EMPLOYMENT and Payrolls

Monthly Statistical Report

OCTOBER 1953

Employment Trends

Labor Turnover Rates

State and Area Statistics

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR James P. Mitchell, 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
DIVISION OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Seymour L. Wolfbein, Chief



EMPLOYMENT

and Payrolls

MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT

OCTOBER 1953

Women employees in manufacturing industries....

This issue of the Report contains the quarterly estimates of the number of women employed in manufacturing industries. See table A-10, page 31.

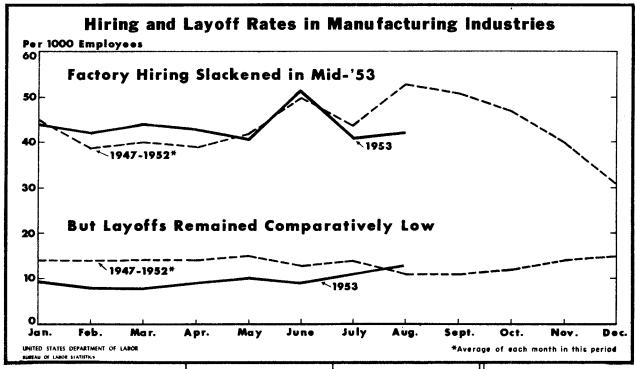
Man-hour indexes

Indexes of production-worker aggregate man - hours in major manufacturing groups are published for the first time in the October Hours and Earnings Industry Report, and will appear monthly thereafter. The aggregates for preparing the indexes are the product of the production - worker employment shown in table A-3 of this Report and average weekly hours from table 1 of the Hours and Earnings Industry Report. All series begin with January 1947, and are based on 1947-49 average = 100.0.

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Employment Data at a Glance



Item	Curr	ent <u>l</u> /	Year ago		September 195	3 change from:
A Vem	September 1953	August 1953	September 1952	August 1952	Previous month	Year ago
EMPLOYEES IN NOWAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (in thousands):						
Total	49,608	49,412	48,892	48,158	+ 196	+ 716
Mining Contract construction Manufacturing Transportation and public utilities Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, etc Service and miscellaneous Government	825 2,670 17,189 4,337 10,470 2,054 5,395 6,668	830 2,704 17,253 4,334 10,352 2,074 5,416 6,449	886 2,794 16,680 4,281 10,295 1,976 5,364 6,616	893 2,812 16,280 4,258 10,110 2,000 5,378 6,427	- 5 - 34 - 64 + 3 + 118 - 20 - 21 + 219	- 61 - 124 + 509 + 56 + 175 + 78 + 31 + 52
HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: Average weekly earnings Average weekly hours	39•6	\$ 73.69 40.5	\$ 69.63 41.2 \$ 1.69	\$ 67.23 40.5 \$ 1.66	-\$1.20 9 +\$0.01	+\$0.86 - 1.6 +\$0.09
Average hourly earnings LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Per 100 employees):	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.77	\$ 1.09	\$ 1.00	10.01	. •0.09
Separation Quit Layoff Other Accession		4.9 2.9 1.3 .7 4.2	4.9 3.5 .7 .7 5.6	4.6 3.0 1.0 .6 5.9		

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



Employment Trends

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT GAINS, BUT LESS THAN USUAL FOR THE SEASON

Nonfarm employment continued at record levels in September. Although the increase from August was smaller than usual for the season, the number of employees on nonfarm payrolls in September was an alltime high for the month of 49.6 million, 700,000 above last September.

Nonfarm employment increased by 200,000 between mid-August and mid-September compared to an Augustto-September average gain of half a million in the post-World War II period. This was the second month when the rise in employment was less than usual.

The small rise in nonfarm employment was primarily due to the absence of the usual seasonal increase in manufacturing. The number of workers on manufacturing payrolls decreased by about 60,000 from August to September, although in recent years an average increase of about 200,000 has occurred at this season. Nevertheless, factory employment this September was half a million higher than in September 1952, indicating the maintenance of very high employment levels, following the sharp rise that occurred late in 1952.

There were a number of manufacturing industry groups where the

August-to-September employment changes were somewhat below seasonal expectations. Employment declines, instead of the usual gains, were reported in primary metals, machinery, transportation equipment, furniture, textiles, and apparel. Some part of these decreases can be attributed to an industrial dispute in a major steel company, and the burning of the Livonia, Michigan, automatic transmission plant.

In the electrical machinery and fabricated metals industry groups, increases were smaller than usual. Decreases reported in lumber and leather were somewhat greater than the average decline for the season in recent years.

Despite these changes, September 1953 employment in fabricated metals, electrical machinery, and transportation equipment was substantially above the levels of a year earlier. Although employment in automobile plants has declined in recent months, the total for the transportation equipment group was up by 160,000 over the year, mainly because of continued expansion in aircraft manufacturing.

On the other hand, the lumber, textile, apparel, and leather industry groups had fewer workers on their payrolls this September than a year ago. A downtrend in lumber employment has been evident since

early 1952. However, the over-theyear employment reductions in the soft-goods industries reported this September were the first appreciable decreases thus far this year.

Contract construction employment declined by about 30,000 between August and September--one of the largest reductions reported for these months in recent years. However, the total number of workers on contractors' payrolls this September--nearly 2.7 million--was less than 5 percent below the all-time peak for the month recorded last year.

The number of workers employed in retail stores increased between August and September by 120,000—somewhat below the 1947-52 average for this time of year. This was the first noticeable departure from the usual seasonal pattern in retail trade employment thus far in 1953; but at 7.7 million, the total was an all-time high for September.

Employment in the transportation and public utilities, finance, and service industries also was at peak levels this September. In government, a record total for the month reflected the continued uptrend in the number of State and local government employees, which has outweighed reductions in the Federal payroll over the past year. Mining employment was lower than a year ago, continuing the long-term downtrend in the size of the work force in coal mines.

FACTORY HOURS ROSE LESS THAN SEASONALLY IN AUGUST

The factory workweek remained virtually unchanged between July

and August, a period of usual seasonal increase. In most post—World War II years the end of the July vacation period and the expansion of output for the fall bying season resulted in longer hours in August. However, at 40.5 hours, the average workweek in manufactring plants in mid-August was the same as a year earlier and only about one-half hour below the post-World War II high for the month reached in 1950.

In several durable goods industry groups—lumber, primary and
fabricated metals, machinery, and
transportation equipment—the August workweek was virtually unchanged from that of the previous
month, in contrast to the usual
pickup in hours in these industries at this time of year. In
machinery, where a slight downtrend in activity due to curtailed
output of farm implements has been
evident since spring, the August
workweek was the lowest for this
time of year since 1949.

In consumer soft-goods industries—textiles, apparel, rubber, and leather—the July-to-August increases in hours also were smaller than expected or did not occur at all. However, in the food industry group, an unchanged workweek over the month contrasted with declines registered each year since 1948.

Nevertheless, overtime work continued to be widespread in manufacturing industries. In August, 15 of the 21 major industry groups had average workweeks of more than 40 hours. Three of these-paper, machinery, and food products-reported a workweek of more than 41 1/2 hours.

Factory production workers' gross hourly pay—including over-time and other premium pay—averaged \$1.77 this August, unchanged from July. This was 11 cents more than in August 1952. Most of this rise occurred in the latter part of last year and in early 1953. Since April, average hourly earnings have increased by 2 cents.

The average factory worker's weekly pay amounted to \$71.69 in August, \$4.46 higher than in August last year. This increase resulted primarily from advances in wage rates. The larger proportion of workers employed in such higherpaid durable goods industries as primary and fabricated metals, transportation equipment, and electrical machinery also contributed to the rise in weekly earnings.

FACTORY HIRING SLACKENED IN MID-1953

Hiring rates in the Nation's factories remained virtually unchanged between July and August, contrasting with the upswing usually reported at this time of year.

Manufacturing plants added workers to their payrolls at a rate of 42 per 1,000 employees in August, about 25 percent below the post—World War II average for the month. Not only was the late summer pickup in hiring absent this year, but also hiring in July was down from June levels by more than the usual amount. In every year since 1946, factory hiring has been stepped up appreciably between July and August, reflecting the reopening of plants

after vacation shutdowns and preparations for the fall season in many consumer-goods industries.

Industry groups where increases in hiring were smaller than usual included furniture, fabricated metals, machinery, textiles, and apparel. Several industry groups reported declines in hiring between July and August, instead of the customary gains: primary metals, lumber, transportation equipment, paper, and tobacco products.

Factory layoffs rose slightly between July and August, from 11 to 13 per 1,000 employees. August was the first month in 1953 when layoffs exceeded the rate of the same month last year. However, layoffs remained well below the 1947-52 average for the month.

Most industry groups reported a rise in layoffs between July and August, with the more sizable increases occurring in fabricated metals, instruments, textiles, rubber, and stone, clay and glass products. In transportation equipment, heavier layoffs resulting from shutdowns in automobile plants were offset by reduced layoff rates in aircraft plants.

The rate at which workers were quitting factory jobs increased from 25 per 1,000 in July to 29 in August. This was less than the usual rise for the season, and may reflect the recent leveling off in nonfarm employment. Quit rates tend to increase with expanding employment, as workers shift to better jobs, and to decline as the labor market loosens.

