315	10,304	10,068	10,125	+ 11	+ 247
Finance, insurance, etc.....	2,027	2,015	1,950	1,941	+ 12	+ 77
Service and miscellaneous...	5,368	5,312	5,323	5,266	+ 56	+ 45
Government.....	6,616	6,614	6,629	6,630	+ 2	- 13
HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:						
Average weekly earnings.....	\$71.05	\$71.40	\$66.33	\$65.67	- \$.35	+ \$4.72
Average weekly hours.....	40.6	40.8	40.2	39.8	- .2	+ .4
Average hourly earnings.....	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.65	0	+ \$.10
LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Per 100 employees):						
Separation.....	....	4.4	3.9	4.1	....	....
Quit.....	....	2.7	2.2	2.2	....	....
Layoff.....	....	.9	1.1	1.3	....	....
Other.....	....	.7	.6	.6	....	....
Accession.....	....	4.2	3.9	3.7	....	....

1/ Figures for the latest month are preliminary.



Employment Trends

SPRING UPTURN REPORTED IN NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Employment in nonfarm industries rose by 150,000 between April and May 1953, mainly because of the spring upturn in construction and other outdoor work. The rise in construction employment was the smallest reported for this time of year since 1945, but the decline in manufacturing employment was less than usual.

The number of employees on nonfarm payrolls totaled 48.9 million in mid-May, 1-1/2 million higher than a year earlier. Nearly all of this gain occurred in the second half of 1952, as consumer goods industries recovered from earlier setbacks and moved up to record production levels. Since the early part of this year, monthly changes have been mainly seasonal, pointing to a leveling off in the trend of nonfarm employment.

Employment in the construction industry increased by about 80,000 over the month—two-thirds of the average April-May gain for the past 6 years. The number of nonfarm dwelling units started in May was below the April total in nearly all parts of the country. The reduction in housing starts was the first reported at this time of year since World War II.

Nevertheless, construction employment remained at very high levels. With almost 2-1/2 million workers on contractors' payrolls in May, construction employment was only 135,000 below the all-time peak for the month

reached in 1951, and was above the May level of earlier years.

Employment in manufacturing industries declined by only 40,000 between April and May, in contrast to an average decline of 90,000 between these months for the 1947-52 period. In a wide range of industries, particularly in consumer soft goods, seasonal reductions in the work force were comparatively small, reflecting continued high levels of production and sales.

Machinery manufacturing was the only major industry group showing signs of an employment downtrend in recent months—after allowance for seasonal factors. Between March and May, machinery industry employment was reduced by about 25,000, with declines most evident in farm equipment plants. However, at 1.7 million, the work force in this industry group was still slightly larger than a year ago.

Total manufacturing employment, at 17 million this May, was over 7 percent higher than in May 1952. The largest percentage increases over the year were reported by the transportation equipment, electrical machinery, petroleum and coal products, and primary metals industry groups.

The number of workers employed by the Federal Government continued to decline. An over-the-month reduction of 18,000 contrasted with the increase usually recorded at this time of year. The net reduction since May 1952 was about 90,000, bringing total Federal

employment to slightly under 2.3 million.

Employment in retail stores rose slightly over the month, to 7.6 million in mid-May. Unlike the usual pattern, retail trade employment was slightly above the pre-Easter level of mid-March. Over the year, the increase was more than 200,000. Underlying these employment gains was a continued high level of consumer demand, as evidenced by a greater-than-seasonal increase in department store sales this May.

FACTORY WORKWEEK UP A FULL HOUR

The average workweek of 40.8 hours for production workers in manufacturing industries in mid-April 1953 was an hour longer than a year ago. At this level, factory hours were virtually equal to the post-World War II peak for the month of April reached in 1951. A relatively long workweek has been maintained since last fall, accompanying the continued expansion of industrial activity.

Between March and April, the factory workweek declined by three-tenths of an hour. Mainly because of post-Easter slackening in apparel, textile, and leather goods output, the nondurable goods workweek was reduced by a half hour. At 39.5 hours, however, it was a full hour above the April 1952 level, reflecting the improved market and inventory position of the soft goods industries.

In durable goods manufacturing the decline was more limited, as output of consumer and industrial hard goods continued at very high levels. The durable goods workweek of 41.6 hours this April was only slightly below the April 1951 postwar peak for the month.

In the apparel, rubber products, fabricated metals, and transportation equipment industry groups, April 1953 hours reached new postwar peaks for the month. On the other hand, the workweek in ordnance plants was down from earlier levels.

At \$71.40 in April, average weekly earnings were slightly lower than in the previous month because of the seasonal downturn in hours in the consumer soft goods industries. Over the year, factory weekly earnings rose by \$5.73, reaching a new peak. The over-the-year gain for workers in durable goods industries was \$6.76, compared to \$3.90 for those in non-durable goods plants. The increased earnings of factory workers reflected a longer workweek, as well as advances in straight-time rates.

Factory workers' gross hourly earnings—including overtime and other premium pay—averaged \$1.75 in mid-April 1953, the same as in the previous month, but 10 cents higher than in April 1952. The over-the-year gain occurred mainly in the latter part of 1952, reflecting both more overtime work at premium rates and adjustments in pay scales permitted under the wage stabilization program.

FACTORY LAYOFFS AT LOWEST APRIL RATE IN 8 YEARS

Only 9 workers out of every 1,000 on factory payrolls were laid off in April, the lowest layoff rate for the month since 1945. Layoffs since September of last year have ranged from 7 to 10 per 1,000 employees—rates at or near post-World War II lows for each month.

April 1953 layoffs were almost a third below the rate of a year earlier. The only industry groups

reporting more layoffs this April were machinery, tobacco, and furniture.

The sharpest over-the-year reductions in layoff rates were in textile and apparel plants. In April 1952, the consumer soft goods industries had not yet recovered from the slackening in sales and the buildup of inventories that began in 1951.

Factory hiring rates for April also pointed to the continuation of a generally favorable employment situation. Hiring was at a rate of 42 per 1,000 employees, compared with 37 per 1,000 in April 1952. Over-the-year gains in hiring rates oc-

curred in most industry groups, with only the lumber industry reporting a marked reduction.

The number of factory workers who were quitting their jobs was also up appreciably over the year. April 1953 quits--27 per 1,000 employees--were almost one-fourth above the rate of a year earlier. This increase reflected the greater availability of alternate job opportunities for employed workers.

Changes in hiring, layoffs, and quits between March and April were relatively small and largely reflected seasonal factors.

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

Industry division and group	(In thousands)			Year ago	May 1953 net change from:	
	Current 1/				Previous month	Year ago
	May 1953	April 19 53	March 19 53			
TOTAL.....	48,948	48,796	48,631	47,439	+ 152	+ 1,509
MINING.....	829	833	846	887	- 4	- 58
Metal mining.....	98.4	98.7	99.5	102.4	- .3	- 4.0
Bituminous-coal.....	303.6	310.4	319.6	342.8	- 6.8	- 39.2
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	103.1	102.1	99.6	102.2	+ 1.0	+ 9
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	2,480	2,402	2,292	2,543	+ 78	- 63
MANUFACTURING.....	17,039	17,077	17,131	15,855	- 38	+ 1,184
DURABLE GOODS.....	10,090	10,113	10,101	9,189	- 23	+ 901
Ordnance and accessories.....	186.5	187.2	187.3	166.5	- .7	+ 20.0
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	775.5	765.6	755.1	722.6	+ 9.9	+ 52.9
Furniture and fixtures.....	377.6	384.3	388.3	347.3	- 6.7	+ 30.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	544.0	545.1	540.9	520.9	- 1.1	+ 23.1
Primary metal industries.....	1,339.5	1,343.5	1,343.1	1,293.9	- 4.0	+ 45.6
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1,161.2	1,161.1	1,160.6	1,031.7	+ .1	+ 129.5
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,701.9	1,718.5	1,726.7	1,665.1	- 16.6	+ 36.8
Electrical machinery.....	1,204.6	1,206.8	1,204.3	1,033.3	- 2.2	+ 171.3
Transportation equipment.....	1,971.6	1,972.2	1,968.5	1,666.9	- .6	+ 304.7
Instruments and related products.....	333.0	333.5	332.7	303.4	- .5	+ 29.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries...	494.7	495.6	493.9	437.5	- .9	+ 57.2
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	6,949	6,964	7,030	6,666	- 15	+ 283
Food and kindred products.....	1,475.9	1,437.8	1,435.9	1,454.3	+ 38.1	+ 21.6
Tobacco manufactures.....	94.0	94.2	96.4	93.4	- .2	+ .6
Textile-mill products.....	1,211.1	1,218.9	1,231.9	1,165.9	- 7.8	+ 45.2
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,191.1	1,218.1	1,265.9	1,118.5	- 27.0	+ 72.6
Paper and allied products.....	528.2	527.6	527.2	495.6	+ .6	+ 32.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	775.9	774.2	774.0	755.9	+ 1.7	+ 20.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	751.6	762.0	761.3	731.0	- 10.4	+ 20.6
Products of petroleum and coal.....	262.0	260.4	258.8	226.9	+ 1.6	+ 35.1
Rubber products.....	275.1	276.0	276.4	258.9	- .9	+ 16.2
Leather and leather products.....	383.6	394.4	402.5	366.0	- 10.8	+ 17.6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4,274	4,239	4,231	4,184	+ 35	+ 90
TRANSPORTATION.....	2,964	2,944	2,924	2,940	+ 20	+ 24
COMMUNICATION.....	744	731	742	687	+ 13	+ 57
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	566	564	565	557	+ 2	+ 9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.....	10,315	10,304	10,280	10,068	+ 11	+ 247
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	2,699	2,710	2,729	2,681	- 11	+ 18
RETAIL TRADE.....	7,616	7,594	7,551	7,387	+ 22	+ 229
General merchandise stores.....	1,398.3	1,385.5	1,389.1	1,373.9	+ 12.8	+ 24.4
Food and liquor stores.....	1,397.6	1,394.4	1,387.4	1,345.1	+ 3.2	+ 52.5
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	833.2	823.5	813.0	768.0	+ 9.7	+ 65.2
Apparel and accessories stores.....	590.1	591.4	584.9	581.4	- 1.3	+ 8.7
Other retail trade.....	3,397.1	3,399.2	3,376.8	3,318.8	- 2.1	+ 78.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE.....	2,027	2,015	1,994	1,950	+ 12	+ 77
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS.....	5,368	5,312	5,225	5,323	+ 56	+ 45
GOVERNMENT.....	6,616	6,614	6,632	6,629	+ 2	- 13
FEDERAL.....	2,286	2,304	2,324	2,372	- 18	- 86
STATE AND LOCAL.....	4,330	4,310	4,308	4,257	+ 20	+ 73

1/ Figures for the latest month are preliminary.



Industry Employment Report

SHIPYARD EMPLOYMENT PASSES DEFENSE PEAK

Shipyard employment in the United States leveled off during 1952 after a period of rapid expansion following the outbreak of the Korean hostilities. While private and Navy shipyards doubled their labor force between May 1950 and January 1953, only 13 percent of this increase occurred during 1952 (table 1). Previously, during the last 6 months of 1950 and 1951, employment in the shipbuilding and repairing industry had increased more than 88 percent over pre-Korean levels. Nevertheless, the present level of employment is still far below the World War II peak of 1,722,500 employees.

January 1953 employment in United States shipyards totaled 266,800, an increase of 16,800 over the January 1952 employment level. Nearly all of this increase, however, occurred in private shipyards where ship construction and repair activity were at extremely high peacetime levels. Navy Yards, already at an even higher level of activity, added only 1,500 employees to their labor force due to Congressional restrictions on the size of the defense establishment.

The rising trend in shipyard employment leveled off during the latter part of 1952 as the defense program neared its peak. (See chart 1.) Employment in shipyards is expected to decline moderately until the third quarter of 1953 after which a sharper decline is anticipated. A large part of the defense mobilization program, which ac-

counts for the major portion of the industry's orders, is to be completed during the latter part of 1953. In addition, ship repair activity is expected to be somewhat less than in the previous year.

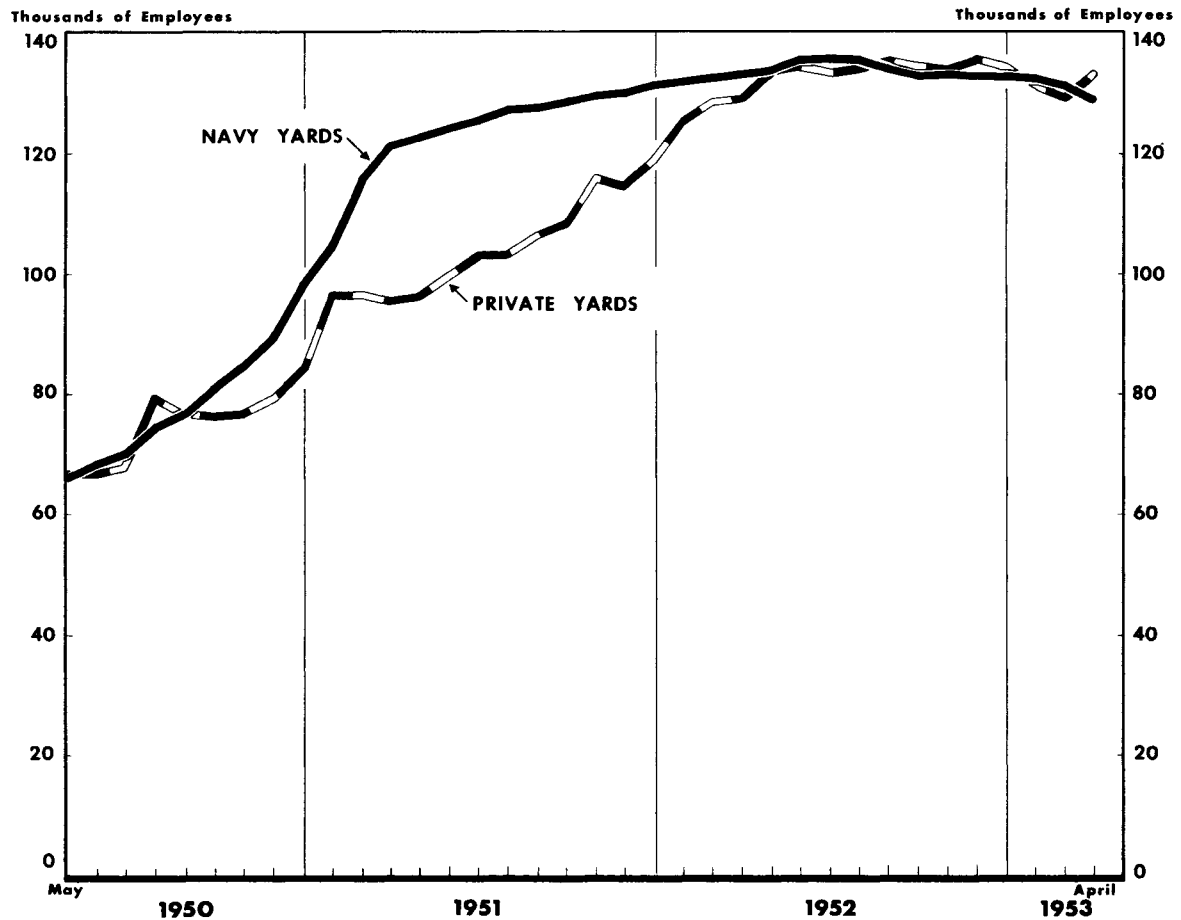
Production in 1952

Ship construction reached a peacetime high in 1952 when private shipyards delivered a total of 31 merchant vessels of over 1,000 gross tons each. Six of the fast, new, "Mariner" type cargo vessels were completed and delivered in 1952, in addition to 8 large tankers, 11 bulk carriers, the super liner "United States," and 5 other vessels. The aggregate tonnage of merchant vessels delivered during 1952 was 397,165 gross tons as compared with 147,569 tons delivered in 1951. In addition to these merchant vessels, private shipbuilders completed 6 naval vessels totaling 13,596 displacement tons during 1952 in contrast to only one vessel delivered in 1951. Navy yards were also engaged in some naval ship construction during 1952, in addition to their extensive ship repair work.

Ship repair activity in 1952 was also at a peacetime peak. An estimated 410 million dollars worth of ship repair and conversion work was performed by private shipyards in 1952 as compared with 317 million dollars in 1951. However, ship repair activity fell off

**Chart 1. Employment in Private and Navy Shipyards
Levels Off After Defense Expansion**

May 1950- April 1953



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

in the latter part of 1952 when a substantial number of merchant ships were withdrawn from the merchant fleets. Nearly a quarter of all repair work in private yards was performed on Naval vessels. Navy yards were also heavily engaged in repair and conversion activities. A large part of the expanded naval conversion program was carried over into 1952 and some work is continuing in 1953.

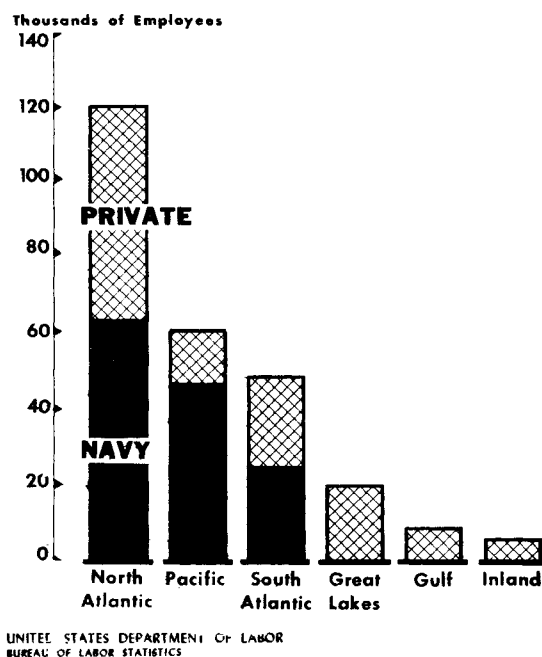
EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND REGIONAL LOCATION

Employment in the shipbuilding and repairing industry has been characterized by extremely high levels during periods of war and rearmament and generally low levels of employment in peacetime. The great bursts of shipbuilding activity during each of the World Wars have left the United States with more ships than it could

use and, as a consequence, peacetime ship construction has been adversely affected. Immediately after World War II, shipbuilders experienced the same difficulties that they had encountered following World War I and employment declined steadily from the wartime peak of 1,722,000 workers until May 1950. In this month, a postwar low of 132,900 employees was reached.

