

EMPLOYMENT

and Payrolls

Monthly Statistical Report

AUGUST 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

Publications on Employment Developments

Available from
the Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics program in the measurement and analysis of employment trends includes (1) the preparation of current monthly statistics on employment, labor turnover, and hours and earnings in major industries, States and areas; (2) the interpretation of these employment trends; (3) the analysis of long-term trends in employment in major occupations and industries; and (4) the preparation of estimates of manpower requirements for the defense mobilization program and estimates of prospective labor supply. Employment statistics are prepared in cooperation with State agencies.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS—Employment figures presented for approximately 200 individual industries, for 48 States and the District of Columbia and for selected areas, in varying industry detail. Report also contains analysis of latest monthly employment trends and current and anticipated developments in selected industries. 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
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EMPLOYMENT and Payrolls

MONTHLY STATISTICAL
REPORT

AUGUST 1953

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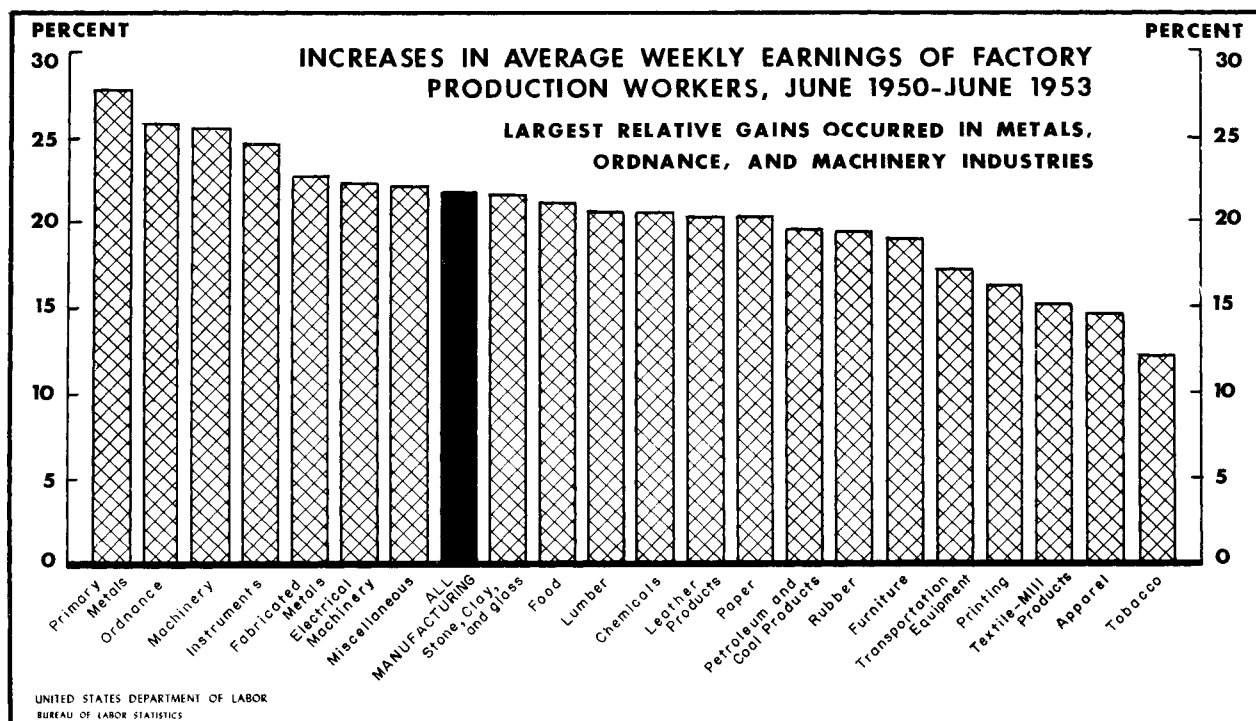
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Employment Data at a Glance



Item	Current ^{1/}		Year ago		July 1953 change from:	
	July 1953	June 1953	July 1952	June 1952	Previous month	Year ago
EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (in thousands):						
Total.....	49,371	49,372	47,078	47,418	- 1	+ 2,295
Mining.....	828	837	784	816	- 9	+ 44
Contract construction.....	2,676	2,584	2,751	2,690	+ 92	- 75
Manufacturing.....	17,125	17,155	15,402	15,624	- 30	+ 1,723
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,345	4,312	4,198	4,225	+ 33	+ 147
Wholesale and retail trade..	10,349	10,401	10,108	10,144	- 52	+ 241
Finance, insurance, etc.....	2,075	2,050	1,997	1,972	+ 25	+ 78
Service and miscellaneous...	5,413	5,395	5,382	5,360	+ 18	+ 31
Government.....	6,560	6,638	6,456	6,587	- 78	+ 104
HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:						
Average weekly earnings.....	\$ 71.51	\$ 71.63	\$ 65.44	\$ 66.83	- \$0.12	+ \$6.07
Average weekly hours.....	40.4	40.7	39.9	40.5	- .3	+ .5
Average hourly earnings.....	\$ 1.77	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.64	\$ 1.65	+ \$0.01	+ \$0.13
LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Per 100 employees):						
Separate.....	....	4.2	5.0	3.9	....	....
Quit.....	....	2.5	2.2	2.2	....	....
Layoff.....	....	1.0	2.2	1.1	....	....
Other.....	....	.7	.6	.6	....	....
Accession.....	....	5.1	4.4	4.9	....	....

^{1/} Figures for the latest month are preliminary.



Employment Trends

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT AT PEAK AS KOREAN WAR ENDS

A highly favorable employment situation for the Nation's workers prevailed at the close of the Korean war. The number of workers on non-farm payrolls in mid-July totaled 49.4 million--an all-time high for the month. Unemployment--at 1.5 million according to Census Bureau estimates--was the lowest for any July since World War II.

Nonfarm employment this July was 2.3 million above the level of a year earlier. Over a third of the increase reflected the effects of the mid-1952 work stoppage in the steel industry. Most of it, however, represented an employment gain due to increased demand for goods and services in nearly every sector of the nonfarm economy.

The number of nonfarm employees remained unchanged between June and July, instead of showing the decline usually reported at this time of the year because of unpaid vacations and other seasonal factors. This may have reflected the increasing prevalence of paid vacations, as well as the maintenance of high levels of industrial activity. Workers receiving vacation pay are treated as employed in the monthly reports from nonfarm establishments.

All but 3 major manufacturing industry groups reported employment

gains over the year. The lumber and wood products industry experienced an employment reduction of about 3 percent. In the food and tobacco products industries, the work force this July was about the same as in July 1952. Although July employment in the machinery industry was at an all-time high for the month, a slight downtrend in employment has been evident since the spring. This reflects reduced sales of farm equipment, as well as a contracting volume of unfilled orders for many types of industrial machinery.

Contract construction employment rose by 90,000 between June and July--one of the largest such increases reported in recent years. At almost 2.7 million, the number of workers on contractors' payrolls was only 4 percent below the record July employment peak in 1951. Although private nonfarm housing starts have tended to decline since the early part of this year after allowance for seasonal factors, total expenditures for new construction in July were at a new peak for the month.

Employment in retail trade declined slightly over the month, reflecting the usual mid-summer slackening in consumer buying. At 7.6 million, retail trade employment was 200,000 above the level of a year earlier.

Over the year, total government

employment was up by 100,000 as increased hiring by State and local governments outweighed reductions in the Federal payroll.

FACTORY WORKERS' WEEKLY EARNINGS UP \$13 SINCE KOREAN OUTBREAK

Weekly earnings of factory production workers averaged \$71.63 in mid-June 1953, \$12.78 more than at the start of the Korean war. This 22 percent gain over the 3-year period was partly offset, however, by higher prices as well as by steeper income taxes.

Advances in hourly wage rates were primarily responsible for the rise in weekly earnings. In addition, the larger proportion of the factory work force employed in higher-paid industries boosted the all-manufacturing earnings figure. A slightly longer workweek also contributed.

Although workers in all manufacturing industries shared in the post-Korea increase in weekly earnings, there were substantial differences among industries in the size of the gains reported. The largest relative increases occurred in industries affected by the expanding national defense program and stepped-up expenditures for new production equipment. Gains of from 25 to 28 percent were reported in the primary metals, ordnance, machinery, and instruments industry groups.

In contrast, the relative increases were smallest for tobacco, apparel, textiles, and printing and publishing, where they ranged from about 12 to 16 percent. Despite the relatively small increase in weekly earnings in printing and publishing, this industry remained among the highest paid in manufacturing.

One result of the post-Korea changes in wage rates and hours of work has been to widen inter-industry differentials in earnings. In June 1950, weekly earnings in the highest-paid industry group—petroleum and coal products—averaged \$74.37, almost \$33 above the earnings in the lowest-paid group—tobacco manufactures. In June 1953, the spread was over \$42.

Factory workers' gross hourly earnings—including overtime and other premium pay—averaged \$1.76 this June. This was 31 cents higher than in June 1950.

During the 7 months from the Korean outbreak to the initiation of the Government's wage stabilization program in January 1951, average hourly earnings increased by 10 cents. In the following two years, hourly earnings rose by 19 cents—about half the rate of increase recorded in the preceding 7 months. These gains resulted mainly from cost-of-living advances in wage rates, and other adjustments permitted under the stabilization program. In the half year following the lifting of wage controls, in January 1953, the rise in hourly earnings was 2 cents.

The workweek of factory production workers averaged 40.7 hours in mid-June 1953, only one-fifth of an hour more than in June 1950. However, the June 1950 workweek was the highest that had been attained for the month since World War II, reflecting the upsurge in business activity that was underway before the Korean outbreak.

Between May and June of this year, the manufacturing workweek was unchanged as overtime work continued to be widespread in the Nation's

factories. Gross hourly earnings were also unchanged over the month as declines in tobacco, textiles, rubber, and leather offset the effect of wage-rate increases in automobiles, men's apparel, and chemicals. (The results of recent wage negotiations in the steel industry were not fully reflected in the earnings reports for June.)

FACTORY HIRING UP IN JUNE

The June 1953 hiring rate in the Nation's factories was the highest for the month since 1948. Between May and June, the rate rose from 41 to 51 per 1,000 employees—one of the largest increases for this season since World War II.

The June increase principally reflected widespread hiring of vacation replacements and other temporary employees, including many students available for summer work at the close of school.

All but one of the 19 reporting major industry groups—tobacco—registered advances in the hiring rate. Increases were largest in chemicals, food, paper, petroleum, and instrument plants. In consumer-goods industries such as textiles,

apparel, and furniture, the number added to payrolls rose slightly.

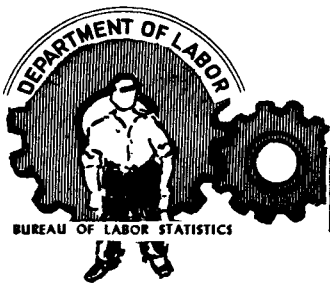
Continuation of a highly favorable employment situation was also evidenced by one of the lowest lay-off rates since World War II. The factory layoff rate in June was 10 per 1,000 workers, unchanged from the previous month. The sharpest over-the-year declines in layoffs were reported in the stone, clay, and glass, fabricated metals, and apparel industry groups. Though changes in layoffs were less striking in electrical machinery, food, paper, petroleum, and leather, layoffs in these industries equalled or were below post-World War II lows for the month. In the transportation equipment group, however, layoffs were about one-third higher than in June last year; some automobile plants shut down during the month, mainly because of work stoppages in supplier plants.

The number of workers voluntarily quitting their jobs between May and June declined slightly over the month, from 27 to 25 per 1,000 employees. Nevertheless, the quit rate was above a year earlier and higher than most years since 1946, reflecting favorable job opportunities in the mid-1953 labor market.

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

Industry division and group	(In thousands)				July 1953 net change from:	
	Current 1/			Year ago	Previous month	Year ago
	July 1953	June 1953	May 1953	July 1952		
TOTAL	49,371	49,372	49,039	47,078	- 1	+2,293
MINING	828	837	831	784	- 9	+ 44
Metal mining.....	100.7	100.6	99.7	69.0	+ .1	+ 31.7
Bituminous-coal.....	290.0	298.8	300.0	267.2	- 8.8	+ 22.8
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	106.0	105.7	103.3	103.6	+ .3	+ 2.4
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,676	2,584	2,492	2,751	+ 92	- 75
MANUFACTURING	17,125	17,155	17,050	15,402	- 30	+1,723
DURABLE GOODS	10,047	10,124	10,108	8,530	- 77	+1,517
Ordnance and accessories.....	211.0	206.0	202.7	169.9	+ 5.0	+ 41.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	788.2	799.0	782.1	813.5	- 10.8	- 25.3
Furniture and fixtures.....	368.5	370.8	376.4	347.2	- 2.3	+ 21.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	538.5	547.2	542.7	513.9	- 8.7	+ 24.6
Primary metal industries.....	1,336.9	1,344.7	1,337.9	822.9	- 7.8	+ 514.0
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1,152.3	1,168.7	1,162.1	962.9	- 16.4	+ 189.4
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,675.6	1,694.9	1,696.8	1,599.0	- 19.3	+ 76.6
Electrical machinery.....	1,168.7	1,198.3	1,203.7	1,016.5	- 29.6	+ 152.2
Transportation equipment.....	1,979.5	1,957.0	1,973.6	1,548.1	+ 22.5	+ 431.4
Instruments and related products.....	335.9	335.0	333.4	302.8	+ .9	+ 33.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries...	492.1	502.0	496.9	433.1	- 9.9	+ 59.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,078	7,031	6,942	6,872	+ 47	+ 206
Food and kindred products.....	1,620.2	1,520.6	1,473.2	1,622.0	+ 99.6	- 1.8
Tobacco manufactures.....	94.7	93.5	93.6	93.9	+ 1.2	+ .8
Textile-mill products.....	1,196.8	1,216.5	1,210.8	1,161.6	- 19.7	+ 35.2
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,172.3	1,202.3	1,185.8	1,140.3	- 30.0	+ 32.0
Paper and allied products.....	533.0	535.7	528.9	494.7	- 2.7	+ 38.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	780.5	780.3	775.4	756.9	+ .2	+ 23.6
Chemicals and allied products.....	752.1	751.9	753.5	729.3	+ .2	+ 22.8
Products of petroleum and coal.....	268.0	264.4	261.1	249.2	+ 3.6	+ 18.8
Rubber products.....	273.8	276.5	276.6	248.1	- 2.7	+ 25.7
Leather and leather products.....	386.8	389.4	383.0	375.7	- 2.6	+ 11.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,345	4,312	4,280	4,198	+ 33	+ 147
TRANSPORTATION.....	2,999	2,988	2,967	2,892	+ 11	+ 107
COMMUNICATION.....	760	750	747	731	+ 10	+ 29
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	586	574	566	575	+ 12	+ 11
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	10,349	10,401	10,337	10,108	- 52	+ 241
WHOLESALE TRADE	2,742	2,725	2,710	2,709	+ 17	+ 33
RETAIL TRADE	7,607	7,676	7,627	7,399	- 69	+ 208
General merchandise stores.....	1,359.0	1,397.3	1,400.4	1,332.4	- 38.3	+ 26.6
Food and liquor stores.....	1,403.6	1,407.8	1,400.6	1,349.0	- 4.2	+ 54.6
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	847.9	839.2	828.8	785.4	+ 8.7	+ 62.5
Apparel and accessories stores.....	565.3	594.4	595.2	541.7	- 29.1	+ 23.6
Other retail trade.....	3,431.1	3,436.8	3,402.4	3,390.6	- 5.7	+ 40.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2,075	2,050	2,026	1,997	+ 25	+ 78
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	5,413	5,395	5,354	5,382	+ 18	+ 31
GOVERNMENT	6,560	6,638	6,669	6,456	- 78	+ 104
FEDERAL	2,230	2,285	2,282	2,400	- 5	- 120
STATE AND LOCAL	4,280	4,353	4,387	4,056	- 73	+ 224

1/ Figures for the latest month are preliminary.



Industry Employment Report

ELECTRONICS EMPLOYMENT AT NEAR RECORD LEVELS

Electronics employment dipped moderately during the spring of 1953 after reaching an all-time high of 546,000 workers in March 1953. Employment was sustained by the high proportion of defense output; civilian production fell substantially below first quarter rates due to the normal seasonal decline in radio and television set sales.

Defense production has almost reached its peak, however, and employment trends in this industry are more dependent upon civilian output than at any time since 1951. Whether electronics employment will fluctuate about the March 1953 peak or around some lower level depends largely upon the radio and television receiver market. Manufacturers anticipate a brisk market in the fall which would sustain high employment until the end of 1953 and may push it to a new peak.

Barring further international tension, military electronics employment is expected to reach a peak in late 1953 and slowly decline. This decline could be accelerated by cutbacks in the defense program, particularly the aircraft program which requires a large volume of electronics products. Beyond 1953, with declining defense output, electronics manu-

facturers will have to expand their civilian output to maintain current levels of employment.

Electronics manufacturing has grown so rapidly in recent years that employment can no longer be analyzed solely in terms of the radio and related products and electron tube industries. ^{1/} Although plants classified in these industries continue to employ the majority of electronics workers, employment in plants manufacturing electronic computers, electronic fire control equipment, electronic test equipment, and other electronic items as their principal product, has increased greatly. Employment in the latter plants, however, is reported in other industries.

The revised communications equipment employment series is used in this report to describe the trend in electronics employment and is occasionally referred to as electronics employment although this series also includes

^{1/} Even the term "electronics" is confusing since it has several common usages. It is often used interchangeably to describe a manufacturing industry, a group of products, or a branch of applied sciences.

workers in the phonograph record, telephone and telegraph equipment, and miscellaneous communications equipment manufacturing industries. However, employment in these non-electronics industries was only 15 percent of the total at the end of 1952 and was probably offset by the exclusion of employment in plants principally engaged in electronics production but which was reported in other industries.