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

(In thousands) September 1953 Year Current 1/ net change from: ago Industry division and group September September August July Year Previous 1953 1953 1953 1952 month ago TOTAL.... 49,608 49,412 49.218 48.892 196 716 825 830 824 886 5 61 99.6 100.0 100.4 99.8 Metal mining..... •4 290.6 290.4 289.8 338.7 + .2 48.1 Bituminous-coal..... 106.3 Nonmetallic mining and quarrying 105.6 105.1 105.6 .7 CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION..... 2,670 2,704 2,663 2,794 34 - 124 MANUFACTURING..... 17,189 17,253 17,055 + 509 16,680 64 9,935 10,004 9,991 9,440 69 + 495 DURABLE GOODS..... 208.7 206.4 210.7 176.0 32.7 2.3 Ordnance and accessories..... Lumber and wood products (except 774.1 792.5 787.1 818.6 18.4 furniture)..... 44.5 369.8 371.9 370.2 368.5 2.1 Furniture and fixtures..... 1.3 537.6 534.6 + 15.0 Stone, clay, and glass products..... 545.3 + 549.6 4.3 Primary metal industries..... 1,311.7 1,333.1 1,336.1 1,299.3 21.4 12.4 Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation 1,161.8 1,161.6 1,150.3 1,059.0 .2 + 102.8 equipment)..... Machinery (except electrical)..... 1,623.3 1,642.8 1,671.7 1,588.8 19.5 + 34.5 8.4 + 121.0 1,210.1 1,201.7 1,184.2 1,089.1 Electrical machinery..... 1,911.4 1,882.3 29.1 + 163.1 Transportation equipment...... 1,921.4 1,719.2 335.6 331.5 333.1 4.1 + Instruments and related products..... 313.7 21.9 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries... 508.1 506.0 488.9 472.8 35.3 7,254 7,249 7,064 7,240 5 NONDURABLE GOODS..... 1,686.8 1,719.3 122.4 1,616.9 1,727.0 126.6 7.7 32.5 Food and kindred products..... 117.0 93.5 5.4 4.2 Tobacco manufactures..... 19.9 1,208.2 1,198.6 6.5 1,201.7 1,221.6 Textile-mill products..... Apparel and other finished textile 1,204.4 1,233.4 1,172.1 1,231.3 29.0 26.9 products..... 543.5 541.3 533.6 508.3 2.2 + 35.2 Paper and allied products..... Printing, publishing, and allied 788.0 778.4 777.2 765.3 9.6 22.7 industries..... 756.3 752.7 754.9 Chemicals and allied products..... 741.8 + 1.4 + 14.5 1.5 + .5 + 9.5 -266.0 1.4 Products of petroleum and coal..... 264.8 266.3 263.4 Rubber products..... 271.7 271.2 269.7 263.0 + 8.7 Leather and leather products..... 381.8 391.3 383.8 391.5 9.7 TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..... 4,337 4,334 4,341 4,281 2,999 752 TRANSPORTATION............... 3,012 3,000 2,980 13 + 32 745 759 731 7 14 COMMUNICATION OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES..... 583 582 570 10 580 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..... 10,470 10,352 10,368 10,295 + 118 + 175 2,739 2,736 2,730 2,740 3 WHOLESALE TRADE..... 6 7,565 1,423.8 7,734 7,613 7,628 + 121 + 169 RETAIL TRADE..... 1,407.8 1,354.3 1,353.4 + 53.5 - 16.0 General merchandise stores..... 1,399.4 1,356.4 778.1 1,392.7 1,402.0 6.7 43.0 Food and liquor stores..... 853.4 853.5 847.3 75.3 Automotive and accessories dealers..... 601.3 549.5 561.0 579.8 51.8 Apparel and accessories stores..... 21.5 3,472.2 3,462.8 3,464.4 3,427.1 9.4 45.1 Other retail trade..... 2,054 2,074 2,072 1,976 78 FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE..... 20 5,395 5,416 5,417 5,364 31. SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS..... 21 30 VERNMENT..... 6,668 6,449 6,478 6,616 + 219 52 2,225 2,248 2,271 2,368 23 - 143 FEDERAL... 4,207 + 242 STATE AND LOCAL..... 4,201 4,248 + 195

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

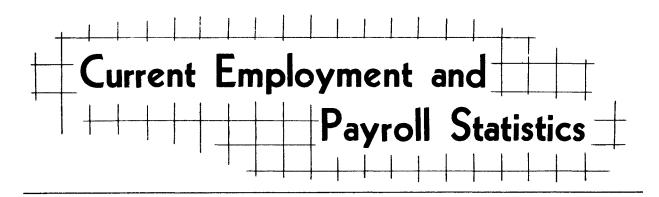


Table A-1: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division

			(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 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	30,287 32,031 36,164 39,697 42,042 41,480 40,069	845 916 947 983 917 883 826	1,150 1,294 1,790 2,170 1,567 1,094 1,132	10,078 10,780 12,974 15,051 17,381 17,111 15,302	2,912 3,013 3,248 3,433 3,619 3,798 3,872	6,612 6,940 7,416 7,333 7,189 7,260 7,522	1,382 1,419 1,462 1,440 1,401 1,374 1,394	3,321 3,477 3,705 3,857 3,919 3,934 4,055	3,987 4,192 4,622 5,431 6,049 6,026 5,967
1946	41, 412 43, 438 44, 382 43, 295 44, 696 47, 202 47, 993	852 943 982 918 889 913 872	1,661 1,982 2,169 2,165 2,333 2,588 2,572	14,461 15,290 15,321 14,178 14,967 16,082 16,209	1,023 1,122 1,111 3,949 3,977 1,166 4,220	8,602 9,196 9,519 9,513 9,615 10,013 10,251	1,586 1,641 1,711 1,736 1,796 1,861 1,957	4,621 4,807 4,925 5,000 5,098 5,207 5,280	5,607 5,456 5,614 5,837 5,992 6,373 6,533
Monthly data:									
1952									
Jume	47,418	816	2,690	15,624	4,225	10,144	1,972	5,360	6,587
JulyAugustSeptemberOctoberNovember.	47,078 48,158 48,892 49,095 49,310 50,140	784 893 886 871 871 870	2,751 2,812 2,794 2,728 2,648 2,497	15,402 16,280 16,680 16,778 16,874 16,952	4,198 4,258 4,281 4,296 4,286 4,293	10,108 10,110 10,295 10,442 10,650 11,218	1,997 2,000 1,976 1,973 1,973 1,978	5,382 5,378 5,364 5,303 5,266 5,237	6,456 6,427 6,616 6,704 6,742 7,095
1953 January February March April May June	48,382 48,369 48,685 48,860 49,058 49,416	866 856 846 835 831 835	2,303 2,280 2,301 2,416 2,509 2,608	16,884 17,013 17,135 17,077 17,040 17,162	4,210 4,210 4,235 4,244 4,279 4,315	10,283 10,214 10,284 10,314 10,348 10,415	1,969 1,977 1,993 2,014 2,025 2,046	5,192 5,194 5,225 5,307 5,357 5,397	6,675 6,625 6,666 6,653 6,669 6,638
July	49,218 49,412	824 830	2,663 2,704	17,055 17,253	4,341 4,334	10,368 10,352	2,072 2,074	5,417 5,416	6,478 6,449

Industry Data

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

	(In thousands	s)			
Industry division and group		1953		19	52
	August	July	June	August	July
	İ				
TOTAL.,	49,412	49,218	49,416	48,158	47,078
MINING	830	824	835	893	784
Metal mining	100.0 49.9	100.4 48.3	101.0 53.6	102.5 63.1	69 .0 6 1. 1
Bituminous-coal	290.4 2 84 .4	289.8 280.3	299.2	339.6	267.2
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	105.6	105.1	276.2	281.2 106.2	283.3 103.6
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,704	2,663	2,608	2,812	2,751
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	577	548	530	589	5 62
Highway and street	268.1	252.9	241.8	262.6	249.1
Other nonbuilding construction	309.1	294.8	287.8	326.7	313.3
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	2,127	2,115	2,078	2,223	2,189
General contractors	958.8	949.1	925.5	1,003.2	988.0
Special-trade contractors	1,168.5	1,165.8 288.8	1,152.9	1,220.1	1,200.9
Plumbing and heating	295.7 166.3	160.8	283.3 153.9	295.4 173.9	292.0 173.1
Electrical work	155.9	154.6	150.6	157.3	156.2
Other special-trade contractors	550.6	561.6	565.1	593.5	579.6
MANUFACTURING	17,253	17,055	17,162	16,280	15,402
DURABLE GOODS	10,004	9,991	10,121	9,142	8,530
Ordnance and accessories	206.4	210.7	206.6	173.6	1 69.9
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	792.5	787.1	800.1	828.1	813.5
Furniture and fixtures	371.9 545.3	370.2 537.6	371.6 547.7	359.0 530.7	347.2 513.9
Primary metal industries	1,333.1	1,336.1	1,346.0	1,257.8	822.9
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance,					
machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,161.6 1,642.8	1,150.3	1,168.0	1,017.1	962.9
Machinery (except electrical) Electrical machinery	1,201.7	1,671.7 1,184.2	1,090.4	1,578.0 1,047.2	1,599.0 1,016.5
Transportation equipment	1,911.4	1,921.4	1,950.8	1,585.1	1,548.1
Instruments and related products	331.5 506.0	333.1 488.9	335.4 501.5	310.6 455.1	302.8 433.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries NONDURABLE GOODS	7,249	7,064	7.041	7,138	6,872
		''	'		
Food and kindred products	1,686.8 117.0	1,616.9	1,527.3	1,693.3	1,622.0
Tobacco manufactures Textile-mill products	1,208.2	93.5 1,198.6	93.4	1,199.7	93.9 1,161.6
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,233.4	1,172.1	1,200.1	1,211.6	1,140.3
Paper and allied products	541.3	533.6	535.9	507.8	494.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries Chemicals and allied products	778.4 754.9	777.2	779.7 753.2	758.0 733.2	756.9 729.3
Products of petroleum and coal	266.3	266.0	264.3	264.9	249.2
Rubber products	271.2	269.7	276.3	258.1	248.1
Leather and leather products	391.3	383.8	390.2	393.5	375.7
	•	•	•	-	•