Employment began to rise immediately after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. The initial impetus in the latter part of 1950 came from the reconditioning of large numbers of vessels withdrawn from reserve status. Employment continued to increase during 1951 and 1952 because of the new construction required by the mobilization program. As the defense program reached its peak in the winter of 1952-1953, shipyard employment ceased its upward trend.

Chart 2. Employment in Private and Navy Shipyards, by Region, April 1953



**Table 1.--Employment in U. S. Shipyards,
May 1950 - January 1953**

	Employment in U. S. shipyards (in thousands)			Index of employment in U. S. shipyards (May 1950 = 100)		
	Total	Navy	Private	Total	Navy	Private
May 1950	132.9	66.2	66.7	100	100	100
January 1951	181.9	98.0	83.9	137	148	126
January 1952	250.0	131.2	118.8	188	198	178
January 1953	266.8	132.7	134.1	201	200	201
April 1953 ^{1/}	262.0	128.9	133.1			

^{1/} Preliminary

Table 2

Average Weekly Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in
Shipbuilding and Repairing and in all Durable Goods Industries,
1947-53

Year and month	Average weekly earnings		Average weekly hours		Average hourly earnings	
	Shipbuild- ing and repairing	All durable goods industries	Shipbuild- ing and repairing	All durable goods industries	Shipbuild- ing and repairing	All durable goods industries
1947:						
Average	\$57.59	\$52.46	39.5	40.6	\$1.458	\$1.292
1948:						
Average	61.22	57.11	38.7	40.5	1.582	1.410
1949:						
Average	61.88	58.03	37.8	39.5	1.637	1.469
1950:						
Average	63.83	63.32	38.2	41.2	1.671	1.537
1951:						
Average	71.42	69.47	39.9	41.6	1.79	1.67
1952:						
Average	76.78	73.04	40.2	41.5	1.91	1.76
1952:						
January	75.70	71.90	40.7	41.8	1.86	1.72
February ...	75.20	71.72	40.0	41.7	1.88	1.72
March	77.90	72.38	41.0	41.6	1.90	1.74
April	75.74	70.99	40.5	40.8	1.87	1.74
May	77.08	71.51	41.0	41.1	1.88	1.74
June	76.70	71.69	40.8	41.2	1.88	1.74
July	75.74	69.55	40.5	40.2	1.87	1.73
August	76.76	72.16	40.4	41.0	1.90	1.76
September ..	78.57	75.42	40.5	41.9	1.94	1.80
October	76.64	76.38	39.3	42.2	1.95	1.81
November ...	73.70	76.26	37.6	41.9	1.96	1.82
December ...	79.60	77.78	40.2	42.5	1.98	1.83
1953:						
January	77.62	76.91	39.6	41.8	1.96	1.84
February ...	78.11	77.15	38.1	41.7	2.05	1.85
March <u>1</u> /.....	80.70	77.52	38.8	41.9	2.08	1.85
April <u>1</u> / ...	82.14	76.96	39.3	41.6	2.09	1.85

1/ Preliminary.

American shipbuilding originated along the Atlantic Coast, and yards in this region still comprise the bulk of the industry. In January 1953, Atlantic Coast yards employed 65 percent of all employees in privately owned shipyards and 64 percent of the employees in Navy yards. Shipyards along the Gulf of Mexico with 14 percent of private yard employment were principally engaged in repair and conversion activities in January 1953. During World War II shipyards on the Pacific Coast experienced a tremendous expansion and had a substantial proportion of total employment in the industry. But in the post-war period, Pacific yards cut back employment sharply for lack of orders. In January 1953 Pacific yards had only 11 percent of the total private yard employment and were principally engaged in repair work. However, a large amount of shipwork is needed to maintain and service the Navy's Pacific Fleet, and West Coast Navy Yards employed 36 percent of the workers in Navy yards. Seven percent of all private shipyard workers are in Great Lakes yards, which construct and repair ships for carrying bulk cargoes on the Great Lakes. The remaining 4 percent were employed in Inland yards constructing small craft for service on our Inland waterways.

HOURS, EARNINGS, AND TURNOVER

Although average hourly earnings in ship construction and repair rose steadily during the latter half of 1952, gross weekly earnings of shipyard workers fluctuated during the year owing to variations in the length of the workweek. (See table 2.) Average weekly hours dropped sharply in the last quarter of 1952 due to the effects of the steel strike and a decline in repair activities. Earnings of shipyard workers, however, remained higher than the average for all durable goods during 1952. This higher level of earnings is partly due to the greater proportion of

skilled workers in the shipbuilding industry's labor force.

Turnover rates in ship construction and repair remained far above those in most other industries. During 1952, shipyard accession and separation rates ranged from 2 to 4 times the durable goods average. (See table 3.) One of the most important causative factors in these high turnover rates is in the nature of the job which the industry performs. Ships are large, custom-built products made by workers with highly specialized skills. As work on a ship progresses and workers in each craft complete their tasks, they are laid off until the next job, unless the shipyard has orders for other ships. During World War II the layoff rates in shipyards turnover were substantially reduced because workers could move from ship to ship owing to multiple ship construction. At the present time, orders for ship work are insufficient to stabilize the shipyard labor force in this manner.

Layoff rates (and quit rates to a lesser extent) reflect the shifting pattern of workloads in shipyards even more than total separations or accessions. (See chart 3.) In May 1950, when shipyard activity was at a low ebb, monthly layoff rates averaged nearly 14 workers for every 100 employed, while in the same month there were less than 2 quits per 100 employed. As the industry responded to defense orders in the first year of Korean hostilities and job opportunities for shipyard workers expanded, layoff rates dropped sharply to 5 per 100, while quit rates increased to 6 per 100. During the second year of Korean hostilities layoff and quit rates stabilized with increased employment. Since the fall of 1952, however, layoff rates have been rising and quit rates falling with the decrease in new construction orders and declining repair activity.

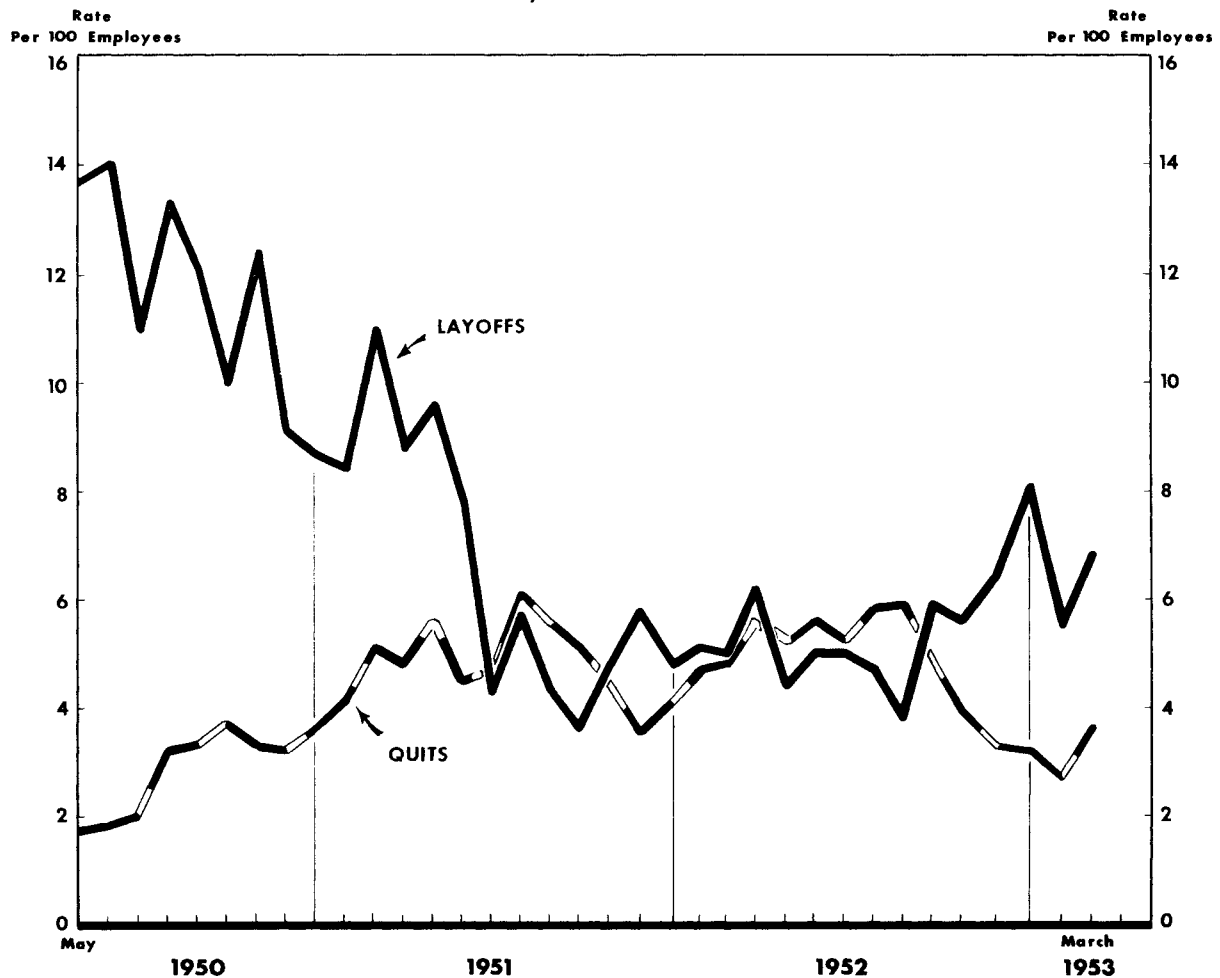
Table 3

Labor Turnover Rates in the Ship and Boat Building and Repairing Industry
and in All Durable Goods Industries, May 1950 to March 1953
(Per 100 employees)

Month	Shipbuilding and repairing		All durable goods industries	
	Accessions	Separations	Accessions	Separations
1950:				
May	18.6	16.0	5.1	3.0
June	16.8	16.5	5.2	3.2
July	20.5	13.8	5.0	3.0
August	24.0	18.1	7.2	4.4
September	14.2	16.7	6.4	4.1
October	19.0	15.4	5.8	3.9
November	14.7	17.7	4.4	4.4
December	14.8	13.4	3.4	3.9
1951:				
January	39.3	14.3	5.7	4.4
February	20.5	14.2	5.0	3.9
March	14.7	17.9	5.1	4.4
April	17.6	14.6	5.1	4.9
May	17.4	16.3	5.0	4.9
June	14.9	13.9	5.1	4.5
July	17.6	9.9	4.3	4.7
August	15.8	13.2	4.7	5.4
September	11.7	11.0	4.5	5.2
October	16.2	10.0	4.8	4.6
November	11.7	10.8	3.9	4.2
December	11.2	10.4	3.1	3.7
1952:				
January	16.5	10.0	4.6	3.8
February	14.4	11.1	4.0	3.8
March	14.0	11.5	4.2	3.7
April	13.1	12.9	4.0	4.1
May	14.3	10.9	4.0	4.0
June	13.7	12.1	4.9	4.3
July	12.6	11.5	4.3	5.8
August	10.4	11.6	6.4	4.9
September	13.9	11.2	6.0	4.8
October	10.7	12.2	5.5	4.2
November	9.9	10.5	4.2	3.6
December	9.8	10.4	3.7	3.3
1953:				
January	11.0	12.3	4.7	3.8
February	8.9	9.3	4.4	3.8
March	10.6	11.3	4.8	4.3

Chart 3. Layoff and Quit Rates in the Ship and Boat Building and Repairing Industry

May 1950 - March 1953



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Effects of the Competitive Position of the American Shipbuilding Industry on Its Employment Needs

The current level of shipyard employment is largely supported by defense mobilization activity. However, employment on defense work is already tapering off and will soon begin to decline. As

defense employment declines, employment in the industry will become increasingly dependent upon civilian shipbuilding. The level of civilian shipyard activity depends on the shipping industry's need for new merchant ships and for maintenance of existing merchant fleets.

The shipping industry occupies a unique position among American industries in that it must have a cost structure comparable with foreign shippers before

any sizable demand can arise for its services. Acquisition costs of new vessels and maintenance and operating costs of existing vessels are of critical importance in meeting foreign competition.

Wages of American seamen are nearly double those of most foreign seamen, and the American Merchant Marine Institute estimates that a 60-day voyage of an American Liberty ship costs approximately \$30,000 more than the same type ship operating under a foreign flag. Since World War II, this differential has had a greater effect on American shippers than previously. From the Civil War to World War II, the bulk of American shipping was engaged in the coastwise domestic trade. Since the war, however, an increasing proportion of American shipping has been serving foreign trade routes under our various foreign aid and rehabilitation programs.

Because initial ship costs determine depreciation charges, insurance costs, and return on investment, acquisition costs for new ships are of major importance to the shipping industry. Ship construction costs in American shipyards exceed those of foreign yards for many reasons. Labor costs comprise over three-fourths of the total cost of building a ship. The high standard of living in the United States is reflected in higher wage and material costs. In addition, more rigid specification requirements, such as finer subdivision of ships and higher fire and other safety requirements, add to the cost of American built ships.

Efficiency in American shipyards is comparable to that of any other shipbuilding nation, but shipbuilding is a highly specialized industry that cannot be compared to other American mass production industries such as the automobile or radio-television industries. Each ship is an individual, custom-built product. While World War II experience has shown that substantial reductions in

costs can be obtained from multiple ship production, even in groups as few as five, orders for new ships rarely exceed one or two ships of the same type under normal peacetime conditions. This mode of production, therefore, is generally not available to the shipbuilding industry as a means of reducing labor costs.

In the postwar period, American shipbuilders have been confronted with a situation similar to that after World War I in that the tremendous volume of shipping which was built during the war for emergency use has acted as a depressant on orders for new ships. A large number of the 1,408 ships operating in the merchant fleet on January 1, 1953, were of wartime construction; at the same time, the United States Maritime Administration had 1,877 wartime built ships tied up at reserve anchorages ready for immediate service. Within the next decade this entire group will reach obsolescence at nearly the same time. An orderly program for replacement of these ships is necessary for a balanced merchant marine in the future and for a stable shipbuilding industry.

In 1952, Congress attempted to overcome some of these difficulties by revising the Merchant Marine Act. The original act, passed in 1936, established the Maritime Commission (now the Maritime Administration) which was authorized to build vessels on its own account for sale or charter to private shippers. It also provided for subsidies to private shippers to equalize differences between foreign and American costs. Shippers were compensated for the differential in operating costs by an operating subsidy, and a construction subsidy was provided to foster the construction of ships in American shipyards by compensating owners for the increased costs of buying American-built ships.

Public Law 586, "The Long Range Shipping Act" passed in July 1952, revised and broadened the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. It allowed American shipbuilders construction subsidies regardless of whether they now receive operating subsidies. Construction subsidies were permitted for major reconditioning and modification of vessels as well as for new construction. In order to avoid widespread obsolescence in a single time period, another provision of the bill reduced the trade-in age of vessels from 17 to 12 years. A provision for tax relief for shippers--originally a part of the bill--was dropped by Congress pending further study. Since the Long Range Shipping Act has only been in effect for a few months, it is too early to determine whether it will accomplish its announced purpose and stimulate any appreciable amount of shipping or shipbuilding activity.

Employment Prospects in 1953 and 1954

The upward trend of employment following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea reached its peak in the latter part of 1952. Employment in shipyards is expected to decline 15 percent below current levels during 1953. Most of this decrease will occur in the fourth quarter of 1953, and it is estimated that total employment will decline to about 220,000 workers by December 1953. Beyond 1953, employment in shipyards will depend in large measure upon governmental decisions on the future size of the Navy and Merchant Marine.

Navy yards are expected to maintain their present employment level of 131,000 workers. While a large part of the expanded naval construction program initiated in 1951 was completed during 1951 and 1952, a substantial portion of the program is scheduled to take place during 1953, including the construction of two super-aircraft carriers.

Since Korea, the active Naval fleet has been expanded to meet the exigencies of the world situation and the Korean conflict. Naval repair activity is expected to remain at relatively high levels because the Navy uses a cycle system of repair, its vessels being scheduled for repair and overhaul at regular periods. The Navy is also continuing its modernization program on both active and reserve vessels and a number of Naval vessels will be equipped with new weapons, radar equipment, and other electronic devices.

Despite the size of the Naval program, Navy yard employment is not expected to exceed the present level of 131,000 employees, due to Congressional limitations on the size of the defense establishment. For this reason, part of the Navy's 1953 program will be contracted out to private shipyards, as in recent years.

Although Navy yard employment may remain stable, employment in private shipyards is expected to decline in 1953. The mobilization program is responsible for a large part of the current activity in private shipyards. At the beginning of 1953, nearly half of the total employment in private shipyards was engaged in shipbuilding and conversion contracts under the Navy program. Private shipyards were working on or had orders for 43 naval vessels aggregating 295,000 displacement tons, including 1 large aircraft carrier, 8 destroyers or destroyer leaders, and 2 submarines. In addition, private yards were working on a number of Navy contracts for minesweepers, landing craft, and other small vessels.

Private yards also had on order or under construction 63 commercial type vessels aggregating over 1,035,000 gross tons at the beginning of 1953, including 55 tankers and 7 bulk carriers or self unloading type vessels. An estimated 10,000 employees in private

shipyards were working on Maritime Administration contracts for 35 new, high speed, "Mariner" cargo vessels. Although only six of the "Mariners" were completed by January 1, 1953, the remaining 29 are all scheduled for completion during 1953. As these ships reach completion, most of the workers engaged in their construction will have to be laid off unless new orders are forthcoming.

Employment on repair work on civilian ships is also expected to decline during 1953. Nearly 600 vessels were withdrawn from the active Merchant Marine and returned to reserve status during 1953. While the reconditioning of these vessels before placing them in reserve anchorages will generate some repair activity, this will be offset by a corresponding decrease in vessel maintenance and repair owing to the re-

duction of the number of vessels in the active fleet. Some repair and modification of Naval vessels also will be done in private shipyards, as noted.

Thus, despite the sizable number of vessels currently on order in private shipyards, the construction outlook for private shipyards is not too favorable for 1954. During the latter part of 1952, the number of contracts let for vessel construction declined considerably. Because nearly half of the private sector of the industry is at present engaged in Government work and the economic factors of the shipping industry limit the number of vessel orders which can be expected from private shippers, the outlook for shipbuilding depends in the main upon governmental policy toward the Merchant Marine and Navy.