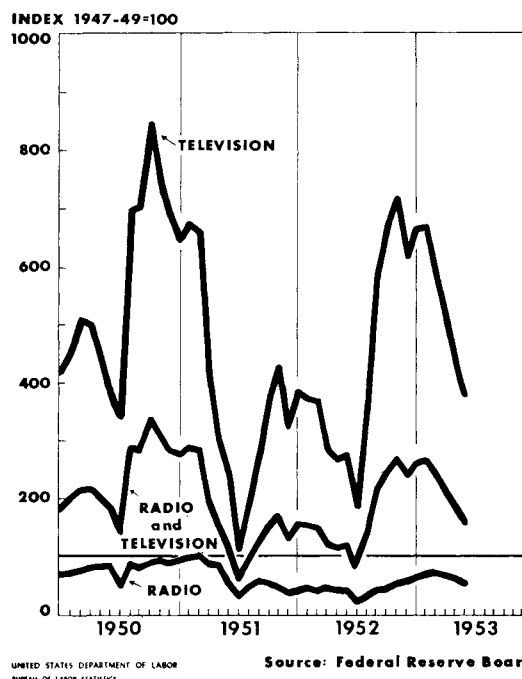
Employment and Production Trends

Electronics production and employment rose sharply after June 1950 when hostilities began in Korea. Most of this increase was due to expanding television production; delays in letting contracts and the time required to get military production under way postponed the effects of expanded defense production until the latter part of 1951.

Television production reached an alltime high in the fall of 1950 but production exceeded demand and huge inventories accumulated at all levels of trade. Production and employment declined sharply in the spring of 1951 but manufacturers were able to reduce inventories and to increase output in the latter part of 1951 (chart 1).

Meanwhile, military electronics production began to emerge from the research and development stage into quantity production. By the end of 1951, a substantial proportion of the industry's work force was engaged in defense production and electronics employment exceeded the 1950 peak. Military electronics production and employment continued its increase in 1952 offsetting the seasonal

Chart 1. Radio and Television Set Production, Jan. 1950-June 1953



decline in receiver production and employment in the spring of 1952. As a result, employment remained stable during the first half of 1952 and resumed its upward trend in the latter part of the year.

The 1952 inventory accumulation was much less severe than in 1951 and set manufacturers were able to resume full production earlier in the fall. Stimulated by the licensing of additional television stations and high levels of consumer income, television production rates in the fourth quarter were almost as high as in 1950. ^{2/} (See table 1)

^{2/} Between June 2, 1952, when the
(Footnote continued on next page)

This substantial rise in civilian output concurrent with a doubling of military production in 1952 boosted electronics employment to an alltime high in the winter of 1952-53. Although the

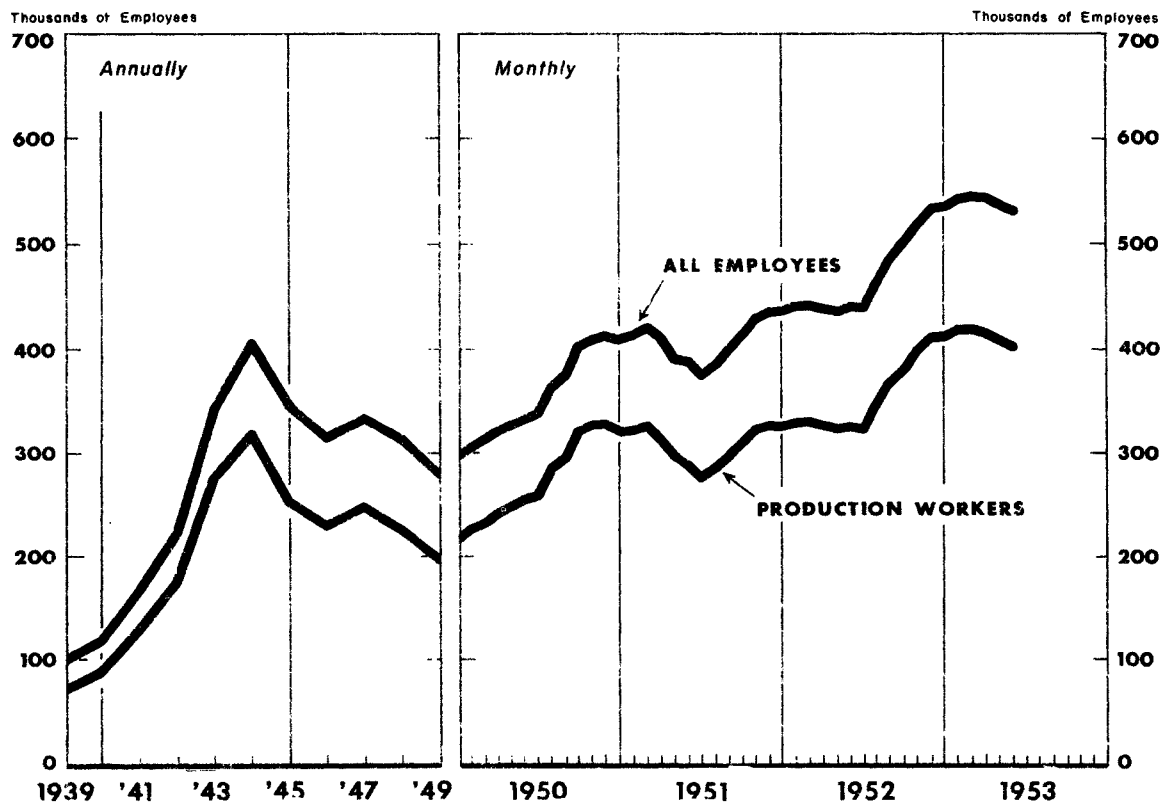
(Footnote 2/ — Continued)

Federal Communications Commission lifted the television freeze, and August 12, 1953, 155 new VHF and 246 UHF television stations were approved—a large part of them in areas without television service. Of these stations, 54 VHF and 53 UHF were already on the air on August 12, 1953.

sharpest increase in military production during 1952 came in the fourth quarter, the civilian increase was predominant in the employment rise. Due to the longer lead time of military equipment, a large part of the increased output during the fourth quarter was already reflected in employment increases in earlier quarters (chart 2).

Electronics employment continued to rise during the first three months of 1953 but at a considerably slower rate than in the

Chart 2. Employment in Communications Equipment Manufacturing, 1939 - 49 and January 1950 - June 1953



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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Table 1
Radio and television set production
1947-52*
(In thousands)

Year	Radio sets	Television sets
1947---	21,020	179
1948---	16,880	970
1949---	11,026	2,970
1950---	14,642	7,355
1951---	12,458	5,312
1952---	11,021	6,193

*Source: Radio and Television Manufacturers Association.

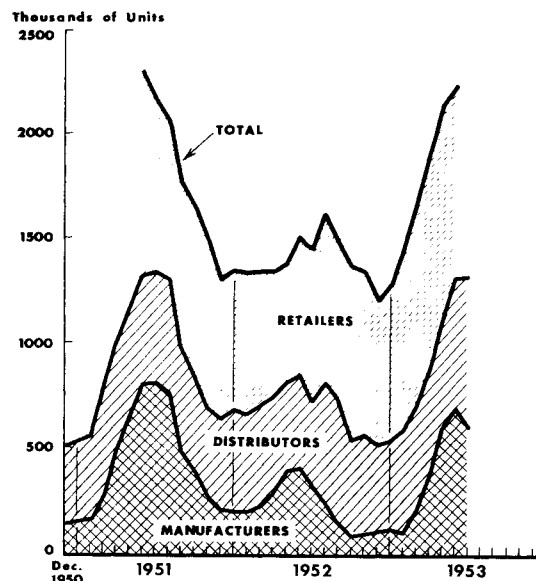
last half of 1952. With the leveling off of radio and television production, the increase was due to rising military production. An estimated 546,000 employees were employed in communications equipment manufacturing in March 1953--an alltime high. This figure compares with the World War II peak of 413,000 and 414,100 in December 1950.

Television sales fell below production in March 1953 and inventories began to accumulate. The gap widened in April, May, and June when inventories accumulated almost as rapidly as in 1951 (chart 3). Set manufacturers apparently felt that the market was sound and refrained from cutting production back to a rate adequate to check inventory accumulations. On June 19, almost 720,000 television sets were in manufacturer's inventories and 2,240,000 television sets were in inventories at all levels of trade at the end of June. During July, sales exceeded production and inventories began to decline.

Employment declined moderately in April, May, and June because military electronic production--which is close to its scheduled peak--was increasing too slowly to compensate for the drop in receiver output. Since the employment drop has been small, relatively small increases in output in any sector of the electronics industry could reverse the trend.

While the trend of electronics employment has been generally upward, employment in the radio and related products industry has fluctuated rather widely despite the steady rise in military and commercial output. This is because the major products of this industry--radios and television sets, military and commercial electronics equipment, and component parts--are consumer's durable goods which are subject to seasonal and

Chart 3. Inventories of Television Sets in the Hands of Manufacturers, Distributors, and Retailers, December 1950-July 1953



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Source: Radio and Television Manufacturers Association

cyclical variations in consumer demand.

Employment in the electron tube and telephone and telegraph industries has been much more stable and has risen almost steadily since Korea. Since replacement tubes for existing equipment comprise a substantial proportion of the tube industry's output, employment in this industry is less dependent upon consumer demand for radio and television sets than is the radio and related products industry. The telephone and telegraph industry is almost entirely engaged in producing equipment for industry or the military services and is less affected by variations in consumer purchasing.

Despite the sharp rise in employment in 1952, average weekly hours in communications equipment manufacturing remained about the same as in 1951 and were half an hour below the all manufacturing average. The stability of the electronics workweek during the great expansion in activity and employment in the last half of 1952 indicates that manufacturers experienced little difficulty in recruiting additions to their work force in most occupations.

In radio and related products manufacturing, where most of the employment increase occurred, average weekly hours were the same in December as in January (41.1 hours) and varied only 1.7 hours between the lowest and highest points in activity during the year. Although electronics employment rose moderately during the first quarter of 1953, average weekly hours declined from 41.1 in December 1952 to 39.3 in May 1953 (table 2). The work-

week in electron tube manufacturing, however, varied widely in 1952. Average weekly hours increased by 1.1 hours over the year and varied from 38.3 in March 1952 to 43.8 in January 1953--a change of over 5 hours.

Average hourly earnings in electronics manufacturing increased moderately during 1952 but remained below the durable goods average (table 3). Earnings in radio and related products in 1952 were 6.3 percent above the 1951 average and increased 5.4 percent over the year. Average hourly earnings in electron tube manufacturing in 1952 were 7.5 percent above the 1951 average and increased 10.4 percent during 1952.

As might be expected with the rapid expansion in employment in 1952, turnover in the radio and related products industry exceeded the durable goods rates (table 4). Both accessions and separations were higher than in durable goods during most of the year. Layoffs were low during most of 1952 and a great majority of separations were due to quits.

Employment Outlook

While electronics manufacturing will probably continue to expand in the long run, employment levels in the next few years will be affected by an expected decline in defense procurement. Defense electronics production and employment are expected to reach a peak in the fall of 1953 and, thereafter, gradually decline. Any substantial cutback in defense procurement, especially in the aircraft program which requires a huge volume of electronics equipment, could accelerate the decline.

Table 2

Average weekly hours in electronics manufacturing industries compared with all durable goods industries, 1947-53

Year and month	Durable goods	Radio, TV and related products	Electron tubes
1947.....	40.6	39.2	-
1948.....	40.5	39.2	-
1949.....	39.5	39.5	-
1950.....	41.2	40.7	-
1951.....	41.6	40.5	41.4
1952.....	41.5	40.6	40.2
January...	41.8	41.1	40.9
February..	41.7	40.7	40.5
March.....	41.6	40.5	40.1
April.....	40.8	39.8	38.7
May.....	41.1	40.4	38.3
June.....	41.2	40.3	38.8
July.....	40.2	39.2	38.6
August....	41.0	40.6	39.8
September.	41.9	41.1	40.7
October...	42.2	41.1	41.6
November..	41.9	41.1	41.4
December..	42.5	41.1	42.5
1953.....			
January...	41.8	40.5	43.8
February..	41.7	40.2	41.4
March.....	41.9 ^{1/}	40.4	41.9
April.....	41.6 ^{1/}	39.8	41.5
May ^{1/}	41.5	39.1	41.5
June ^{1/}	41.4	39.5	41.5

^{1/} Preliminary.

Table 3

Average hourly earnings in electronics manufacturing industries compared with all durable goods industries, 1947-53

Year and month	Durable goods	Radio, TV and related products	Electron tubes
1947.....	\$1.29	\$1.13	-
1948.....	1.41	1.24	-
1949.....	1.47	1.28	-
1950.....	1.54	1.32	-
1951.....	1.67	1.44	\$1.33
1952.....	1.76	1.53	1.43
January...	1.72	1.49	1.40
February..	1.72	1.50	1.40
March.....	1.74	1.50	1.41
April.....	1.74	1.50	1.39
May.....	1.74	1.52	1.41
June.....	1.74	1.53	1.40
July.....	1.73	1.54	1.41
August....	1.76	1.54	1.42
September.	1.80	1.54	1.45
October...	1.81	1.55	1.48
November..	1.82	1.55	1.48
December..	1.83	1.56	1.49
1953.....			
January...	1.84	1.58	1.48
February..	1.85	1.59	1.51
March.....	1.85	1.59	1.52
April.....	1.85	1.60	1.51
May ^{1/}	1.86	1.59	1.52
June ^{1/}	1.87	1.61	1.53

^{1/} Preliminary

Table 4
Labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in radio, TV, and related products
manufacturing compared with the average for all durable goods

Year and month	Accession rates			Separation rates				
	Durable goods	Radio, TV, and re- lated pro- ducts	Durable goods	Radio, TV, and related products				
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Quit	Discharge	Layoff	Misc., inc. military
1952:								
January....	4.6	6.3	3.8	5.4	2.8	0.9	1.4	0.3
February...	4.0	5.2	3.8	4.7	2.4	.7	1.2	.4
March.....	4.2	5.0	3.7	4.8	2.5	.6	1.4	.3
April.....	4.0	4.3	4.1	5.3	2.5	.5	2.0	.3
May.....	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.4	2.3	.6	1.2	.3
June.....	4.9	6.0	4.3	4.0	2.3	.5	.9	.3
July.....	4.3	5.6	5.8	3.2	2.2	.4	.2	.4
August.....	6.4	9.6	4.9	4.6	3.3	.7	.2	.4
September..	6.0	9.2	4.8	5.4	4.3	.6	.2	.3
October....	5.5	8.5	4.2	5.0	3.6	.9	.2	.3
November	4.2	6.9	3.6	4.3	2.9	.8	.3	.2
December...	3.7	5.0	3.3	4.1	2.5	.6	.7	.2
1953:								
January....	4.7	7.1	3.8	4.3	3.1	.7	.3	.3
February...	4.4	5.4	3.8	4.2	2.9	.5	.5	.3
March.....	4.8	5.4	4.3	5.1	3.3	.7	.8	.4
April.....	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.4	2.8	.51/	.8	.3
May.....	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.2	2.8	.7	.4	.2
June 1/.....	5.1	6.0	4.6	5.2	3.3	.7	.7	.4

1/ Preliminary.

Since defense electronics production is close to its scheduled peak, any sharp employment changes during the remainder of 1953 will be caused by fluctuations in consumer demand for radio and television sets. Military production will continue to be a stabilizing factor in employment during 1953. With an estimated 40 percent of the industry's labor force engaged in defense production, even a small increase in defense output can compensate for lower receiver production.

Set manufacturers anticipate another fall of record television sales. National income is at a very high level and television service has been extended to many new areas. By the end of 1953, an estimated 200 stations will be operating in addition to the 108 which were in operation when the television "freeze" was lifted. Most of these new stations are in cities which do not have television service. Even in old television areas, television set ownership is hardly as extensive as radio and offers a continuing market. Moreover, a healthy replacement market is developing similar to radio, and additional sets will be bought for home use as secondary sets.

These indications of a healthy fall market are not negated by the near-record level of television inventories reached in mid-June. Manufacturers' inventories at the end of July equalled only slightly more than 3 weeks' sales during the fall of 1952 and inventories at all levels of trade at the end of June were less than total retail sales during the last 2-1/2 months of 1952. Substantial inventory accumulations during

spring and summer months may be considered normal for this industry. In 1952, retailers sold more than half of their radio and television sets during the last 4 months of the year and a similar pattern may be expected in 1953. In a fall market far below manufacturers' expectations, heavy inventories could have a depressing effect upon production and employment; a seasonal recovery equal to or surpassing last fall's would probably push electronics employment to a new high. In any event, the increase will not be nearly as sharp as last fall when the civilian and military sectors were expanding simultaneously.

As a result of the defense expansion, the electronics industry has a much greater productive capacity than prior to Korean hostilities. The value of facilities expansion approved since June 1950 already exceeds the total value put in place during the entire World War II period. If the Defense Production Administration plans for \$396 million are achieved, the physical capacity put in place will probably exceed World War II when \$227 million was spent for electronic facilities.

Beyond 1953 as defense procurement tapers off, electronics employment will become increasingly dependent upon the demand for civilian products. Military electronics production, however, will probably remain high for several years and continue to employ substantial numbers of workers.

As military production declines, the electronics industry will have to expand its output substantially to fully utilize its

present capacity and work force. In mid-1953, almost 200,000 workers were estimated to be engaged in defense electronics production. If defense production were completely curtailed, electronics manufacturers would have to double their 1952 output of television receivers to maintain current employment.

Even if procurement should level off in future years at two-thirds of the defense peak, the industry would have to increase its annual output by a million and a half television sets or an equivalent amount of commercial and industrial electronics equipment. It is unlikely that the consumer market can be expanded this much until the advent of color television, or that commercial and industrial electronics output can be expanded sufficiently.

While it is impossible to predict the future level of military procurement, some reduction in electronics employment appears certain as defense production declines. Electronics employment will probably stabilize at a level substantially higher than before Korean hostilities because all segments of the industry, including military equipment production, will continue to employ more workers.

Although television and radio set production will probably employ a smaller proportion of the industry's work force than before Korea, it will probably remain the most important determinant of electronics employment for the next decade. While radio set production may continue its downward trend, television output may expand if consumer incomes remain

high. Television service will be extended to many new areas and television ownership in old areas will increase. Increasing the number of television homes to the point reached by radio would alone provide 4 years of sales at 1952 levels. Moreover, as with radio, another large market will probably develop from additional sets for the home and the demand for replacement sets.