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

	(In thousands	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
Industry division and group		1953		1952		
Andrew and group	August	July	June	August	July	
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,334	4,341	4,315	4,258	4,198	
TRANSPORTATION	2,999	3,000	2,990	2,946	2,892	
Interstate railroads	1,405.7 1,235.0 128.8 754.1 710.7 52.9 105.3	1,409.3 1,238.8 130.9 749.1 710.5 53.3 104.9	1,399.9 1,229.2 131.0 749.3 709.5 52.9 104.6	1,394.1 1,221.5 133.9 713.5 704.3 54.8 97.0	1,352.5 1,183.5 134.3 701.1 703.9 55.0 96.6	
COMMUNICATION	752	7 59	750	736	731	
Telephone Telegraph	703.6 47.6	709.6 48.3	700.1 48.9	68 8.1 4 7. 6	682.1 48.4	
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	583	58 2	5 75	576	575	
Gas and electric utilities	560.3 251.6 130.8 177.9 23.1	558.7 251.0 129.9 177.8 22.9	552.2 248.2 128.9 175.1 22.4	553.8 249.3 129.5 175.0 22.4	553.1 248.8 129.6 174.7 22.2	
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	10,352	10,368	10,415	10,110	10,108	
WHOLESALE TRADE	2,739	2,740	2 ,7 29	2,722	2,709	
RETAIL TRADE	7,613	7,628	7,686	7,388	7,399	
General merchandise stores Food and liquor stores Automotive and accessories dealers Apparel and accessories stores Other retail trade	1,354.3 1,392.7 853.5 549.5 3,462.8	1,353.4 1,402.0 847.3 561.0 3,464.4	1,402.3 1,405.7 839.2 594.7 3,444.3	1,324.6 1,344.8 781.6 529.7 3,406.8	1,332.4 1,349.0 785.4 541.7 3,390.6	
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2,074	2,072	2,046	2,000	1,997	
Banks and trust companies	518.0 64.7 759.3 731.8	518.2 65.1 756.1 732.6	506.8 64.9 744.6 729.5	490.9 65.7 721.4 722.1	491.2 65.6 718.4 721.4	
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	5,416	5,417	5,397	5,378	5,382	
Hotels and lodging places Personal services: Laundries Cleaning and dyeing plants Motion pictures	546.3 349.7 175.9 234.3	542.4 353.8 180.6 233.7	495.9 354.1 186.8 233.8	545.6 348.8 169.4 238.9	546.2 350.7 174.3 238.9	
GDVERNMENT	6,449	6,478	6,638	6,427	6 , 4 5 6	
FEDERAL	2,248	2,271	2,285	2,387	2,400	
STATE AND LOCAL	4,201	4,207	4,353	4,04	4,056	

Industry Data

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

	(3.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0							
Industry group and industry		All er	nployees			Production	on workers	
and industry group and industry	Aug. 1953	July 1953	June 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	July 1953	June 1953	Aug. 1952
MINING	830	824	835	893	<u> </u>			
METAL MINING	100.0	100.4	101.0	102.5	86.5	86.6	87.4	89.4
Iron mining	40.3 27.7	40.3 27.6	40.1 27.8	40.0 26.4	35.3 23.9	35.3 23.7	35.4 23.8	35.6 22.7
Lead and zinc mining	15.9	16.1	17.0	19.8	13.4	13.5	14.4	17.1
ANTHRACITE	49.9	48.3	53.6	63.1	46.4	45.3	50.3	59.4
BITUMINOUS-COAL	290.4	289.8	299.2	339.6	268.3	267.7	277.1	315.5
CRUDE-PETROLEUM AND NATURAL-GAS PRODUCTION	284.4	280.3	276.2	281.2				
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)					133.7	132.9	131.9	132.8
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	105.6	105.1	104.7	106.2	92.0	91.5	90.8	92.1
HANUFACTURING	17,253	17,055	17,162	16,280	13,852	13,656	13,787	13,069
Durable Goods	10,004 7,249	9,991 7,064	10,121 7,041	9,142 7,138	8,050 5,802	8,038 5,618	8,190 5,597	7,332 5,737
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	206.4	210.7	206.6	173.6	158.5	161.2	158.3	129.2
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,686.8	1,616.9	1,527.3	1,693.3	1,254.9	1,183.3	1,096.6	1,269.3
Meat products Dairy products Canning and preserving Grain-mill products Bakery products Sugar.		302.9 135.3 274.3 127.1 291.2 29.8	299.7 134.2 194.5 127.3 289.7 28.5	305.8 133.3 339.2 127.8 290.5	239.0 92.0 309.6 93.5 182.4 24.4	239.5 94.2 244.2 93.3 184.2 24.3	237.0 93.5 165.4 93.9 184.0 23.2	241.7 93.3 308.9 97.3 185.9 24.3
Confectionery and related products Beverages		74.3 237.6 144.4	78.1 231.4 143.9	84.0 239.0 144.3	66.9 144.3 102.8	60.0 139.7 103.9	64.0 131.8 103.8	69.6 144.9 103.4
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	117.0	93.5	93.4	117.7	108.8	85.3	85.0	108.8
Cigarettes Cigars Tobacco and snuff Tobacco stemming and redrying	40.9 8.6	30.6 39.8 8.5 14.6	31.4 41.4 8.9 11.7	31.2 41.9 9.1 35.5	28.5 38.9 7.4 34.0	27.7 37.8 7.2 12.6	28.5 39.3 7.6 9.6	28.4 39.7 7.8 32.9
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	1,208.2	1,198.6	1,220.1	1,199.7	1,110.2	1,101.7	1,121.6	1,104.5
Scouring and combing plants Yarn and thread mills Broad-woven fabric mills Narrow fabrics and smallwares Knitting mills Dyeing and finishing textiles Carpets, rugs, other floor	7.2 153.9 516.5 34.7 255.0 93.9	7.2 151.4 520.9 34.4 249.6 92.2	7.0 154.9 526.6 35.1 254.7 94.0	6.8 156.2 527.3 33.1 249.2 94.5	6.6 143.3 487.6 30.9 232.6 82.9	6.6 140.7 492.1 30.5 228.1 81.2	6.4 144.4 497.1 31.1 232.3 82.9	6.3 145.8 498.2 29.2 227.8 83.7
coverings Hats (except cloth and millinery) Miscellaneous textile goods	18.2	17.9 70.5	18.1 73.0	16.6 67.3	16.4 63.1	16.1 60.6	16.3 63.2	40.5 15.0 58.0

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

		(In	thousands					
Industry group and industry		All emp	loyees			Production	on workers	
Industry group and industry	Aug. 1953	July 1953	June 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	July 1953	June 1953	Aug. 1952
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,233.4	1,172.1	1,200.1	1,211.6	1,107.4	1,047.3	1,072.2	1,087.6
TEATILE PRODUCTS	1,233.4	,_,_,_	1,200.1	1,211.0	1,10,.4	1,041.5	1,0,2.2	1,00,10
Men's and boys' suits and coats	142.8	131.3	140.7	135.6	129.7	118.1	126.9	122.4
Men's and boys' furnishings and	311.9	296.4	311.0	292.5	289.4	274.2	287.6	271.2
work clothing	379.0	353.3	T.	378.2	338.0	313.0	308.8	339.0
Women's, children's under						l .		
garments	105.3 21.9	104.1 19.7	108.5 17.4	106.4 24.0	93.9 19.5	92.6 17.4	96.3 15.1	94.3 21.3
Millinery	67.0	65.2	67.8	66.5	60.8	59.2	61.8	60.8
fur goods	10.5			13.4	8.2	9.6	9.6	10.7
Miscellaneous apparel and	C= 5	(5.5	٠	(()	-0.			
accessories	65.9	63.2	64.5	66.4	58.4	55.9	57.3	59.0
products	129.1	127.0	128.5	128.6	109.5	107.3	108.8	108.9
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT				1	1			
FURNITURE)	792.5	7 87.1	800.1	828.1	723.8	717.2	730.9	758.5
	87.3	68.2	89.6	98.5	81.2	82.9	83.8	, <u>.</u>
Logging camps and contractors Sawmills and planing mills	465.7	458.4		484.7	432.4	423.9	431.9	93.5 449.9
Millwork, plywood, and prefabri-	- 1	-	,	·		12317		11,747
cated structural wood products	119.0	119.3	123.1	125.5	100.6	100.2	104.4	107.0
Wooden containers Miscellaneous wood products	60.6 59.9	61.7 59.5	61.8 59.9	59.5 59.9	56.3 53.3	57.4 52.8	57.4 53.4	54.9 53.2
miscerianeous wood products	22.2	79.7	73.3	77.9	/3.3	ر ا	75.4	75.2
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	371.9	0.2رد	371.6	359.0	317.5	316.1	317.4	306.9
Household furniture	263.1	261.6	264.2	256.4	230.5	229.5	231.5	224.6
Office, public-building, and	•					'		
professional furniture	39.7	39.3	39.0	39.7	32.6	32.1	32.0	33.0
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	37.6	37.1	36.7	33.9	29.3	28.9	28.5	26.5
Screens, blinds, and misceliane-			,				_	_
ous furniture and fixtures	31.5	32.2	31.7	29. 0	25.1	25.6	25.4	22.8
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	541.3	533.6	535.9	507.8	451.4	443.1	¥45.6	424.6
Pulp, paper, and paperboard						!		
mills	267.2	265.3	264.9	259.3	226.9	225.0	225.2	221.5
Paperboard containers and boxes	146.3 127.8	141.3 127.0	143.8 127.2	130.0 118.5	121.1	115.8 102.3	117.8 102.6	107.4
Other paper and allied products	121.0	121.0	TE1.5	110.5	103.4	102.3	102.0	95.7
PRINTING PURILBUING AND ALLIED			İ		1			
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	778.4	777.2	779.7	758.0	499.9	498.5	501.6	489.8
Newspapers	293.6	292.8	293.8	287.1	146.8	146.7	147.8	143.8
Periodicals	64.7	65.0	65.0	63.5	27.3	27.8	27.8	27.9
Books	47.5 192.7	47.1 193.2	46.9 194.3	44.9 190.3	27.8 157.8	27.3 157.9	27.5 1 5 8.9	26.9 156,2
Commercial printing	54.2	53.6	54.1	52.0	42.1	41.4	41.9	40.2
Greeting cards	19.0	18.9	18.9	18.5	14.6	14.4	14.3	14.3
Bookbinding and related	he o	45.0	,, d	42.8	20 6	25.2	3 m 1:	33.0
industries	45.2	45.0	44.9	ı	35.6	35.3	35.4	33.8
printing services	61.5	61.6	61.8	58.9	47.9	47.7	48.0	46.7
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	ı	1					ſ