Current Employment and Payroll Statistics

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

(In thousands)									
Year and month	TOTAL	Mining	Contract con- struction	Manufac- turing	Transpor- tation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Service and miscel- laneous	Govern- ment
<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	5,607
1947.....	43,438	943	1,982	15,290	4,122	9,196	1,641	4,807	5,456
1948.....	44,382	982	2,169	15,321	4,141	9,519	1,711	4,925	5,614
1949.....	43,295	918	2,165	14,178	3,949	9,513	1,736	5,000	5,837
1950.....	44,696	889	2,333	14,967	3,977	9,645	1,796	5,098	5,992
1951.....	47,202	913	2,588	16,082	4,166	10,013	1,861	5,207	6,373
1952.....	47,993	872	2,572	16,209	4,220	10,251	1,957	5,280	6,633
<u>Monthly data:</u>									
<u>1952</u>									
February	46,964	894	2,324	16,045	4,153	9,917	1,906	5,154	6,571
March	47,118	898	2,313	16,061	4,174	9,946	1,921	5,178	6,627
April	47,430	890	2,435	15,994	4,149	10,125	1,941	5,266	6,630
May	47,439	887	2,543	15,855	4,184	10,068	1,950	5,323	6,629
June	47,418	816	2,690	15,624	4,225	10,144	1,972	5,360	6,587
July	47,078	784	2,751	15,402	4,198	10,108	1,997	5,382	6,456
August	48,158	893	2,812	16,280	4,258	10,110	2,000	5,378	6,427
September	48,892	886	2,794	16,680	4,281	10,295	1,976	5,364	6,616
October	49,095	871	2,728	16,778	4,296	10,442	1,973	5,303	6,704
November	49,310	871	2,648	16,874	4,286	10,650	1,973	5,266	6,742
December	50,140	870	2,497	16,952	4,293	11,218	1,978	5,237	7,095
<u>1953</u>									
January	48,382	866	2,303	16,884	4,210	10,283	1,969	5,192	6,675
February	48,369	856	2,280	17,013	4,210	10,214	1,977	5,194	6,625
March	48,631	846	2,292	17,131	4,231	10,280	1,994	5,225	6,632
April	48,796	833	2,402	17,077	4,239	10,304	2,015	5,312	6,614

Industry Data

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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1953			1952	
	April	March	February	April	March
TOTAL	48,796	48,631	48,369	47,430	47,118
MINING	833	846	856	890	898
Metal mining.....	98.7	99.5	101.3	102.7	102.1
Anthracite.....	50.6	56.8	59.7	60.5	66.9
Bituminous-coal.....	310.4	319.6	325.4	350.9	357.5
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production....	271.6	270.7	272.0	274.4	273.6
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	102.1	99.6	97.8	101.6	98.3
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,402	2,292	2,280	2,435	2,313
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	452	409	403	463	406
Highway and street.....	183.4	155.5	150.3	182.0	145.2
Other nonbuilding construction.....	268.1	253.7	252.4	280.9	260.3
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	1,950	1,883	1,877	1,972	1,907
General contractors.....	855.2	816.3	813.2	869.6	839.6
Special-trade contractors.....	1,094.7	1,067.1	1,063.5	1,102.4	1,067.3
Plumbing and heating.....	278.4	277.7	279.6	273.0	275.0
Painting and decorating.....	142.4	134.6	128.9	146.5	134.7
Electrical work.....	147.2	147.0	148.8	145.0	145.3
Other special-trade contractors.....	526.7	507.8	506.2	537.9	512.3
MANUFACTURING	17,077	17,131	17,013	15,994	16,061
DURABLE GOODS	10,113	10,101	9,989	9,254	9,233
Ordnance and accessories.....	187.2	187.3	184.1	162.0	158.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)....	765.6	755.1	745.8	772.1	763.5
Furniture and fixtures.....	384.3	388.3	385.5	351.1	355.8
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	545.1	540.9	533.9	525.0	521.7
Primary metal industries.....	1,343.5	1,343.1	1,338.9	1,296.5	1,310.2
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1,161.1	1,160.6	1,149.6	1,040.3	1,040.6
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,718.5	1,726.7	1,713.4	1,676.5	1,672.0
Electrical machinery.....	1,206.8	1,204.3	1,192.4	1,037.3	1,046.0
Transportation equipment.....	1,972.2	1,968.5	1,930.0	1,645.0	1,615.0
Instruments and related products.....	333.5	332.7	328.5	307.0	305.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	495.6	493.9	487.2	441.3	444.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,964	7,030	7,024	6,740	6,828
Food and kindred products.....	1,437.8	1,435.9	1,442.0	1,438.2	1,429.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	94.2	96.4	102.6	93.0	95.4
Textile-mill products.....	1,218.9	1,231.9	1,231.3	1,175.3	1,196.6
Apparel and other finished textile products....	1,218.1	1,265.9	1,264.4	1,154.1	1,210.4
Paper and allied products.....	527.6	527.2	523.2	494.8	497.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries....	774.2	774.0	771.8	754.8	755.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	762.0	761.3	752.2	743.2	750.2
Products of petroleum and coal.....	260.4	258.8	258.2	255.6	252.2
Rubber products.....	276.0	276.4	274.8	259.0	260.9
Leather and leather products.....	394.4	402.5	403.1	372.1	380.2

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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1953			1952	
	April	March	February	April	March
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4,239	4,231	4,210	4,149	4,174
TRANSPORTATION.....	2,944	2,924	2,909	2,926	2,905
Interstate railroads.....	1,375.3	1,359.9	1,356.4	1,404.3	1,395.4
Class I railroads.....	1,203.3	1,187.9	1,184.8	1,230.0	1,221.1
Local railways and bus lines.....	130.9	131.3	131.5	134.8	135.7
Trucking and warehousing.....	738.4	740.9	737.2	697.9	691.0
Other transportation and services.....	699.2	691.7	683.8	688.9	682.8
Bus lines, except local.....	51.7	51.5	51.5	49.0	50.5
Air transportation (common carrier).....	101.6	100.5	100.0	94.0	92.6
COMMUNICATION.....	731	742	738	666	714
Telephone.....	682.2	693.3	689.2	648.0	663.8
Telegraph.....	48.1	47.9	48.3	N.A.	49.2
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	564	565	563	557	555
Gas and electric utilities.....	542.3	542.7	541.4	535.4	533.7
Electric light and power utilities.....	244.3	244.1	243.5	241.1	240.6
Gas utilities.....	125.5	126.3	126.1	124.8	124.1
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	172.5	172.3	171.8	169.5	169.0
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	22.0	22.0	21.7	21.4	21.1
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.....	10,304	10,280	10,214	10,125	9,946
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	2,710	2,729	2,743	2,685	2,703
RETAIL TRADE.....	7,594	7,551	7,471	7,440	7,243
General merchandise stores.....	1,385.5	1,389.1	1,355.0	1,426.9	1,344.1
Food and liquor stores.....	1,394.4	1,387.4	1,380.8	1,345.2	1,335.0
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	823.5	813.0	810.0	761.4	761.0
Apparel and accessories stores.....	591.4	584.9	558.2	617.6	554.5
Other retail trade.....	3,399.2	3,376.8	3,366.7	3,289.0	3,248.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE.....	2,015	1,994	1,977	1,941	1,921
Banks and trust companies.....	499.1	496.7	493.4	473.0	471.3
Security dealers and exchanges.....	64.7	65.0	64.7	64.5	64.3
Insurance carriers and agents.....	735.9	732.0	726.9	701.5	698.7
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	715.3	699.9	692.2	702.3	687.0
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS.....	5,312	5,225	5,194	5,266	5,178
Hotels and lodging places.....	469.9	456.4	450.5	462.8	453.5
Personal services:					
Laundries.....	342.1	340.4	340.0	338.9	334.9
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	180.8	174.7	171.9	174.4	166.9
Motion pictures.....	234.1	231.8	229.4	239.1	234.1
GOVERNMENT.....	6,614	6,632	6,625	6,630	6,627
FEDERAL.....	2,304	2,324	2,343	2,369	2,361
STATE AND LOCAL.....	4,310	4,308	4,282	4,261	4,266

Note: N. A. - Data are not available because of work stoppage.

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			
	April 1953	March 1953	February 1953	April 1952	April 1953	March 1953	February 1953	April 1952
MINING.	833	846	856	890	—	—	—	—
METAL MINING.....	98.7	99.5	101.3	102.7	85.6	86.4	88.1	90.3
Iron mining.....	38.3	37.6	37.9	38.1	33.8	33.2	33.5	34.0
Copper mining.....	27.4	27.6	27.5	26.2	23.5	23.7	23.5	22.8
Lead and zinc mining.....	17.8	18.4	19.2	22.0	15.3	15.8	16.6	19.3
ANTHRACITE.....	50.6	56.8	59.7	60.5	47.4	53.0	55.6	56.9
BITUMINOUS-COAL.....	310.4	319.6	325.4	350.9	287.1	295.9	302.0	327.1
CRUDE-PETROLEUM AND NATURAL-GAS PRODUCTION.....	271.6	270.7	272.0	274.4	—	—	—	—
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....	—	—	—	—	126.9	126.0	125.9	126.9
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING..	102.1	99.6	97.8	101.6	87.7	85.2	83.8	88.1
MANUFACTURING.....	17,077	17,131	17,013	15,994	13,767	13,834	13,733	12,872
Durable Goods.....	10,113	10,101	9,989	9,254	8,216	8,213	8,115	7,497
Nondurable Goods.....	6,964	7,030	7,024	6,740	5,551	5,621	5,618	5,375
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	187.2	187.3	184.1	162.0	143.9	144.2	141.8	122.7
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.....	1,437.8	1,435.9	1,442.0	1,438.2	1,022.5	1,025.6	1,032.6	1,033.3
Meat products.....	293.7	298.7	303.0	303.3	230.9	237.6	241.1	239.8
Dairy products.....	122.5	118.2	116.0	121.5	83.5	79.7	78.1	84.2
Canning and preserving.....	160.0	150.0	156.3	158.0	131.7	122.4	128.7	130.8
Grain-mill products.....	120.9	122.9	123.9	121.6	87.4	89.4	90.6	91.2
Bakery products.....	283.2	284.4	283.6	280.2	178.3	179.9	179.5	177.7
Sugar.....	27.2	27.9	28.1	27.8	22.2	22.8	23.1	22.8
Confectionery and related products.....	79.9	84.7	86.3	81.7	66.3	70.7	72.2	66.8
Beverages.....	215.7	212.9	208.4	211.3	126.9	125.3	122.0	125.3
Miscellaneous food products.....	134.7	136.2	136.4	132.8	95.3	97.8	97.3	94.7
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.....	94.2	96.4	102.6	93.0	85.0	87.3	93.9	83.9
Cigarettes.....	31.9	31.5	30.9	29.5	28.7	28.3	28.2	26.4
Cigars.....	41.3	42.0	41.9	40.7	38.9	39.8	39.6	38.5
Tobacco and snuff.....	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.2	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8
Tobacco stemming and redrying....	12.1	13.9	20.9	13.6	9.8	11.5	18.4	11.2
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS.....	1,218.9	1,231.9	1,231.3	1,175.3	1,122.7	1,134.3	1,134.0	1,079.1
Scouring and combing plants.....	6.6	6.6	6.9	5.6	6.1	6.0	6.3	5.1
Yarn and thread mills.....	153.5	156.6	156.1	150.6	143.4	146.5	145.7	140.0
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	524.6	529.2	531.2	516.4	495.8	498.9	501.5	487.2
Narrow fabrics and smallwares....	34.4	35.4	35.3	32.3	30.4	31.5	31.4	28.7
Knitting mills.....	254.5	256.4	253.8	235.6	232.7	234.7	232.3	214.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles....	95.5	96.8	97.7	91.8	84.3	85.6	86.5	80.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	58.3	58.5	58.4	57.2	49.9	50.2	50.0	48.6
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	18.4	19.3	19.1	16.3	16.8	17.6	17.4	14.5
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	73.1	73.1	72.8	69.5	63.3	63.3	62.9	59.7

Table A-3: All employees and production workers in mining and manufacturing industries - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	April 1953	March 1953	February 1953	April 1952	April 1953	March 1953	February 1953	April 1952
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS.....	1,218.1	1,265.9	1,264.4	1,154.1	1,092.9	1,137.7	1,136.6	1,032.4
Men's and boys' suits and coats..	136.9	139.6	137.8	129.0	122.9	125.6	124.0	116.0
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	311.2	310.6	306.6	279.4	289.7	288.1	284.2	259.2
Women's outerwear.....	365.3	399.0	402.2	362.7	323.7	356.7	360.3	322.6
Women's, children's under garments.....	113.3	113.3	112.1	104.2	101.6	101.8	100.2	93.3
Millinery.....	21.7	27.3	27.5	23.2	19.4	24.6	24.8	20.5
Children's outerwear.....	63.6	67.2	68.6	61.7	57.9	61.1	62.4	56.0
Fur goods.....	8.0	8.6	9.0	8.3	5.7	6.4	6.8	5.9
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	65.2	65.4	64.5	61.2	58.7	58.0	57.3	54.0
Other fabricated textile products.....	132.9	134.9	136.1	124.4	113.3	115.4	116.6	104.9
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE).....	765.6	755.1	745.8	772.1	695.2	685.6	676.9	703.1
Logging camps and contractors....	72.6	70.1	65.2	87.3	67.0	64.1	59.3	81.7
Sawmills and planing mills.....	448.9	441.2	437.5	448.5	413.8	407.5	404.1	414.0
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products..	123.2	121.3	121.0	114.0	104.5	102.8	102.6	96.2
Wooden containers.....	61.0	61.4	61.0	61.4	56.6	56.8	56.6	56.8
Miscellaneous wood products.....	59.9	61.1	61.1	60.9	53.3	54.4	54.3	54.4
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.....	384.3	388.3	385.5	351.1	330.0	334.4	331.9	300.2
Household furniture.....	276.4	280.0	278.1	248.9	243.4	247.4	245.9	217.9
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	40.0	40.2	40.1	40.3	33.0	33.3	33.2	33.3
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	36.5	36.6	36.4	32.4	28.4	28.6	28.3	25.3
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	31.4	31.5	30.9	29.5	25.2	25.1	24.5	23.7
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	527.6	527.2	523.2	494.8	440.2	440.3	436.8	412.5
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	260.4	261.4	261.5	253.8	221.3	222.8	222.8	216.2
Paperboard containers and boxes..	141.4	140.9	138.9	124.0	117.2	116.8	115.0	102.4
Other paper and allied products..	125.8	124.9	122.8	117.0	101.7	100.7	99.0	93.9
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.....	774.2	774.0	771.8	754.8	498.8	499.6	496.5	488.7
Newspapers.....	291.5	290.5	289.2	283.8	146.6	146.1	144.3	142.4
Periodicals.....	65.6	66.4	66.7	63.1	28.7	29.2	29.0	29.3
Books.....	47.0	47.3	47.0	44.7	27.8	27.9	27.7	26.9
Commercial printing.....	193.6	193.8	194.1	191.5	158.3	159.1	159.3	156.6
Lithographing.....	53.3	53.2	52.7	52.4	41.2	41.2	40.8	40.2
Greeting cards.....	17.1	17.5	17.6	16.9	12.6	13.0	13.1	12.5
Bookbinding and related industries.....	44.2	43.9	43.4	42.2	34.7	34.5	34.1	33.2
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	61.9	61.4	61.1	60.2	48.9	48.6	48.2	47.6

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			
	April 1953	March 1953	February 1953	April 1952	April 1953	March 1953	February 1953	April 1952
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	762.0	761.3	752.2	743.2	526.6	526.3	518.7	520.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals....	82.7	82.7	82.3	81.7	59.6	59.5	59.0	59.4
Industrial organic chemicals.....	272.5	271.0	267.9	252.5	191.7	191.0	189.2	181.3
Drugs and medicines.....	94.7	95.1	95.3	99.1	59.1	59.5	59.6	63.9
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	50.3	50.5	50.1	50.2	32.0	32.1	31.8	32.0
Paints, pigments, and fillers....	75.6	75.2	74.3	73.3	48.1	47.5	47.1	46.7
Gum and wood chemicals.....	7.8	7.7	7.6	8.1	6.7	6.6	6.5	7.0
Fertilizers.....	45.8	44.4	39.2	43.4	37.8	36.4	31.4	35.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	39.9	42.6	44.2	42.7	29.3	31.8	32.8	31.1
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	92.7	92.1	91.3	92.2	62.3	61.9	61.3	63.2
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL.....	260.4	258.8	258.2	255.6	187.2	186.0	185.7	186.2
Petroleum refining.....	207.1	206.2	206.0	202.6	144.0	143.5	143.6	143.0
Coke and other petroleum and coal products.....	53.3	52.6	52.2	53.0	43.2	42.5	42.1	43.2
RUBBER PRODUCTS.....	276.0	276.4	274.8	259.0	220.1	220.3	219.2	205.6
Tires and inner tubes.....	117.9	117.6	116.9	116.3	92.2	91.9	91.2	91.4
Rubber footwear.....	29.4	29.8	29.8	26.2	23.9	24.1	24.2	20.9
Other rubber products.....	128.7	129.0	128.1	116.5	104.0	104.3	103.8	93.3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS.....	394.4	402.5	403.1	372.1	355.0	363.2	363.5	332.9
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	46.8	47.3	47.8	44.8	42.1	42.6	43.1	40.2
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	5.8	5.7	5.6	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.2
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	18.3	18.9	19.3	17.0	16.4	16.9	17.4	15.1
Footwear (except rubber).....	256.1	261.6	261.9	241.7	232.0	237.8	237.8	217.6
Luggage.....	19.1	18.5	18.5	17.3	16.8	16.1	16.2	15.1
Handbags and small leather goods.....	29.7	32.2	32.1	28.5	26.4	29.0	29.0	25.4
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	18.6	18.3	17.9	17.9	16.4	16.0	15.3	15.3
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS....	545.1	540.9	533.9	525.0	463.9	460.3	453.2	446.0
Flat glass.....	34.9	35.1	35.6	31.0	31.0	31.3	31.8	27.4
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	105.5	103.9	101.1	94.8	91.8	90.6	87.7	81.8
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	17.6	17.5	17.0	16.1	15.4	15.2	14.7	13.9
Cement, hydraulic.....	40.8	40.5	40.6	39.8	34.5	34.3	34.3	33.8
Structural clay products.....	77.3	76.9	75.4	81.2	68.8	68.5	67.2	72.9
Pottery and related products.....	56.0	56.7	56.6	58.2	50.1	50.8	50.6	52.1
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	104.5	101.8	100.1	98.3	86.2	83.6	81.6	80.1
Cut-stone and stone products.....	18.3	18.2	18.1	18.2	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.0
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	90.2	90.3	89.4	87.4	70.0	69.9	69.3	68.0