Color television may be a powerful stimulant to the industry although the replacement of monochrome by color will probably be a slow and gradual process owing to the high cost of color television sets and studio equipment. Owing to their inherently greater complexity, color receivers and studio equipment will always be more expensive than monochrome which may be a deterrent to consumers and small broadcasters. For this reason some industry observers believe that color television will remain a supplementary service and may never completely replace monochrome.

While commercial color television broadcasting may begin by the end of 1954, volume production of color sets may not be achieved for another year or two due to technical problems in picture tube manufacturing and the high cost of the first sets. Even moderate output, however, might have a significant effect upon employment because unit labor requirements for color sets will probably always be higher than for monochrome.

Employment in electron tube manufacturing will probably decline moderately after the defense

peak but tube manufacturing will continue to employ many more workers than before Korea even with declining defense output. While the majority of tubes are produced for new equipment, the industry has a large and growing replacement market virtually independent of other electronics output. Moreover, civilian electronics production will require more tubes than before Korea.

Commercial and industrial electronics equipment manufacturing has expanded greatly during the past few years and is employing an increasing proportion of the industry's work force. Electronics equipment is being used by almost all industries and this field of manufacturing can look forward to almost unlimited expansion. For example, the radiation equipment industry--virtually nonexistent before 1946--employed 2,400 people in 1952 according to a report by the Atomic Energy Commission. Almost \$22 million of electronic test and laboratory equipment was produced in 1952.

Electronic computer manufacturing is becoming a large business with virtually every business machine manufacturer entering the field by purchasing a computer firm or by organizing an electronic computer division. Electronic computers are being designed to keep ledger accounts, make payrolls, keep perpetual inventories, control industrial production, and perform a wide variety of other clerical and industrial tasks.

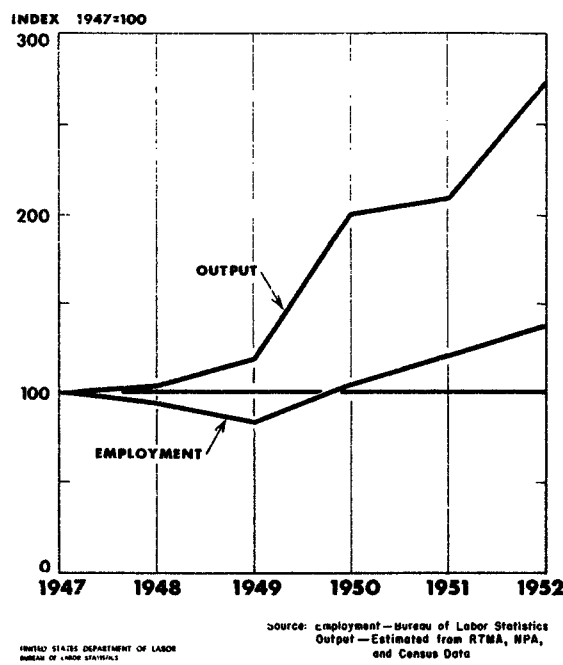
Despite its rapid growth, commercial and industrial electronics equipment manufacturing now employs only a relatively small part of the

electronics work force and it may never employ as many workers as receiver assembly.

While the long-run trend in electronics output will probably be upward after a plateau is reached in defense spending, employment will not increase proportionately and may even decline. Employment has not kept pace with production during the past seven years (chart 4). Electronics output in 1952 was 300 percent higher than in 1947 but was produced by only 40 percent more workers. This crude measure of the industry's increased productivity is substantiated by special productivity studies of the television industry.^{3/}

3/ Between 1948 and 1949 unit man-hours declined 15 percent while television output increased 300 (Footnote continued on next page)

Chart 4. Comparison of Electronic Output With Electronic Employment, 1947-1952



percent according to a recent report by the Productivity Division, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Output per man may rise even faster in the future. The electronics industry has developed several semiautomatic or automatic manufacturing processes, some of which are already in commercial use. Television manufacturing is especially adaptable to mechanization since television sets contain a large number of component parts and are manufactured in large quantities. Several manufacturers

have eliminated a large amount of the tedious hand assembly and soldering of many components by the use of printed circuits, component and circuit die stamping, solder dipping of entire chassis, and similar techniques. Many other labor saving methods are now being developed and should be in commercial use within the next 2 years. As a result of these improvements in manufacturing techniques, the industry may achieve the greatest reduction in unit man-hours in its history during the next few years.

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
Annual average:									
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
Monthly data:									
1952									
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
1953									
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.....	48,685	846	2,301	17,135	4,235	10,284	1,993	5,225	6,666
April.....	48,860	835	2,416	17,077	4,244	10,314	2,014	5,307	6,653
May.....	49,039	831	2,492	17,050	4,280	10,337	2,026	5,354	6,669
June.....	49,372	837	2,584	17,155	4,312	10,401	2,050	5,395	6,638

Industry Data

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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1953			1952	
	June	May	April	June	May
TOTAL	49,372	49,039	48,860	47,418	47,439
MINING	837	831	835	816	887
Metal mining.....	100.6	99.7	99.7	72.1	102.4
Anthracite.....	54.8	56.8	51.2	65.3	65.6
Bituminous-coal.....	298.8	300.0	309.6	294.2	342.8
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	277.2	271.3	272.1	281.0	274.2
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	105.7	103.3	102.3	102.9	102.2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,584	2,492	2,416	2,690	2,543
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	519	496	456	548	510
Highway and street.....	236.5	217.4	186.8	241.4	218.8
Other nonbuilding construction.....	282.9	278.4	269.6	306.5	291.6
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	2,065	1,996	1,960	2,142	2,033
General contractors.....	917.5	879.5	861.6	965.7	903.0
Special-trade contractors.....	1,147.9	1,116.4	1,098.8	1,175.8	1,129.9
Plumbing and heating.....	282.1	277.5	278.1	284.4	273.7
Painting and decorating.....	155.1	147.3	140.9	164.0	160.8
Electrical work.....	150.9	149.5	148.2	151.8	146.8
Other special-trade contractors.....	559.8	542.1	531.6	575.6	548.6
MANUFACTURING	17,155	17,050	17,077	15,624	15,855
DURABLE GOODS	10,124	10,108	10,117	8,833	9,189
Ordnance and accessories.....	206.0	202.7	195.6	168.3	166.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)....	799.0	782.1	769.7	795.5	722.6
Furniture and fixtures.....	370.8	376.4	383.0	349.6	347.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	547.2	542.7	544.1	527.1	520.9
Primary metal industries.....	1,344.7	1,337.9	1,343.9	861.1	1,293.9
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1,168.7	1,162.1	1,160.6	1,002.5	1,031.7
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,694.9	1,696.8	1,714.3	1,657.4	1,665.1
Electrical machinery.....	1,198.3	1,203.7	1,206.5	1,034.4	1,033.3
Transportation equipment.....	1,957.0	1,973.6	1,969.9	1,691.1	1,666.9
Instruments and related products.....	335.0	333.4	333.2	304.7	303.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	502.0	496.9	495.9	441.4	437.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,031	6,942	6,960	6,791	6,666
Food and kindred products.....	1,520.6	1,473.2	1,441.7	1,530.8	1,454.3
Tobacco manufactures.....	93.5	93.6	94.0	93.5	93.4
Textile-mill products.....	1,216.5	1,210.8	1,216.7	1,162.2	1,165.9
Apparel and other finished textile products....	1,202.3	1,185.8	1,212.3	1,130.1	1,118.5
Paper and allied products.....	535.7	528.9	527.7	502.0	495.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries....	780.3	775.4	774.3	759.7	755.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	751.9	753.5	762.7	728.5	731.0
Products of petroleum and coal.....	264.4	261.1	260.3	247.1	226.9
Rubber products.....	276.5	276.6	276.6	260.6	258.9
Leather and leather products.....	389.4	383.0	393.3	376.0	366.0

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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1953			1952	
	June	May	April	June	May
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4,312	4,280	4,244	4,225	4,184
TRANSPORTATION.....	2,988	2,967	2,949	2,935	2,940
Interstate railroads.....	1,398.5	1,388.1	1,376.0	1,396.0	1,415.9
Class I railroads.....	1,228.2	1,217.5	1,204.9	1,225.1	1,242.9
Local railways and bus lines.....	130.7	130.2	130.7	133.6	133.1
Trucking and warehousing.....	750.1	745.7	743.0	704.1	698.9
Other transportation and services.....	708.3	702.8	698.9	701.4	692.2
Bus lines, except local.....	52.5	51.8	51.9	53.9	48.4
Air transportation (common carrier).....	103.8	102.0	101.1	95.5	94.8
COMMUNICATION.....	750	747	731	722	687
Telephone.....	700.0	697.4	682.3	673.7	668.6
Telegraph.....	48.9	48.9	48.1	47.4	(1/)
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	574	566	564	568	557
Gas and electric utilities.....	552.1	544.3	542.1	546.2	536.2
Electric light and power utilities.....	248.4	244.9	244.7	245.6	241.1
Gas utilities.....	128.9	126.5	124.8	128.4	125.0
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	174.8	172.9	172.6	172.2	170.1
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	22.3	21.9	22.1	21.7	21.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.....	10,401	10,337	10,314	10,144	10,068
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	2,725	2,710	2,713	2,700	2,681
RETAIL TRADE.....	7,676	7,627	7,601	7,444	7,387
General merchandise stores.....	1,397.3	1,400.4	1,396.6	1,369.6	1,373.9
Food and liquor stores.....	1,407.8	1,400.6	1,398.2	1,346.6	1,345.1
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	839.2	828.8	820.0	781.2	768.0
Apparel and accessories stores.....	594.4	595.2	593.2	580.9	581.4
Other retail trade.....	3,436.8	3,402.4	3,392.7	3,366.0	3,318.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE.....	2,050	2,026	2,014	1,972	1,950
Banks and trust companies.....	508.4	499.2	499.0	481.2	473.0
Security dealers and exchanges.....	64.9	65.0	65.0	64.5	64.4
Insurance carriers and agents.....	747.8	738.7	735.5	709.0	702.0
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	729.1	722.9	714.4	716.8	710.5
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS.....	5,395	5,354	5,307	5,360	5,323
Hotels and lodging places.....	495.0	467.7	463.8	501.1	474.0
Personal services:					
Laundries.....	353.8	348.5	343.5	349.0	344.2
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	186.2	184.0	180.7	178.9	177.5
Motion pictures.....	233.7	232.0	234.4	239.2	240.0
GOVERNMENT.....	6,638	6,669	6,653	6,587	6,629
FEDERAL.....	2,285	2,282	2,304	2,399	2,372
STATE AND LOCAL.....	4,353	4,387	4,349	4,188	4,257

1/ 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			
	June 1953	May 1953	April 1953	June 1952	June 1953	May 1953	April 1953	June 1952
MINING.	837	831	835	816	--	--	--	--
METAL MINING.....	100.6	99.7	99.7	72.1	87.0	86.6	86.2	59.6
Iron mining.....	40.0	39.7	38.6	8.0	35.3	35.1	34.0	3.9
Copper mining.....	27.7	27.0	27.5	26.3	23.7	23.3	23.5	22.8
Lead and zinc mining.....	17.1	17.3	17.9	21.3	14.5	14.8	15.3	18.6
ANTHRACITE.....	54.8	56.8	51.2	65.3	50.5	52.4	47.8	61.4
BITUMINOUS-COAL.....	298.8	300.0	309.6	294.2	275.8	277.5	286.7	272.1
CRUDE-PETROLEUM AND NATURAL-GAS PRODUCTION.....	277.2	271.3	272.1	281.0	--	--	--	--
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....	--	--	--	--	133.6	128.2	127.7	131.2
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING..	105.7	103.3	102.3	102.9	91.1	88.8	88.2	89.0
MANUFACTURING.....	17,155	17,050	17,077	15,624	13,788	13,717	13,758	12,476
Durable Goods.....	10,124	10,108	10,117	8,833	8,199	8,198	8,215	7,065
Nondurable Goods.....	7,031	6,942	6,960	6,791	5,589	5,519	5,543	5,411
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	206.0	202.7	195.6	168.3	157.6	156.1	150.2	126.9
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.....	1,520.6	1,473.2	1,441.7	1,530.8	1,088.5	1,052.0	1,026.5	1,116.4
Meat products.....	299.8	295.7	294.6	302.7	237.3	233.6	232.7	238.3
Dairy products.....	133.8	127.0	122.1	133.9	92.6	86.7	83.1	94.8
Canning and preserving.....	189.2	173.4	162.0	205.6	159.6	144.9	133.9	177.3
Grain-mill products.....	125.4	122.5	121.1	125.9	92.0	89.5	87.7	96.4
Bakery products.....	289.2	285.5	283.2	280.8	182.2	179.5	178.5	179.5
Sugar.....	28.4	27.4	27.2	29.0	23.2	22.2	22.3	24.0
Confectionery and related products.....	78.5	77.6	79.1	79.7	64.3	64.0	65.5	65.3
Beverages.....	229.6	224.3	217.1	231.7	131.8	132.2	127.2	138.9
Miscellaneous food products.....	146.7	139.8	135.3	141.5	105.5	99.4	95.6	101.9
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.....	93.5	93.6	94.0	93.5	85.1	84.9	85.2	84.8
Cigarettes.....	31.3	31.6	31.6	30.3	28.3	28.4	28.5	27.4
Cigars.....	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.8	39.5	39.2	39.1	39.6
Tobacco and snuff.....	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.1	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.8
Tobacco stemming and redrying....	11.8	11.8	12.3	12.3	9.7	9.7	10.0	10.0
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS.....	1,216.5	1,210.8	1,216.7	1,162.2	1,118.5	1,113.1	1,119.2	1,067.8
Scouring and combing plants.....	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.7
Yarn and thread mills.....	154.4	152.3	153.6	151.0	143.7	141.9	143.0	140.4
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	525.3	522.6	523.3	514.9	495.9	493.5	493.8	486.0
Narrow fabrics and smallwares....	35.3	35.1	34.2	32.4	31.1	30.9	30.2	28.7
Knitting mills.....	253.4	253.6	254.4	240.2	231.7	231.9	232.9	219.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles....	94.2	94.0	95.8	90.4	83.1	82.7	84.7	79.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	56.8	56.4	58.3	44.5	48.3	47.8	49.7	36.8
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	16.8	17.4	17.2	16.4	15.0	15.6	15.5	14.7
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	73.3	72.6	73.3	66.2	63.3	62.6	63.3	56.7

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	June 1953	May 1953	April 1953	June 1952	June 1953	May 1953	April 1953	June 1952
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS.....	1,202.3	1,185.8	1,212.3	1,130.1	1,075.7	1,061.0	1,086.0	1,007.5
Men's and boys' suits and coats..	141.4	138.6	137.8	127.7	127.4	124.7	123.9	114.7
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	311.2	310.9	311.1	281.2	288.8	289.1	289.4	260.7
Women's outerwear.....	349.1	338.2	359.1	335.1	308.3	297.9	317.8	295.3
Women's, children's under garments.....	110.2	110.8	113.1	103.4	98.1	99.0	101.2	92.0
Millinery.....	17.7	18.0	21.6	17.9	15.4	15.7	19.2	15.4
Children's outerwear.....	67.5	64.7	63.8	64.9	61.4	58.7	57.9	59.2
Fur goods.....	10.9	8.8	7.2	14.2	8.7	6.7	5.1	11.4
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	65.0	65.2	65.3	62.3	57.9	58.1	58.0	54.8
Other fabricated textile products.....	129.3	130.6	133.3	123.4	109.7	111.1	113.5	104.0
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE).....	799.0	782.1	769.7	795.5	729.0	713.0	700.5	724.9
Logging camps and contractors....	88.8	83.4	75.7	84.3	83.0	77.7	70.3	78.4
Sawmills and planing mills.....	464.7	456.6	450.4	469.6	430.5	423.5	416.4	434.5
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products..	123.9	121.3	122.7	120.1	105.1	102.3	104.0	101.8
Wooden containers.....	61.8	61.4	61.0	61.2	57.4	57.0	56.7	56.6
Miscellaneous wood products.....	59.8	59.4	59.9	60.3	53.0	52.5	53.1	53.6
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.....	370.8	376.4	383.0	349.6	316.8	322.4	328.5	297.9
Household furniture.....	263.9	269.4	275.5	246.5	231.3	236.9	242.3	215.0
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	38.8	39.5	40.0	39.4	31.9	32.6	33.1	32.5
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	36.3	36.3	36.3	33.9	27.9	28.0	28.1	26.6
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	31.8	31.2	31.2	29.8	25.7	24.9	25.0	23.8
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	535.7	528.9	527.7	502.0	445.4	440.4	439.5	419.0
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	264.8	261.4	260.7	258.0	225.3	222.2	221.8	220.6
Paperboard containers and boxes..	143.9	141.3	141.3	126.2	118.4	116.2	116.3	103.9
Other paper and allied products..	127.0	126.2	125.7	117.8	102.2	102.0	101.4	94.5
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.....	780.3	775.4	774.3	759.7	501.7	498.8	497.9	492.3
Newspapers.....	294.1	292.6	291.5	287.2	147.9	147.2	146.3	145.6
Periodicals.....	64.8	65.1	65.4	62.8	27.1	28.5	28.4	27.7
Books.....	47.0	46.6	46.8	45.1	27.8	27.4	27.5	27.3
Commercial printing.....	194.5	193.6	193.8	192.5	158.9	157.6	158.3	157.5
Lithographing.....	54.2	53.6	53.3	51.7	42.0	41.5	41.3	39.7
Greeting cards.....	18.9	17.6	17.2	18.0	14.3	13.2	12.7	13.7
Bookbinding and related industries.....	44.8	44.5	44.3	42.8	35.4	35.1	34.9	33.5
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	62.0	61.8	62.0	59.6	48.3	48.3	48.5	47.3