Industry Data

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

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		thousands		 			-
Industry group and industry		All er	ployees			Production	on workers	
Industry group and Industry	Aug. 1953	Ju ly 1953	June 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	July 1953	June 1953	Aug. 1952
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	754.9	752.7	753.2	733.2	512.7	510.6	513.1	502.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	85.2	85.7	84.7	82.0	60.1	61.0	60.1	58.2
Industrial organic chemicals	281.5	280.6	278.1	261.2	198.2	196.4	195.0	185.3
Drugs and medicines	94.0	94.2	94.6	99.0	58.0	58.2	58. 8	62.0
Soap, cleaning and polishing		l	!	l i				
preparations	49.4	49.4	49.7	49.2	30.4	30.6	31.1	31.2 46.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers	75.9	76.2	75.6 7.4	72.5 7.6	47.6 6.5	48.5 6.4	48.4 6.3	6.5
Gum and wood chemicals	7.6 31.0	7.5 29.9	33.0	31.5	23.3	22.2	25.2	24.1
Fertilizers	32.0	-3.7	33.0	52.7	-3.3			
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	38.1	36.2	37.3	38.5	27.4	25.4	26.3	27.0
Miscellaneous chemicals	92.2	93.0	92.8	91.7	61.2	61.9	61.9	62.2
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	266.3	266.0	264.3	264.9	190.1	190.6	189.7	191.1
Petroleum refining	211.9	211.4	209.4	210.1	145.8	145.9	144.5	146.4
Coke and other petroleum and coal products	54.4	54.6	54.9	54.8	44.3	44.7	45.2	44.7
RUBBER PRODUCTS	271.2	269.7	276.3	258.1	215.6	213.6	220.3	203.1
Tires and inner tubes	115.3	116.3	118.1	114.5	90.2	90.7	92.4	88.6
Rubber footwear	29.4	28.1	29.1	28.2	23.7	22.6	23.5	22.7
Other rubber products	126.5	125.3	129.1	115.4	101.7	100.3	104.4	91.8
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	391.3	383.8	390.2	393.5	351.3	343.9	350.9	355.2
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	47.1	46.8	47.6	47.0	42.5	42.1	42.9	42.3
Industrial leather belting and packing	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3
Boot and shoe cut stock and	17.5	17.8	18.0	17.7	15.6	15.9	16.1	15.9
findings Footwear (except rubber)	253.2	248.0	254.5	256.5	228.7	223.5	230.5	233.4
Luggage	18.7	18.4	19.2	18.0	16.2	16.0	16.8	15.7
Handbags and small leather			26.5	ا مما	06.5	05.6	00.6	05.3
goods	30.0	28.8	26.7	28.3	26.7	25.6	23.6	25.3
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	19.6	18.7	18.8	20.9	17.3	16.5	16.5	18.3
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	545.3	537.6	547.7	530.7	462.8	455.0	465.4	450.9
Flat glass	35.4	35.0	34.9	32.7	31.5	31.2	31.0	29.0
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	103.5	100.2	105.4	95.9	89.€	86.3	91.6	83.0
Glass products made of purchased	16.2	16.2	16.9	15.7	14.1	14.1	14.7	13.4
glass	41.9	41.8	40.9	41.0	35.3	35.2	34.4	34.8
Cement, hydraulic	79.1	79.8	80.3	83.0	71.0	71.7	72.1	74.8
Structural clay products Pottery and related products	52.5	48.1	54.3	56.3	46.5	42.1	48.3	50.3
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster	_					00 -	0-1	0- /
products	108.2	108.0	105.8	104.2	90.1	89.5	87.4	85.6
Cut-stone and stone products	18.8	18.3	18.5	16.7	16.5	16.1	16.3	14.5
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	89.7	90.2	90.7	85.2	68.2	68.8	69.6	65.5

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

	 			·······	 			
Tradination discours on a Ladinati		All e	mployees			Producti	on workers	
Industry group and industry	Aug. 1953	July 1953	June 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	July 1953	June 1953	Aug. 1952
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,333.1	1,336.1	1,346.0	1,257.8	1,131.7	1,133.2	1,143.1	1,068.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and								
rolling mills	665.3	663.8	662.1	615.9	570.4	569.2	567.2	530.4
Iron and steel foundries Primary smelting and refining of	243.5	244.8	248.7	245.6	213.5	214.7	219.5	216.0
nonferrous metals	52.3	52.5	52.5	51.4	43.5	43.5	43.4	42.6
Secondary smelting and refining	1	30.0						
of nonferrous metals	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.1	9.4	9.3	9.5	8.9
of nonferrous metals	121.0	120.0	123.8	109.7	98.4	96.9	100.5	88.6
Nonferrous foundries		95.4	96.6	87.4	77.6	79.6	80.6	72.5
Miscellaneous primary metal	1),55	31.70	140.5	125 7	110 0	100.0	100 1	100 0
industries	145.5	147.0	149.5	135.7	118.9	120.0	122.4	109.2
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT]					
ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANS-	1 161 6	, ,,,,	1 1/0 0		01.0.0			00.0
PORTATION EQUIPMENT)	1,161.6	1,150.3	1,168.0	1,017.1	948.2	937.0	956.3	821.2
Tin cans and other tinware	63.6	61.0	59.7	59.9	56.6	53.8	5 2 .7	53.2
Cutlery, hand tools, and hard-	150.0		100					
Ware	159.2	158.7	164.6	140.1	131.8	130.8	136.4	113.8
Heating apparatus (except elec- tric) and plumbers' supplies	152.1	150.6	153.4	143.5	122.1	120.0	123.3	114.8
Fabricated structural metal								
products	284.4	278.6	279.7	254.2	217.9	213.9	216.1	195.7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	236.4	236.9	242.1	184.7	199.5	199.5	204.8	150.9
Lighting fixtures	50.5	49.5	50.1	43.0	41.5	40.7	41.1	34.7
Fabricated wire products	71.2	71.7	72.4	61.2	59.8	60.4	60.9	50.5
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	144.2	143.3	146.0	130.5	119.0	117.9	121.0	107.6
- '						1		1
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1,642.8	1,671.7	1,698.4	1,578.0	1,241.0	1,268.2	1,300.∩	1,193.3
Engines and turbines	89.5	94.6	95.5	83.5	63.9	68.8	70.2	60.0
tractors	169.5	178.7	184.5	157.8	126.0	134.6	140.5	113.1
Construction and mining machinery.	1 001 0	132.9	133.5 285.8	130.0 277.6	96.9 222.4	99.3	99.9 227.1	97.8 221.6
Metalworking machinery	1 202.9	201.0	20).0	-11.0				221.0
(except metalworking machinery).		187.8	191.0	189.0	136.3	137.3	140.6	140.1
General industrial machinery	234.9	237.5	236.9	228.8	164.3	166.5	167.2	160.9
Office and store machines and devices	109.8	110.9	112.0	108.9	89.5	89.8	90.7	88.8
Service-industry and household	100.1	201-2	012.2	170.0	7.57	156.0	1661	127.0
machines	199.1 240.4	204.3	213.3 245.9	179.8 222.6	151.6 190.1	156.9 193.3	166.4 197.4	137.2 173.8
Miscellaneous machinery parts						_		ļ
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1,201.7	1,184.2	1,194.8	1,047.2	907.4	895.2	910.6	782.2
Electrical generating, trans-			1]
mission, distribution, and	392.8	392.4	393.7	354.5	282.0	283.0	287.5	252.5
industrial apparatus	1 75	70.2	70.9	53.1	58.1	58.8	59.2	42.8
industrial apparatus	69.3				28.5	28.3	29.5	25.9
Electrical appliances Insulated wire and cable	34.4	34.2	35.4	31.2				
Electrical appliances	34.4 88.7	89.4	90.9	73.2	72.4	73.5	75.3	57.6
Electrical appliances Insulated wire and cable	34.4 88.7 27.6							

Industry Data

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

				·	T			
Today Annual and Andreas	All employees					Producti	on workers	1
Industry group and industry	Aug. 1953	Ju ly 19 5 3	June 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	July 1953	June 1953	Aug. 1952
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,911.4	1,921.4	1,950.8	1,585.1	1,499.3	1,510.2	1,548.3	1,220.9
Automobiles	925.9	940.8	969.4	672.5	756.9	772.6	803.4	523.6
Aircraft and parts	748.8	743.2	733.6	669.1	543.3	538.0	534.8	490,3
Aircraft	454.9	449.6	444.5	432.9	327.5	323.2	321.8	317.3
Aircraft engines and parts	168.8	169.9	165.9	137.9	119.9	120.0	118.3	98.4
Aircraft propellers and parts Other aircraft parts and	16.2	16.3	16.4	14.2	11.7	12.0	12.1	10.2
equipment	108.9	107.4	106.8	84.1	84.2	82.8	82.6	64.4
Ship and boat building and	147.6	152.2	153.9	155.2	129.5	134.0	135.5	136.8
repairing	122.8	126.1	127.1	134.0	107.6	110.8	111.6	117.9
Ship building and repairing	24.8	26.1	26.8	21.2	\$1.9	23.2	23.9	18.9
Boat building and repairing	75.3	71.4	80.0	75.0	57.9	53.9	62.9	58.9
Railroad equipment	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.3	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.3
Other transportation equipment	13.0	13.0	13.9	-3.3	11.1	11.	11.1	11.3
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	3 31. 5	333.1	335.4	310.6	240.3	242.2	245.1	226.0
Laboratory, scientific, and								
engineering instruments	52.7	54.3	54.0	49.6	31.8	33.5	33.8	31.7
Mechanical measuring and							_	
controlling instruments	81.4	82.3	82.6	73.6	58.1	58.8	59.6	52.2
Optical instruments and lenses	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.6
Surgical, medical, and dental		i	ł	i i	1		1	
instruments	40.6	40.7	41.2	39.3	29.1	29.2	29.5	28.1
Ophthalmic goods	28.1	27.9	28.4	27.3	22.5	22.3	22.8	22.0
Photographic apparatus	70.3.	69.6	69.4	67.5	49.3	49.2	48.8	47.3
Watches and clocks	46.2	45.9	47.5	41.1	39.6	39.3	40.9	35.1
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING								
INDUSTRIES	506.0	488.9	501.5	455.1	419.4	402.9	414.9	374.5
Jewelry, silverware, and plated		(,_			
ware	55.2	52.6	54.9	49.1	45.2	42.8	44.7	39.6
Musical instruments and parts	18.1	17.6	18.0	16.5	15.8	15.3	15.6	14.1
Toys and sporting goods	91.4	87.6	88.1	81.0	79.4	75.4	75•?	70.1
Pens, pencils, and other office						20.0	۱	
supplies	32.4	31.9	32.3	31.1	24.3	23.8	24.4	23.4
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	71.4	68.0	68.1	62.8	60.4	56.9	57.2	51.8
Fabricated plastic products	75.6	73.8	75.5	65.7	63.0	61.0	63.0	54.6
Other manufacturing industries	161.9	157.4	164.6	148.9	131.3	127.7	134.3	120.9