Table A-3: All employees and production workers in mining and manufacturing industries - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	April 1953	March 1953	February 1953	April 1952	April 1953	March 1953	February 1953	April 1952
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES.....	1,343.5	1,343.1	1,338.9	1,296.5	1,145.1	1,145.0	1,141.8	1,109.4
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	655.6	656.5	654.4	636.8	564.7	564.8	563.1	552.4
Iron and steel foundries.....	253.6	252.7	253.7	254.5	223.9	223.7	224.2	224.8
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	51.3	51.0	50.8	50.8	42.3	42.0	41.9	42.5
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	123.2	122.0	119.9	110.6	100.1	99.1	97.7	89.6
Nonferrous foundries.....	97.5	98.4	98.3	88.6	82.0	82.8	82.9	73.6
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	149.4	149.8	149.1	142.7	122.5	123.1	122.5	117.1
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT).....	1,161.1	1,160.6	1,149.6	1,040.3	952.7	953.3	942.1	847.1
Tin cans and other tinware.....	56.9	56.8	56.7	55.6	50.3	50.1	50.0	48.8
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	163.8	164.8	163.2	151.6	136.1	137.3	135.8	124.9
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	156.1	154.4	154.2	137.4	125.4	124.0	123.7	108.2
Fabricated structural metal products.....	271.2	273.3	272.0	254.5	208.7	211.0	210.0	197.6
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	242.4	241.4	237.5	193.6	205.9	205.3	201.2	162.6
Lighting fixtures.....	51.0	50.9	49.6	45.3	41.9	41.9	40.6	36.6
Fabricated wire products.....	73.6	73.3	71.7	64.1	62.7	62.4	60.6	53.5
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	146.1	145.7	144.7	138.2	121.7	121.3	120.2	114.9
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL).....	1,718.5	1,726.7	1,713.4	1,676.5	1,326.6	1,335.4	1,323.1	1,298.4
Engines and turbines.....	96.5	97.2	95.7	88.6	71.9	72.5	71.0	66.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	192.7	194.8	193.3	205.2	148.3	150.5	149.0	161.0
Construction and mining machinery.....	131.9	134.3	133.9	134.5	97.9	100.7	100.5	103.1
Metalworking machinery.....	286.2	285.1	283.3	282.7	229.1	228.2	226.7	227.4
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	191.0	192.0	192.0	194.0	141.2	142.3	142.2	146.4
General industrial machinery.....	233.3	233.3	232.3	234.4	166.2	166.4	165.6	167.5
Office and store machines and devices.....	112.4	112.4	111.5	110.4	91.8	91.5	91.0	90.6
Service-industry and household machines.....	225.6	228.3	223.7	186.7	179.7	181.8	177.3	144.9
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	248.9	249.3	247.7	240.0	200.5	201.5	199.7	191.3
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....	1,206.8	1,204.3	1,192.4	1,037.3	925.5	924.1	915.7	781.0
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	393.1	390.9	386.1	363.2	286.8	285.0	280.7	264.5
Electrical appliances.....	70.3	69.4	67.9	54.0	59.1	58.3	56.7	43.6
Insulated wire and cable.....	35.5	35.5	35.4	30.9	29.6	29.6	29.6	25.6
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	91.4	90.8	88.2	79.9	76.6	75.8	73.0	64.1
Electric lamps.....	26.7	26.2	25.8	26.2	23.4	23.0	22.3	22.6
Communication equipment.....	542.8	545.5	543.1	438.7	414.2	417.3	418.1	326.5
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	47.0	46.0	45.9	44.4	35.8	35.1	35.3	34.1

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			
	April 1953	March 1953	February 1953	April 1952	April 1953	March 1953	February 1953	April 1952
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.....	1,972.2	1,968.5	1,930.0	1,645.0	1,575.9	1,575.8	1,543.4	1,299.9
Automobiles.....	990.7	984.4	957.0	799.4	827.8	823.4	798.0	655.3
Aircraft and parts.....	728.9	736.9	729.2	609.5	532.9	542.4	538.1	443.8
Aircraft.....	447.4	449.2	448.1	401.2	326.6	328.8	329.3	293.3
Aircraft engines and parts.....	159.1	166.2	163.7	125.7	112.0	119.6	118.4	88.1
Aircraft propellers and parts...	16.5	16.5	16.6	13.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	9.5
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	105.2	105.0	100.8	69.3	82.0	81.7	78.1	52.9
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	159.4	154.2	155.7	147.7	140.9	135.6	137.2	130.5
Ship building and repairing.....	133.1	129.0	131.0	129.0	117.3	113.0	115.0	113.6
Boat building and repairing.....	26.3	25.2	24.7	18.7	23.6	22.6	22.2	16.9
Railroad equipment.....	79.8	79.6	74.8	76.6	62.9	63.0	58.8	60.5
Other transportation equipment...	13.4	13.4	13.3	11.8	11.4	11.4	11.3	9.8
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS..	333.5	332.7	328.5	307.0	244.6	244.3	240.7	226.2
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	53.3	53.3	53.0	47.7	34.2	34.3	34.1	31.7
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	82.0	81.7	80.9	73.8	59.2	59.4	58.7	52.9
Optical instruments and lenses...	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4	9.7	9.7	9.6	10.0
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	41.3	41.2	40.4	39.3	29.7	29.7	28.9	28.6
Ophthalmic goods.....	28.9	29.2	28.9	28.8	23.3	23.6	23.4	23.3
Photographic apparatus.....	68.6	68.4	67.9	64.9	47.7	47.6	47.3	45.8
Watches and clocks.....	47.1	46.6	45.1	40.1	40.8	40.0	38.7	33.9
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.....	495.6	493.9	487.2	441.3	412.2	410.7	404.2	363.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	54.6	55.1	53.6	49.7	44.6	44.9	43.6	40.2
Musical instruments and parts....	18.0	18.3	18.1	15.7	15.6	15.9	15.7	13.2
Toys and sporting goods.....	84.5	81.4	77.8	68.2	72.8	69.6	66.2	58.3
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies.....	32.1	31.7	31.1	31.2	24.3	23.9	23.3	23.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	66.1	68.8	69.6	57.9	55.7	58.1	58.7	47.9
Fabricated plastic products.....	75.8	74.1	73.4	65.7	64.0	62.8	62.1	54.6
Other manufacturing industries...	164.5	164.5	163.6	152.9	135.2	135.5	134.6	125.3

Employment and Payroll

Table A-4: Production workers and indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payroll in manufacturing industries

Period	Production-worker employment		Production-worker payroll index
	Number (in thousands)	Index (1947-49 average = 100)	(1947-49 average = 100)
<u>Annual average:</u>			
1939.....	8,192	66.2	29.9
1940.....	8,811	71.2	34.0
1941.....	10,877	87.9	49.3
1942.....	12,854	103.9	72.2
1943.....	15,014	121.4	99.0
1944.....	14,607	118.1	102.8
1945.....	12,864	104.0	87.8
1946.....	12,105	97.9	81.2
1947.....	12,795	103.4	97.7
1948.....	12,715	102.8	105.1
1949.....	11,597	93.8	97.2
1950.....	12,317	99.6	111.7
1951.....	13,135	106.2	129.6
1952.....	13,044	105.5	135.3
<u>Monthly data:</u>			
<u>1952</u>			
February.....	12,949	104.7	132.0
March.....	12,951	104.7	132.5
April.....	12,872	104.1	129.1
May.....	12,726	102.9	128.9
June.....	12,476	100.7	127.3
July.....	12,229	98.9	122.2
August.....	13,069	105.7	134.2
September.....	13,477	109.0	143.3
October.....	13,560	109.6	145.7
November.....	13,634	110.2	146.3
December.....	13,699	110.8	150.9
<u>1953</u>			
January.....	13,619	110.1	148.4
February.....	13,733	111.0	149.3
March.....	13,834	111.8	152.0
April.....	13,767	111.3	150.1

Industry Indexes

Table A-5: Indexes of all employees in selected manufacturing industries

(1951 average = 100.0)

Industry	1953		1952		
	February	January	December	February	January
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:					
Meat packing, wholesale.....	99.2	103.0	105.1	104.7	104.9
Sausages and casings.....	105.6	106.8	106.9	100.9	100.6
Condensed and evaporated milk.....	91.6	90.6	90.1	90.6	89.6
Ice cream and ices.....	91.2	90.5	92.8	92.0	90.8
Sea food, canned and cured.....	80.4	80.9	91.2	63.9	62.8
Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups.....	61.9	63.1	66.8	61.1	61.6
Flour and other grain-mill products.....	100.2	101.1	101.1	101.6	101.7
Prepared feeds.....	102.9	105.0	106.6	100.6	101.7
Bread and other bakery products.....	101.3	101.3	103.1	100.2	100.2
Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels.....	98.6	95.8	97.1	98.9	98.2
Cane-sugar refining.....	99.0	100.4	97.4	98.4	97.8
Beet sugar.....	52.2	67.3	114.7	56.5	66.3
Confectionery.....	98.4	98.6	105.5	99.3	100.8
Bottled soft drinks.....	99.7	101.0	102.4	96.8	96.7
Malt liquors.....	96.0	96.5	97.8	94.3	95.2
Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors...	80.8	80.2	89.3	81.2	82.0
Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch.....	98.8	97.7	99.5	96.8	96.2
Manufactured ice.....	87.7	87.2	87.7	87.1	86.8
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:					
Yarn mills.....	96.7	96.7	97.3	94.5	94.7
Thread mills.....	86.0	88.4	88.8	90.6	92.0
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	93.8	94.0	94.8	94.3	96.2
Woolen and worsted.....	85.1	84.7	87.1	86.7	90.7
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	91.8	91.5	92.7	94.3	94.1
Seamless hosiery.....	108.5	109.5	110.9	100.2	99.9
Knit outerwear.....	121.4	118.3	124.0	100.4	97.6
Knit underwear.....	105.3	103.5	106.4	92.2	91.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool).	103.8	103.6	104.4	101.8	100.0
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn.....	97.9	96.4	96.1	94.1	90.8
Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)....	102.9	100.1	99.9	97.9	93.3
Lace goods.....	95.7	95.3	95.1	91.5	97.3
Paddings and upholstery filling.....	108.4	105.9	106.4	90.6	92.2
Processed waste and recovered fibers.....	96.4	96.2	96.1	88.5	88.6
Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics.....	102.9	103.5	104.7	100.1	99.3
Cordage and twine.....	95.0	95.6	95.4	97.6	97.1
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:					
Shirts, collars, and nightwear.....	105.9	104.5	105.5	94.6	94.1
Separate trousers.....	109.4	108.0	107.7	99.2	96.0
Work shirts.....	105.3	106.1	107.9	91.9	95.8
Women's dresses.....	103.2	101.5	102.2	105.8	103.9
Household apparel.....	112.9	109.4	108.9	101.5	98.9
Women's suits, coats, and skirts.....	110.6	109.8	105.4	116.2	113.3
Underwear and nightwear, except corsets....	108.7	105.6	108.9	101.5	98.5
Corsets and allied garments.....	113.2	111.9	113.1	101.3	99.9
Curtains, draperies, and other house-furnishings.....	107.0	103.6	108.9	100.4	98.4
Textile bags.....	97.9	97.6	99.5	108.0	107.2
Canvas products.....	95.7	92.1	89.7	100.1	98.2
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE):					
Sawmills and planing mills, general.....	91.3	91.5	94.7	91.9	91.2
Millwork.....	96.2	96.6	97.6	87.6	91.2
Plywood.....	98.1	96.6	95.1	89.1	88.2
Wooden boxes, other than cigar.....	97.9	98.4	99.3	97.1	97.4

Table A-5: Indexes of all employees in selected manufacturing industries - Continued

(1951 average = 100.0)

Industry	1953		1952		
	February	January	December	February	January
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:					
Wood household furniture, except upholstered.....	106.9	106.3	106.3	96.9	98.1
Wood household furniture, upholstered.....	109.7	108.7	109.8	100.0	97.9
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	104.1	102.4	102.4	97.3	97.9
Wood office furniture.....	84.0	84.1	85.0	95.6	96.9
Metal office furniture.....	114.8	115.3	115.4	106.1	104.4
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:					
Paperboard boxes.....	105.5	105.3	107.3	94.1	94.1
Fiber cans, tubes, and drums.....	104.1	102.6	101.8	96.0	95.6
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:					
Alkalies and chlorine.....	103.0	103.0	102.0	101.4	102.0
Plastics, except synthetic rubber.....	103.1	102.4	102.5	98.7	99.4
Synthetic rubber.....	102.6	101.3	100.8	103.5	103.5
Synthetic fibers.....	89.5	91.3	92.3	89.2	92.6
Explosives.....	162.0	158.1	153.4	134.0	131.6
Soap and glycerin.....	96.1	94.5	94.4	97.4	96.8
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels....	101.1	100.9	100.8	98.7	99.0
Vegetable oils.....	97.2	102.3	109.3	105.1	111.5
Animal oils and fats.....	89.1	90.0	90.5	92.5	93.6
Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics.....	103.6	102.1	107.3	100.7	97.9
Compressed and liquified gases.....	101.9	98.8	98.3	104.7	104.3
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:					
Glass containers.....	99.4	97.2	96.7	91.5	89.7
Pressed and blown glass.....	107.4	107.0	108.9	97.3	96.2
Brick and hollow tile.....	83.0	82.7	90.4	85.1	88.1
Floor and wall tile.....	88.1	88.2	89.2	95.0	98.2
Sewer pipe.....	97.1	96.7	100.2	98.7	97.3
Clay refractories.....	94.0	96.4	95.7	102.3	103.3
Concrete products.....	99.0	97.6	100.8	93.1	91.0
Abrasive products.....	97.2	96.0	95.3	95.4	96.9
Asbestos products.....	95.5	95.3	95.9	94.3	95.3
Nonclay refractories.....	96.8	96.5	94.6	101.2	101.7
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:					
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products.....	101.7	101.5	101.0	100.9	100.7
Electrometallurgical products.....	101.9	101.4	100.7	104.4	104.2
Gray-iron foundries.....	91.0	91.0	91.1	93.8	95.3
Malleable-iron foundries.....	91.5	90.8	90.3	95.9	98.0
Steel foundries.....	107.1	109.9	110.5	106.4	106.0
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	94.9	95.4	96.7	99.5	98.8
Primary refining of aluminum.....	119.4	109.9	105.0	103.3	103.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper....	103.9	103.7	103.4	98.5	100.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum..	116.2	113.0	111.6	98.4	98.0
Iron and steel forgings.....	109.5	108.9	107.9	107.5	106.5
Wire drawing.....	101.0	101.5	101.2	100.1	100.5
Welded and heavy-riveted pipe.....	111.0	110.9	108.9	97.5	97.4

Industry Indexes

Table A-5: Indexes of all employees in selected manufacturing industries - Continued

(1951 average = 100.0)

Industry	1953		1952		
	February	January	December	February	January
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):					
Cutlery and edge tools.....	93.7	93.8	94.0	92.2	92.9
Hand tools.....	94.2	93.7	92.8	97.5	98.7
Hardware.....	106.1	103.7	101.0	94.0	93.9
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	94.4	94.4	94.4	88.2	89.5
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified....	112.5	110.8	112.8	98.3	96.7
Structural steel and ornamental metal work..	114.9	113.7	114.7	103.0	102.2
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim.....	108.9	110.2	109.1	100.1	100.4
Boiler-shop products.....	114.3	113.2	113.8	110.0	108.6
Sheet-metal work.....	108.9	109.2	110.4	103.4	103.2
Vitreous-enameled products....	103.5	97.7	98.1	92.1	88.6
Stamped and pressed metal products.....	118.7	115.5	111.1	95.2	94.8
Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails.....	108.2	111.2	110.0	101.2	101.3
Steel springs.....	103.3	100.6	99.3	99.6	100.6
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	102.4	101.9	101.5	101.9	102.5
Screw-machine products.....	114.8	113.8	112.7	108.3	107.6
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):					
Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels...	112.5	112.4	112.9	104.5	104.0
Diesel and other internal-combustion engines, not elsewhere classified.....	112.3	119.5	118.8	110.3	109.2
Tractors.....	99.1	99.2	98.8	106.2	105.2
Agricultural machinery(except tractors).....	95.6	92.9	91.8	99.8	99.2
Construction and mining machinery, except for oil fields.....	109.8	109.3	109.3	110.3	109.1
Oil-field machinery and tools.....	114.4	113.7	112.8	110.6	108.8
Machine tools.....	112.4	113.1	113.0	112.2	110.9
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	108.7	108.7	108.0	104.8	103.7
Machine-tool accessories.....	104.9	104.9	104.4	105.9	105.9
Food-products machinery.....	103.1	102.5	102.2	96.8	96.6
Textile machinery.....	84.5	83.9	84.2	92.7	94.3
Paper-industries machinery.....	101.4	101.6	101.8	104.7	104.9
Printing-trades machinery and equipment....	99.9	99.4	99.0	97.2	99.8
Pumps, air and gas compressors.....	100.0	100.5	99.9	103.5	103.0
Conveyors and conveying equipment.....	104.7	104.6	104.1	105.7	105.0
Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans.....	113.9	112.4	111.1	103.4	102.2
Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.....	101.0	101.3	101.7	108.6	108.5
Mechanical power-transmission equipment....	100.2	99.8	99.7	102.6	102.8
Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens.....	104.4	104.2	105.4	106.6	106.5
Computing machines and cash registers.....	103.0	102.9	102.8	103.8	103.6
Typewriters.....	103.3	103.2	103.4	99.1	101.1
Domestic laundry equipment.....	122.7	122.4	120.3	102.5	100.5
Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines.....	115.7	114.3	114.1	109.8	108.0
Sewing machines.....	85.7	86.7	86.9	89.2	90.2
Refrigerators and air-conditioning units....	134.9	129.1	120.9	99.5	96.9
Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves.....	104.7	105.2	104.6	103.7	103.3
Ball and roller bearings.....	107.3	106.4	105.8	106.0	106.0
Machine shops (job and repair).....	112.4	111.4	110.9	105.8	105.6

Table A-5: Indexes of all employees in selected manufacturing industries - Continued

(1951 average = 100.0)					
Industry	1953		1952		
	February	January	December	February	January
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:					
Wiring devices and supplies.....	97.5	96.5	96.3	100.3	100.4
Carbon and graphite products (electrical)...	102.5	101.5	101.1	100.4	101.3
Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments.....	120.9	119.6	118.8	109.7	108.1
Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets.....	110.6	109.2	107.4	102.4	101.6
Power and distribution transformers.....	107.8	107.0	106.6	103.9	103.2
Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls.....	110.0	108.6	108.4	106.3	105.7
Electrical welding apparatus.....	120.0	118.5	118.9	112.8	109.9
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	140.8	137.9	137.7	107.5	106.2
Radio tubes.....	123.1	122.1	121.4	109.6	108.7
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	121.4	121.9	121.7	112.6	111.0
Storage batteries.....	93.1	94.9	97.5	95.3	97.6
Primary batteries (dry and wet).....	111.0	108.3	110.6	96.2	94.1
X-ray and non-radio electronic tubes.....	118.9	118.3	119.8	111.3	109.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:					
Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories.....	114.1	110.1	107.5	90.6	90.4
Truck and bus bodies.....	95.3	94.2	95.8	92.9	94.1
Trailers (truck and automobile).....	105.6	106.3	104.7	98.1	102.3
Locomotives and parts.....	86.9	88.0	88.1	111.1	111.2
Railroad and street cars.....	119.6	116.9	115.8	103.2	105.9
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:					
Jewelry and findings.....	103.6	103.3	105.5	94.2	92.4
Silverware and plated ware.....	89.1	85.6	86.3	88.5	87.8
Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles.....	100.1	93.9	109.2	86.4	81.7
Sporting and athletic goods.....	111.9	107.5	105.9	91.2	90.2

Ship Building

**Table A-6: Employees in the ship building and repairing industry,
by region**

(In thousands)

Region ^{1/}	1953			1952	
	April	March	February	April	March
ALL REGIONS.....	262.0	260.1	263.3	262.0	260.6
PRIVATE YARDS.....	133.1	129.0	131.0	129.0	128.3
NAVY YARDS.....	128.9	131.1	132.3	133.0	132.3
NORTH ATLANTIC.....	120.0	120.8	122.3	120.1	117.2
Private yards.....	61.7	61.4	62.2	60.5	58.2
Navy yards ^{2/}	58.3	59.4	60.1	59.6	59.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	48.5	44.9	45.4	45.4	44.8
Private yards.....	24.6	20.9	21.2	20.4	19.9
Navy yards.....	23.9	24.0	24.2	25.0	24.9
GULF:					
Private yards.....	19.5	18.9	20.4	19.1	19.1
PACIFIC.....	60.4	60.6	60.6	63.2	64.5
Private yards.....	13.7	12.9	12.6	14.8	16.1
Navy yards.....	46.7	47.7	48.0	48.4	48.4
GREAT LAKES:					
Private yards.....	8.2	9.6	9.6	9.3	10.1
INLAND:					
Private yards.....	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.9	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.