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			
	June 1953	May 1953	April 1953	June 1952	June 1953	May 1953	April 1953	June 1952
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	751.9	753.5	762.7	728.5	512.7	515.6	525.8	502.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals....	84.5	84.1	83.4	82.2	60.1	59.9	59.7	59.2
Industrial organic chemicals.....	277.9	274.0	272.2	253.3	194.7	192.1	190.9	180.8
Drugs and medicines.....	94.7	94.1	95.0	98.9	59.2	58.6	59.4	62.6
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	49.6	49.8	50.5	49.4	31.2	31.4	32.1	31.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers....	75.5	75.4	75.5	72.9	48.4	48.0	47.9	46.5
Gum and wood chemicals.....	7.3	7.5	7.9	7.9	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8
Fertilizers.....	32.7	38.2	45.8	32.9	24.8	30.4	37.9	25.4
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	37.2	38.1	39.9	38.3	26.1	27.0	29.2	26.8
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	32.5	32.3	32.5	32.7	62.0	61.8	62.0	63.2
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL.....	264.4	261.1	260.3	247.1	190.4	188.3	187.6	176.9
Petroleum refining.....	209.4	206.9	207.0	201.5	145.3	143.8	144.1	141.3
Coke and other petroleum and coal products.....	55.0	54.2	53.3	45.6	45.1	44.5	43.5	35.6
RUBBER PRODUCTS.....	276.5	276.6	276.6	260.6	221.2	220.6	220.5	206.6
Tires and inner tubes.....	118.6	119.0	118.2	117.1	92.7	92.8	92.2	91.8
Rubber footwear.....	28.7	28.9	29.4	27.9	23.2	23.3	23.8	22.5
Other rubber products.....	129.2	128.7	129.0	115.6	105.3	104.5	104.5	92.3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS.....	389.4	383.0	393.3	376.0	349.6	343.8	354.5	337.4
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	47.7	46.9	46.8	46.0	42.9	42.2	42.2	41.3
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	5.4	5.7	5.8	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.2
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	18.1	16.9	18.1	17.2	16.1	14.9	16.2	15.4
Footwear (except rubber).....	253.3	249.6	255.4	246.2	229.0	225.9	231.7	222.8
Luggage.....	18.9	19.1	19.1	17.1	16.6	16.7	16.8	14.8
Handbags and small leather goods.....	27.3	26.3	29.7	25.4	24.1	23.2	26.6	22.3
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	18.7	18.5	18.4	19.2	16.4	16.2	16.1	16.6
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS....	547.2	542.7	544.1	527.1	464.7	460.2	462.3	447.1
Flat glass.....	34.8	35.1	35.3	31.5	30.9	31.3	31.5	27.8
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	105.8	104.2	104.3	96.1	92.2	90.4	90.7	83.2
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	16.8	16.9	17.7	15.7	14.6	14.7	15.5	13.3
Cement, hydraulic.....	40.6	40.7	40.6	37.8	34.1	34.2	34.2	31.8
Structural clay products.....	80.4	78.2	77.5	83.6	72.0	69.8	69.1	75.3
Pottery and related products.....	54.9	55.5	56.3	57.1	48.6	49.2	50.1	50.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	105.2	104.4	104.1	103.6	86.5	85.9	85.4	84.9
Cut-stone and stone products.....	18.4	17.9	18.3	16.5	16.2	15.6	16.2	14.3
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	90.3	89.8	90.0	85.2	69.6	69.1	69.6	65.6

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	June 1953	May 1953	April 1953	June 1952	June 1953	May 1953	April 1953	June 1952
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES.....	1,344.7	1,337.9	1,343.9	861.1	1,142.8	1,137.6	1,143.5	680.8
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	660.9	655.3	656.6	227.8	566.0	561.2	562.4	152.9
Iron and steel foundries.....	250.4	251.5	253.2	250.9	221.2	222.4	224.1	221.1
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	52.5	52.3	51.5	50.9	43.6	43.3	42.4	42.3
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.4	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	123.1	122.9	123.1	108.5	100.0	100.3	100.4	86.8
Nonferrous foundries.....	95.8	94.6	97.2	88.1	80.0	79.2	82.0	73.2
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	149.3	148.4	149.4	122.5	122.5	121.6	122.6	95.2
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT).....	1,168.7	1,162.1	1,160.6	1,002.5	957.9	952.3	952.3	810.1
Tin cans and other tinware.....	59.9	57.7	57.0	58.0	52.8	50.9	50.3	51.1
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	164.7	165.4	164.0	147.2	136.7	137.7	136.5	120.7
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	153.9	153.5	155.0	137.6	123.5	123.1	124.6	109.2
Fabricated structural metal products.....	280.2	275.0	272.2	233.5	217.2	212.0	210.0	177.3
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	241.3	241.4	241.4	192.7	204.2	204.6	204.9	160.7
Lighting fixtures.....	50.2	50.3	50.9	44.5	41.2	41.4	41.9	35.6
Fabricated wire products.....	72.4	72.9	73.7	60.0	61.1	61.6	62.5	49.5
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	146.1	145.9	146.4	129.0	121.2	121.0	121.6	106.0
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL).....	1,694.9	1,696.8	1,714.3	1,657.4	1,299.2	1,302.9	1,320.5	1,276.8
Engines and turbines.....	95.5	95.6	95.9	91.3	70.3	70.6	70.9	68.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	179.7	184.2	190.6	203.1	135.0	139.6	146.5	157.7
Construction and mining machinery.....	132.5	130.4	131.1	132.1	99.5	97.3	98.0	100.2
Metalworking machinery.....	284.1	284.1	285.2	281.7	226.2	226.3	227.6	225.9
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	191.1	190.2	190.9	192.2	140.8	140.3	141.1	143.9
General industrial machinery.....	235.6	233.8	234.4	230.6	167.0	165.8	166.5	163.9
Office and store machines and devices.....	112.1	112.8	112.6	109.8	91.2	92.0	91.7	89.6
Service-industry and household machines.....	217.6	218.4	224.7	176.8	170.7	171.7	177.9	135.9
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	246.7	247.3	248.9	239.8	198.5	199.3	200.3	191.5
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....	1,198.3	1,203.7	1,206.5	1,034.4	912.7	920.7	926.0	774.7
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	394.2	394.3	393.0	361.4	287.6	288.3	287.3	260.5
Electrical appliances.....	70.3	70.1	69.9	52.4	58.9	58.5	58.4	42.3
Insulated wire and cable.....	35.7	35.5	35.6	30.0	29.6	29.6	29.6	24.8
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	90.8	90.9	91.0	80.1	75.1	75.6	76.1	63.9
Electric lamps.....	27.3	27.2	26.9	24.5	23.9	23.8	23.6	21.1
Communication equipment.....	531.6	538.2	542.8	441.2	400.2	408.2	414.8	327.4
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	48.4	47.5	47.3	44.8	37.4	36.7	36.2	34.7

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			
	June 1953	May 1953	April 1953	June 1952	June 1953	May 1953	April 1953	June 1952
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.....	1,957.0	1,973.6	1,969.9	1,691.1	1,556.9	1,576.0	1,575.9	1,339.5
Automobiles.....	977.7	998.5	993.1	810.3	813.8	834.2	830.7	663.3
Aircraft and parts.....	731.6	730.0	727.3	634.7	533.0	534.1	532.8	466.1
Aircraft.....	445.6	446.5	446.9	412.9	322.6	325.9	327.2	303.9
Aircraft engines and parts.....	163.3	162.3	159.2	131.5	116.3	115.4	112.6	93.4
Aircraft propellers and parts...	16.4	16.4	16.5	13.9	12.1	12.1	12.2	10.0
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	106.3	104.8	104.7	76.4	82.0	80.7	80.8	58.8
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	153.6	153.0	157.1	155.4	135.1	134.7	139.0	137.6
Ship building and repairing.....	126.9	126.1	130.5	134.1	111.3	110.6	115.1	118.3
Boat building and repairing.....	26.7	26.9	26.6	21.3	23.8	24.1	23.9	19.3
Railroad equipment.....	80.2	78.6	79.0	78.3	63.2	61.4	62.1	68.1
Other transportation equipment...	13.9	13.5	13.4	12.4	11.8	11.6	11.3	10.4
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS..	335.0	333.4	333.2	304.7	245.3	244.1	244.3	223.2
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	53.6	53.5	53.6	48.4	33.7	33.7	34.1	31.7
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	82.6	82.0	81.8	70.9	59.6	59.3	59.2	50.2
Optical instruments and lenses...	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	41.2	41.1	41.1	39.1	29.5	29.4	29.4	28.3
Ophthalmic goods.....	28.5	28.7	29.0	28.0	23.0	23.2	23.4	22.6
Photographic apparatus.....	69.4	68.9	68.5	66.0	48.8	48.3	48.0	46.6
Watches and clocks.....	47.4	46.9	46.8	39.9	41.0	40.5	40.5	33.9
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.....	502.0	496.9	495.9	441.4	415.7	412.5	411.2	362.7
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	54.6	54.1	54.6	48.2	44.6	44.2	44.4	38.8
Musical instruments and parts....	17.9	18.0	18.1	15.8	15.5	15.5	15.7	13.4
Toys and sporting goods.....	88.2	86.6	84.3	74.5	76.5	75.2	73.0	64.1
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies.....	32.4	32.1	32.0	31.2	24.3	24.3	24.2	23.6
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	68.0	66.5	67.2	58.6	56.9	55.6	56.3	48.3
Fabricated plastic products.....	75.9	75.2	75.1	64.0	63.6	63.4	63.1	53.1
Other manufacturing industries...	165.0	164.4	164.6	149.1	134.3	134.3	134.5	121.4

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>			
April.....	12,872	104.1	129.1
May.....	12,726	102.9	128.9
June.....	12,476	100.9	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.....	13,831	111.8	151.9
April.....	13,758	111.2	150.0
May.....	13,717	110.9	150.0
June.....	13,788	111.5	150.8

Industry Indexes

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

(1951 average = 100.0)

Industry	1 9 5 3			1 9 5 2	
	April	March	February	April	March
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:					
Meat packing, wholesale.....	95.6	97.5	99.2	99.6	102.0
Sausages and casings.....	104.5	106.0	105.6	100.3	100.7
Condensed and evaporated milk.....	96.0	93.5	91.6	95.2	91.3
Ice cream and ices.....	98.7	93.9	91.2	97.9	93.3
Sea food, canned and cured.....	91.7	80.6	80.4	68.1	68.2
Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups.....	64.6	60.0	61.9	66.1	60.7
Flour and other grain-mill products.....	97.5	99.2	100.2	101.6	102.1
Prepared feeds.....	101.1	102.1	102.9	100.3	99.6
Bread and other bakery products.....	101.4	101.3	101.3	100.8	100.3
Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels.....	97.3	99.8	98.6	93.4	100.8
Cane-sugar refining.....	95.5	101.2	99.0	98.6	98.3
Beet sugar.....	55.7	49.8	52.2	57.4	52.9
Confectionery.....	89.8	95.5	98.4	92.6	96.3
Bottled soft drinks.....	103.5	101.3	99.7	100.2	97.0
Malt liquors.....	100.7	99.2	96.0	96.3	96.0
Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors...	82.9	83.6	80.8	87.3	85.2
Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch.....	99.2	98.3	98.8	95.2	95.8
Manufactured ice.....	88.9	86.2	87.7	89.6	88.0
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:					
Yarn mills.....	95.3	96.7	96.7	91.6	92.9
Thread mills.....	87.4	87.2	86.0	90.2	90.8
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	93.1	93.9	93.8	92.5	94.0
Woolen and worsted.....	81.2	82.0	85.1	77.5	80.6
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	90.2	93.0	91.8	93.6	94.3
Seamless hosiery.....	106.2	108.7	108.5	98.2	99.4
Knit outerwear.....	125.2	122.6	121.4	99.9	101.3
Knit underwear.....	108.3	107.6	105.3	93.4	92.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool).	101.5	102.9	103.8	97.6	101.6
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn.....	96.5	98.2	97.9	94.1	94.2
Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)....	103.8	103.2	102.9	95.8	96.6
Lace goods.....	97.3	98.0	95.7	96.8	101.8
Paddings and upholstery filling.....	111.9	110.4	108.4	95.2	93.4
Processed waste and recovered fibers.....	96.4	97.2	96.4	84.4	87.8
Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics.....	104.3	104.1	102.9	101.2	102.1
Cordage and twine.....	93.6	94.6	95.0	90.2	97.2
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:					
Shirts, collars, and nightwear.....	107.4	106.9	105.9	98.3	97.6
Separate trousers.....	112.0	112.2	109.4	98.1	99.6
Work shirts.....	108.5	107.4	105.3	99.6	94.4
Women's dresses.....	103.0	103.7	103.2	107.1	108.2
Household apparel.....	114.3	113.9	112.9	106.3	105.2
Women's suits, coats, and skirts.....	61.9	101.3	110.6	72.8	106.0
Underwear and nightwear, except corsets....	109.0	109.9	108.7	101.2	102.5
Corsets and allied garments.....	115.1	114.6	113.2	105.0	104.0
Curtains, draperies, and other house- furnishings.....	104.5	107.0	107.0	97.0	99.3
Textile bags.....	93.9	94.8	97.9	93.2	104.2
Canvas products.....	108.5	102.5	95.7	99.0	98.1
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE):					
Sawmills and planing mills, general.....	94.1	92.1	91.3	93.9	92.1
Millwork.....	95.7	95.9	96.2	88.1	87.4
Plywood.....	98.4	98.2	98.1	90.7	90.3
Wooden boxes, other than cigar.....	97.3	98.5	97.9	96.2	96.2

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

(1951 average = 100.0)

Industry	1 9 5 3			1 9 5 2	
	April	March	February	April	March
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:					
Wood household furniture, except upholstered.....	105.6	107.2	106.9	93.7	95.5
Wood household furniture, upholstered.....	109.2	110.5	109.7	101.5	101.1
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	102.3	104.3	104.1	95.7	98.0
Wood office furniture.....	84.3	84.9	84.0	93.6	94.8
Metal office furniture.....	113.4	114.5	114.8	107.2	106.6
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:					
Paperboard boxes.....	107.0	106.6	105.5	94.0	94.2
Fiber cans, tubes, and drums.....	109.8	107.9	104.1	95.1	97.3
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:					
Alkalies and chlorine.....	103.1	103.2	103.0	101.2	101.4
Plastics, except synthetic rubber.....	104.0	103.3	103.1	96.1	97.5
Synthetic rubber.....	105.2	103.2	102.6	103.1	104.2
Synthetic fibers.....	91.6	91.6	89.5	82.2	87.4
Explosives.....	172.6	166.6	162.0	142.9	139.3
Soap and glycerin.....	95.7	96.7	96.1	96.2	97.0
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels....	102.6	102.1	101.1	100.0	99.4
Vegetable oils.....	82.5	91.9	97.2	90.4	97.9
Animal oils and fats.....	90.5	89.3	89.1	92.4	90.4
Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics.....	105.4	104.3	103.6	105.1	102.0
Compressed and liquified gases.....	102.9	102.6	101.9	106.5	105.8
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:					
Glass containers.....	106.0	103.4	99.4	94.4	93.7
Pressed and blown glass.....	106.9	108.2	107.4	99.4	98.0
Brick and hollow tile.....	89.3	87.8	83.0	92.8	87.9
Floor and wall tile.....	87.5	88.0	88.1	93.3	88.6
Sewer pipe.....	98.4	97.3	97.1	99.8	98.6
Clay refractories.....	91.1	92.5	94.0	99.5	101.3
Concrete products.....	103.8	100.6	99.0	97.4	94.4
Abrasive products.....	99.8	98.8	97.2	94.7	95.2
Asbestos products.....	97.0	96.6	95.5	95.0	95.6
Nonclay refractories.....	94.1	96.5	96.8	100.3	101.2
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:					
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products.....	102.0	102.0	101.7	98.9	100.5
Electrometallurgical products.....	104.8	104.5	101.9	105.8	105.8
Gray-iron foundries.....	90.9	90.4	91.0	91.3	92.2
Malleable-iron foundries.....	91.6	93.0	91.5	92.2	94.0
Steel foundries.....	106.6	107.1	107.1	107.3	106.5
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	95.3	94.9	94.9	98.8	99.0
Primary refining of aluminum.....	122.4	121.3	119.4	104.5	103.9
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper....	105.4	104.6	103.9	99.6	99.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum..	122.3	120.5	116.2	99.4	98.7
Iron and steel forgings.....	109.2	109.9	109.5	107.0	107.4
Wire drawing.....	100.4	100.8	101.0	96.2	99.6
Welded and heavy-riveted pipe.....	113.6	113.4	111.0	98.9	98.4

Industry Indexes

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

(1951 average = 100.0)

Industry	1 9 5 3			1 9 5 2	
	April	March	February	April	March
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):					
Cutlery and edge tools.....	93.6	94.2	93.7	91.0	90.8
Hand tools.....	93.6	94.1	94.2	92.7	94.2
Hardware.....	107.5	108.1	106.1	94.1	93.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	96.1	95.3	94.4	88.1	88.1
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified....	112.5	112.0	112.5	98.4	98.8
Structural steel and ornamental metal work..	114.9	115.4	114.9	104.4	103.5
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim.....	110.8	109.9	108.9	97.5	99.0
Boiler-shop products.....	114.3	114.7	114.3	112.0	111.6
Sheet-metal work.....	108.4	108.6	108.9	103.0	104.0
Vitreous-enamelled products.....	105.3	103.2	103.5	92.9	94.1
Stamped and pressed metal products.....	121.5	121.2	118.7	96.4	95.8
Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails.....	108.1	107.5	108.2	102.5	100.5
Steel springs.....	104.4	103.8	103.3	96.6	97.1
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	103.0	102.9	102.4	100.2	101.0
Screw-machine products.....	117.3	116.4	114.8	108.4	108.8
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):					
Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels...	112.2	113.0	112.5	105.0	105.3
Diesel and other internal-combustion engines, not elsewhere classified.....	119.6	120.5	119.3	110.3	110.3
Tractors.....	99.6	100.0	99.1	106.4	100.5
Agricultural machinery(except tractors)....	92.8	97.4	95.8	100.7	100.9
Construction and mining machinery, except for oil fields.....	106.6	110.0	109.8	111.4	111.5
Oil-field machinery and tools.....	114.4	114.9	114.4	112.1	111.9
Machine tools.....	112.6	112.7	112.4	113.0	113.1
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	107.8	109.3	108.7	105.1	104.9
Machine-tool accessories.....	106.6	106.0	104.9	105.6	105.6
Food-products machinery.....	104.2	104.1	103.1	103.1	103.1
Textile machinery.....	83.5	84.3	84.5	87.6	89.8
Paper-industries machinery.....	100.4	100.0	101.4	104.9	105.4
Printing-trades machinery and equipment....	99.7	99.3	99.9	99.4	99.2
Pumps, air and gas compressors.....	104.0	103.7	100.0	103.5	103.6
Conveyors and conveying equipment.....	104.8	105.1	104.7	105.7	105.8
Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans.....	115.5	114.5	113.9	105.3	105.1
Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.....	102.4	101.3	101.0	104.4	108.8
Mechanical power-transmission equipment....	99.4	99.9	100.2	102.1	102.4
Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens.....	103.4	104.5	104.4	104.3	105.4
Computing machines and cash registers.....	104.2	103.5	103.0	103.3	103.3
Typewriters.....	101.7	103.7	103.3	99.3	99.1
Domestic laundry equipment.....	117.4	122.0	122.7	103.5	103.5
Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines.....	114.6	114.8	115.7	111.3	110.5
Sewing machines.....	85.2	84.8	85.7	87.9	88.4
Refrigerators and air-conditioning units....	137.5	138.9	134.9	103.5	102.2
Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves.....	104.1	104.8	104.7	102.7	103.6
Ball and roller bearings.....	108.8	108.6	107.3	106.1	105.9
Machine shops (job and repair).....	113.8	114.1	112.4	105.4	105.4