Employment and Payroll

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

	Production-worker	employment	Production-worker
Period	Number (in thousands)	Index (1947-49 aver- age = 100)	payroll index (1947-49 aver- age = 100)
Annual average:			
1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	8,192 8,811 10,877 12,854 15,014 14,607 12,864	66.2 71.2 87.9 103.9 121.4 118.1 104.0	29.9 34.0 49.3 72.2 99.0 102.8 87.8
1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951	12,105 12,795 12,715 11,597 12,317 13,135 13,044	97.9 103.4 102.8 93.8 99.6 106.2 105.5	81.2 97.7 105.1 97.2 111.7 129.6 135.3
Monthlydata: 1952			
June	12,476	100.9	127.3
July August September October November December.	12,229 13,069 13,477 13,560 13,634 13,699	98.9 105.7 109.0 109.6 110.2 110.8	122.2 134.2 143.3 145.7 146.3 150.9
1953 January February March. April May June	13,619 13,733 13,831 13,758 13,699 13,787	110.1 111.0 111.8 111.2 110.8 111.5	148.4 149.3 151.9 150.0 149.9 150.8
August	13,852	112.0	151.7

Industry Indexes

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

	1951 average :	= 100.0)			
Industry		1953		195	2
Industry	June	May	April	June	May
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:					
Meat packing, wholesale	96.9	95.8	95.6	98•4	98.8
Sausages and casings	107.1	105.4	104.5	102.4	101.1
Condensed and evaporated milk	102.9	100.2	96•0	103.9	100.5
Ice cream and ices	110.5	103.2	98•7	112.0	105.9
Sea food, canned and cured	108.5	103.4	91.7	105.5	66.6
Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups	74.4	68.4	64.6	81.9	69.6
Flour and other grain-mill products	97.9	97.2	97•5	101.4	99.4
Prepared feeds	109.0	103.1	101.1	105.3	103.1
Bread and other bakery products	103.6	102.3	101.4	100.8	97.7
Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels	100.0	98.1	97.3	95.0	91.1
Cane-sugar refining	97.5	95.8	95.5	100.4	99.3
Beet sugar	63.7	56.4	55.7	65.8	61.6
Confectionery	88.4	87.9	89.8	89.8	88.8
Bottled soft drinks	116.3	106.9	103.5	113.6	105.3
Malt liquors	102.6	104.6	100.7	106.0	100.6
Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors	84.8	85.6	82.9	84.3	87.7
Corn sirup, sugar, oll, and starch	99.6	98.8	99.2	97.2	93.4
Manufactured ice	105.6	93.9	88.9	107.0	96.2
	0.	95.9	01107	101.0	90.2
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:	_				
Yarn mills	96.0	94.6	95.3	92•7	91.1
Thread mills	85.8	86.3	87.4	86.9	83.4
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	93.2	92.9	93.1	91.1	91.0
Woolen and worsted	83.7	82.4	81.2	81.9	79.8
Full-fashioned hosiery	89.0	89.1	90.2	92.2	92.1
Seamless hosiery	104.7	104.7	106.2	99.8	97.7
Knit outerwear	130.8	128.7	125.2	109.2	104.1
Knit underwear	109.6	108.6	108.3	95.1	93.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool).	99.7	99.4	101.5	95.4	95.7
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn	92.6	92.2	96.5	58.0	92.2
Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)	102.0	101.6	103.8	92.8	92.3
Lace goods	96.4	94.8	97.3	88.5	91.3
Paddings and upholstery filling	119.0	115.4	111.9	88.8	91.5
Processed waste and recovered fibers	95.7	93.4	96.4	86.5	85.0
Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other	//*	//•	7004	_	0,.0
coated fabrics	104.9	103,3	104.3	98.1	99.5
Cordage and twine	91.2	92.1	93.6	84.7	85.4
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:					
Shirts, collars, and nightwear	107.1	106.5	107.4	96.1	96.5
Separate trousers,	111.6	13.2.2	112.0	98.1	96.9
Work shirts	109.4	108.5	108.5	104.8	102.9
Women's dresses	89.2	95.8	103.0	89.4	102.8
Household apparel	108.9	113.8	114.3	105.3	105.6
Women's suits, coats, and skirts	85.0	56.4	61.9	80.0	56.4
Underwear and nightwear, except corsets	101.3	105.6	109.0	98•2	99.5
Corsets and allied garments	115.4	114.9	115.1	107.3	105.8
Curtains, draperies, and other house-	1	1			
furnishings	97•7	99•7	104.5	95•6	96.5
Textile bags	87.6	89.8	93.9	88.1	86.5
Canvas products	110.8	109.3	108.5	102.9	100.7
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE):					
Sawmills and planing mills, general	97.5	95.4	94.1	98.6	89.9
Millwork	93.8	93.8	95•7	91.7	88.1
Plywood	100.3	98.6	98.4	94.3	81.4
Wooden boxes, other than cigar	99.0	98.7	97.3	97.3	96.3
	1 //•	'*'	71.42	//•/	/ • /

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

	(1951 average	= 100.0)			
Industry		1953		19	52
Industry	June	May	April	June	May
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:					
Wood household furniture, except upholstered Wood household furniture, upholstered Mattresses and bedsprings Wood office furniture Metal office furniture	102.1 105.3 97.3 81.4 105.9	103.8 106.9 99.8 81.2 111.3	105.6 109.2 102.3 84.3 113.4	93.7 100.1 95.8 88.6 109.6	93.8 99.9 94.5 90.9 107.6
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:					
Paperboard boxes	108.9 111.0	106.6 109.7	107.0 109.8	95•7 95•8	94•0 92•7
CHEMIGALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:		[
Alkalies and chlorine	104.5 104.5 107.6 93.1 186.2 94.7 103.5 72.4 92.8 106.7 104.1	103.2 103.9 106.2 92.0 178.4 94.6 102.6 76.1 91.4 105.9 103.0	103.1 104.0 105.2 91.6 172.6 95.7 102.6 82.5 90.5 105.4 102.9	102.2 95.8 103.2 83.9 148.9 95.4 99.6 75.9 92.2 105.3 105.1	100.8 94.5 102.5 81.1 145.0 95.0 99.8 82.0 90.6 103.8 105.6
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:			ļ		
Glass containers	111.4 103.6 96.0 87.9 101.0 90.3 106.2 101.4 96.6 94.8	108.8 103.7 91.7 87.8 100.2 89.4 104.6 99.9 96.3 94.0	106.0 106.9 89.3 87.5 98.4 91.1 103.8 99.8 97.0 94.1	101.1 94.9 99.2 92.8 103.0 97.4 104.2 93.8 97.1 82.9	97.9 95.6 90.6 93.0 98.6 97.9 99.6 94.5 95.6
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:					
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products	102.9 104.9 88.9 92.6 104.5 97.4 126.4 104.5 124.6 107.9 100.6 115.3	101.9 104.7 89.7 90.6 106.1 97.0 124.3 105.7 122.4 108.2 100.0	102.0 104.8 90.9 91.6 106.6 95.3 122.4 105.4 122.3 109.2 100.4 113.6	34.3 95.0 90.1 90.2 105.7 97.7 111.4 94.7 102.0 105.0 75.5	98.6 104.9 90.6 90.9 108.8 98.9 107.4 99.3 100.0 106.6 96.0

Industry Indexes

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

Industry FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT): Cutlery and edge tools	June	1953 May	April.	195 June	2 May
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT): Cutlery and edge tools		May	April	June	May
MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT): Cutlery and edge tools					
	1				
	92.1	92.6	93.6	85.2	90.1
Hand tools	93•2	92.9	93.6	89.1	90.7
Hardware	109.1	109.8	107.5	93.1	93.1
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	94.8	95•3	96.1	88.6	87.7
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cook-	333 6	333 6	770 €	ر مور	06.0
ing apparatus, not elsewhere classified	111.5	111.5	112.5 114.9	98.5	96.9
Structural steel and ornamental metal work Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and	1m•4	115.0	111109	90.1	104•4
trim	115.4	112.7	110-8	91.8	98.1
Boiler-shop products	116.3	115.2	114.3	107.5	110.7
Sheet-metal work	111.5	109.7	108.4	96.9	103.5
Vitreous-enameled products	100.9	104.9	105.3	88.0	89.3
Stamped and pressed metal products	122.8	122.2	121.5	96.2	95.7
Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and					
pails	111.4	108.4	108.1	73.1	106.0
Steel springs	105.2	103.8	104.4	94.8	95.6
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	102.5	102.4	103.0	91.5	98.9
Screw-machine products	116.2	117.2	117.3	107.1	106.8
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):					
Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels	113.8	113.0	112.2	106.0	105.5
Diesel and other internal-combustion			220 (771 0	
engines, not elsewhere classified	118.7	119.0	119.6	114.2	112.3
Agricultural machinery(except tractors)	95•5 90•6	97.4 91.5	99.6 92.8	106.7 98.4	106.2 99.8
Construction and mining machinery, except	50.0	71.07	92.0U	70.4	77.0
for oil fields	110.1	107.0	106.6	109.0	110.6
Oil-field machinery and tools	112.3	112.8	114.4	111.2	112.4
Machine tools	112.4	112.2	112.6	113.6	113.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine	- '	-	-		-
tools)	109.6	109.5	107.8	103.9	102.2
Machine-tool accessories	106.5	106.4	106.6	104.9	105.0
Food-products machinery	105.4	104.0	104.2	103.8	103.5
Textile machinery	83.3	83.0	83.5	86.1	86.3
Paper-industries machinery Printing-trades machinery and equipment	99•8 99•9	100.3 99.7	100.4 99.7	104.4 94.2	104.3 94.1
Pumps, air and gas compressors	104.4	103.8	104.0	99.6	100.6
Conveyors and conveying equipment	105.7	104.7	104.8	105.7	104.9
Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans	118.i	113.5	115.5	104.3	104.2
Industrial trucks, tractors, etc	104.6	102.7	102.4	103.5	103.2
Mechanical power-transmission equipment	101.0	99•9	99.4	99.5	100.4
Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces			_		_
and ovens	106.4	104.1	103.4	105.4	104-1
Computing machines and cash registers	104.4	104.2	104.2	102.4	103.0
Typewriters	98.2	99.4	101.7	99.2	98.5
Domestic laundry equipment	109.1	110.6	117.4	103.1	103.6
pressing machines	116.2	115.3	6.4لإ1	112.5	111.8
Sewing machines	81.0	82.5	85.2	86.3	85.8
Refrigerators and air-conditioning units	129.5	134.6	137.5	95.1	102.2
Pabricated pipe, fittings, and valves	104.5	104.2	104.1	101.5	101.6
Ball and roller bearings	106.5	106.2	108.8	106.4	106.4
Machine shops (job and repair)	110.8	112,5	113.8	106.6	104.9