^{2/} Data include Curtis Bay Coast Guard Yard.

Table A-7: Federal civilian employment

(In thousands)

Branch and agency	1953			1952	
	April	March	February	April	March
TOTAL FEDERAL ^{1/}	2,304	2,324	2,343	2,369	2,361
Executive ^{2/}	2,278.0	2,297.3	2,316.4	2,342.9	2,334.2
Department of Defense.....	1,160.6	1,181.0	1,197.7	1,187.6	1,182.5
Post Office Department... ^{3/}	486.0	486.0	486.0	486.4	484.6
Other agencies.....	631.4	630.3	632.7	668.9	667.1
Legislative.....	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.6
Judicial.....	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
District of Columbia ^{4/}	245.8	249.4	251.6	257.8	258.0
Executive ^{2/}	224.5	228.0	230.3	236.3	236.5
Department of Defense.....	91.6	92.8	93.4	92.1	91.8
Post Office Department... ^{3/}	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
Other agencies.....	124.8	127.1	128.8	136.1	136.6
Legislative.....	20.6	20.7	20.6	20.8	20.8
Judicial.....	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7

^{1/} Data refer to continental United States only.

^{2/} Includes all executive agencies (except the Central Intelligence Agency), and Government corporations. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is also included.

^{3/} Beginning with February 1953 data for the Post Office Department are not available. The figure for January 1953 will be used for subsequent months until the actual data are reported.

^{4/} Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

State Data

**Table A-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,
by industry division and State**
(In thousands)

State	Total			Mining			Contract construction		
	1953		1952	1953		1952	1953		1952
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
Alabama.....	680.2	679.6	671.4	18.7	19.0	20.8	35.2	32.8	37.8
Arizona.....	205.0	206.9	192.1	12.6	12.7	12.8	17.9	18.0	14.6
Arkansas.....	310.9	311.1	310.5	6.1	6.1	6.4	17.3	17.6	20.5
California.....	3,752.0	3,731.2	3,537.1	34.8	34.4	33.8	222.9	222.7	193.7
Colorado.....	412.5	411.6	399.3	11.6	11.9	11.4	27.5	27.3	26.4
Connecticut.....	867.9	863.0	842.5	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	37.7	37.3	41.8
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia.....	517.3	517.7	528.5	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	17.5	16.5	18.9
Florida.....	832.8	850.9	807.5	7.1	7.0	7.0	72.7	73.6	68.1
Georgia.....	875.0	873.7	870.1	3.9	4.3	4.6	42.1	40.1	45.0
Idaho.....	132.4	129.7	131.2	5.1	5.1	5.6	8.7	7.7	9.5
Illinois.....	(3/)	(3/)	3,291.7	(3/)	(3/)	38.9	(3/)	(3/)	165.8
Indiana.....	1,407.4	1,402.3	1,344.6	13.3	13.6	15.2	53.7	53.2	65.1
Iowa.....	632.1	625.8	623.2	2.7	2.7	3.3	25.1	22.1	28.7
Kansas.....	552.0	544.8	534.4	18.2	18.3	19.0	38.8	34.2	37.5
Kentucky.....	-	-	-	43.7	46.3	54.1	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	677.0	673.6	661.4	30.2	30.1	29.2	57.1	58.2	52.1
Maine.....	264.7	267.5	261.4	.5	.6	.5	9.8	8.5	10.4
Maryland.....	765.4	759.2	746.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	53.0	50.2	54.9
Massachusetts.....	1,793.5	1,780.4	1,768.0	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	59.4	50.9	66.9
Michigan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	827.0	825.5	813.7	18.2	17.8	16.7	36.0	34.4	36.4
Mississippi.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri.....	1,285.8	1,280.3	1,244.4	8.7	8.9	9.2	60.9	57.1	60.6
Montana.....	151.8	149.2	149.7	11.8	12.0	11.3	9.3	7.9	10.3
Nebraska.....	340.2	339.2	343.1	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	15.4	15.2	25.6
Nevada.....	64.3	62.2	63.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	6.8	6.0	6.9
New Hampshire.....	169.4	168.7	165.4	.1	.1	.1	6.3	5.7	6.0
New Jersey.....	1,785.4	1,802.4	1,761.5	4.5	4.3	4.5	88.6	82.5	88.7
New Mexico.....	172.7	170.9	164.7	14.7	14.7	14.5	12.9	12.3	13.5
New York.....	5,907.9	5,916.3	5,789.8	11.9	11.2	11.7	208.5	194.7	210.3
North Carolina.....	985.9	992.2	969.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	56.5	56.6	57.6
North Dakota.....	112.7	109.9	110.2	2.1	1.9	1.4	6.7	5.1	5.7
Ohio.....	3,035.3	3,037.3	2,927.8	23.7	23.7	26.0	143.2	134.2	139.0
Oklahoma.....	523.0	521.5	515.9	45.5	46.0	46.1	29.6	28.8	32.9
Oregon.....	449.8	439.8	453.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	22.8	21.0	23.7
Pennsylvania.....	3,721.3	3,713.1	3,673.6	147.4	151.9	164.3	154.1	137.0	155.8
Rhode Island.....	306.4	308.0	301.0	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	14.8	13.9	15.0
South Carolina.....	522.7	524.4	519.8	1.2	1.3	1.3	52.0	53.5	55.3
South Dakota.....	120.3	117.1	119.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	5.5	4.1	6.8
Tennessee.....	822.2	818.3	794.9	9.5	9.5	10.9	48.5	46.9	45.9
Texas.....	2,270.0	2,250.9	2,186.3	126.2	126.1	121.6	172.1	167.5	166.0
Utah.....	210.7	209.9	207.6	13.5	13.5	13.9	10.1	10.1	10.5
Vermont.....	101.9	100.7	98.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.4	2.7	2.7
Virginia.....	893.6	891.8	881.7	18.9	19.3	22.1	59.5	58.2	63.0
Washington.....	722.0	717.8	722.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	45.7	43.8	47.9
West Virginia.....	505.2	506.1	525.8	105.4	106.5	120.4	12.7	12.8	14.5
Wisconsin.....	1,004.1	1,088.2	1,067.3	3.9	3.6	3.9	47.8	45.1	42.3
Wyoming.....	82.6	81.4	81.5	9.3	9.4	9.8	5.0	4.8	6.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,
by industry division and State - Continued

(In thousands)

State	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	1953		1952	1953		1952	1953		1952
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
Alabama.....	237.1	236.7	228.2	54.3	54.4	53.7	136.5	138.1	135.4
Arizona.....	29.2	29.5	26.9	22.0	22.6	20.4	50.7	50.8	47.9
Arkansas.....	80.1	80.2	78.7	31.1	31.0	29.6	75.6	75.1	75.3
California.....	1,017.1	1,002.6	934.3	338.9	342.1	314.7	861.1	853.8	819.5
Colorado.....	66.7	66.5	64.1	45.8	45.3	43.7	103.4	103.1	101.2
Connecticut.....	452.6	452.0	430.0	41.7	41.7	41.9	143.4	140.8	139.7
Delaware.....	62.1	61.5	57.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia.....	16.7	17.0	17.1	31.9	31.9	31.0	95.4	95.8	95.7
Florida.....	125.4	128.1	117.8	74.0	74.4	73.1	251.8	261.0	251.5
Georgia.....	310.6	311.5	304.7	73.8	73.7	71.8	187.6	187.7	190.5
Idaho.....	21.8	20.1	20.0	16.9	16.7	16.8	33.5	33.8	34.3
Illinois.....	(3/)	(3/)	1,244.9	(3/)	(3/)	297.1	(3/)	(3/)	699.8
Indiana.....	676.0	675.4	610.2	107.0	107.0	106.7	274.5	271.1	269.5
Iowa.....	173.5	174.4	167.8	62.0	61.5	59.6	162.6	162.2	164.0
Kansas.....	142.6	143.1	132.9	68.4	67.8	66.7	127.9	126.2	125.8
Kentucky.....	156.3	155.8	145.2	59.3	59.0	60.0	124.1	124.2	121.6
Louisiana.....	154.5	152.8	143.8	81.4	81.4	83.0	153.1	151.8	154.8
Maine.....	107.4	112.5	103.6	19.0	19.0	19.3	50.3	49.5	50.4
Maryland.....	269.3	267.2	251.9	73.3	73.1	73.5	146.5	147.3	146.0
Massachusetts.....	734.9	741.8	711.1	115.1	115.3	113.8	369.3	364.2	373.4
Michigan.....	1,241.3	1,237.4	1,070.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	216.2	216.5	205.6	88.2	86.8	91.8	206.4	208.4	206.5
Mississippi.....	98.9	98.8	93.4	25.2	25.4	24.7	-	-	-
Missouri.....	421.0	420.4	382.0	133.2	131.7	129.7	307.4	307.8	314.6
Montana.....	16.9	16.7	16.5	22.7	22.2	22.8	39.1	38.6	37.9
Nebraska.....	59.5	59.8	58.1	44.7	44.0	42.8	95.3	94.5	93.2
Nevada.....	3.7	3.7	3.7	9.0	9.0	8.6	13.3	12.5	12.6
New Hampshire.....	81.4	82.2	79.2	10.6	10.6	10.6	29.7	29.0	29.1
New Jersey.....	835.5	851.1	815.3	139.1	154.6	141.0	296.5	293.2	298.4
New Mexico.....	16.8	16.6	14.7	19.5	19.4	18.0	39.8	39.2	38.0
New York.....	1,987.2	2,030.6	1,905.0	514.4	512.0	508.0	1,255.1	1,252.0	1,258.0
North Carolina.....	433.1	438.9	419.5	64.7	64.7	62.1	189.2	189.6	192.1
North Dakota.....	6.5	6.5	6.2	13.8	13.3	13.7	36.4	35.8	36.3
Ohio.....	1,402.8	1,421.9	1,320.8	241.6	237.6	224.4	555.5	556.2	557.2
Oklahoma.....	84.3	83.5	78.4	50.7	50.5	50.4	128.8	128.4	126.9
Oregon.....	137.3	132.6	142.5	48.3	48.1	47.3	104.7	102.8	105.3
Pennsylvania.....	1,532.0	1,534.7	1,457.8	344.6	349.9	353.6	673.4	675.1	682.8
Rhode Island.....	147.3	149.4	142.1	16.3	16.3	16.6	53.6	54.2	54.4
South Carolina.....	222.8	222.4	215.0	28.4	27.8	27.6	94.5	95.3	97.3
South Dakota.....	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.2	10.1	10.0	36.9	35.6	36.3
Tennessee.....	289.8	288.4	265.9	61.3	61.2	60.3	179.5	179.2	180.3
Texas.....	437.3	437.9	420.3	233.0	235.4	229.8	605.4	596.1	580.4
Utah.....	30.4	30.1	29.7	23.0	22.7	21.6	47.3	47.0	46.9
Vermont.....	40.6	40.5	38.4	8.4	8.3	8.5	17.9	17.6	17.6
Virginia.....	254.5	255.2	241.9	84.8	84.6	86.4	198.2	198.3	195.6
Washington.....	186.8	189.3	187.8	66.4	64.8	66.5	163.5	162.2	162.4
West Virginia.....	137.2	137.0	134.3	52.7	52.4	56.3	83.4	83.6	87.2
Wisconsin.....	479.4	481.6	464.0	78.6	78.0	77.8	222.5	220.3	222.3
Wyoming.....	5.9	5.7	5.6	15.7	15.4	15.3	18.7	18.4	17.4

See footnotes at end of table.

State Data

**Table A-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,
by industry division and State - Continued**
(In thousands)

State	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Service and miscellaneous			Government		
	1953		1952	1953		1952	1953		1952
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
Alabama.....	21.2	21.1	19.5	54.2	53.7	56.1	123.0	123.8	119.9
Arizona.....	6.9	6.8	6.0	25.9	26.6	24.1	39.8	39.9	39.4
Arkansas.....	8.7	8.8	8.5	36.3	36.3	36.2	55.7	56.0	55.3
California.....	173.0	171.6	163.2	473.3	470.8	457.8	630.9	633.2	620.1
Colorado.....	16.7	16.6	15.9	59.2	58.9	56.2	81.6	82.0	80.4
Connecticut.....	42.0	41.6	40.2	82.4	81.4	81.2	68.1	68.2	67.6
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.2	12.1	11.8
District of Columbia ^{5/}	23.5	23.3	23.2	64.0	63.0	64.4	268.3	270.2	278.2
Florida.....	37.8	37.9	35.4	132.9	137.4	126.5	131.1	131.5	128.1
Georgia.....	29.6	29.5	28.6	84.7	83.5	84.7	142.7	143.4	140.2
Idaho.....	4.1	3.9	3.8	16.1	15.9	15.3	26.2	26.5	25.9
Illinois.....	(3/)	(3/)	155.7	(3/)	(3/)	351.6	345.5	345.8	337.8
Indiana.....	41.3	41.2	39.4	93.5	92.2	93.6	148.2	148.8	144.9
Iowa.....	25.9	25.7	24.9	76.4	74.1	73.3	104.0	104.2	101.8
Kansas.....	18.4	18.3	17.8	54.8	53.6	53.6	82.9	83.3	81.1
Kentucky.....	16.7	16.5	16.1	60.3	60.3	62.2	89.7	90.3	89.3
Louisiana.....	20.7	20.7	20.6	72.6	71.0	72.3	107.4	107.6	105.6
Maine.....	7.1	6.9	7.0	26.0	25.8	25.9	44.6	44.7	44.3
Maryland ^{5/}	34.3	33.8	32.2	79.3	76.7	79.2	106.7	107.9	105.7
Massachusetts.....	85.6	86.3	83.5	197.2	190.8	194.0	232.0	231.1	225.3
Michigan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	234.3	234.6	233.2
Minnesota.....	38.1	38.0	37.5	99.6	99.1	98.1	124.3	124.4	121.1
Mississippi.....	8.1	8.1	8.1	-	-	-	69.3	69.4	67.6
Missouri.....	56.9	56.1	55.7	151.0	151.1	143.2	146.7	147.2	149.4
Montana.....	4.7	4.8	4.4	18.9	18.5	18.2	28.4	28.5	28.3
Nebraska.....	17.7	17.7	17.0	44.4	44.6	44.2	63.1	63.4	62.2
Nevada.....	1.4	1.4	1.3	14.1	13.5	14.7	11.9	12.0	11.7
New Hampshire.....	4.8	4.8	4.7	17.2	17.0	16.7	19.3	19.3	18.9
New Jersey.....	60.6	59.3	60.7	171.2	167.8	167.4	189.4	189.6	185.5
New Mexico.....	6.3	6.2	5.1	23.3	22.9	22.3	39.4	39.6	38.6
New York.....	407.7	404.9	401.7	788.8	778.8	779.4	734.3	732.0	715.7
North Carolina.....	25.0	24.6	23.7	92.2	92.2	91.8	121.4	121.9	119.3
North Dakota.....	4.0	3.9	3.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	30.6	30.7	30.1
Ohio.....	88.1	87.0	87.1	257.4	253.4	253.2	323.0	323.3	320.0
Oklahoma.....	18.8	18.6	18.4	57.3	57.1	56.5	108.0	108.6	106.3
Oregon.....	15.7	15.7	15.7	51.6	50.1	49.7	68.1	68.2	67.9
Pennsylvania.....	126.0	124.8	123.4	355.9	350.8	354.7	387.9	388.9	381.0
Rhode Island.....	11.2	11.1	11.0	28.6	28.5	27.8	34.6	34.6	34.1
South Carolina.....	11.9	11.8	11.3	40.3	40.3	40.1	71.6	71.9	71.9
South Dakota.....	4.4	4.4	4.4	14.8	14.6	14.5	35.4	35.4	34.8
Tennessee.....	25.7	25.6	25.0	84.9	84.3	84.4	123.0	123.2	122.2
Texas.....	95.4	94.0	86.8	272.6	264.3	261.8	328.0	329.6	319.6
Utah.....	7.5	7.3	6.7	20.9	20.5	20.6	58.0	58.7	57.7
Vermont.....	3.1	3.0	3.0	11.2	11.4	11.1	16.1	16.0	15.7
Virginia ^{4/}	33.7	33.1	30.3	83.0	81.5	82.4	161.0	161.6	160.0
Washington.....	28.0	27.6	27.4	83.1	80.7	81.6	145.7	146.6	146.4
West Virginia.....	10.9	10.8	10.6	42.2	41.9	42.7	60.7	61.1	59.8
Wisconsin.....	35.0	34.6	33.8	100.9	99.1	100.1	126.0	125.9	123.1
Wyoming.....	1.8	1.8	1.9	10.3	9.9	9.5	15.9	16.0	15.9

1/ Mining combined with construction. 2/ Mining combined with service. 3/ Not available. 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.