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

(1951 average = 100.0)

Industry	1 9 5 3			1 9 5 2	
	April	March	February	April	March
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:					
Wiring devices and supplies.....	99.1	98.6	97.5	95.8	99.0
Carbon and graphite products (electrical)...	103.3	102.8	102.5	99.8	99.9
Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments.....	122.4	122.3	120.9	112.2	110.8
Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets.....	113.0	111.8	110.6	102.4	102.4
Power and distribution transformers.....	111.6	110.2	107.8	103.9	104.2
Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls.....	111.4	111.2	110.0	102.8	105.8
Electrical welding apparatus.....	120.3	120.2	120.0	115.5	113.7
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	140.8	141.6	140.8	107.2	108.0
Radio tubes.....	124.3	124.3	123.1	107.2	109.7
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	120.2	121.4	121.4	113.5	113.2
Storage batteries.....	92.0	90.3	93.1	92.3	92.8
Primary batteries (dry and wet).....	118.8	113.6	111.0	104.6	103.2
X-ray and non-radio electronic tubes.....	113.6	117.7	118.9	112.8	112.0
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:					
Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories.....	118.6	117.4	114.1	94.8	91.9
Truck and bus bodies.....	94.6	95.9	95.3	91.0	93.2
Trailers (truck and automobile).....	109.0	106.0	105.6	92.7	98.8
Locomotives and parts.....	101.5	99.7	86.9	108.1	109.4
Railroad and street cars.....	114.3	117.2	119.6	98.9	104.9
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:					
Jewelry and findings.....	104.4	107.1	103.6	92.9	93.9
Silverware and plated ware.....	92.0	90.0	89.1	87.6	88.0
Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles.....	112.0	106.0	100.1	94.3	90.1
Sporting and athletic goods.....	116.4	115.2	111.9	89.1	91.3

Ship Building

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

(In thousands)

Region <u>1</u> /	1953			1952	
	June	May	April	June	May
ALL REGIONS.....	251.8	252.7	259.4	269.4	267.0
PRIVATE YARDS.....	126.9	126.1	130.5	134.1	133.2
NAVY YARDS.....	124.9	126.6	128.9	135.3	133.8
NORTH ATLANTIC.....	116.8	117.3	120.0	125.1	122.1
Private yards.....	60.8	60.2	61.7	64.6	62.3
Navy yards <u>2</u> /.....	56.0	57.1	58.3	60.5	59.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	43.9	44.1	44.9	46.0	46.1
Private yards.....	20.1	20.3	21.0	20.7	21.0
Navy yards.....	23.8	23.8	23.9	25.3	25.1
GULF:					
Private yards.....	20.4	19.6	20.3	22.1	22.9
PACIFIC.....	59.2	59.5	60.8	62.7	62.2
Private yards.....	14.1	13.8	14.1	13.2	13.3
Navy yards.....	45.1	45.7	46.7	49.5	48.9
GREAT LAKES:					
Private yards.....	6.7	6.9	8.2	8.6	8.8
INLAND:					
Private yards.....	4.8	5.3	5.2	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	1 9 5 3			1 9 5 2	
	June	May	April	June	May
TOTAL FEDERAL 1/	2,285	2,282	2,304	2,399	2,372
Executive 2/	2,258.8	2,256.1	2,278.0	2,372.9	2,345.4
Department of Defense.....	1,138.1	1,140.4	1,160.6	1,216.3	1,194.5
Post Office Department 3/.....	486.0	486.0	486.0	489.1	487.0
Other agencies.....	634.7	629.7	631.4	667.5	663.9
Legislative	22.3	22.3	22.5	22.5	22.4
Judicial	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
District of Columbia 4/	242.2	242.7	245.9	260.8	257.4
Executive 2/	221.1	221.6	224.6	239.3	236.0
Department of Defense.....	90.1	90.2	91.6	94.3	92.2
Post Office Department 3/.....	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
Other agencies.....	122.9	123.3	124.9	136.9	135.7
Legislative	20.4	20.4	20.6	20.8	20.7
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
	June	May	June	June	May	June	June	May	June
Alabama.....	684.5	679.6	638.1	18.4	18.4	10.4	39.7	37.1	41.2
Arizona.....	201.3	202.2	194.2	12.9	12.7	13.2	16.8	17.7	15.3
Arkansas.....	311.2	310.1	313.2	6.2	5.8	6.4	17.5	16.8	22.6
California.....	3,793.0	3,783.1	3,620.5	35.3	34.9	34.6	219.4	225.9	218.5
Colorado.....	420.3	413.8	406.4	11.7	11.5	11.1	29.2	28.4	29.5
Connecticut.....	881.0	871.2	845.2	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	42.6	40.2	45.8
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia.....	511.6	513.5	533.1	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	18.9	17.7	19.3
Florida.....	789.0	805.0	764.6	7.1	7.2	6.6	75.9	75.4	72.4
Georgia.....	884.1	881.4	872.0	4.4	4.0	4.5	47.8	45.2	49.1
Idaho.....	138.4	134.9	139.2	4.9	4.9	5.6	10.8	9.6	10.8
Illinois.....	3,413.8	3,397.4	3,284.2	35.9	35.6	40.0	159.5	153.0	163.6
Indiana.....	1,405.7	1,402.7	1,301.4	13.3	13.0	15.4	63.5	57.5	68.7
Iowa.....	639.6	633.6	635.0	2.9	2.8	3.4	31.4	27.5	35.0
Kansas.....	554.0	553.8	548.3	18.3	18.4	19.3	37.1	39.5	43.4
Kentucky.....	-	-	-	44.0	42.8	53.5	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	680.8	676.4	670.2	31.0	30.2	30.8	56.6	55.2	56.0
Maine.....	285.9	273.6	285.5	.5	.5	.6	13.5	12.2	12.8
Maryland.....	780.0	768.8	741.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	56.9	54.4	60.3
Massachusetts.....	1,811.6	1,801.7	1,784.7	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	64.4	62.8	76.6
Michigan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	845.5	836.7	803.4	19.8	19.7	2.6	40.2	37.8	41.3
Mississippi.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri.....	1,284.8	1,291.3	1,264.6	7.9	8.5	9.0	53.4	63.0	66.4
Montana.....	159.5	155.8	159.9	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.1	10.8	13.7
Nebraska.....	348.2	343.0	342.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	18.4	16.7	21.1
Nevada.....	68.2	65.9	67.1	4.3	4.1	4.4	7.3	6.8	7.4
New Hampshire.....	175.5	171.6	170.7	.2	.2	.1	7.3	7.2	6.8
New Jersey.....	1,826.3	1,811.1	1,788.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	95.5	90.9	95.2
New Mexico.....	175.2	174.2	169.1	15.2	14.9	15.2	13.0	13.3	13.9
New York.....	5,964.2	5,919.0	5,793.5	11.6	12.2	10.7	230.5	219.4	231.4
North Carolina.....	988.1	986.6	977.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	59.5	56.6	63.3
North Dakota.....	117.4	116.2	115.9	2.2	2.1	1.7	10.1	9.4	10.6
Ohio.....	3,077.5	3,061.1	2,897.0	24.1	23.9	26.0	161.7	151.0	156.7
Oklahoma.....	529.0	525.2	519.9	46.2	45.5	46.4	31.5	30.3	32.9
Oregon.....	467.2	458.8	473.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	26.0	24.5	24.6
Pennsylvania.....	3,750.7	3,729.3	3,469.2	148.7	150.7	143.9	154.2	147.4	164.4
Rhode Island.....	307.2	305.5	300.9	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	15.7	15.4	17.7
South Carolina.....	524.8	523.2	521.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	54.2	53.6	59.5
South Dakota.....	123.0	121.8	124.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	6.4	6.3	9.5
Tennessee.....	830.4	825.0	803.2	9.3	9.5	10.8	53.9	48.3	49.3
Texas.....	2,281.5	2,267.9	2,215.4	131.0	126.9	123.7	173.6	168.8	176.1
Utah.....	209.2	213.3	212.0	13.5	13.2	12.8	6.8	10.4	13.2
Vermont.....	104.1	103.4	98.9	1.2	1.2	.7	4.2	3.9	3.9
Virginia.....	900.6	895.1	888.6	17.8	18.2	21.8	63.9	60.8	68.4
Washington.....	750.1	733.4	733.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	50.1	48.4	48.8
West Virginia.....	506.4	505.1	516.7	102.1	101.8	110.9	15.1	14.7	16.7
Wisconsin.....	1,098.4	1,098.0	1,087.3	4.1	4.1	3.6	54.4	50.5	53.2
Wyoming.....	88.1	85.0	90.6	9.4	9.3	10.1	5.5	5.1	8.0

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
	June	May	June	June	May	June	June	May	June
Alabama.....	236.2	234.8	202.3	53.5	53.6	53.0	137.2	136.6	134.4
Arizona.....	28.7	28.8	27.9	22.6	21.8	21.5	49.4	50.0	47.8
Arkansas.....	79.2	79.7	79.7	31.6	31.3	30.2	76.2	75.7	74.3
California.....	1,023.7	1,021.1	945.0	348.0	345.6	325.2	884.0	874.4	840.4
Colorado.....	67.4	66.3	58.4	46.9	46.2	45.0	105.2	103.2	103.5
Connecticut.....	455.4	452.6	426.9	42.4	42.0	42.2	144.6	143.9	138.1
Delaware.....	62.3	62.6	58.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia.....	16.9	16.8	17.2	32.2	31.9	31.9	95.7	95.9	95.2
Florida.....	119.1	121.8	111.9	72.9	73.3	72.3	232.6	241.6	226.2
Georgia.....	309.8	310.5	303.6	74.1	73.9	71.8	189.7	190.0	188.5
Idaho.....	24.9	23.0	24.9	17.0	17.0	17.1	34.4	33.8	35.2
Illinois.....	1,338.0	1,332.4	1,220.5	308.6	306.5	303.2	702.7	697.3	697.6
Indiana.....	661.1	665.2	564.6	108.3	107.5	106.3	278.0	275.0	268.9
Iowa.....	170.9	171.0	168.8	63.3	61.9	61.2	162.3	162.2	163.9
Kansas.....	142.6	142.1	137.0	70.1	68.4	68.7	130.0	128.5	126.8
Kentucky.....	156.3	155.5	143.4	59.7	59.8	60.7	121.8	121.6	121.3
Louisiana.....	157.6	156.1	150.0	81.0	80.3	82.9	152.9	152.4	151.5
Maine.....	120.9	111.9	120.5	19.5	19.2	19.8	52.1	51.1	51.9
Maryland.....	275.9	270.1	242.1	73.2	73.3	71.9	147.7	146.9	145.1
Massachusetts.....	732.8	730.6	704.9	116.6	116.3	114.7	374.6	371.3	376.7
Michigan.....	1,238.5	1,238.9	1,069.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	218.3	216.1	205.8	95.0	91.8	88.9	208.6	207.6	206.6
Mississippi.....	97.6	97.0	95.2	25.4	25.3	24.7	-	-	-
Missouri.....	423.5	420.8	391.4	133.4	133.5	132.6	311.2	308.4	317.4
Montana.....	19.5	18.5	18.7	24.1	23.9	23.7	39.9	39.1	39.9
Nebraska.....	61.6	59.3	58.6	45.9	45.3	43.9	95.7	95.5	94.3
Nevada.....	3.8	3.7	4.0	9.2	9.1	8.9	14.3	13.6	13.7
New Hampshire.....	81.5	81.0	79.8	10.9	10.7	10.8	30.8	30.0	29.8
New Jersey.....	841.1	836.0	813.9	154.6	154.3	149.4	302.6	299.6	302.1
New Mexico.....	17.0	17.1	15.6	20.0	19.4	19.2	40.9	40.5	38.3
New York.....	1,982.6	1,964.2	1,855.6	517.6	516.4	513.2	1,268.8	1,261.0	1,259.5
North Carolina.....	431.4	432.2	420.7	64.8	64.6	62.7	189.7	189.7	189.6
North Dakota.....	6.7	6.5	6.6	14.5	14.3	13.9	36.5	36.2	36.2
Ohio.....	1,410.8	1,408.2	1,256.4	245.6	244.0	234.2	564.8	561.2	559.1
Oklahoma.....	84.8	84.6	79.0	51.7	50.9	51.2	130.8	129.3	128.2
Oregon.....	146.4	142.5	155.4	49.3	49.0	49.1	106.7	105.2	107.0
Pennsylvania.....	1,532.4	1,525.6	1,254.6	350.7	349.3	346.9	682.6	677.3	686.5
Rhode Island.....	147.5	146.8	139.1	16.4	16.3	16.7	53.8	53.4	54.2
South Carolina.....	222.8	221.3	215.1	28.3	28.1	27.9	95.0	95.1	94.8
South Dakota.....	11.6	11.1	11.4	10.5	10.3	10.4	37.2	37.1	37.2
Tennessee.....	292.4	293.1	272.1	61.0	61.3	60.8	179.2	178.8	177.4
Texas.....	437.2	437.5	421.0	235.2	232.5	233.4	605.2	603.9	584.0
Utah.....	31.5	31.1	27.4	22.9	22.7	22.7	49.8	49.4	48.6
Vermont.....	40.4	40.8	37.1	8.6	8.6	8.8	18.5	18.2	18.1
Virginia.....	254.1	253.2	240.8	86.2	85.5	87.0	200.3	198.8	194.2
Washington.....	202.6	190.9	189.2	69.3	68.3	66.7	167.9	164.8	169.1
West Virginia.....	137.7	137.6	131.9	53.5	52.8	56.0	83.6	83.6	87.4
Wisconsin.....	471.0	477.1	470.5	80.7	79.5	80.2	227.0	225.4	222.3
Wyoming.....	5.9	5.8	6.4	16.0	15.9	15.9	21.3	19.8	19.7

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
	June	May	June	June	May	June	June	May	June
Alabama.....	21.8	21.3	20.1	55.8	55.1	56.8	121.9	122.7	119.9
Arizona.....	6.9	6.7	6.1	24.6	24.8	23.1	39.4	39.7	39.3
Arkansas.....	8.9	8.8	8.6	36.4	36.3	36.9	55.2	55.7	54.5
California.....	173.5	172.8	164.7	484.0	477.4	467.5	625.1	631.0	624.6
Colorado.....	17.5	17.0	16.3	62.1	60.5	61.8	80.3	80.7	80.8
Connecticut.....	42.5	42.1	40.3	83.5	82.2	82.8	69.9	68.3	69.1
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.2	12.2	11.8
District of Columbia. ^{4/}	23.6	23.4	23.8	64.6	64.6	64.4	259.7	263.2	281.3
Florida.....	38.1	37.8	34.9	112.3	116.1	111.5	131.0	131.8	128.8
Georgia.....	30.0	29.7	29.1	86.5	86.0	85.3	141.8	142.1	140.1
Idaho.....	4.1	4.1	3.9	16.2	16.2	16.0	26.1	26.3	25.7
Illinois. ^{3/}	162.7	161.0	160.0	368.3	371.3	365.4	338.0	340.3	333.9
Indiana.....	42.8	41.8	40.3	92.3	94.4	93.0	146.4	148.1	144.4
Iowa.....	27.0	26.0	25.9	78.5	77.8	75.8	103.5	104.5	101.2
Kansas.....	18.7	18.4	18.1	54.8	55.3	54.0	82.4	83.2	81.0
Kentucky.....	16.8	16.8	16.4	62.8	64.1	63.1	88.5	89.6	88.8
Louisiana.....	21.1	20.8	20.3	73.2	73.2	72.7	107.4	108.2	106.0
Maine.....	7.2	7.2	7.0	28.3	27.0	28.5	43.9	44.5	44.4
Maryland. ^{4/}	35.3	34.5	33.0	82.0	80.7	79.7	106.0	105.9	105.9
Massachusetts.....	87.0	86.2	84.4	203.6	200.9	199.3	232.6	233.6	228.1
Michigan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	234.1	236.0	233.1
Minnesota.....	38.4	38.0	37.7	100.9	100.4	99.0	124.3	125.2	121.5
Mississippi.....	8.2	8.1	8.2	-	-	-	68.6	69.3	67.3
Missouri.....	58.0	57.3	56.4	151.1	152.4	143.6	146.3	147.4	147.8
Montana.....	4.9	4.7	4.7	20.7	19.3	19.9	28.4	28.6	28.1
Nebraska.....	18.3	17.9	17.5	43.7	43.4	43.3	62.5	63.1	61.8
Nevada.....	1.6	1.6	1.3	15.8	15.1	15.5	11.9	11.9	11.9
New Hampshire.....	4.9	4.8	4.7	20.5	18.3	19.7	19.4	19.5	18.9
New Jersey.....	61.1	60.9	61.5	177.8	174.5	175.2	189.1	190.4	186.4
New Mexico.....	5.9	5.9	5.2	24.0	23.5	23.1	39.2	39.6	38.6
New York.....	407.1	407.9	402.7	805.2	796.3	796.7	740.8	741.6	723.8
North Carolina.....	25.4	24.9	24.0	93.2	93.1	94.5	120.3	121.7	118.6
North Dakota.....	4.1	4.0	4.0	12.8	12.8	12.9	30.6	30.9	30.0
Ohio.....	89.8	88.1	87.8	258.8	260.3	256.9	321.9	324.3	319.8
Oklahoma.....	18.9	18.8	18.7	58.7	57.9	57.7	106.4	107.9	105.8
Oregon.....	16.0	15.7	15.7	53.8	52.3	52.9	67.7	68.3	67.6
Pennsylvania.....	128.5	127.1	125.7	367.3	362.2	363.8	386.3	389.7	383.3
Rhode Island.....	11.3	11.2	11.4	28.0	27.6	27.5	34.5	34.8	34.3
South Carolina.....	12.2	12.1	11.6	40.3	40.3	40.1	70.8	71.4	71.4
South Dakota.....	4.7	4.5	4.5	14.9	14.7	14.7	35.5	35.7	34.8
Tennessee.....	26.0	25.4	25.2	86.2	85.4	85.5	122.4	123.2	122.1
Texas.....	96.3	95.5	88.8	278.5	274.8	267.8	324.5	328.0	320.6
Utah. ^{3/}	7.6	7.5	7.0	22.2	21.7	22.2	54.9	57.3	58.1
Vermont.....	3.1	3.1	3.0	11.8	11.3	11.6	16.2	16.3	15.7
Virginia. ^{4/}	34.9	34.2	31.2	84.7	83.9	84.8	158.7	160.5	160.4
Washington.....	28.4	28.3	27.7	84.4	84.2	83.0	144.7	145.8	146.2
West Virginia.....	11.0	10.9	11.0	43.4	42.9	43.7	60.0	60.8	59.1
Wisconsin.....	35.7	35.2	34.6	100.0	100.1	99.2	125.5	126.1	123.6
Wyoming.....	1.8	1.8	1.9	12.5	11.3	12.9	15.7	16.0	15.7