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

	1951 average	100.01	····		
Industry		1953	ļ	19 5	2
Industry	June	May	April	June	May
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:					
Wiring devices and supplies	98.8 103.1	99•2 103•3	99.1 103.3	92.0 100.6	93•3 98•9
recording instruments	123.1	122.h	122.4	114.2	112.2
Sets	113.2	113.0 111.7	113.0 111.6	101.7 103.5	101.5 103.1
controls Electrical welding apparatus Radios, phonographs, television sets, and	112.8 117.4	112.2 120.1	111.4 120.3	103.5 117.4	103 .7 116 . 2
equipment	136.8 122.1	139.4 123.0	140.8 124.3	107.8 106.8	106.8 106.5
mentStorage batteriesPrimary batteries (dry and wet)X-ray and non-radio electronic tubes	118.8 97.1 116.5 99.7	118.8 95.3 117.0 99.9	120.2 92.0 118.8 113.6	116.0 95.2 107.2 106.3	113.9 93.8 105.6 112.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:	: !				
Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories	115.9 90.5 104.0 99.0 120.6	117.3 93.9 108.5 101.2 113.5	118.6 94.6 109.0 101.5 114.3	96.4 94.3 84.6 108.2 104.2	95.4 92.9 91.0 107.0 108.0
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:					
Jewelry and findings	104.2 93.9	102.8 93.0	104.4 92.0	89•9 8 5• 0	89.0 86.1
vehicles	121 . 4 115 . 5	118.5 116.5	112.0 116.4	107.0 91.3	100.0 87.9

Ship Building

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

(In thousands)

Region 1/		1953		19	52
region 1/	August	July	June	August	July
ALL REGIONS	244.2	249.5	252.0	269.3	269.0
PRIVATE YARDS	122.8	126.1	127.1	134.0	133.5
MAYY YARDS	121.4	123.4	124.9	135.3	135.5
NORTH ATLANTIC	113.9	115.4	116.6	129.1	127.0
Private yards Navy yards <u>2</u> /	58.5 55.4	60.3 55.1	60.6 56.0	67.4 61.7	66.1 60.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC	43.1	43.8	43.8	45.6	45.7
Private yards	20.2 22.9	20.2 23.6	20.0 23.8	20.6 25.0	20.4 25.3
GULF:	•				
Private yards	20.6	20.3	20.4	21.2	20.8
PACIFIC	55.9	57.9	59.2	61.0	62.3
Private yards	12.8 43.1	13.2 44.7	14.1 45.1	12.4 48.6	13.0 49.3
GREAT LAKES:					
Private yards	4.6	6.2	6.7	7.8	8.3
INLAND:	·				
Private yards	6.1	5.9	5.3	4.6	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 thousan			 	
		1953		1952	?
Branch and agency	August	July	June	August	July
TOTAL FEDERAL 1/	2,248	2,271	2,285	2,387	2, 400
Executive 2/	2,221.6	2 , 2لباء5	2,258.8	2,360.7	2,373.6
Department of Defense Post Office Department, 2/ Other agencies	1,113.0 l ₁ 81.6 621 ₁ .0	1,128.2 488.2 628.1	1,138.1 486.0 634.7	1,212.2 490.2 658.3	1,217.8 490.2 665.6
Legislative Judicial	22.2 3.9	22 . 2 3 . 9	22 . 3 3 . 9	22.5 3.8	22 . 5 3 . 8
District of Columbia $\frac{\mu}{2}$ /	235.2	238.3	242.2	257.0	260.1
Executive <u>2</u> /	214.2	217.3	221.1	23 5 . 5	238.6
Department of Defense Post Office Department. 3/ Other agencies	88.9 7.9 117.4	89.6 8.0 119.7	90.1 8.1 122.9	93•7 8•1 133•7	94.5 8.2 135.9
Legislative Judicial	20•3 •7	20 . 3 •7	20.4 •7	20 .7 .8	20 . 7 .8

^{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/} Post Office Department employment was not available beginning with February 1953, and the January figure was used through June. Beginning with July 1953 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)

		Total		[Mining		Contra	t constr	uction
State	19 Aug.	53 July	1952 Aug.	Aug.	Jul y	1952 Aug.	Aug.	July	1952 Aug.
Alabama Arizona Arkansas. California. Colorado.	682.3	678.6	678.5	18.4	18.3	20.3	40.8	40.6	44.1
	198.2	199.4	193.8	13.1	12.7	12.8	17.0	16.7	16.3
	308.1	307.9	316.0	6.1	6.2	6.6	16.7	16.8	25.6
	3,975.3	3,905.1	3,852.8	37.1	37.2	36.5	269.6	248.6	266.1
	423.0	422.3	427.4	11.8	11.8	11.9	28.1	28.3	31.5
Connecticut	879.6 - 500.3	877.8 507.3	838.7 525.7	(<u>2</u> /)	(<u>2</u> /)	(<u>2</u> /)	43.5 17.0	44.4 - 18.1	45.7 19.4
District of Columbia Florida Georgia	783.5 890.9	778.8 886.6	753.0 877.0	7.4 4.4	7.2	(3/) 6.9 4.5	79.1 48.2	77.6 48.1	74.6 48.2
Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas.1/	140.8	141.1	144.7	4.6	4.7	5.6	11.5	11.3	11.7
	3,405.4	3,386.7	3,313.0	36.6	35.6	38.7	163.2	164.3	170.6
	1,398.9	1,403.8	1,343.4	13.0	13.0	15.1	62.7	62.1	71.2
	647.3	641.9	631.3	3.0	3.0	3.6	39.4	36.8	36.8
	551.2	551.5	545.0	18.8	18.7	18.5	38.5	36.2	41.3
Kentucky Louisiana Maine Haryland Massachusetts	688.5 286.4 786.8 1,800.7	- 681.6 286.5 780.4 1,795.3	676.8 290.9 778.8 1,790.3	43.7 33.3 .4 3.0 (<u>3</u> /)	43.2 32.0 .5 3.0 (<u>3</u> /)	51.0 29.8 .7 3.0 (<u>3</u> /)	- 57.3 14.2 58.8 65.6	55.4 14.0 57.9 65.0	- 61.3 13.8 59.5 74.1
Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	864.7	855.8	841.5	50.5	20.1	17.5	42.8 -	41.9	43.9
Missouri	1,293.3	1,280.4	1 ,265. 5	8.6	8.5	9.2	62.7	56.6	68.0
	163.6	161.6	1 62. 7	11.3	11.0	11.4	11.8	12.2	14.2
Nebraska Nevada.l. New Hampshire New Jersey. New Mexico	347.4	348.3	345.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	19.6	19.3	21.4
	75.9	75.6	70.1	4.8	4.7	4.6	10.2	10.3	7.8
	(4/)	177.3	175.9	(4/)	.2	.1	(<u>4</u> /)	7.8	7.1
	1,833.4	1,826.2	1,807.8	4.6	4.6	4.7	100.0	98.7	101.4
	175.0	175.6	170.6	14.8	15.4	15.0	13.6	13.4	14.7
New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma	5,967.6	5,946.2	5,888.0	12.4	11.9	12.0	218.1	227.6	236.3
	1,000.7	987.8	993.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	59.0	59.3	61.2
	117.5	117.6	116.8	2.1	2.2	1.8	10.7	10.6	11.3
	3,097.6	3,085.3	2,934.6	23.8	23.8	25.5	185.0	175.3	164.9
	525.2	526.9	522.4	45.8	45.3	47.2	30.5	31.9	32.7
Oregon. Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota	479.1	479.8	486.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	30.4	29.1	29.7
	3,739.3	3,729.0	3,688.5	140.8	139.7	163.4	177.3	166.9	177.0
	304.1	303.9	303.8	(<u>3</u> /)	(3/)	(3/)	16.3	15.4	18.2
	526.0	522.0	530.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	55.5	54.8	61.7
	118.9	119.4	122.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	9.4	9.5	11.0
Tennessee	831.6	829.9	813.4	9.2	9.2	10.6	55.1	54.5	53.7
	2,269.6	2,275.3	2,243.8	132.0	130.8	127.4	161.2	166.6	181.6
	216.5	216.3	221.8	13.4	13.4	13.2	12.4	10.8	14.5
	105.7	104.3	100.2	1.2	1.2	.7	4.7	4.6	4.4
	901.2	902.0	902.0	17.1	17.4	21.1	63.8	64.4	70.6
Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	756.3	758.9	759.0	2.7	2.7	2.9	51.2	50.5	48.9
	505.4	501.2	520.9	100.2	100.2	115.0	17.2	16.7	17.0
	1,108.2	1,107.5	1,082.6	4.2	4.1	4.3	56.4	5 6. 6	58.3
	88.3	88.5	[93.]1	9.9	9.8	10.1	5.7	5.6	8.6

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

(In thousands)