**Table A-9: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,
by industry division for selected areas**
(In thousands)

Area	Number of employees			Area	Number of employees		
	1953		1952		1953		1952
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
ALABAMA				Los Angeles - Continued			
<u>Birmingham</u>				Trade.....	388.0	385.1	367.5
Total.....	191.6	192.2	191.5	Finance.....	79.3	79.2	76.2
Mining.....	13.5	13.6	15.1	Service.....	236.9	237.6	229.2
Contract construction...	9.8	9.5	11.1	Government.....	199.4	199.8	197.3
Manufacturing.....	64.0	64.6	61.5	<u>Sacramento</u>			
Trans. and pub. util....	17.9	17.9	18.2	Manufacturing.....	11.7	9.8	10.1
Trade.....	42.9	43.1	43.0	<u>San Diego</u>			
Finance.....	9.4	9.4	9.3	Total.....	184.2	184.5	177.7
Service.....	18.9	18.9	18.9	Mining.....	.2	.2	.2
Government.....	15.4	15.4	14.6	Contract construction...	13.4	13.7	12.1
<u>Mobile</u>				Manufacturing.....	48.1	48.0	47.9
Manufacturing.....	15.5	14.4	17.6	Trans. and pub. util....	10.3	10.1	9.5
ARIZONA				Trade.....	40.7	40.8	38.0
<u>Phoenix</u>				Finance.....	5.9	5.9	5.4
Total.....	96.5	97.2	90.0	Service.....	24.2	24.0	22.7
Mining.....	.2	.2	.2	Government.....	41.4	41.8	41.9
Contract construction...	8.9	8.8	7.8	<u>San Francisco-Oakland</u>			
Manufacturing.....	16.2	16.2	14.2	Total.....	884.7	882.5	840.5
Trans. and pub. util....	10.2	10.4	9.6	Mining.....	1.4	1.4	1.4
Trade.....	27.5	27.5	25.9	Contract construction...	56.6	56.7	41.1
Finance.....	4.7	4.7	4.1	Manufacturing.....	184.2	182.3	176.6
Service.....	12.4	13.0	11.7	Trans. and pub. util....	103.6	103.6	92.2
Government.....	16.4	16.4	16.5	Trade.....	200.7	199.4	193.6
<u>Tucson</u>				Finance.....	55.3	55.0	51.5
Total.....	45.5	46.8	42.9	Service.....	107.7	107.6	107.2
Mining.....	1.6	1.6	1.7	Government.....	175.2	176.5	176.9
Contract construction...	5.4	5.5	4.1	<u>San Jose</u>			
Manufacturing.....	6.8	7.6	7.1	Manufacturing.....	21.3	22.3	22.8
Trans. and pub. util....	5.5	5.6	5.2	<u>Stockton</u>			
Trade.....	10.0	10.3	9.7	Manufacturing.....	12.8	11.8	12.1
Finance.....	1.4	1.3	1.2	COLORADO			
Service.....	7.2	7.3	6.4	<u>Denver</u>			
Government.....	7.6	7.6	7.5	Mining.....	1.3	1.2	1.2
ARKANSAS				Contract construction...	18.7	17.9	17.2
<u>Little Rock-</u>				Manufacturing.....	44.3	44.3	43.8
<u>W. Little Rock</u>				Trans. and pub. util....	26.9	26.7	26.0
Total.....	71.1	69.6	67.9	Trade.....	61.8	61.4	60.7
Contract construction...	5.6	4.7	4.9	Finance.....	11.6	11.5	11.3
Manufacturing.....	13.1	13.0	12.3	CONNECTICUT			
Trans. and pub. util....	8.7	8.7	8.5	<u>Bridgeport</u>			
Trade.....	18.7	18.5	18.5	Total.....	123.8	123.1	118.2
Finance.....	3.7	3.7	3.6	Contract construction 1/	5.2	4.7	5.2
Service 1/.....	9.7	9.5	9.0	Manufacturing.....	75.1	75.1	69.4
Government.....	11.8	11.7	11.1	Trans. and pub. util....	5.4	5.5	5.4
CALIFORNIA				Trade.....	19.0	18.8	19.0
<u>Fresno 2/</u>				Finance.....	2.2	2.1	2.2
Manufacturing.....	11.8	11.7	10.6	Service.....	10.1	9.9	10.1
<u>Los Angeles</u>				Government.....	6.9	6.9	6.9
Total.....	1,761.0	1,758.8	1,651.5	<u>Hartford</u>			
Mining.....	15.8	15.6	15.5	Total.....	196.4	196.4	197.8
Contract construction...	98.8	97.3	89.6	Contract construction 1/	8.0	8.9	8.6
Manufacturing.....	621.6	618.2	557.5				
Trans. and pub. util....	121.2	126.0	118.7				

See footnotes at end of table.

Area Data

**Table A-9: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,
by industry division for selected areas - Continued**

(In thousands)

Area	Number of employees			Area	Number of employees		
	1953		1952		1953		1952
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
CONNECTICUT - Continued				Washington - Continued			
<u>Hartford</u> - Continued				Finance.....	31.0	30.8	30.8
Manufacturing.....	77.9	77.7	82.7	Service 1/.....	81.1	79.4	80.1
Trans. and pub. util....	7.8	7.7	7.5	Government.....	278.0	279.9	287.9
Trade.....	39.7	39.3	37.8				
Finance.....	26.0	26.0	25.1	FLORIDA			
Service.....	20.9	20.6	20.2	<u>Jacksonville</u>			
Government.....	16.2	16.2	16.0	Total.....	109.8	109.9	107.8
<u>New Britain</u>				Contract construction...	8.4	8.4	8.8
Total.....	41.6	41.7	41.2	Manufacturing.....	18.0	18.5	17.4
Contract construction 1/	.9	.9	1.0	Trans. and pub. util....	15.7	15.2	15.1
Manufacturing.....	28.6	28.8	28.1	Trade.....	33.1	33.1	32.1
Trans. and pub. util....	1.9	1.9	1.8	Finance.....	6.6	6.6	6.3
Trade.....	5.1	5.0	5.1	Service 1/.....	13.1	13.2	12.8
Finance.....	.6	.6	.5	Government.....	15.0	15.1	15.5
Service.....	2.5	2.5	2.5				
Government.....	2.1	2.1	2.2	<u>Miami</u>			
<u>New Haven</u>				Total.....	191.6	197.1	181.1
Total.....	118.3	117.8	115.2	Contract construction...	16.0	16.8	15.2
Contract construction 1/	5.2	5.1	5.9	Manufacturing.....	20.3	20.2	18.0
Manufacturing.....	49.0	48.8	44.6	Trans. and pub. util....	26.3	27.2	24.2
Trans. and pub. util....	11.3	11.5	11.9	Trade.....	62.3	64.3	59.5
Trade.....	22.1	21.9	22.3	Finance.....	10.1	10.0	9.6
Finance.....	5.4	5.3	5.3	Service 1/.....	38.2	40.4	37.3
Service.....	17.8	17.7	17.8	Government.....	18.5	18.3	17.4
Government.....	7.6	7.6	7.5	<u>Tampa-St. Petersburg</u>			
<u>Stamford</u>				Total.....	118.3	119.8	113.7
Total.....	49.5	48.8	47.8	Contract construction...	10.2	10.1	10.1
Contract construction 1/	3.5	3.2	3.5	Manufacturing.....	23.5	23.8	21.8
Manufacturing.....	23.3	23.3	22.4	Trans. and pub. util....	10.5	10.5	10.6
Trans. and pub. util....	2.6	2.6	2.5	Trade.....	39.0	39.6	37.6
Trade.....	9.0	8.9	8.6	Finance.....	5.1	5.1	5.0
Finance.....	1.5	1.5	1.4	Service 1/.....	16.3	17.0	15.4
Service.....	6.2	6.0	6.2	Government.....	13.9	14.0	13.3
Government.....	3.3	3.3	3.3				
<u>Waterbury</u>				GEORGIA			
Total.....	71.5	70.7	68.3	<u>Atlanta</u>			
Contract construction 1/	2.0	1.9	1.9	Total.....	286.6	286.0	282.0
Manufacturing.....	47.8	47.3	44.7	Contract construction...	13.4	12.5	15.1
Trans. and pub. util....	2.7	2.7	2.6	Manufacturing.....	77.6	77.6	73.3
Trade.....	9.1	8.9	8.9	Trans. and pub. util....	32.9	32.9	32.4
Finance.....	1.2	1.1	1.1	Trade.....	79.1	79.3	76.0
Service.....	4.2	4.2	4.4	Finance.....	18.0	17.9	17.6
Government.....	4.6	4.6	4.6	Service 1/.....	33.1	33.1	34.2
				Government.....	32.5	32.7	33.4
DELAWARE				<u>Savannah</u>			
<u>Wilmington</u>				Total.....	48.1	48.2	47.8
Manufacturing.....	57.6	57.2	53.3	Contract construction...	4.5	4.7	3.5
				Manufacturing.....	14.0	13.9	14.0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				Trans. and pub. util....	6.8	6.8	7.6
<u>Washington</u>				Trade.....	11.0	11.0	11.0
Total.....	626.2	624.7	635.0	Finance.....	1.4	1.4	1.3
Contract construction...	37.4	35.1	39.7	Service 1/.....	5.3	5.3	5.4
Manufacturing.....	27.4	27.6	26.3	Government.....	5.1	5.1	5.0
Trans. and pub. util....	43.8	44.1	42.4				
Trade.....	127.5	127.8	127.8				

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table A-9: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,
by industry division for selected areas - Continued**
(In thousands)

Area	Number of employees			Area	Number of employees		
	1953		1952		1953		1952
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
IDAHO				KANSAS			
<u>Boise</u>				<u>Topeka</u>			
Total.....	19.5	19.2	20.0	Total.....	44.6	44.1	44.0
Contract construction...	1.4	1.5	1.8	Mining.....	.3	.2	.2
Manufacturing.....	1.6	1.6	1.6	Contract construction...	3.2	2.8	3.5
Trans. and pub. util....	2.6	2.5	2.6	Manufacturing.....	6.1	6.0	5.7
Trade.....	6.0	5.8	6.3	Trans. and pub. util....	7.7	7.7	7.9
Finance.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	Trade.....	9.1	9.1	9.0
Service.....	2.9	2.9	3.0	Finance.....	2.2	2.2	1.9
Government.....	3.8	3.7	3.5	Service.....	5.1	5.1	4.9
				Government.....	11.2	11.1	11.1
ILLINOIS				<u>Wichita</u>			
<u>Davenport-Rock Island-</u>				Total.....	117.3	117.4	114.1
<u>Moline</u>				Mining.....	1.0	1.0	1.0
Manufacturing.....	(3/)	(3/)	43.4	Contract construction...	4.9	4.4	5.8
				Manufacturing.....	57.0	58.1	54.3
<u>Peoria</u>				Trans. and pub. util....	7.4	7.4	7.4
Manufacturing.....	(3/)	(3/)	48.6	Trade.....	24.0	23.8	23.5
				Finance.....	4.1	4.0	3.9
<u>Rockford</u>				Service.....	11.2	11.0	10.7
Manufacturing.....	(3/)	(3/)	40.8	Government.....	7.9	7.9	7.6
INDIANA				LOUISIANA			
<u>Evansville</u>				<u>Baton Rouge</u>			
Total.....	77.7	79.2	66.2	Manufacturing.....	19.3	19.0	18.3
Manufacturing.....	47.0	48.2	35.9	Trade.....	11.1	11.1	11.0
Nonmanufacturing.....	30.7	31.0	30.3	Finance.....	1.6	1.6	1.6
<u>Fort Wayne</u>				<u>New Orleans</u>			
Total.....	82.8	81.9	80.2	Manufacturing.....	54.3	55.0	48.1
Manufacturing.....	41.7	42.0	39.0				
Nonmanufacturing.....	41.1	39.9	41.3				
				MAINE			
<u>Indianapolis</u>				<u>Lewiston</u>			
Total.....	281.2	280.2	270.6	Total.....	28.3	28.6	27.2
Contract construction...	10.1	9.8	10.2	Contract construction...	1.0	1.0	.9
Manufacturing.....	113.9	113.2	111.6	Manufacturing.....	16.3	16.6	15.2
Trans. and pub. util....	27.5	28.0	26.2	Trans. and pub. util....	1.1	1.1	1.1
Trade.....	64.2	63.7	60.7	Trade.....	5.0	4.9	5.0
Finance.....	14.7	14.6	14.2	Finance.....	.6	.6	.6
Other nonmanufacturing..	50.8	50.9	47.8	Service 1/.....	3.3	3.3	3.3
				Government.....	1.0	1.1	1.1
<u>South Bend</u>							
Total.....	98.0	96.0	89.2	<u>Portland</u>			
Manufacturing.....	58.3	56.9	50.3	Total.....	49.4	48.6	48.8
Trade.....	15.7	15.4	15.8	Contract construction...	2.8	2.4	3.1
Other nonmanufacturing..	24.0	23.7	23.1	Manufacturing.....	12.6	12.5	11.9
				Trans. and pub. util....	6.1	6.1	6.1
IOWA				Trade.....	14.0	13.6	13.9
<u>Des Moines 2/</u>				Finance.....	2.9	2.9	2.8
Total.....	89.1	88.8	87.6	Service 1/.....	7.6	7.7	7.6
Contract construction...	4.1	3.9	3.7	Government.....	3.4	3.4	3.4
Manufacturing.....	22.8	22.9	21.8				
Trans. and pub. util....	7.6	7.6	7.8	MARYLAND			
Trade.....	23.9	23.9	24.2	<u>Baltimore</u>			
Finance.....	8.9	8.9	8.7	Total.....	537.2	536.0	526.5
Service 1/.....	11.8	11.4	11.5	Mining.....	.4	.4	.4
Government.....	10.2	10.3	10.1	Contract construction...	36.3	34.8	37.8
				Manufacturing.....	202.1	202.0	193.3
				Trans. and pub. util....	55.8	55.6	55.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Area Data

Table A-9: Employees in nonagricultural establishments.
by industry division for selected areas - Continued
(In thousands)

Area	Number of employees			Area	Number of employees		
	1953		1952		1953		1952
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
MARYLAND - Continued				MINNESOTA			
<u>Baltimore - Continued</u>				<u>Duluth</u>			
Trade.....	103.1	103.5	102.2	Total.....	41.2	40.2	40.1
Finance.....	26.4	26.1	25.0	Contract construction...	1.5	1.5	1.6
Service.....	55.4	55.3	55.7	Manufacturing.....	10.9	10.9	9.9
Government.....	57.7	58.3	57.1	Trans. and pub. util....	7.3	6.4	7.2
				Trade.....	10.5	10.5	10.5
				Finance.....	1.4	1.4	1.4
				Service 1/.....	5.7	5.6	5.5
				Government.....	3.9	3.9	3.9
MASSACHUSETTS				<u>Minneapolis</u>			
<u>Boston</u>				Total.....	263.8	263.1	254.6
Total.....	977.4	968.4	952.9	Contract construction...	12.8	12.0	12.6
Contract construction...	43.2	37.0	43.0	Manufacturing.....	79.1	79.2	73.4
Manufacturing.....	304.7	307.6	294.5	Trans. and pub. util....	26.1	26.1	25.4
Trans. and pub. util....	76.9	75.8	71.6	Trade.....	75.0	75.4	73.8
Trade.....	227.2	224.6	226.9	Finance.....	17.4	17.4	17.0
Finance.....	62.7	63.2	60.8	Service 1/.....	29.0	29.0	28.8
Service 1/.....	127.5	125.5	125.6	Government.....	24.5	24.1	23.5
Government.....	135.2	134.7	130.5				
<u>Fall River</u>				<u>St. Paul</u>			
Total.....	50.1	49.9	47.1	Total.....	145.3	145.7	141.4
Manufacturing.....	30.3	30.3	27.4	Contract construction...	6.1	6.0	6.2
Trans. and pub. util....	2.5	2.5	2.3	Manufacturing.....	42.8	42.9	39.8
Trade.....	8.2	8.2	8.3	Trans. and pub. util....	20.6	20.8	20.8
Government.....	4.5	4.5	4.4	Trade.....	34.6	34.8	34.3
Other nonmanufacturing..	4.6	4.4	4.7	Finance.....	8.9	9.0	8.8
				Service 1/.....	15.9	16.0	15.3
				Government.....	16.3	16.2	16.3
<u>New Bedford</u>				MISSISSIPPI			
Total.....	54.4	53.7	53.2	<u>Jackson</u>			
Contract construction...	1.3	1.1	1.4	Manufacturing.....	9.7	9.9	9.6
Manufacturing.....	32.2	32.4	31.4				
Trans. and pub. util....	2.1	2.0	1.9	MISSOURI			
Trade.....	8.5	8.2	8.4	<u>Kansas City 2/</u>			
Government.....	4.6	4.6	4.5	Total.....	371.7	371.3	360.7
Other nonmanufacturing..	5.7	5.4	5.6	Mining.....	.9	1.0	.9
				Contract construction...	18.1	18.6	17.5
<u>Springfield-Holyoke</u>				Manufacturing.....	120.4	120.8	110.6
Total.....	165.7	164.8	162.4	Trans. and pub. util....	46.1	45.9	44.9
Contract construction...	4.1	3.7	5.0	Trade.....	95.3	94.4	96.5
Manufacturing.....	76.9	78.0	74.4	Finance.....	20.6	20.5	20.1
Trans. and pub. util....	8.9	8.8	8.9	Service.....	40.2	39.7	39.3
Trade.....	31.4	31.5	31.3	Government.....	30.1	30.4	30.9
Finance.....	6.0	6.0	5.8				
Service 1/.....	15.4	15.3	15.7	<u>St. Louis</u>			
Government.....	23.0	21.5	21.3	Manufacturing.....	(3/)	(3/)	276.8
<u>Worcester</u>				MONTANA			
Total.....	107.2	107.1	106.7	<u>Great Falls</u>			
Contract construction...	3.7	3.2	3.6	Manufacturing.....	2.7	2.7	2.8
Manufacturing.....	54.0	54.3	53.7	Trans. and pub. util....	2.6	2.5	2.7
Trans. and pub. util....	5.2	5.2	5.4	Trade.....	5.5	5.5	5.5
Trade.....	20.4	20.5	20.7	Service 4/.....	3.3	3.3	3.2
Finance.....	4.0	4.0	3.9				
Service 1/.....	9.6	9.6	9.4				
Government.....	10.3	10.3	10.0				
MICHIGAN							
<u>Detroit</u>							
Manufacturing.....	744.0	737.0	625.3				