^{1/} Mining combined with construction. ^{2/} Mining combined with service. ^{3/} Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data. ^{4/} 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
	June	May	June		June	May	June
ALABAMA				Los Angeles - Continued			
<u>Birmingham</u>				Trade.....	393.6	391.7	372.7
Total.....	190.7	190.2	160.2	Finance.....	78.7	79.4	76.9
Mining.....	12.8	13.1	4.9	Service.....	240.9	237.0	233.2
Contract construction...	10.9	10.2	11.2	Government.....	197.9	198.7	196.8
Manufacturing.....	62.6	62.4	41.2				
Trans. and pub. util....	18.0	17.9	18.0	<u>Sacramento</u>			
Trade.....	42.9	42.9	42.0	Manufacturing.....	11.5	11.5	11.1
Finance.....	9.6	9.5	9.4				
Service.....	19.1	18.9	19.0	<u>San Diego</u>			
Government.....	15.0	15.5	14.7	Total.....	185.9	183.6	183.2
				Mining.....	.2	.2	.2
<u>Mobile</u>				Contract construction...	13.6	12.3	13.2
Manufacturing.....	16.2	15.6	17.3	Manufacturing.....	47.9	48.2	50.1
				Trans. and pub. util....	10.5	10.4	10.0
ARIZONA				Trade.....	42.1	41.1	39.2
<u>Phoenix</u>				Finance.....	6.0	5.8	5.4
Total.....	94.2	95.2	89.3	Service.....	24.6	24.4	23.2
Mining.....	.2	.2	.2	Government.....	41.0	41.2	41.9
Contract construction...	8.5	8.9	7.5				
Manufacturing.....	16.3	16.4	14.3	<u>San Francisco-Oakland</u>			
Trans. and pub. util....	10.2	10.0	9.8	Total.....	879.1	886.4	858.6
Trade.....	26.8	27.0	25.9	Mining.....	1.4	1.4	1.3
Finance.....	4.7	4.6	4.2	Contract construction...	52.0	57.7	57.6
Service.....	11.2	11.7	10.9	Manufacturing.....	188.6	187.3	172.8
Government.....	16.3	16.4	16.5	Trans. and pub. util....	103.1	103.7	94.8
				Trade.....	200.0	200.3	194.8
<u>Tucson</u>				Finance.....	54.8	55.1	54.3
Total.....	43.7	44.3	43.5	Service.....	107.4	107.5	106.6
Mining.....	1.6	1.6	1.8	Government.....	171.8	173.4	176.4
Contract construction...	4.5	5.0	4.6				
Manufacturing.....	6.4	6.5	7.6	<u>San Jose</u>			
Trans. and pub. util....	5.7	5.4	5.5	Manufacturing.....	23.4	23.3	21.6
Trade.....	9.7	10.0	9.4				
Finance.....	1.4	1.3	1.2	<u>Stockton</u>			
Service.....	6.8	6.9	6.0	Manufacturing.....	13.1	13.0	12.7
Government.....	7.6	7.6	7.4				
				COLORADO			
ARKANSAS				<u>Denver</u>			
<u>Little Rock-</u>				Mining.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
<u>N. Little Rock</u>				Contract construction...	20.1	19.6	18.6
Total.....	70.8	70.7	68.6	Manufacturing.....	44.6	44.6	43.7
Contract construction...	5.7	5.4	5.5	Trans. and pub. util....	27.7	27.3	26.8
Manufacturing.....	12.7	12.9	12.3	Trade.....	62.6	61.9	61.7
Trans. and pub. util....	8.7	8.7	8.6	Finance.....	12.1	11.8	11.6
Trade.....	18.5	18.6	18.1				
Finance.....	3.8	3.8	3.7	CONNECTICUT			
Service 1/.....	9.8	9.7	9.2	<u>Bridgeport</u>			
Government.....	11.7	11.7	11.4	Total.....	124.6	122.4	118.7
				Contract construction 1/	5.8	4.0	5.8
CALIFORNIA				Manufacturing.....	74.6	74.6	68.8
<u>Fresno</u>				Trans. and pub. util....	5.5	5.4	5.5
Manufacturing.....	12.6	12.7	11.0	Trade.....	19.3	19.1	19.2
				Finance.....	2.2	2.2	2.1
<u>Los Angeles</u>				Service.....	10.1	10.1	10.2
Total.....	1,773.7	1,768.0	1,669.3	Government.....	7.1	7.0	7.0
Mining.....	16.0	15.8	15.9				
Contract construction...	102.9	101.2	93.9				
Manufacturing.....	617.0	617.7	560.3				
Trans. and pub. util....	126.7	126.5	119.4				

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
	June	May	June		June	May	June
CONNECTICUT - Continued				Washington - Continued			
<u>Hartford</u>				Trans. and pub. util....	44.3	43.9	43.4
Total.....	200.2	198.8	194.6	Trade.....	127.9	128.2	127.3
Contract construction 1/	10.5	10.2	9.8	Finance.....	31.1	30.9	31.4
Manufacturing.....	78.4	77.9	77.5	Service 1/.....	82.7	82.4	80.5
Trans. and pub. util....	7.9	7.8	7.6	Government.....	269.4	272.9	291.0
Trade.....	39.7	39.6	37.6				
Finance.....	26.3	26.0	25.5	FLORIDA			
Service.....	21.0	20.9	20.4	<u>Jacksonville</u>			
Government.....	16.5	16.3	16.2	Total.....	109.5	109.4	108.0
New Britain				Contract construction...	8.2	8.5	9.2
Total.....	42.6	42.1	40.5	Manufacturing.....	18.0	17.6	18.0
Contract construction 1/	1.1	1.1	1.0	Trans. and pub. util....	15.4	15.6	14.6
Manufacturing.....	29.3	28.8	27.6	Trade.....	33.2	33.1	31.9
Trans. and pub. util....	1.9	1.9	1.9	Finance.....	6.7	6.6	6.3
Trade.....	5.0	5.0	4.9	Service 1/.....	13.1	13.1	12.8
Finance.....	.6	.6	.5	Government.....	14.9	14.9	15.4
Service.....	2.5	2.5	2.5				
Government.....	2.2	2.2	2.1	<u>Miami</u>			
New Haven				Total.....	183.2	186.7	174.8
Total.....	119.7	119.0	115.8	Contract construction...	17.5	16.8	17.4
Contract construction 1/	6.1	5.6	6.2	Manufacturing.....	19.4	20.1	16.7
Manufacturing.....	48.5	48.8	44.2	Trans. and pub. util....	25.8	26.3	24.1
Trans. and pub. util....	11.4	11.3	11.8	Trade.....	59.0	60.2	55.3
Trade.....	22.5	22.3	22.7	Finance.....	10.2	10.1	9.8
Finance.....	5.5	5.4	5.4	Service 1/.....	33.1	34.9	34.4
Service.....	18.2	17.9	18.1	Government.....	18.3	18.4	17.4
Government.....	7.6	7.6	7.5				
Stamford				<u>Tampa-St. Petersburg</u>			
Total.....	50.1	48.9	48.6	Total.....	112.2	114.1	109.4
Contract construction 1/	3.8	3.5	3.7	Contract construction...	10.4	10.4	10.5
Manufacturing.....	23.2	22.6	22.6	Manufacturing.....	22.0	22.5	21.1
Trans. and pub. util....	2.6	2.6	2.5	Trans. and pub. util....	10.3	10.4	10.4
Trade.....	9.2	9.1	8.7	Trade.....	36.6	37.8	35.4
Finance.....	1.5	1.5	1.4	Finance.....	5.1	5.1	5.0
Service.....	6.5	6.3	6.5	Service 1/.....	14.0	14.2	13.8
Government.....	3.3	3.3	3.3	Government.....	13.8	13.9	13.4
Waterbury				GEORGIA			
Total.....	72.2	71.8	68.4	<u>Atlanta</u>			
Contract construction 1/	2.3	2.2	2.1	Total.....	290.6	288.4	283.6
Manufacturing.....	48.3	48.0	44.7	Contract construction...	15.5	14.4	15.9
Trans. and pub. util....	2.7	2.7	2.7	Manufacturing.....	78.2	77.8	72.1
Trade.....	9.1	9.1	8.8	Trans. and pub. util....	33.1	32.9	32.1
Finance.....	1.2	1.2	1.1	Trade.....	80.2	79.8	77.6
Service.....	4.1	4.1	4.3	Finance.....	18.1	18.0	17.9
Government.....	4.6	4.6	4.6	Service 1/.....	33.3	33.3	34.4
				Government.....	32.2	32.2	33.6
DELAWARE				<u>Savannah</u>			
<u>Wilmington</u>				Total.....	48.6	48.1	47.8
Manufacturing.....	57.2	57.5	52.5	Contract construction...	4.6	4.5	4.2
				Manufacturing.....	13.9	13.8	13.6
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				Trans. and pub. util....	7.0	7.0	7.2
<u>Washington</u>				Trade.....	11.3	11.1	10.9
Total.....	621.6	622.7	641.8	Finance.....	1.4	1.4	1.3
Contract construction...	38.7	37.3	41.2	Service 1/.....	5.4	5.3	5.5
Manufacturing.....	27.5	27.1	27.0	Government.....	5.0	5.0	5.1

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
	June	May	June		June	May	June
IDAHO				KANSAS			
<u>Boise</u>				<u>Topeka</u>			
Total.....	20.5	20.1	20.5	Total.....	44.8	44.5	45.5
Contract construction...	2.1	1.9	2.0	Mining.....	.2	.2	.2
Manufacturing.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	Contract construction...	2.7	2.8	4.2
Trans. and pub. util....	2.5	2.5	2.6	Manufacturing.....	6.4	6.3	5.8
Trade.....	6.2	6.0	6.3	Trans. and pub. util....	7.8	7.7	8.0
Finance.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	Trade.....	9.3	9.2	9.2
Service.....	3.0	3.0	3.0	Finance.....	2.3	2.2	2.0
Government.....	3.8	3.8	3.7	Service.....	5.2	5.1	5.0
				Government.....	11.0	11.1	11.3
ILLINOIS				<u>Wichita</u>			
<u>Davenport-Rock Island-</u>				Total.....	115.8	116.0	114.8
<u>Moline</u>				Mining.....	1.0	1.0	1.0
Manufacturing.....	(2/)	(2/)	42.7	Contract construction...	5.4	5.0	5.5
				Manufacturing.....	54.4	55.6	54.8
<u>Peoria</u>				Trans. and pub. util....	7.6	7.4	7.4
Manufacturing.....	(2/)	(2/)	48.1	Trade.....	24.4	24.1	23.8
				Finance.....	4.1	4.0	4.0
<u>Rockford</u>				Service.....	11.2	11.2	10.8
Manufacturing.....	(2/)	(2/)	40.8	Government.....	7.9	7.9	7.7
INDIANA				LOUISIANA			
<u>Evansville</u>				<u>Baton Rouge</u>			
Total.....	73.8	77.2	66.6	Manufacturing.....	19.5	19.5	18.7
Manufacturing.....	43.0	46.4	36.3	Trade.....	11.2	11.2	11.0
Nonmanufacturing.....	30.8	30.8	30.2	Finance.....	1.6	1.6	1.6
<u>Fort Wayne</u>				<u>New Orleans</u>			
Total.....	81.9	82.0	79.1	Manufacturing.....	55.1	54.6	52.4
Manufacturing.....	41.3	42.0	37.3	Trans. and pub. util....	41.1	41.0	44.8
Nonmanufacturing.....	40.6	40.0	41.8	Trade.....	64.2	64.2	64.0
				Finance.....	11.4	11.3	11.2
<u>Indianapolis</u>							
Total.....	283.9	281.4	271.9	MAINE			
Contract construction...	11.9	10.7	11.7	<u>Lewiston</u>			
Manufacturing.....	113.5	113.7	108.8	Total.....	28.7	28.4	28.1
Trans. and pub. util....	27.5	27.4	26.8	Contract construction...	1.4	1.0	1.1
Trade.....	64.7	63.7	61.4	Manufacturing.....	15.8	16.0	15.4
Finance.....	15.0	14.8	14.5	Trans. and pub. util....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Other nonmanufacturing..	51.3	51.1	48.7	Trade.....	5.1	5.1	5.1
				Finance.....	.6	.6	.6
<u>South Bend</u>				Service 1/.....	3.6	3.5	3.6
Total.....	92.7	98.5	90.1	Government.....	1.0	1.0	1.1
Manufacturing.....	53.1	58.3	50.1				
Trade.....	15.5	15.7	15.7	<u>Portland</u>			
Other nonmanufacturing..	24.1	24.5	24.3	Total.....	51.5	50.4	50.9
				Contract construction...	3.4	3.1	3.1
IOWA				Manufacturing.....	13.3	13.0	13.2
<u>Des Moines</u>				Trans. and pub. util....	6.2	6.2	6.2
Total.....	89.1	88.4	88.4	Trade.....	14.3	14.1	14.2
Contract construction...	3.0	3.4	4.1	Finance.....	3.0	2.9	2.9
Manufacturing.....	22.8	22.6	21.1	Service 1/.....	7.9	7.7	7.9
Trans. and pub. util....	7.8	7.6	7.6	Government.....	3.4	3.4	3.4
Trade.....	24.1	23.7	24.5				
Finance.....	9.3	8.8	9.1	MARYLAND			
Service 1/.....	12.0	12.1	12.0	<u>Baltimore</u>			
Government.....	10.2	10.3	10.1	Total.....	542.8	538.1	510.2
				Mining.....	.4	.4	.4

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
	June	May	June		June	May	June
MARYLAND - Continued				MICHIGAN			
<u>Baltimore - Continued</u>				<u>Detroit</u>			
Contract construction...	39.0	37.4	41.7	Manufacturing.....	734.0	739.3	617.9
Manufacturing.....	203.2	200.8	174.7				
Trans. and pub. util....	55.4	55.6	53.8	MINNESOTA			
Trade.....	104.1	103.5	101.3	<u>Duluth</u>			
Finance.....	27.2	26.6	25.5	Total.....	42.0	41.5	35.1
Service.....	56.6	56.5	55.8	Contract construction...	1.8	1.6	1.7
Government.....	56.9	57.3	57.0	Manufacturing.....	10.8	10.8	6.4
				Trans. and pub. util....	7.5	7.4	6.0
				Trade.....	10.9	10.6	10.1
				Finance.....	1.5	1.4	1.4
				Service 1/.....	5.7	5.6	5.5
				Government.....	3.9	4.0	3.9
MASSACHUSETTS							
<u>Boston</u>				<u>Minneapolis</u>			
Total.....	985.1	981.6	969.3	Total.....	265.3	264.8	259.3
Contract construction...	46.8	45.7	47.6	Contract construction...	13.7	13.2	13.9
Manufacturing.....	306.4	303.5	296.6	Manufacturing.....	79.4	79.3	74.2
Trans. and pub. util....	74.9	75.7	73.2	Trans. and pub. util....	26.6	26.2	26.3
Trade.....	227.8	228.0	229.2	Trade.....	75.7	75.4	75.0
Finance.....	63.4	62.7	61.5	Finance.....	17.5	17.4	17.1
Service 1/.....	130.6	130.1	129.1	Service 1/.....	28.9	28.8	28.5
Government.....	135.2	135.9	132.1	Government.....	23.6	24.4	24.4
<u>Fall River</u>				<u>St. Paul</u>			
Total.....	50.2	50.0	46.1	Total.....	146.8	145.9	144.0
Manufacturing.....	30.3	30.1	26.4	Contract construction...	6.5	6.4	7.0
Trans. and pub. util....	2.5	2.5	2.3	Manufacturing.....	43.3	42.8	40.9
Trade.....	8.1	8.2	8.2	Trans. and pub. util....	20.5	20.7	20.9
Government.....	4.6	4.6	4.4	Trade.....	34.9	34.8	34.2
Other nonmanufacturing..	4.7	4.6	4.8	Finance.....	9.0	8.9	8.9
				Service 1/.....	16.3	16.1	15.6
<u>New Bedford</u>				Government.....	16.3	16.2	16.5
Total.....	54.5	54.5	52.6				
Contract construction...	1.4	1.4	1.5	MISSISSIPPI			
Manufacturing.....	31.7	31.9	30.2	<u>Jackson</u>			
Trans. and pub. util....	2.2	2.2	2.1	Manufacturing.....	9.3	9.4	9.4
Trade.....	8.6	8.5	8.6				
Government.....	4.7	4.7	4.5	MISSOURI			
Other nonmanufacturing..	5.9	5.8	5.7	<u>Kansas City</u>			
				Total.....	359.5	371.7	367.4
<u>Springfield-Holyoke</u>				Mining.....	.7	.8	.8
Total.....	165.1	164.7	163.6	Contract construction...	5.0	17.4	19.0
Contract construction...	4.6	4.3	5.7	Manufacturing.....	121.8	121.0	114.7
Manufacturing.....	76.9	76.9	74.5	Trans. and pub. util....	46.4	46.2	45.6
Trans. and pub. util....	9.0	9.0	8.9	Trade.....	95.6	95.8	97.3
Trade.....	31.6	31.6	31.5	Finance.....	20.4	20.5	20.2
Finance.....	6.1	6.0	5.9	Service.....	39.7	39.9	39.5
Service 1/.....	15.5	15.6	15.6	Government.....	29.9	30.1	30.3
Government.....	21.4	21.3	21.5				
<u>Worcester</u>				<u>St. Louis</u>			
Total.....	107.3	107.4	104.3	Manufacturing.....	(2/)	(2/)	277.4
Contract construction...	4.0	3.9	4.2				
Manufacturing.....	53.6	53.9	50.6	MONTANA			
Trans. and pub. util....	5.3	5.2	5.4	<u>Great Falls</u>			
Trade.....	20.2	20.3	20.5	Manufacturing.....	2.8	2.8	2.9
Finance.....	4.1	4.0	4.0	Trans. and pub. util....	2.7	2.7	2.7
Service 1/.....	9.6	9.6	9.5	Trade.....	5.8	5.7	5.7
Government.....	10.5	10.5	10.1	Service 3/.....	3.5	3.4	3.3