State	Ma	nufacturin	e !		portatio ic utili		Wholesale and retail trade			
	10	753	1952		53	1952		53	1952	
-	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	Jul y	Aug.	
Alabama	236.2	232.8	229.5	53.5	53.1	54.1	138.0	136.6	134.1	
Arizona	27.3	28.1	27.7	21.8	22.6	20.8	48.7	49.1	47.5	
Arkansas	78.9	78.5	80.5	31.7	31.6	30.7	76.1	75.8	73.5	
California.1/	1,128.5	1,084.1	1,069.4	345.0	346.0	337.3	893.2	887.4	867.8	
Colorado	69.5	68.3	68.6	46.9	46.9	46.6	107.9	106.4	106.2	
Connecticut	452.7	448.5	422.0	42.7	42.2	42.4	142.8	143.7	135.9	
Delaware	66.4	63.2	63.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
District of Columbia	17.0	16.9	17.0	32.1	31.9	32.2	92.8	94.3	93.9	
Florida	115.9	115.4	109.4	72.5	72.7	71.1	228.5	225.9	217.8	
Georgia	315.2	310.9	304.6	74.0	74.0	72.8	193.1	191.8	193.0	
Idaho	26.8	26.6	27.2	17.3	17.2	17.6	35.4	35.2	36.8	
Illinois	1,333.3	1,314.1	1,245.0	311.8	311.1	304.5	694.7	695.9	694.8	
Indiana	662.8	665.4	606.2	103.4	108.3	105.0	278.6	276.5	269.7	
Iowa	172.9	170.9	165.0	64.2	64.2	62.0	161.5	160.7	162.9	
Kansas.1/	139.4	140.9	135.7	70.3	70.4	68.3	130.5	131.4	129.3	
Kentucky	154.5	155.1	147.5	60.0	59.9	60.6	120.6	120.4	121.8	
Louisiana	162.6	160.0	152.7	81.3	80.7	82.1	153.4	152.4	151.5	
Maine	120.3	120.1	123.8	19.8	19.8	20.1	52.5	52.7	52.5	
Maryland	284.1	277.8	280.4	73.3	72.8	74.0	146.3	148.0	142.6	
Massachusetts	727.6	720.2	715.0	116.8	116.8	117.4	367.4	369.3	368.6	
Michigan	1,196.0	1,217.6	1,013.2		-	-	-		-	
Minnesota	232.2	228.0	219.4	97.6	96.1	95.7	209.2	208.6	206.5	
Mississippi	97.9	98.3	95.6	25.7	25.1	24.8	-	-		
Missouri	427.9	418.6	392.1	134.4	134.5	134.0	308.0	309.5	314.6	
Montana	20.0	19.9	19.6	25.1	24.5	24.2	40.9	40.8	40.4	
Nebraska	61.1	62.0	61.1	46.7	46.7	44.9	95.0	95.2	93.6	
Nevada.	4.4	4.4	4.5	9.2	9.3	9.3	15.3	15.1	14.2	
New Hampshire	(4/)	81.1	81.2	(4/)	11.0	10.9	(<u>\</u> -	31.1	30.4	
New Jersey	842.9	831.7	825.3	156.9	156.5	150.4	300.1	303.5	299.9	
New Mexico	17.0	17.3	16.1	20.4	20.3	18.8	41.2	41.0	38.4	
New York	2,014.5	1,969.0	1,950.3	518.6	517.8	514.3	1,244.9	1,254.7	1,238.4	
Worth Carolina	446.2	433.4	439.0	65.0	64.9	63.3	191.4	189.9	191.0	
North Dakota	6.7	6.7	6.5	14.6	14.6	14.5	36.5	36.6	36.2	
Ohio	1,411.3	1,408.1	1,292.7	247.6	246.9	236.4	564.6	565.2	552.7	
Oklahoma	86.6	85.3	81.0	51.7	52.0	51.0	129.5	129.8	127.4	
Oregon	153.4	154.9	162.6	49.9	50.1	50.4	107.1	107.1	107.2	
Pennsylvania	1,524.5	1,521.1	1,459.5	353.2	352.2	344.5	668.9	672.6	671.6	
Rhode Island	146.4	145.8	142.8	16.5	16.5	16.7	51.9	52.3	52.4	
South Carolina	223.2	220.7	221.1	28.5	28.6	28.2	95.4	94.3	95.7	
South Dakota.1/	12.2	12.2	12.3	10.4	10.4	10.3	37.3	37.5	39.3	
Tennessee	295.6	294.0	278.4	61.4	61.3	61.0	178.1	177.9	177.8	
Texas	438.1	438.6	429.0	235.1	235.5	235.1	606.2	606.0	587.8	
Utah	33.1 41.1	34.6	33.2	23.3	23.3	23.6	49.4	49.2	49.4	
VermontVirginia	256.9	39.9 254.8	250.6	8.7	8.8 86.5	8.7	18.7	18.7	18.2	
-			1	•						
Washington	204.9	207.5	207.5	70.5	70.3	70.6	169.3	170.2	169.7	
West Virginia	138.8	135.1	135.5	53.9	53.9	55.1	83.2	82.7	85.5	
Wisconsin	482.5	479.4	460.6	81.2	81.1	79.8	223.6	225.9	222.0	
Wyoming	6.9	6.8	6.7	16.4	16.5	16.5	19.6	19.8	20.6	

State Data

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

iIn thousands)

		ce, insur real est		1	ervice an			Governmen	t
State		53	1952		53	1952	10	253	1952
	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.
Alabama	22.0	21.8	20.1	54.4	54.4	56.5	119.0	121.0	119.8
Arizona	6.8	6.8	6.2	24.7	24.5	23.2	38.8	38.9	39.3
Arkansas	9.0	8.9	8.7	35.8	36.0	36.5	53.8	54.1	53.9
California.*.1/	173.6	174.2	167.9	504.1	501.0	483.3	624.2	626.6	624.5
Colorado	17.3	17.5	16.5	64.5	64.5	65.2	77.0	78.6	80.8
Connecticut	42.7	43.3	40.7	83.8	84.2	82.2	71.4	71.5	69.8
Delaware	_ -	l <u>-</u>			-		12.0	12.0	11.8
District of Columbia. *. 5/	23.7	23.7	23.3	62.5	63.6	63.3	255.2	258.8	276.6
Florida	38.3	38.2	35.5	112.3	111.9	109.2	129.5	129.9	128.5
Georgia	30.3	30.3	29.3	86.4	86.7	84.7	139.3	140.5	139.9
Idaho	4.2	4.2	4.0	15.5	15.7	16.2	25.5	26.2	25.6
Illinois	164.5	165.2	161.0	367.5	365.8	365.1	333.9	334.7	333.4
Indiana	43.0	43.1	40.9	91.7	91.3	91.4	143.7	144.2	143.8
Iowa	27.1	27.2	26.2	77.7	77-5	74.9	101.6	101.8	100.2
Kansas.±/	17.5	17.6	17.3	55.3	55.2	54.1	80.9	81.1	80.5
Kentucky	17.0	17.0	16.8	62.5	62.5	62.6	86.8	87.3	88.4
Louisiana	21.3	21.2	20.8	73.4	73.6	73.2	105.9	106.3	105.4
Maine	7.3	7.2	7.1	28.8	29.0	28.6	43.1	43.2	44.3
Maryland .5/	35.9	35.7	33.4	81.0	80.2	78.9	104.4	105.0	107.0
Massachusetts	88.8	89.0	85.4	203.7	204.0	201.0	230.8	231.0	228.8
Michigan	-	l <u>-</u> .	_	_	-	_	230.4	230.9	227.8
Minnesota	39.0	39.0	38.5	101.2	99.3	99.1	122.5	122.8	120.9
Mississippi	8.2	8.2	8.2	-	1	1	67.4	67.6	66.8
Missouri	59.5	59.2	57.3	148.0	148.8	144.1	144.2	144.7	146.2
Montana	5.0	5.0	4.7	21.5	20.7	20.2	28.0	27.5	28.0
Nebraska,	18.4	18.5	17.7	43.1	43.0	42.9	61.5	61.7	61.6
Nevada $\frac{1}{2}$	1.7	1.6	1.4	18.5	18.4	16.4	11.8	11.8	11.9
New Hampshire	(4/)	4,9	4.8	(4/)	22.1	22.5	(4/)	19.1	18.8
New Jersey	62.4	62.9	61.8	179.8	181.2	178.2	(4/) 186.7	187.1	186.1
New Mexico	5.2	5.3	5.3	24.1	24.1	23.8	38.7	38.8	38.5
New York	410.0	411.0	405.4	814.4	819.5	806.6	734.6	734.7	724.6
North Carolina	25.6	25.7	24.3	91.9	92.5	93.6	117.9	118.4	117.5
North Dakota	4.2	4.1	4.1	12.6	12.8	12.6	30.1	30.1	29.8
Ohio	90.6	90.8	88.4	257.2	256.9	255.8	317.4	318.4	318.2
Oklahoma	19.0	18.9	18.9	57.8	58.4	58.0	104.3	105.3	106.2
Oregon	15.8	15.9	15.8	54.4	54.5	52.3	66.7	66.9	67.1
Pennsylvania	129.8	130.2	127.1	364.3	364.5	362.9	380.5	381.8	382.5
Rhode Island	11.6	11.6	11.6	27.3	28.2	27.8	34.1	34.1	34.3
South CarolinaSouth Dakota	12.4	12.4	11.8	40.3	40.2	39.8	69.5	69.8	70.9
South Dakota	4.8	4.9	4.7	14.6	14.6	14.9	27.9	28.0	27.7
Tennessee	26.2	26.2	25.6	85.2	85.6	84.8	120.8	121.2	121.5
Texas	97.5	97.3	91.8	280.0	279.8	270.5	319.5	320.7	320.6
Utah	7.6	7.6	7.0	22.4	22.4	22.3	54.9	55.0	58.6
VermontVirginia.5/	3.2	3.1	3.0	12.0	12.0	11.8	16.0	16.0	15.7
Virginia.2/	36.2	36.3	33.4	84.2	85.0	84.2	157.1	157.8	159.9
Washington	28.7	28.8	28.0	86.5	85.8	85.1	142.5	143.1	146.3
West Virginia	11.1	11.1	11.1	42.4	42.6	43.3	58.6	58.9	58.4
Wisconsin	36.0	36.2	34.8	100.6	100.3	99.9	123.8	123.9	122.9
Wyoming	2.0	2.0	1.9	12.2	12.5	13.0	15.6	15.5	15.7
-]		I	1	1 -	'	[

*Finance and government conform with definitions used for national series as shown in glossary. 1/ Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data. 2/ Mining combined with construction. 3/ Mining combined with service. 4/ Not available. 5/ Federal employment in Maryland and Virginia portions of the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area included in data for District of Columbia.