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table A-9: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,
by industry division for selected areas - Continued**

(In thousands)

Area	Number of employees			Area	Number of employees		
	1953		1952		1953		1952
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
NEBRASKA				NEW YORK			
<u>Omaha</u>				<u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy</u>			
Total.....	138.8	139.6	138.9	Total.....	224.1	222.6	219.9
Contract construction...	4.9	5.9	7.5	Contract construction...	6.8	6.6	6.2
Manufacturing.....	31.2	31.7	31.5	Manufacturing.....	92.3	91.6	87.9
Trans. and pub. util....	24.6	24.5	22.8	Trans. and pub. util....	17.8	17.6	16.7
Trade.....	35.8	35.5	35.4	Trade.....	39.9	39.6	40.6
Finance.....	10.2	10.2	10.1	Government.....	39.8	40.0	40.8
Service 1/.....	17.4	17.0	17.5	Other nonmanufacturing..	27.5	27.2	27.8
Government.....	14.8	14.8	14.3				
				<u>Binghamton</u>			
				Total.....	76.2	75.4	72.7
				Contract construction...	2.6	2.2	2.5
				Manufacturing.....	42.3	42.0	39.1
				Trans. and pub. util....	3.8	3.8	3.7
				Trade.....	13.2	13.2	13.5
				Other nonmanufacturing..	14.2	14.2	14.0
NEVADA							
<u>Reno 2/</u>				<u>Buffalo</u>			
Contract construction...	1.6	1.6	1.9	Total.....	450.1	447.1	429.6
Manufacturing 1/.....	1.9	1.8	1.7	Contract construction...	16.1	15.3	16.5
Trans. and pub. util....	2.8	2.8	2.6	Manufacturing.....	220.1	220.0	202.8
Trade.....	5.4	5.3	5.2	Trans. and pub. util....	41.1	39.5	39.6
Finance.....	.7	.7	.7	Trade.....	82.1	81.9	80.4
Service.....	4.7	4.6	4.5	Finance.....	12.8	12.8	12.5
				Service 1/.....	44.6	44.4	44.7
				Government.....	33.2	33.2	33.1
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
<u>Manchester</u>				<u>Elmira</u>			
Total.....	39.7	39.8	39.4	Total.....	34.1	34.0	32.1
Contract construction...	1.2	1.1	1.1	Manufacturing.....	18.1	18.2	16.5
Manufacturing.....	20.2	20.6	20.4	Trade.....	6.5	6.4	6.4
Trans. and pub. util....	2.4	2.4	2.4	Other nonmanufacturing..	9.5	9.4	9.2
Trade.....	7.4	7.3	7.2				
Finance.....	1.7	1.7	1.6	<u>Nassau and</u>			
Service.....	4.2	4.1	4.1	<u>Suffolk Counties 5/</u>			
Government.....	2.6	2.6	2.6	Manufacturing.....	95.8	96.7	82.1
NEW JERSEY				<u>New York-Northeastern</u>			
<u>Newark-Jersey City 5/</u>				<u>New Jersey</u>			
Manufacturing.....	392.3	395.0	383.2	Manufacturing.....	1,809.4	1,855.0	1,749.4
<u>Paterson 5/</u>				<u>New York City 5/</u>			
Manufacturing.....	183.2	186.8	173.2	Total.....	3,588.7	3,616.5	3,553.2
				Mining.....	1.9	1.8	1.8
<u>Perth Amboy 5/</u>				Contract construction...	99.7	94.8	100.7
Manufacturing.....	84.9	85.5	81.5	Manufacturing.....	990.9	1,028.3	968.8
				Trans. and pub. util....	343.4	342.5	340.5
<u>Trenton</u>				Trade.....	821.1	822.9	828.4
Manufacturing.....	45.3	45.4	41.7	Finance.....	338.6	336.3	335.2
				Service.....	561.2	558.8	555.7
				Government.....	432.0	431.1	422.0
NEW MEXICO							
<u>Albuquerque</u>				<u>Rochester</u>			
Total.....	54.2	53.8	48.9	Total.....	211.2	210.1	201.7
Contract construction...	4.9	5.0	4.7	Contract construction...	7.7	7.3	7.7
Manufacturing.....	8.8	8.5	7.6	Manufacturing.....	114.4	113.8	105.9
Trans. and pub. util....	5.1	5.0	5.0	Trans. and pub. util....	11.4	11.4	11.4
Trade.....	14.1	13.7	12.6	Trade.....	36.5	36.8	36.3
Finance.....	3.6	3.6	2.7	Finance.....	6.2	6.2	5.9
Service 1/.....	7.0	7.1	6.6				
Government.....	10.7	10.9	9.7				

See footnotes at end of table.

Area Data

**Table A-9: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,
by industry division for selected areas - Continued**
(In thousands)

Area	Number of employees			Area	Number of employees		
	1953		1952		1953		1952
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
NEW YORK - Continued				Tulsa - Continued			
<u>Rochester - Continued</u>				Trade.....	25.9	25.8	25.8
Other nonmanufacturing..	35.0	34.7	34.5	Finance.....	5.1	5.0	4.8
<u>Syracuse</u>				Service.....	14.0	14.0	13.4
Total.....	137.8	144.4	140.5	Government.....	6.0	6.0	5.9
Contract construction...	5.0	4.8	5.5	OREGON			
Manufacturing.....	58.0	65.1	60.3	<u>Portland</u>			
Trans. and pub. util....	11.8	11.8	12.2	Contract construction...	13.5	12.8	12.2
Trade.....	29.6	29.4	29.3	Manufacturing.....	60.0	59.4	59.6
Other nonmanufacturing..	33.4	33.3	33.2	Trans. and pub. util....	30.1	30.1	29.6
<u>Utica-Rome</u>				Trade.....	60.7	59.9	60.6
Total.....	98.2	96.8	94.9	PENNSYLVANIA			
Contract construction...	2.2	1.5	2.9	<u>Allentown-Bethlehem-</u>			
Manufacturing.....	47.7	47.0	44.4	<u>Easton</u>			
Trans. and pub. util....	6.9	6.9	6.9	Manufacturing.....	102.4	102.8	100.6
Trade.....	14.8	14.7	14.9	<u>Erie</u>			
Finance.....	2.8	2.8	2.8	Manufacturing.	48.1	47.6	46.7
Service 1/.....	7.4	7.3	7.5	<u>Harrisburg</u>			
Government.....	16.4	16.5	15.5	Manufacturing.....	37.2	38.1	35.4
<u>Westchester County 5/</u>				<u>Lancaster</u>			
Manufacturing.....	51.7	52.0	49.9	Manufacturing.....	45.0	45.1	42.8
NORTH CAROLINA				<u>Philadelphia</u>			
<u>Charlotte</u>				Manufacturing.....	619.4	622.4	576.0
Contract construction...	4.9	5.2	6.2	<u>Pittsburgh</u>			
Manufacturing.....	20.7	21.3	21.4	Mining.....	29.9	30.0	31.4
Trans. and pub. util....	10.0	10.0	9.8	Manufacturing.....	382.0	382.5	368.7
Trade.....	25.8	25.8	25.3	Trans. and pub. util....	72.4	72.7	74.2
Finance.....	4.8	4.6	4.5	Finance.....	27.8	27.7	28.0
NORTH DAKOTA				<u>Reading</u>			
<u>Fargo</u>				Manufacturing.....	53.6	54.2	51.0
Manufacturing.....	2.1	2.2	2.2	<u>Scranton</u>			
Trans. and pub. util....	2.2	2.2	2.2	Manufacturing.....	30.9	30.6	28.7
Trade.....	7.5	7.3	7.2	<u>Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton</u>			
Finance.....	1.3	1.3	1.2	Manufacturing.....	38.6	40.0	38.7
Service.....	2.7	2.6	2.7	<u>York</u>			
Government.....	2.8	2.8	2.8	Manufacturing.....	47.4	47.6	44.6
OKLAHOMA				RHODE ISLAND			
<u>Oklahoma City</u>				<u>Providence 2/</u>			
Total.....	135.9	136.6	138.5	Total.....	297.4	298.7	292.9
Mining.....	7.0	7.0	7.1	Contract construction...	13.1	12.3	13.3
Contract construction...	9.0	9.1	11.1	Manufacturing.....	150.8	152.5	146.5
Manufacturing.....	16.3	16.1	15.8	Trans. and pub. util....	14.5	14.6	14.8
Trans. and pub. util....	10.9	11.0	11.0	Trade.....	51.1	51.8	51.9
Trade.....	36.3	36.2	36.5	Finance.....	11.0	10.9	10.8
Finance.....	7.0	7.0	7.3	Service 1/.....	26.6	26.3	25.8
Service.....	16.8	16.8	16.5	Government.....	30.3	30.3	29.8
Government.....	32.7	33.3	33.3				
<u>Tulsa</u>							
Total.....	112.4	112.0	104.9				
Mining.....	11.2	11.3	11.1				
Contract construction...	7.5	7.2	7.1				
Manufacturing.....	30.5	30.6	25.2				
Trans. and pub. util....	12.3	12.2	11.8				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-9: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,
by industry division for selected areas - Continued
(In thousands)

Area	Number of employees			Area	Number of employees		
	1953	1952	1951		1953	1952	1951
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
SOUTH CAROLINA				Nashville - Continued			
<u>Charleston</u>				Trans. and pub. util....	12.4	12.2	11.9
Contract construction...	3.6	3.7	3.7	Trade.....	24.2	24.0	24.1
Manufacturing.....	10.2	10.2	9.5	Finance.....	7.0	6.8	6.3
Trans. and pub. util....	4.2	3.8	4.2	Service.....	14.3	14.2	13.8
Trade.....	11.6	11.6	11.2	Government.....	13.1	13.1	13.5
Finance.....	1.6	1.6	1.6				
<u>Columbia</u>				UTAH			
Manufacturing.....	8.0	8.1	7.8	<u>Salt Lake City</u>			
<u>Greenville</u>				Total.....	101.3	100.2	98.0
Manufacturing.....	29.7	29.8	29.1	Mining.....	6.4	6.4	6.2
SOUTH DAKOTA				Contract construction...	6.0	5.7	6.2
<u>Sioux Falls</u>				Manufacturing.....	15.1	15.0	14.9
Manufacturing.....	5.1	5.1	5.2	Trans. and pub. util....	12.4	12.3	11.5
Trans. and pub. util....	2.0	2.0	2.0	Trade.....	29.5	29.2	28.6
Trade.....	7.4	7.3	7.5	Finance.....	5.5	5.4	5.0
Finance.....	1.3	1.3	1.2	Service.....	12.3	12.3	12.1
Service 6/.....	4.8	4.7	4.8	Government.....	14.1	13.9	13.5
TENNESSEE				VERMONT			
<u>Chattanooga</u>				<u>Burlington</u>			
Total.....	92.4	92.1	86.2	Total.....	17.1	16.7	15.3
Mining.....	.1	.1	.1	Manufacturing.....	6.4	6.3	4.9
Contract construction...	4.4	4.6	3.4	Trans. and pub. util....	1.1	1.1	1.1
Manufacturing.....	45.2	44.9	41.0	Trade.....	4.4	4.3	4.3
Trans. and pub. util....	5.3	5.3	5.1	Service.....	2.1	2.1	2.0
Trade.....	17.5	17.4	16.8	Other nonmanufacturing..	3.1	2.9	3.0
Finance.....	3.6	3.5	3.5	<u>Springfield</u>			
Service.....	8.7	8.7	8.7	Total.....	10.7	10.6	10.6
Government.....	7.7	7.7	7.8	Manufacturing.....	8.1	8.1	8.1
<u>Knoxville</u>				Trans. and pub. util....	.2	.2	.2
Total.....	112.0	111.1	104.9	Trade.....	.8	.8	.8
Mining.....	2.7	2.7	2.6	Service.....	.5	.5	.5
Contract construction...	9.2	8.7	5.1	Other nonmanufacturing..	1.0	1.0	.9
Manufacturing.....	45.2	44.9	42.2	VIRGINIA			
Trans. and pub. util....	7.1	7.1	7.2	<u>Norfolk-Portsmouth</u>			
Trade.....	21.7	21.7	22.1	Manufacturing.....	16.8	16.3	16.0
Finance.....	3.8	3.8	3.4	<u>Richmond</u>			
Service.....	9.3	9.3	9.5	Manufacturing.....	37.9	38.1	35.9
Government.....	13.2	13.1	13.0	WASHINGTON			
<u>Memphis</u>				<u>Seattle</u>			
Total.....	171.5	171.2	167.2	Total.....	265.0	268.0	268.1
Mining.....	.4	.3	.3	Contract construction...	11.8	11.1	12.4
Contract construction...	10.4	10.3	10.6	Manufacturing.....	69.2	74.2	71.0
Manufacturing.....	45.2	44.6	42.8	Trans. and pub. util....	27.7	27.2	27.6
Trans. and pub. util....	15.7	15.8	15.7	Trade.....	68.9	68.8	68.6
Trade.....	50.3	50.5	48.9	Finance.....	14.9	14.9	14.8
Finance.....	7.5	7.5	7.3	Service 1/.....	35.1	34.2	35.2
Service.....	19.1	19.2	18.8	Government.....	37.4	37.6	38.5
Government.....	23.1	23.2	23.0				
<u>Nashville</u>							
Total.....	116.6	115.4	110.0				
Contract construction 1/	8.5	8.3	8.4				
Manufacturing.....	37.2	37.0	32.1				

See footnotes at end of table.

Area Data

**Table A-9: Employees in nonagricultural establishments,
by industry division for selected areas - Continued**
(In thousands)

Area	Number of employees			Area	Number of employees		
	1953		1952		1953		1952
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
WASHINGTON - Continued				WEST VIRGINIA			
<u>Spokane</u>				<u>Charleston</u>			
Total.....	69.5	68.4	69.0	Total.....	(3/)	(3/)	95.3
Contract construction...	4.7	4.3	5.0	Mining.....	(3/)	(3/)	20.1
Manufacturing.....	14.4	14.1	13.9	Contract construction...	(3/)	(3/)	3.4
Trans. and pub. util....	10.5	10.3	10.7	Manufacturing.....	(3/)	(3/)	27.6
Trade.....	19.0	18.9	18.9	Trans. and pub. util....	(3/)	(3/)	9.1
Finance.....	3.1	3.0	3.1	Trade.....	(3/)	(3/)	16.4
Service 1/.....	9.6	9.5	9.8	Finance.....	(3/)	(3/)	2.9
Government.....	8.2	8.3	7.6	Service.....	(3/)	(3/)	7.1
				Government.....	(3/)	(3/)	9.0
<u>Tacoma</u>							
Total.....	69.5	69.6	70.4				
Contract construction...	4.2	4.2	4.2				
Manufacturing.....	17.4	17.3	17.4	WISCONSIN			
Trans. and pub. util....	6.5	6.5	6.6	<u>Milwaukee</u>			
Trade.....	14.5	14.3	14.7	Manufacturing.....	204.8	205.3	199.9
Finance.....	2.5	2.5	2.5				
Service 1/.....	6.7	6.5	6.6	<u>Racine</u>			
Government.....	17.7	18.3	18.4	Manufacturing.....	25.0	25.1	25.7

1/ Includes mining.

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

3/ Not available.

4/ Includes mining and finance.

5/ Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.

6/ Includes mining and government.