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
	June	May	June		June	May	June
NEBRASKA				Albany-Schenectady-Troy - Continued			
<u>Omaha</u>				Trans. and pub. util....	18.0	17.9	17.6
Total.....	143.1	140.0	139.5	Trade.....	40.2	40.0	40.5
Contract construction...	7.3	5.7	8.7	Government.....	39.7	39.7	40.6
Manufacturing.....	31.9	31.1	29.7	Other nonmanufacturing..	27.7	27.7	28.1
Trans. and pub. util....	25.2	24.9	23.4				
Trade.....	35.6	35.7	35.5	Binghamton			
Finance.....	10.6	10.3	10.3	Total.....	77.3	76.7	73.4
Service 1/.....	18.1	17.8	17.8	Contract construction...	3.3	3.3	2.8
Government.....	14.6	14.7	14.3	Manufacturing.....	42.4	42.2	39.3
				Trans. and pub. util....	4.1	3.8	3.8
				Trade.....	13.3	13.1	13.4
				Other nonmanufacturing..	14.2	14.3	14.0
NEVADA							
<u>Reno</u>				Buffalo			
Contract construction...	1.4	1.6	1.9	Total.....	455.6	453.1	413.1
Manufacturing 1/.....	1.9	1.9	2.0	Contract construction...	18.4	17.4	17.6
Trans. and pub. util....	3.0	3.0	2.9	Manufacturing.....	222.4	220.4	185.0
Trade.....	5.8	5.6	5.6	Trans. and pub. util....	41.4	41.9	40.0
Finance.....	.7	.7	.7	Trade.....	82.3	82.1	80.1
Service.....	5.7	4.9	5.4	Finance.....	13.2	13.1	12.6
				Service 1/.....	44.8	45.1	44.7
				Government.....	33.2	33.2	33.1
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
<u>Manchester</u>				Elmira			
Total.....	40.1	39.6	39.6	Total.....	33.9	33.8	32.0
Contract construction...	1.3	1.2	1.3	Manufacturing.....	17.7	17.7	16.5
Manufacturing.....	20.3	20.1	20.2	Trade.....	6.5	6.5	6.4
Trans. and pub. util....	2.4	2.4	2.4	Other nonmanufacturing..	9.7	9.6	9.2
Trade.....	7.5	7.4	7.3				
Finance.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	Massachusetts and Suffolk Counties 4/			
Service.....	4.3	4.2	4.2	Manufacturing.....	95.2	96.2	85.0
Government.....	2.6	2.6	2.7				
				New York-Northeastern New Jersey			
NEW JERSEY				Manufacturing.....	1,792.4	1,789.2	1,724.6
<u>Newark-Jersey City 4/</u>							
Manufacturing.....	393.2	392.6	381.9	New York City 4/			
				Total.....	3,587.5	3,581.5	3,541.6
<u>Paterson 4/</u>				Mining.....	1.9	1.9	1.9
Manufacturing.....	183.2	181.3	176.5	Contract construction...	108.6	106.4	106.2
				Manufacturing.....	971.9	969.8	945.6
<u>Perth Amboy 4/</u>				Trans. and pub. util....	344.1	344.1	342.1
Manufacturing.....	85.8	86.1	81.6	Trade.....	826.0	822.1	827.4
				Finance.....	339.1	340.1	335.7
<u>Trenton</u>				Service.....	560.7	561.4	556.2
Manufacturing.....	46.0	45.6	40.5	Government.....	435.2	435.8	426.6
NEW MEXICO				Rochester			
<u>Albuquerque</u>				Total.....	214.2	212.5	205.0
Total.....	53.7	53.9	49.2	Contract construction...	8.8	8.2	8.9
Contract construction...	4.4	4.8	4.4	Manufacturing.....	116.3	114.9	107.8
Manufacturing.....	8.9	8.8	7.7	Trans. and pub. util....	11.5	11.5	11.5
Trans. and pub. util....	5.3	5.2	5.2	Trade.....	36.3	36.6	36.2
Trade.....	14.3	14.1	12.7	Finance.....	6.2	6.2	6.0
Finance.....	3.1	3.2	2.8	Other nonmanufacturing..	35.1	35.2	34.6
Service 1/.....	7.0	7.1	6.8				
Government.....	10.7	10.7	9.6				
NEW YORK							
<u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy</u>							
Total.....	223.4	224.1	221.5				
Contract construction...	6.2	6.9	7.1				
Manufacturing.....	91.6	92.0	87.7				

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	1951		1953	1952	1951
	June	May	June		June	May	June
NEW YORK - Continued				Tulsa - Continued			
<u>Syracuse</u>				Trade.....	26.2	25.9	25.9
Total.....	146.6	138.6	139.5	Finance.....	5.2	5.1	4.9
Contract construction...	6.2	5.1	7.0	Service.....	14.1	14.1	13.6
Manufacturing.....	65.3	58.2	57.9	Government.....	5.8	5.8	5.9
Trans. and pub. util....	12.2	12.1	12.0				
Trade.....	29.7	29.7	29.4	OREGON			
Other nonmanufacturing..	33.3	33.5	33.1	<u>Portland</u>			
				Contract construction...	14.9	14.1	13.6
<u>Utica-Rome</u>				Manufacturing.....	62.2	60.6	61.7
Total.....	100.1	98.4	93.9	Trans. and pub. util....	30.8	30.7	31.0
Contract construction...	2.7	2.3	3.6	Trade.....	61.6	60.8	61.8
Manufacturing.....	48.6	47.7	42.5	Finance.....	12.1	12.0	12.0
Trans. and pub. util....	7.0	6.9	7.0				
Trade.....	15.1	14.9	14.6	PENNSYLVANIA			
Finance.....	2.8	2.8	2.8	<u>Allentown-Bethlehem-</u>			
Service 1/.....	7.5	7.4	7.6	<u>Easton</u>			
Government.....	16.5	16.4	15.8	Manufacturing.....	101.9	101.1	81.9
<u>Westchester County 4/</u>				<u>Erie</u>			
Manufacturing.....	52.4	52.7	44.8	Manufacturing.....	48.4	48.6	43.8
NORTH CAROLINA				<u>Harrisburg</u>			
<u>Charlotte</u>				Manufacturing.....	37.4	35.5	30.3
Contract construction...	5.6	5.3	6.7				
Manufacturing.....	21.4	21.2	21.4	<u>Lancaster</u>			
Trans. and pub. util....	10.1	10.1	9.9	Manufacturing.....	46.0	45.4	42.6
Trade.....	25.7	25.7	25.6				
Finance.....	4.8	4.8	4.6	<u>Philadelphia</u>			
				Manufacturing.....	618.2	618.1	574.5
NORTH DAKOTA				<u>Pittsburgh</u>			
<u>Fargo</u>				Mining.....	28.9	29.2	21.7
Manufacturing.....	2.2	2.1	2.3	Manufacturing.....	382.4	380.7	232.4
Trans. and pub. util....	2.3	2.3	2.3	Trans. and pub. util....	73.7	72.9	73.7
Trade.....	7.5	7.5	7.4	Finance.....	28.5	28.0	29.1
Finance.....	1.3	1.3	1.3				
Service.....	2.7	2.7	2.7	<u>Reading</u>			
Government.....	2.8	2.8	2.8	Manufacturing.....	52.2	53.4	50.4
				<u>Scranton</u>			
				Manufacturing.....	30.5	30.7	30.2
OKLAHOMA				<u>Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton</u>			
<u>Oklahoma City</u>				Manufacturing.....	40.0	39.8	37.4
Total.....	136.7	135.8	139.4				
Mining.....	7.0	7.0	7.2	<u>York</u>			
Contract construction...	9.8	9.4	11.2	Manufacturing.....	48.0	46.9	43.1
Manufacturing.....	16.4	16.1	15.4				
Trans. and pub. util....	11.0	10.9	11.0				
Trade.....	36.5	36.2	36.5				
Finance.....	7.0	7.0	7.2	RHODE ISLAND			
Service.....	17.0	16.9	17.2	<u>Providence</u>			
Government.....	32.1	32.4	33.9	Total.....	296.0	295.1	292.0
				Contract construction...	13.9	13.7	15.7
				Manufacturing.....	148.9	148.8	142.9
				Trans. and pub. util....	14.6	14.5	14.9
				Trade.....	51.3	50.9	51.7
				Finance.....	11.1	11.0	11.2
				Service 1/.....	25.8	25.7	25.6
				Government.....	30.4	30.5	30.0
<u>Tulsa</u>							
Total.....	113.6	113.2	106.3				
Mining.....	11.0	11.0	11.1				
Contract construction...	8.2	8.0	7.2				
Manufacturing.....	30.7	31.0	25.7				
Trans. and pub. util....	12.5	12.5	12.0				

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	1952		1953	1952	1952
	June	May	June		June	May	June
SOUTH CAROLINA				Nashville			
<u>Charleston</u>				Total.....	117.6	116.4	111.6
Total.....	51.4	51.7	52.4	Contract construction 1/.....	9.4	8.8	9.2
Contract construction.....	3.9	3.9	4.1	Manufacturing.....	37.0	37.1	32.6
Manufacturing.....	9.5	9.5	9.3	Trans. and pub. util....	12.6	12.5	12.1
Trans. and pub. util....	4.2	4.2	4.1	Trade.....	23.9	23.9	23.8
Trade.....	11.6	11.8	11.2	Finance.....	7.1	6.8	6.6
Finance.....	1.6	1.6	1.6	Service.....	14.5	14.3	14.0
Service 1/.....	4.4	4.5	4.6	Government.....	13.2	13.1	13.5
Government.....	16.3	15.4	17.6				
<u>Columbia</u>				UTAH			
Manufacturing.....	7.8	7.8	8.1	<u>Salt Lake City 6/</u>			
Greenville				Total.....	101.3	103.1	101.3
Manufacturing.....	29.7	29.7	28.9	Mining.....	6.5	6.4	6.4
				Contract construction.....	4.0	6.4	7.4
SOUTH DAKOTA				Manufacturing.....	15.5	15.4	15.2
<u>Sioux Falls</u>				Trans. and pub. util....	12.5	12.3	11.9
Manufacturing.....	5.4	5.2	5.3	Trade.....	30.4	30.1	29.4
Trans. and pub. util....	2.1	2.0	2.1	Finance.....	5.7	5.6	5.2
Trade.....	7.3	7.4	7.6	Service.....	12.9	12.7	12.4
Finance.....	1.4	1.4	1.3	Government.....	13.8	14.2	13.4
Service 5/.....	4.9	4.8	4.8				
				VERMONT			
TENNESSEE				<u>Burlington</u>			
<u>Chattanooga</u>				Total.....	17.5	17.2	16.3
Total.....	94.2	93.0	87.7	Manufacturing.....	6.4	6.4	5.4
Mining.....	.1	.1	.1	Trans. and pub. util....	1.2	1.2	1.1
Contract construction.....	4.6	4.6	3.0	Trade.....	4.6	4.4	4.4
Manufacturing.....	46.4	45.4	42.3	Service.....	2.2	2.1	2.1
Trans. and pub. util....	5.3	5.3	5.3	Other nonmanufacturing..	3.1	3.1	3.3
Trade.....	17.5	17.5	16.9				
Finance.....	3.6	3.6	3.5	<u>Springfield</u>			
Service.....	9.0	9.0	8.8	Total.....	10.9	10.8	10.9
Government.....	7.8	7.7	7.9	Manufacturing.....	8.1	8.1	8.2
				Trans. and pub. util....	.2	.2	.2
<u>Knoxville 6/</u>				Trade.....	.9	.9	.9
Total.....	116.9	112.9	107.6	Service.....	.5	.5	.5
Mining.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	Other nonmanufacturing..	1.2	1.1	1.1
Contract construction.....	12.2	8.8	6.1				
Manufacturing.....	45.3	44.9	42.3	VIRGINIA			
Trans. and pub. util....	7.6	7.6	7.7	<u>Norfolk-Portsmouth</u>			
Trade.....	21.7	21.7	21.7	Manufacturing.....	15.6	16.0	16.0
Finance.....	2.2	2.2	2.2				
Service.....	11.4	11.2	11.5	<u>Richmond</u>			
Government.....	14.6	14.7	14.1	Manufacturing.....	38.4	37.9	36.3
<u>Memphis</u>				WASHINGTON			
Total.....	171.6	171.0	168.9	<u>Seattle</u>			
Mining.....	.4	.4	.4	Total.....	276.7	267.7	269.2
Contract construction.....	10.8	10.3	11.6	Contract construction.....	13.3	12.7	13.3
Manufacturing.....	44.8	45.0	42.5	Manufacturing.....	77.6	69.9	69.6
Trans. and pub. util....	15.4	15.4	15.5	Trans. and pub. util....	28.3	28.1	27.7
Trade.....	50.3	50.3	48.7	Trade.....	69.9	69.3	69.8
Finance.....	7.7	7.6	7.4	Finance.....	15.1	15.1	14.9
Service.....	19.3	19.2	19.1	Service 1/.....	35.5	35.5	35.1
Government.....	23.1	23.1	23.8	Government.....	37.0	37.1	38.8

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
	June	May	June		June	May	June
WASHINGTON - Continued				Charleston - Continued			
<u>Spokane</u>				Contract construction...	5.4	3.9	5.8
Total.....	71.4	70.1	70.1	Manufacturing.....	28.5	28.1	27.1
Contract construction...	5.2	4.7	5.2	Trans. and pub. util....	10.4	10.3	10.2
Manufacturing.....	15.0	14.6	14.8	Trade.....	18.1	17.7	18.1
Trans. and pub. util....	10.8	10.7	10.8	Finance.....	2.8	2.7	2.7
Trade.....	19.2	19.1	18.6	Service.....	8.7	8.7	8.9
Finance.....	3.1	3.1	3.1	Government.....	9.0	9.0	8.9
Service 1/.....	9.9	9.7	9.8				
Government.....	8.2	8.2	7.8	WISCONSIN			
				<u>Milwaukee</u>			
<u>Tacoma</u>				Manufacturing.....	195.3	203.5	201.2
Total.....	70.1	70.3	70.7				
Contract construction...	4.4	4.3	4.5	<u>Racine</u>			
Manufacturing.....	17.9	18.0	17.5	Manufacturing.....	24.5	24.8	25.4
Trans. and pub. util....	6.6	6.5	6.7				
Trade.....	14.7	14.5	14.6	WYOMING			
Finance.....	2.5	2.5	2.5	<u>Casper</u>			
Service 1/.....	6.7	6.8	6.7	Mining.....	2.5	2.1	3.1
Government.....	17.3	17.7	18.2	Contract construction...	.4	.6	1.4
				Manufacturing.....	1.7	1.6	1.8
WEST VIRGINIA				Trans. and pub. util....	1.8	1.8	1.8
<u>Charleston</u>				Trade.....	3.6	3.6	3.6
Total.....	98.8	96.2	100.1	Finance.....	.4	.4	.4
Mining.....	16.2	16.0	18.5	Service.....	2.1	2.0	1.8

1/ Includes mining.

2/ Not available.

3/ Includes mining and finance.

4/ Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.

5/ Includes mining and government.

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

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	4.3	4.4	4.2						
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	2.7	2.5						
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	.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	1.0	1.0						
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	.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	4.3	4.1	5.1						

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			
	June 1953	May 1953	June 1953	May 1953	June 1953	May 1953	June 1953	May 1953	June 1953	May 1953	June 1953	May 1953
MANUFACTURING.....	4.2	4.4	2.5	2.7	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	5.1	4.1
Durable Goods.....	4.6	4.7	2.6	2.8	.5	.5	1.1	1.1	.4	.3	5.1	4.1
Nondurable Goods.....	3.4	3.7	2.3	2.4	.3	.3	.6	.8	.2	.2	4.9	3.9
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES.....	(1/)	4.1	(1/)	2.8	(1/)	.9	(1/)	(2/)	(1/)	.3	(1/)	4.7
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.....	4.5	4.8	2.8	2.6	.5	.4	1.1	1.5	.2	.2	7.7	6.0
Meat products.....	3.9	5.1	1.5	1.9	.5	.4	1.8	2.4	.2	.3	5.7	5.9
Grain-mill products.....	4.4	3.6	2.9	2.5	.5	.5	.6	.3	.3	.2	6.3	3.3
Bakery products.....	4.9	5.1	3.7	3.7	.4	.5	.7	.7	.2	.2	6.6	6.3
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	4.3	3.6	2.5	1.7	.7	.5	1.0	1.2	.2	.2	12.9	7.3
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.....	3.1	2.8	2.0	2.1	.3	.4	.6	.3	.1	.2	3.1	3.7
Cigarettes.....	3.0	2.2	1.4	1.4	.3	.5	1.1	(2/)	.2	.2	2.3	2.9
Cigars.....	3.2	3.4	2.5	2.7	.3	.3	.3	.4	.1	(2/)	3.9	4.7
Tobacco and snuff.....	2.7	2.8	1.3	1.5	.3	.4	.8	.5	.3	.4	2.8	2.1
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS.....	3.4	4.0	2.0	2.3	.3	.3	.9	1.2	.3	.3	3.8	3.5
Yarn and thread mills.....	4.1	4.7	2.3	2.6	.2	.2	1.5	1.8	.1	.2	4.3	3.8
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	3.7	3.8	2.1	2.3	.3	.3	1.0	.9	.3	.3	3.9	3.8
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	3.2	3.7	2.2	2.4	.3	.3	.5	.7	.3	.3	3.6	3.6
Woolen and worsted.....	8.7	5.3	1.6	1.5	.2	.1	6.7	3.5	.3	.3	7.8	6.4
Knitting mills.....	3.0	4.4	2.3	2.8	.2	.2	.3	1.3	.3	.2	3.3	3.2
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	2.3	4.8	1.9	2.5	.1	.1	.1	2.1	.1	.1	1.9	1.6
Seamless hosiery.....	3.6	3.6	2.8	2.5	.1	.1	.3	.8	.4	.2	4.3	3.5
Knit underwear.....	3.3	4.2	2.4	3.5	.3	.2	.5	.4	.1	.3	3.9	4.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	2.2	3.4	.9	1.1	.3	.4	.8	1.8	.2	.2	2.2	1.7
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings..	2.5	3.6	.9	1.7	.3	.4	1.0	1.0	.4	.5	3.1	2.4
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS.....	4.1	4.4	3.4	3.8	.2	.2	.4	.3	.1	.1	4.8	4.5
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	2.4	3.3	2.0	2.7	.1	.2	.2	.3	.1	.1	2.7	3.8
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	4.7	4.7	4.0	4.0	.2	.2	.5	.4	(2/)	.1	5.7	4.6
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE).....	4.9	5.1	3.3	3.7	.4	.4	1.0	.9	.2	.2	6.4	5.5
Logging camps and contractors.....	8.1	9.1	5.3	6.5	.5	.4	2.1	2.0	.3	.2	8.6	11.9
Sawmills and planing mills.....	4.1	4.6	3.0	3.4	.4	.3	.5	.7	.2	.2	6.1	4.6
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	4.1	4.2	2.8	3.2	.3	.2	.6	.4	.3	.4	4.6	4.3
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.....	4.4	6.0	2.8	3.6	.4	.5	1.0	1.6	.2	.3	4.3	4.2
Household furniture.....	4.7	6.8	2.9	4.0	.4	.6	1.3	1.9	.2	.3	3.7	4.0
Other furniture and fixtures.....	3.6	4.2	2.7	2.7	.5	.4	.2	.8	.2	.3	5.9	4.6
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	3.0	3.6	2.2	2.2	.4	.5	.2	.7	.3	.2	5.2	3.6
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.4	.2	.2	.1	.3	.4	.3	4.1	2.6
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	4.1	4.5	3.1	3.4	.7	.7	.1	.2	.2	.2	6.7	5.1

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	
	June 1953	May 1953	June 1953	May 1953	June 1953	May 1953	June 1953	May 1953	June 1953	May 1953	June 1953	May 1953
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.7	1.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	3.0	2.7	2.0	1.8	.4	.4	.5	.4	.2	.2	5.0	2.9
Industrial organic chemicals.....	1.8	1.5	1.0	.9	.3	.2	.3	.2	.1	.2	3.5	1.6
Synthetic fibers.....	(1/)	1.5	(1/)	.8	(1/)	.1	(1/)	.4	(1/)	.2	(1/)	1.6
Drugs and medicines.....	1.1	1.4	.8	1.1	.1	.1	(2/)	.1	.2	.1	3.1	1.6
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.5	.5	.3	.3	.2	.3	.2	4.0	2.5
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL.....	1.5	1.3	1.1	.8	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	3.0	1.6
Petroleum refining.....	.7	.9	.4	.3	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	.3	.2	.2	2.4	.9
RUBBER PRODUCTS.....	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.1	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	4.0	3.0
Tires and inner tubes.....	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.0	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	2.6	1.9
Rubber footwear.....	4.5	3.7	3.9	2.9	.1	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	5.4	3.1
Other rubber products.....	4.0	4.3	2.8	3.0	.5	.4	.4	.6	.3	.3	4.9	4.0
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS.....	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.0	.3	.3	.2	.5	.2	.2	5.2	4.3
Leather.....	2.9	3.2	2.0	2.3	.3	.3	.5	.4	.1	.2	3.7	3.6
Footwear (except rubber).....	4.1	4.1	3.4	3.1	.3	.2	.2	.5	.2	.2	5.5	4.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS.....	3.1	3.6	1.7	2.0	.3	.3	.8	1.0	.3	.3	4.2	3.1
Glass and glass products.....	3.7	4.7	1.5	2.0	.4	.3	1.6	2.1	.3	.2	4.4	3.3
Cement, hydraulic.....	2.3	2.9	1.7	2.1	.3	.4	(2/)	(2/)	.3	.3	3.9	3.0
Structural clay products.....	3.9	4.2	3.0	2.8	.4	.4	.2	.7	.3	.3	5.7	4.3
Pottery and related products.....	3.4	2.8	1.6	1.9	.2	.4	1.5	.5	.1	.2	2.6	2.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES.....	3.0	3.2	1.9	2.0	.4	.4	.5	.5	.3	.3	3.9	3.1
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.6	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	3.6	2.5
Iron and steel foundries.....	4.4	4.5	2.4	2.7	.5	.6	1.2	1.0	.2	.2	3.9	3.9
Gray-iron foundries.....	4.7	4.4	2.3	2.7	.5	.6	1.7	.9	.2	.3	3.6	4.0
Malleable-iron foundries.....	4.8	5.0	3.5	3.4	.5	.7	.5	.7	.2	.2	5.7	4.6
Steel foundries.....	3.8	4.5	2.1	2.6	.6	.6	.9	1.1	.2	.2	3.6	3.5
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	2.8	1.9	1.2	1.2	.9	.3	.3	.1	.3	.2	3.7	2.7
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	1.8	2.4	1.1	1.8	.5	.3	(2/)	.1	.1	.2	2.6	2.6
Nonferrous foundries.....	4.1	5.4	2.5	3.1	.6	.8	.6	1.1	.3	.4	5.2	5.4
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	5.0	4.1	3.4	3.1	.6	.4	.6	.1	.4	.4	4.7	4.1
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT).....	4.8	5.3	3.1	3.3	.6	.6	.8	1.1	.4	.3	5.6	5.0
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	3.4	4.4	2.3	2.5	.3	.3	.4	1.2	.2	.3	3.7	3.3
Cutlery and edge tools.....	2.8	2.8	1.3	1.6	.3	.1	1.0	1.0	.1	.1	3.3	2.2
Hand tools.....	2.9	2.7	1.3	1.4	.3	.3	1.0	.7	.3	.2	2.6	2.2
Hardware.....	3.6	5.4	2.8	3.1	.3	.4	.1	1.5	.3	.3	4.1	3.9

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	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military		accession	
	June 1953	May 1953	June 1953	May 1953	June 1953	May 1953	June 1953	May 1953	June 1953	May 1953	June 1953	May 1953
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)-Continued												
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	5.9	5.6	4.2	4.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	6.5	5.5
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	4.4	4.2	3.0	3.0	.6	.7	.6	.3	.2	.2	4.5	4.0
Oilburners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not else- where classified.....	7.0	6.6	5.1	5.0	.7	.6	1.0	.5	.2	.4	7.9	6.6
Fabricated structural metal products.....	3.9	4.2	2.7	2.7	.7	.7	.4	.7	.2	.2	5.8	4.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	7.0	7.8	4.2	5.0	.5	.7	1.4	1.7	.9	.4	6.9	7.1
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL).....	3.8	4.1	2.0	2.2	.4	.5	1.1	1.1	.3	.3	3.9	2.9
Engines and turbines.....	3.0	5.7	2.1	2.1	.4	.9	.8	2.6	.3	.2	5.0	2.8
Agricultural machinery and tractors..	(1/)	3.7	(1/)	2.1	(1/)	.4	(1/)	.8	(1/)	.4	(1/)	2.3
Construction and mining machinery....	4.0	3.5	2.3	2.3	.4	.5	1.1	.5	.2	.2	3.7	2.7
Metalworking machinery.....	2.8	2.9	2.0	2.0	.4	.4	.2	.3	.2	.2	3.8	2.8
Machine tools.....	2.4	2.8	1.7	1.8	.3	.5	.1	.4	.2	.2	3.1	2.1
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	2.6	2.7	1.9	2.1	.4	.4	(2/)	.1	.2	.2	3.9	3.3
Machine-tool accessories.....	4.2	3.5	2.6	2.6	.8	.5	.5	.1	.3	.4	5.6	4.5
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	3.1	3.3	1.7	2.0	.4	.5	.8	.6	.2	.2	3.5	2.9
General industrial machinery.....	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.8	.5	.6	.3	.3	.3	.2	3.8	3.1
Office and store machines and devices.....	2.0	3.2	1.5	1.8	.2	.2	.2	1.0	.2	.2	4.2	2.4
Service-industry and household machines.....	8.6	8.1	2.9	3.2	.5	.4	4.8	3.8	.5	.7	5.1	3.9
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	3.2	4.0	1.9	2.5	.4	.5	.7	.7	.3	.3	3.5	2.9
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....	3.9	3.4	2.6	2.4	.4	.3	.6	.3	.3	.2	4.6	3.3
Electrical generating, transmis- sion, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.8	.2	.2	.5	.4	.3	.3	3.2	2.7
Communication equipment.....	(1/)	3.7	(1/)	2.7	(1/)	.4	(1/)	.3	(1/)	.2	(1/)	3.5
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	5.2	4.2	3.3	2.8	.7	.7	.7	.4	.4	.2	6.0	4.4
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	(1/)	2.2	(1/)	1.7	(1/)	.1	(1/)	(2/)	(1/)	.4	(1/)	1.3
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	5.1	3.9	3.3	2.8	.5	.4	.9	.3	.4	.3	4.4	4.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.....	7.5	7.2	3.3	3.5	.6	.6	2.7	2.5	.8	.6	6.7	5.6
Automobiles.....	9.7	8.8	3.7	4.0	.8	.7	3.9	3.2	1.2	.9	7.0	6.2
Aircraft and parts.....	4.1	4.0	2.8	2.9	.4	.4	.8	.5	.2	.3	5.3	3.7
Aircraft.....	4.5	3.9	2.9	2.9	.3	.3	1.0	.5	.2	.2	5.2	3.6
Aircraft engines and parts.....	2.8	4.3	2.0	2.9	.5	.6	.1	.4	.1	.5	5.6	3.8
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	(1/)	3.1	(1/)	2.6	(1/)	.2	(1/)	.1	(1/)	.1	(1/)	2.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment..	4.4	4.0	2.9	2.7	.5	.6	.8	.5	.3	.3	5.5	5.0

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	
	June 1953	May 1953	June 1953	May 1953	June 1953	May 1953	June 1953	May 1953	June 1953	May 1953	June 1953	May 1953
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT-Continued												
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(1/)	10.9	(1/)	3.9	(1/)	0.6	(1/)	6.1	(1/)	0.4	(1/)	10.6
Railroad equipment.....	(1/)	4.5	(1/)	2.1	(1/)	.6	(1/)	1.0	(1/)	.8	(1/)	4.6
Locomotives and parts.....	(1/)	3.4	(1/)	1.5	(1/)	.2	(1/)	.7	(1/)	.9	(1/)	3.7
Railroad and street cars.....	(1/)	5.9	(1/)	2.8	(1/)	1.1	(1/)	1.4	(1/)	.6	(1/)	5.8
Other transportation equipment.....	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.7	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	.5	4.1	3.3
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....												
Photographic apparatus.....	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.3	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	.3	3.7	2.3
Watches and clocks.....	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	(2/)	(2/)	.1	.1	.2	.2	3.1	1.6
Watches and clocks.....	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.1	.1	.2	(2/)	.3	.2	.2	5.8	3.5
Professional and scientific instruments.....	2.5	2.2	1.1	1.3	.2	.3	.8	.3	.4	.3	3.6	2.3
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.....												
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	5.1	5.2	3.9	3.7	.4	.5	.5	.8	.3	.3	6.7	5.5
	3.1	3.6	2.4	2.8	.3	.4	.2	.2	.1	.1	4.9	4.1
NONMANUFACTURING:												
METAL MINING.....												
Iron mining.....	4.0	5.2	3.1	4.0	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.5	6.8	4.8
Copper mining.....	1.8	1.7	.9	1.0	.1	.2	.6	.1	.2	.3	2.7	2.4
Lead and zinc mining.....	5.7	4.4	4.9	3.6	.3	.3	.1	.1	.4	.6	5.9	5.7
	4.6	5.8	3.1	3.5	.2	.3	.7	1.2	.5	.6	4.7	3.2
ANTHRACITE MINING.....												
	1.2	5.0	.7	1.9	(2/)	(2/)	.2	2.9	.2	.2	.8	1.2
BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING.....												
	1.7	3.3	.9	1.1	(2/)	.1	.6	2.0	.1	.2	1.2	1.1
COMMUNICATION:												
Telephone.....	(1/)	2.0	(1/)	1.7	(1/)	.1	(1/)	.1	(1/)	.2	(1/)	2.1
Telegraph.....	(1/)	2.1	(1/)	1.5	(1/)	.1	(1/)	.3	(1/)	.2	(1/)	2.0

1/ Data are not available.

2/ Less than 0.05.

3/ Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.

Labor Turnover

**Table B-3: Monthly labor turnover rates of men and women
in selected manufacturing groups ^{1/}**

Industry group	April 1953					
	Men (per 100 men)			Women (per 100 women)		
	Separation		Total accession	Separation		Total accession
	Total	Quit		Total	Quit	
MANUFACTURING.....	4.2	2.6	4.2	4.4	2.9	4.4
<i>Durable Goods.....</i>	4.6	2.9	4.5	4.3	2.7	4.6
Ordinance and accessories.....	4.8	3.1	5.9	3.3	2.6	5.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	5.1	3.8	5.8	7.8	2.7	3.8
Furniture and fixtures.....	6.1	3.9	4.6	4.6	3.1	4.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3.2	1.9	3.3	4.1	2.0	3.5
Primary metal industries.....	3.5	2.3	3.1	3.2	2.0	3.2
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	5.2	3.5	5.6	4.5	2.7	5.1
Machinery (except electrical).....	4.1	2.3	3.4	3.4	2.2	3.4
Electrical machinery.....	3.0	1.9	3.2	4.6	3.3	4.8
Transportation equipment.....	6.2	3.7	6.2	3.7	2.3	5.0
Instruments and related products.....	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.6	1.8	3.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	5.1	3.7	5.5	6.2	3.8	6.6
<i>Nondurable Goods.....</i>	3.4	1.9	3.4	4.5	3.0	4.3
Food and kindred products.....	4.3	2.2	4.9	5.9	2.3	5.8
Tobacco manufactures.....	5.1	1.9	3.5	3.0	1.9	2.4
Textile-mill products.....	4.1	2.3	3.6	4.1	2.6	3.7
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	5.2	3.5	4.0	4.7	4.1	5.0
Paper and allied products.....	3.1	1.9	3.2	4.6	2.8	5.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.7	1.0	1.8	2.9	1.6	2.5
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1.1	.7	1.4	2.1	1.6	2.1
Rubber products.....	3.0	2.1	3.2	4.1	2.5	3.3
Leather and leather products.....	4.4	2.9	3.4	4.8	3.7	4.0

^{1/} These figures are based on a slightly smaller sample than those in tables B-1 and B-2, inasmuch as some firms do not report separate data for women.

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.

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 extile 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 8.
MICHIGAN	- Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.
MINNESOTA	- Department of Employment 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 14.
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

The following publications may be purchased
from the Superintendent of Documents,
Government Printing Office,
Washington 25, D. C.

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF OLDER MEN AND WOMEN, Bulletin No. 1092,
May 1952, 58 pp. 30¢.

NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES: THEIR EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC STATUS,
Bulletin No. 1119, 1952, 60 pp. 30¢.

EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION, AND EARNINGS OF AMERICAN MEN OF SCIENCE,
Bulletin No. 1027, 1951, 48 pp. 45¢.

MANPOWER RESOURCES IN CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING, Bulletin No. 1132,
1953, 112 pp. 50¢.

FEDERAL WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS: THEIR OCCUPATIONS AND SALARIES, JUNE 1951,
Bulletin No. 1117, 1952, 43 pp. 15¢.

TABLES OF WORKING LIFE, LENGTH OF WORKING LIFE FOR MEN, Bulletin No. 1001,
August 1950, 74 pp. 40¢.

OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY OF SCIENTISTS. A STUDY OF CHEMISTS, BIOLOGISTS, AND
PHYSICISTS WITH Ph.D. DEGREES, Bulletin No. 1121, 1953, 63 pp. 35¢.

THE MOBILITY OF TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, 1940-51. Bulletin No. 1120, 1952, 67 pp. 35¢.

OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK HANDBOOK, 2d EDITION, 1951, Bulletin No. 998 (Issued in
cooperation with the Veterans Administration), 575 pp. \$3.00. A com-
prehensive coverage of major occupations for use in guidance with
reports on each of 433 occupations and industries in which most young
people will find jobs. 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
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