Table B-1: Monthly labor turnover rates in manufacturing industries,
by class of turnover

Year	(Per 100 employees)											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total separation												
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	3.4
1953.....	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.4								
Quit												
1939.....	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
1947.....	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1948.....	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1949.....	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
1950.....	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7
1951.....	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4
1952.....	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7
1953.....	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7								
Discharge												
1939.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
1947.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1948.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1949.....	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1951.....	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3
1952.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3
1953.....	.3	.4	.4	.4								
Layoff												
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	1.0
1953.....	.9	.8	.8	.9								
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
1953.....	.4	.4	.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
1953.....	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.2								

Labor Turnover

Table B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected groups and industries

(Per 100 employees)

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military			
	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953
MANUFACTURING.....	4.4	4.1	2.7	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	4.2	4.4
Durable Goods.....	4.7	4.3	2.9	2.7	.5	.4	.9	.8	.4	.4	4.5	4.8
Nondurable Goods.....	3.7	3.7	2.3	2.3	.3	.3	.8	.8	.2	.2	3.7	3.6
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES.....	4.2	4.4	2.8	2.7	1.1	.9	(1/)	.5	.4	.3	5.4	5.7
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.....	3.8	4.4	2.1	2.2	.4	.4	1.2	1.5	.2	.2	4.6	3.9
Meat products.....	4.1	5.1	1.6	1.7	.3	.4	1.9	2.7	.3	.4	3.5	3.7
Grain-mill products.....	3.8	4.4	2.3	2.6	.4	.5	.6	.9	.4	.4	3.0	3.1
Bakery products.....	4.1	3.9	2.8	2.8	.4	.5	.7	.4	.2	.2	4.4	3.9
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	2.7	2.3	1.2	.9	.5	.3	.8	1.0	.2	.2	6.7	4.0
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.....	3.7	2.5	1.9	1.7	.2	.2	1.5	.4	.2	.1	2.8	2.3
Cigarettes.....	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.0	.3	.2	.6	.1	.1	.2	2.6	1.6
Cigars.....	5.0	3.3	2.3	2.3	.1	.2	2.5	.7	.1	(1/)	3.1	2.9
Tobacco and snuff.....	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.4	.3	.3	.1	.6	.4	.1	2.0	1.5
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS.....	4.2	4.0	2.4	2.2	.3	.3	1.2	1.2	.3	.3	3.7	3.5
Yarn and thread mills.....	4.9	3.8	2.9	2.2	.2	.1	1.6	1.3	.2	.2	4.3	4.2
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	4.2	4.2	2.4	2.3	.3	.3	1.1	1.3	.3	.3	4.2	3.4
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	3.7	3.6	2.5	2.3	.3	.3	.5	.6	.4	.3	4.1	3.4
Woolen and worsted.....	10.7	11.0	2.0	1.8	.2	.5	8.3	8.6	.2	.2	5.8	3.7
Knitting mills.....	3.6	3.8	2.4	2.5	.2	.3	.8	.8	.1	.2	3.4	3.8
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.1	.1	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1	1.7	2.4
Seamless hosiery.....	4.5	4.3	2.7	2.6	.1	.2	1.4	1.2	.1	.3	2.8	3.2
Knit underwear.....	3.3	3.8	2.7	2.9	.2	.3	.3	.6	.2	.1	5.3	5.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	3.3	3.3	1.2	1.2	.5	.3	1.4	1.7	.3	.2	2.0	1.9
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings..	(2/)	3.7	(2/)	1.9	(2/)	.3	(2/)	1.1	(2/)	.4	(2/)	3.3
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS.....	4.9	4.5	4.1	3.9	.3	.2	.4	.3	.2	.1	5.0	5.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.6	.3	.1	.7	.2	.1	.2	3.7	3.8
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	5.3	5.2	4.4	4.5	.2	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	5.3	5.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE).....	5.3	5.5	3.7	3.1	.3	.3	1.0	1.9	.2	.2	5.3	5.3
Logging camps and contractors.....	6.2	9.9	4.6	4.5	.5	.6	.8	4.5	.3	.3	8.6	10.6
Sawmills and planing mills.....	4.7	4.7	3.6	2.9	.3	.3	.5	1.3	.2	.2	5.2	4.9
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	5.2	4.4	3.4	2.8	.2	.3	1.4	1.1	.3	.2	3.7	4.2
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.....	5.9	5.2	3.6	3.7	.6	.5	1.5	.7	.2	.3	4.6	5.2
Household furniture.....	6.5	5.8	3.9	4.1	.6	.6	1.6	.8	.2	.3	4.4	5.5
Other furniture and fixtures.....	4.3	3.6	2.6	2.6	.4	.3	1.1	.5	.2	.2	5.0	4.6
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	3.1	3.3	1.9	2.1	.4	.4	.6	.4	.2	.2	3.4	3.9
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.3	.2	.2	.6	.3	.2	.4	2.2	2.2
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	4.3	4.3	3.1	3.2	.7	.6	.4	.3	.1	.2	4.9	5.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Per 100 employees)

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military		accession	
	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.1	1.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.6	.3	.4	.2	.3	.2	.2	2.4	2.5
Industrial organic chemicals.....	1.7	2.0	.9	.9	.2	.2	.4	.7	.2	.2	1.7	1.7
Synthetic fibers.....	1.4	2.7	.6	.7	.1	.1	.5	1.6	.2	.2	2.2	1.3
Drugs and medicines.....	1.2	1.2	.7	.8	.1	.1	.4	.1	.1	.2	1.4	1.6
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.1	.5	.4	.2	.1	.2	.2	2.6	2.1
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL.....	1.4	1.0	.9	.6	.1	.1	.1	(1/)	.2	.3	1.7	1.7
Petroleum refining.....	.8	.7	.3	.3	(1/)	(1/)	.2	(1/)	.3	.2	1.0	.9
RUBBER PRODUCTS.....	3.2	3.4	2.1	2.2	.2	.3	.6	.6	.3	.3	3.0	3.3
Tires and inner tubes.....	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.1	.1	.1	.3	.3	.3	.3	2.0	2.1
Rubber footwear.....	4.2	4.7	3.5	3.9	.2	.2	.3	.2	.3	.4	3.0	3.5
Other rubber products.....	4.2	4.6	2.8	2.9	.3	.4	.8	1.0	.3	.3	3.9	4.3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS.....	4.3	4.6	3.2	3.2	.2	.3	.7	.9	.2	.2	3.5	4.0
Leather.....	3.1	3.8	2.0	2.2	.1	.3	.8	1.1	.2	.2	2.5	4.6
Footwear (except rubber).....	4.5	4.7	3.4	3.3	.2	.3	.7	.9	.2	.2	3.7	3.9
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS.....	3.4	3.0	2.0	1.8	.3	.3	.9	.5	.3	.4	3.3	3.4
Glass and glass products.....	3.8	3.2	1.9	1.8	.3	.3	1.4	.7	.2	.4	3.6	3.6
Cement, hydraulic.....	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.7	.3	.3	.1	(1/)	.4	.2	2.6	2.5
Structural clay products.....	4.8	4.1	2.7	2.4	.5	.4	1.2	.8	.4	.4	4.9	4.6
Pottery and related products.....	3.1	2.7	1.9	1.7	.4	.3	.6	.5	.2	.2	2.4	2.9
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES.....	3.3	3.0	2.1	1.9	.4	.4	.5	.3	.4	.4	2.9	3.4
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.5	.1	.2	.3	.2	.4	.5	2.1	2.4
Iron and steel foundries.....	4.6	4.2	3.1	2.7	.6	.6	.7	.6	.2	.2	3.8	4.8
Gray-iron foundries.....	5.0	4.1	3.2	2.5	.6	.6	1.0	.7	.2	.3	4.0	5.5
Malleable-iron foundries.....	5.0	4.6	3.6	3.4	.6	.5	.5	.4	.3	.3	4.3	4.5
Steel foundries.....	3.9	4.1	2.7	2.6	.6	.6	.4	.7	.2	.3	3.4	4.1
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	2.4	1.7	1.4	.9	.6	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	2.6	2.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.5	.5	.3	.1	.2	.3	.2	3.5	3.0
Nonferrous foundries.....	8.0	6.3	3.8	3.6	1.1	1.1	2.4	1.1	.7	.5	5.5	6.3
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	4.6	3.9	3.5	2.6	.5	.5	.1	.2	.5	.4	3.7	4.1
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT).....	5.1	5.0	3.4	3.3	.7	.6	.6	.8	.4	.4	5.5	6.2
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	4.6	4.2	2.7	2.5	.5	.4	.9	1.0	.5	.2	4.3	4.0
Cutlery and edge tools.....	5.3	2.5	1.2	1.1	.3	.3	3.5	1.1	.4	.1	1.8	1.8
Hand tools.....	3.8	4.2	1.8	1.9	.4	.5	1.2	1.6	.4	.2	2.7	2.4
Hardware.....	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.2	.5	.4	.3	.7	.5	.3	5.4	5.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Labor Turnover

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

(Per 100 employees)

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military			
	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)-Continued												
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	5.5	5.4	4.2	3.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	6.1	6.7
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	4.5	4.8	3.3	2.8	.7	.6	.2	1.1	.3	.2	4.4	4.4
Oilburners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not else- where classified.....	6.2	6.0	4.9	4.4	.6	.6	.4	.6	.3	.3	7.3	8.4
Fabricated structural metal products.....	4.2	4.7	2.9	3.0	.6	.6	.4	.9	.3	.3	4.6	5.8
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	7.8	6.9	4.9	4.9	1.2	.6	1.0	.8	.7	.6	8.5	9.3
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL).....	4.6	3.3	2.4	2.1	.4	.4	1.5	.5	.3	.3	3.4	3.6
Engines and turbines.....	3.6	3.2	2.2	1.9	.5	.7	.7	.4	.2	.2	3.3	4.7
Agricultural machinery and tractors..	(2/)	3.9	(2/)	2.1	(2/)	.4	(2/)	.9	(2/)	.4	(2/)	3.5
Construction and mining machinery....	3.3	3.1	2.2	2.1	.5	.5	.3	.2	.2	.2	2.5	3.0
Metalworking machinery.....	2.8	2.8	2.0	1.9	.4	.4	.2	.3	.2	.2	2.7	3.1
Machine tools.....	2.4	2.5	1.6	1.6	.4	.3	.2	.4	.2	.3	2.0	2.3
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.4	.5	.5	(1/)	(1/)	.2	.2	3.0	3.5
Machine-tool accessories.....	3.7	3.5	2.7	2.5	.4	.6	.4	.2	.3	.2	4.3	5.0
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	3.3	3.0	2.0	1.9	.5	.4	.6	.5	.2	.2	3.0	3.2
General industrial machinery.....	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.7	.5	.5	.4	.3	.2	.2	3.1	3.3
Office and store machines and devices.....	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.6	.2	.2	.2	.6	.2	.2	2.8	3.1
Service-industry and household machines.....	11.1	4.8	4.3	3.0	.5	.4	5.8	.8	.6	.6	5.7	5.6
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	3.6	3.2	2.3	2.1	.6	.5	.5	.4	.2	.3	3.3	3.3
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....	3.8	3.6	2.5	2.5	.4	.4	.6	.4	.3	.4	4.0	4.0
Electrical generating, transmis- sion, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.6	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	2.5	2.8
Communication equipment.....	4.8	4.5	3.1	3.2	.4	.5	.8	.5	.5	.4	5.2	4.5
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	5.3	5.1	3.1	3.3	.5	.7	1.2	.8	.5	.4	5.7	5.4
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.	(2/)	2.8	(2/)	2.0	(2/)	.2	(2/)	(1/)	(2/)	.6	(2/)	1.6
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	4.4	4.4	3.2	3.1	.3	.5	.5	.5	.3	.3	4.6	5.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.....	6.2	5.6	3.7	3.3	.6	.5	1.1	1.1	.7	.6	6.3	6.5
Automobiles.....	7.3	6.2	4.6	4.0	.7	.6	.8	.7	1.1	.8	8.0	8.1
Aircraft and parts.....	3.6	3.7	2.6	2.6	.4	.4	.3	.5	.3	.3	3.7	3.7
Aircraft.....	3.4	3.6	2.6	2.6	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.2	3.4	3.7
Aircraft engines and parts.....	3.9	4.2	2.7	2.4	.6	.5	.3	.8	.3	.5	4.2	3.3
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.3	.3	.2	.1	(1/)	(1/)	.3	2.9	3.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment..	4.3	4.2	2.8	2.5	.8	.8	.4	.6	.3	.4	5.6	5.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected groups
and industries - Continued

(Per 100 employees)

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military		accession	
	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT-Continued												
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(2/)	11.3	(2/)	3.6	(2/)	0.6	(2/)	6.8	(2/)	0.3	(2/)	10.6
Railroad equipment.....	(2/)	5.0	(2/)	2.3	(2/)	.6	(2/)	1.0	(2/)	1.2	(2/)	5.1
Locomotives and parts.....	(2/)	3.8	(2/)	1.7	(2/)	.2	(2/)	.6	(2/)	1.3	(2/)	3.8
Railroad and street cars.....	8.5	6.6	3.1	3.0	1.1	1.0	3.6	1.6	.7	1.0	6.7	6.7
Other transportation equipment.....	3.9	4.9	2.0	2.2	.2	.4	1.2	2.0	.4	.4	2.1	2.8
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....												
Photographic apparatus.....	(2/)	2.1	1.3	1.3	.1	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	2.5	2.6
Watches and clocks.....	(2/)	1.0	(2/)	.7	(2/)	(1/)	(2/)	.1	(2/)	.3	(2/)	1.6
Professional and scientific instruments.....	1.8	3.0	1.3	2.0	.1	.2	.1	.4	.3	.4	2.6	3.9
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.....												
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	6.2	5.6	4.0	3.6	.5	.5	1.2	1.1	.3	.3	6.0	6.4
	4.0	3.1	3.3	2.5	.2	.2	.4	.3	(1/)	.2	5.1	5.1
NONMANUFACTURING:												
METAL MINING.....												
Iron mining.....	5.3	4.8	3.7	3.3	.5	.4	.8	.9	.4	.2	4.7	3.9
Copper mining.....	2.0	1.6	1.4	.8	.2	.2	.2	.4	.3	.2	3.7	2.1
Lead and zinc mining.....	6.1	5.4	4.8	4.1	.6	.5	.1	.5	.5	.3	3.9	4.3
	5.9	4.1	4.2	2.8	.4	.2	.6	.7	.6	.4	4.1	2.7
ANTHRACITE MINING.....												
	2.4	5.9	1.7	1.3	(1/)	(1/)	.3	4.4	.3	.2	.8	1.2
BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING.....												
	5.1	2.8	2.1	1.1	.1	(1/)	2.8	1.4	.1	.1	1.4	1.4
COMMUNICATION:												
Telephone.....	(2/)	1.8	(2/)	1.5	(2/)	.1	(2/)	.1	(2/)	.2	(2/)	2.3
Telegraph 3/.....	(2/)	1.9	(2/)	1.3	(2/)	(1/)	(2/)	.3	(2/)	.2	(2/)	1.9

1/ Less than 0.05.

2/ Not available.

3/ Data for February 1953 are: 2.1, 1.5, (1/), 0.4, 0.2, and 1.5.

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 eight major industry divisions: manufacturing; mining; contract construction; transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; service and miscellaneous; 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, 131 manufacturing sub-groups and also for selected mining industries. "All employees" only are published for over 40 industry groups among the nonmanufacturing divisions. 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. All series, from the earliest available period to date, 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 will be sent upon request.

Definition of Employment

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

Employed persons include those who are working full- or part-time, on a temporary or permanent basis. Persons on an establishment payroll 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.

Beginning with January 1952, the data for Federal employment are not strictly comparable with those for prior years, primarily as a result of changes in definition. The following changes were made starting with that month: (1) data refer to the last day of the month rather than the first of the month; (2) employment of the Federal Reserve Banks and of the mixed ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration transferred from the Federal total and the Executive Branch to the "Banks and Trust Companies" group of the "Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate" division; (3) fourth-class postmasters formerly included only in the table showing Federal civilian employment, now included in all tables showing government series except for States and areas; (4) employment in the General Accounting Office and Government Printing Office excluded from the Executive Branch and included in the Legislative Branch; (5) the "Defense agencies" category replaced by one showing employment in the Department of Defense only.

Collection of Establishment Reports

The BLS, with the cooperation of State agencies, collects current employment information for most industries by means of "shuttle" schedules (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 a line for the State agency to enter data for December of the previous year, as well as lines for the cooperating establishment to report for each month of the current calendar year. The December data, copied from the completed previous year's form, give the reporter a means for comparison when reporting for January as an aid to collection of consistent data. 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 "shuttle" schedule, which has been used by BLS for more than 20 years, 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 155,000 establishments, distributed by industry as shown by the following table. 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	440,000	50
Contract construction.....	19,700	783,000	28
Manufacturing.....	44,100	11,207,000	68
Transportation and public utilities:			
Interstate railroads (ICC).....	---	1,357,000	96
Other transportation and public utilities (BLS).....	13,600	1,430,000	51
Wholesale and retail trade.....	60,300	1,889,000	19
Finance, insurance, and real estate....	10,600	486,000	25
Service and miscellaneous:			
Hotels and lodging places.....	1,300	145,000	31
Personal services:			
Laundries and cleaning and dyeing plants.....	2,300	99,000	19
Government:			
Federal (Civil Service Commission)....	---	2,368,000	100
State and local (Bureau of the Census- quarterly).....	---	2,760,000	67

Classification of Establishment 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.

Benchmark Data

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

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; the first step of this method is also used for industries for which only figures on "all employees" are published.

The first step is to compute total employment (all employees) in the industry for the month following the benchmark period. The all-employee total for the benchmark period (March) is multiplied by the percent change over the month of total employment in a group of establishments reporting for both March and April. Thus, if firms in the BLS sample report 30,000 employees in March and 31,200 in April, the percentage increase would be 4 percent (1,200 divided by 30,000). If the all-employee benchmark in March is 40,000, the all-employee total in April would be 104 percent of 40,000 or 41,600.

The second step is to compute the production-worker total for the industry in the month following the benchmark period. The all-employee total for the month is multiplied by the ratio of production workers to all employees. This ratio is computed from those establishment reports which

show data for both items. Thus, if these firms in April report 24,400 production workers and a total of 30,500 employees, the ratio of production workers to all employees would be .80 (24,400 divided by 30,500). The production-worker total in April would be 33,280 (41,600 multiplied by .80).

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

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.

Since BLS employment figures are based on establishment payroll records, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once in the BLS series. By definition, proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and unpaid family workers are excluded from the BLS but not the MRLF series. The two series also differ in date of reference, BLS collecting data for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month (except for government), while the MRLF relates to the calendar week containing the 8th day of the month.

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 benchmark data from State unemployment insurance agencies and the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance. Because some States have more recent benchmarks than others and use slightly varying methods of computation, the sum of the State figures differs from the official U. S. totals prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. State and area data in greater industry detail and for earlier periods may be secured directly upon request to the appropriate State agency or to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Section B - LABOR TURN-OVER

Definition of Labor Turnover

"Labor turnover," 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 turnover 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 turnover items.

A relatively large percent of all personnel turnover is often confined to particular groups of employees, such as new workers, trainees, extra, part-time, and temporary workers. Turnover 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 turnover statistics are defined below:

Separations are terminations of employment during the calendar month and are classified according to cause: quits, discharges, layoffs, 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.

Layoffs 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 layoff, military separation, or other absences who have been counted as separations are considered accessions.

Source of Data and Sample Coverage

Labor turnover 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 turnover 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 turnover 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 turnover 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

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Method of Computation

To compute turnover 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 turnover 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 turnover 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 turnover 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 turnover 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 turnover 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 turnover 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 turnover 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 turnover 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 Turnover," 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, layoff, miscellaneous separations (including military), and accessions, contained in these notes, replace those in the above mentioned publications. Summary tables showing monthly labor turnover 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 work force (force-account construction workers). Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

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 payroll 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, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE - Covers establishments operating in the fields of finance, insurance, and real estate, and beginning January 1952, also includes the Federal Reserve Banks and the mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration for national estimates. However, in State and area estimates the latter two agencies will be included under Government until revisions are made in series prepared by cooperating State agencies.

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, and hospitals. Fourth-class postmasters are included in the national series, but will be excluded from State and area estimates pending revisions in series prepared by cooperating State agencies. 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 turnover data exclude printing, publishing, and allied industries.

PAYROLL - Private payroll represent weekly payroll 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. The index in table A-4 represents production-worker average weekly payroll expressed as a percentage of average weekly payroll for the 1947-49 period. Aggregate weekly payroll for all manufacturing is derived by multiplying gross average weekly earnings by production-worker employment.

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. The index in table A-4 represents the number of production and related workers in manufacturing expressed as a percentage of average monthly production-worker employment in the 1947-49 period.

SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS - Covers establishments primarily engaged in rendering services to individuals and business firms, including automotive repair services. Excludes domestic service workers. Nongovernment schools, hospitals, museums, etc. are included under service and miscellaneous; 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.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL 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.

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.