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

(In thousands)

		er of empl		1		er of empl	
Area		1953	1952	Area		953	1952
***************************************	Aug.	July	Aug.	 	Aug.	July	Aug.
ALABAMA	1			Los Angeles * - Continued			
Birmingham	ł			Trade	412.5	410.8	391.8
Total	190.7	189.1	188.0	Finance	82.4	82.1	79.2
Mining	13.1	13.0	14.4	Service	250.2	249.7	239.6
Contract construction	10.9	10.8	11.3	Government.	191.1	190.9	186.1
Manufacturing	62.8	61.5	59.7	dovernament.	171.1	1,0.,	100.1
Trans. and pub. util	17.9	17.9	18.0	Sacramento			
Trade	42.6	42.5	41.6	Manufacturing	15.0	10.5	14.2
Finance	9.6	9.6	9.3	Manufacturing	15.2	10.5	14.2
Service	19.0	19.0	18.9	Con Promo			
Government	15.0	15.0	14.8	San Diego	199 0	197 1	196 1
GOVernment	15.0	15.0	14.0	Total	188.0	187.1	186.1
				Mining	.2	.2	.2
Mobile				Contract construction	13.2	13.5	14.3
Manufacturing	16.4	16.3	17.2	Manufacturing	50.2	49.5	50.3
				Trans. and pub. util	10.7	10.8	10.2
ARIZONA		İ		Trade	42.0	42.1	39.5
Phoenix			į	Finance	6.0	6.0	5.5
Total	91.9	93.0	88.6	Service	26.1	25.1	24.4
Mining	.2	.2	.2	Government	3 9. 6	39.9	41.7
Contract construction	7.9	8.1	7.5			"	
Manufacturing	15.4	16.1	14.0	San Francisco-Oakland			1
Trans. and pub. util	10.1	10.2	9.9	Total	896.7	882.2	894.4
Trade	26.3	26.5	25.5	Mining.	1.4	1.4	1.5
Finance	4.7	4.7	4.2	Contract construction	61.3	49.6	65.5
Service	11.3	11.1	10.8	Manufacturing	200.9	195.5	190.5
Government	16.0	16.1	16.5	Trans. and pub. util	101.8		
doset umenc	10.0	10.1	10.5			103.5	103.0
S	1			Trade	200.6	199.9	196.3
Tucson		10.7	1.2.5	Finance	55.6	55.6	55.6
Total	42.3	42.7	43.5	Service	107.6	107.5	106.2
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.5	Government	167.5	169.2	175.8
Contract construction	4.5	4.4	5.1			1	ł
Manufacturing	6.0	6.1	7.9	San Jose			İ
Trans. and pub. util	5.2	5.6	5.0	Manufacturing	40.5	32.0	38.4
Trade	9.5	9.6	9.4	li i			
Finance	1.3	1.3	1.3	Stockton			
Service	6.7	6.7	5.9	Manufacturing	18.2	14.9	18.3
Government	7.5	7.4	7.4				
ARKANSAS							
Little Rock-			1	COLORADO			
W. Little Rock				Denver			
Total	70.0	71.0	69.4	Mining.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Contract construction	5.6	5.7	5.8	Contract construction	20.0	20.1	19.8
Manufacturing	12.1	13.0	12.5	11	45.4	44.6	
Trans. and pub. util	8.8	8.8	8.8	Manufacturing		1	44.7
			1	Trans. and pub. util	27.7	27.7	27.3
Trade	18.2	18.2	17.9	Trade	63.0	62.3	62.7
Finance	3.8	3.8	3.7	Finance	12.1	12.2	11.7
Service 1/	9.9	9.8	9.2	!]			
Government	11.7	11.8	11.6	<u> </u>		l	
CALIFORNIA				CONNECTICUT			
Fresno	I		1	Bridgeport		1	
Manufacturing	15.3	14.1	14.2	Total	122.0	122.3	119.8
	1	1	1	Contract construction 1/	5.8	5.9	6.2
Los Angeles # 2/	ļ	1	1	Manufacturing	72.4	72.4	69.9
Total	1 8h7 h	1,838.2	1,754.1	Trans. and pub. util	5.5	5.4	5.6
		1		Trade	1. 1.	1	
Mining	16.0	15.8	15.8	Finance	19.0	19.2	19.0
Contract construction	121.8	121.4	112.5	1	2.2	2.2	2.1
Manufacturing	649.0	643.5	608.5	Service	9.9	10.0	10.0
Trans. and pub. util	124.4	124.0	120.6		7.2	7.1	7.1

Area Data

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

(In thousands)

<u> </u>		r of emplo		l		r of employ	
Area	Aug.	53 July	1952 Aug.	Area	Aug.	July	1952 Aug.
	1						
CONNECTICUT - Continued				Washington * - Continued			
Hartford	0 -			Trans. and pub. util	44.5	44.0	43.9
Total	198.5	199.5	191.1	Trade	124.6	126.3	125.6
Contract construction 1/	10.4	10.4	10.4	Finance	31.1	31.0	30.9
Manufacturing	78.7	78.5	74.1	Service 1/	80.1 264.9	81.6	79.6
Trans. and pub. util	7.6	7.6	7.6	GOVERNMENT	204.9	268.5	286.
Trade	38.3	39.0	36.8				
Finance	26.3	26.7 20.8	25.7 20.4	FLORIDA			
Government	20.7	16.6	16.3	Jacksonville			
GOVERNMENT	10.0	20.0	10.5	Total	108.4	108.6	109.
New Britain	I			Contract construction	8.1	8.2	9.
Total	42.5	42.4	39.5	Manufacturing	18.1	17.8	18.
Contract construction 1/	1.1	1.1	1.1	Trans. and pub. util	14.8	14.9	14.
Manufacturing	29.4	29.2	26.9	Trade	33.0	33.1	32.
Trans. and pub. util	1.9	1.9	1.9	Finance	6.7	6.7	6.1
Trade	4.8	4.8	4.5	Service 1/	13.1	13.0	12.
Finance	.6	.6	 .6	Government	14.8	14.9	15.
Service	2.4	2.5	2.4	00101	14.0		- /•.
Government	2.3	2.3	2.1	Miami			
GOVERNMENTO		2.5		Total	184.8	184.4	173.0
New Haven				Contract construction	19.7	19.0	17.
Total	121.0	120.8	117.8	Manufacturing	18.2	18.5	16.
Contract construction 1/	6.6	6.4	6.5	Trans. and pub. util	25.9	26.0	24
Manufacturing	49.5	49.3	45.8	Trade	58.5	58.5	55.2
Trans. and pub. util	11.6	ii.5	11.9	Finance	10.3	10.4	· 9.
Trade	22.1	22.3	22.5	Service 1/	33.4	33.3	32.1
Finance	5.5	5.5	5.4	Government	18.9	18.9	17.5
Service	18.0	18.1	18.1	1			_, _,
Government	7.7	7.7	7.7	Tampa-St. Petersburg		1	
				Total	110.6	110.6	106.4
Stamford			;	Contract construction	10.7	10.7	10.
Total	51.4	51.5	48.6	Manufacturing	22.1	22.2	20.8
Contract construction 1/	4.1	4.1	4.0	Trans. and pub. util	10.2	10.1	10.
Manufacturing	23.7	24.0	22.2	Trade	35.6	35.5	34.0
Trans. and pub. util	2.6	2.6	2.5	Finance	5.1	5.1	5.9
Trade	9.2	9.2	8.7	Service 1/	13.9	13.9	13.
Finance	1.5	1.5	1.4	Government	13.2	13.2	12.6
Service	6.8	6.7	6.5				
Government	3.5	3.5	3.4				
				GEORGIA			
Waterbury	70.2	71.0	62.1	Atlanta	000 0	000 (-00
Total Contract construction 1/	72.3	71.2 2.3	2.6	Total	292.3	290.6	280.9
I	2.3	-	38.2	Contract construction	15.5	15.3	15.0
Manufacturing	48.3	47.2 2.7	2.7	Manufacturing Trans. and pub. util	80.4	78.9	69.8
Trans. and pub. util	2.7 8.9	8.9	8.7	Trade	33.3	33.2	32.
Trade	1.2	1.2	1.1	Finance	79.3 18.4	79.5	78.; 18.6
	4.1	4.2	4.2	Service 1/	_	18.3	
Service	4.6	4.6	4.7	Government	33.6 31.8	33.5 31.9	34.2 33.5
GOVERNMENT.	4.0	1.0	7.1	00101220101	31.0	34.9	22.
DELAWARE				Savannah		[[
Wilmington				Total	48.5	48.4	47.
Manufacturing	59.9	57.2	54.9	Contract construction	4.5	4.6	4.2
				Manufacturing	14.0	13.8	13.6
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				Trans. and pub. util	6.8	6.9	7.0
Washington *	_	1		Trade	11.2	11.1	11.
Total	608.5	615.7	634.8	Finance	1.4	1.4	1.
Contract construction	35.9	37.2	41.4	Service 1/	5.6	5.6	5.
Manufacturing	27.4	27.1	27.1	Government			5.2

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

(In thousands)

19	ro ₹	1952 _	ll Area l	10	953 I	oyees	
Aug.	July	Aug.	ll ~~~ -	Aug.	July	1952 Aug.	
j			KANSAS				
	_	_	Topeka				
20.3			Total	44.6	44.9	45.	
2.2	2.3	2.1	Mining	.1	.2	•	
1.7		1.7	Contract construction	2.7	2.7	4.	
2.5	2.6	2.6	Manufacturing	6.0	6.1	5.	
5 .9	5.9	6.4	Trans. and pub. util	8.1	8.1	8.	
1.2	1.2	1.2	Trade	9.3	9.3	9.	
2.9	2.9	2.9	Finance	2.2	2.2	2.	
3.9	3.9	3.7	Service	5.0	5.0	4.	
	•		Government	11.4	11.5	11.	
			!				
1		l			_	_	
		1		117.9	118.7	118,	
(3/)	(3/)	39.3		1.3	1.3	1.	
l			Contract construction	7.2	7.2	7	
. 1			Manufacturing	53-3	54.0	56	
(3/)	(3/)	35.3	Trans. and pub. util	8.0	7.9	7	
- 1	_	i	Trade	24.2	24.3	23.	
ŀ		1	Finance	4.0	4.1	Ĭ,	
(3/)	(3/)	40.8		11.2	11.2	10	
`•	\ <u>\</u>		Government	8.9	8.9	7.	
			II				
		1	,,				
	•					18	
			11			11	
			Finance	1.6	1.6	1.	
30.5	30.8	30.7	31 i				
		1			_	_	
_	_		Total		263.7	263	
83.5	82.9	77.4	Mining	4.1	4.0	þ	
41.8	41.8	37.2	Contract construction	16.5	16.5	21	
41.7	41.1	40.2	Manufacturing	57.1	56.5	52	
		1	Trans. and pub. util	42.9	43.0	43	
1			Trade	64.1	63.6	65	
278.0	278.7	274.4	Finance	11.4	11.4	11	
10.9	10.3	12.2	Service	34.8	34.9	34	
		63.0	Government			32	
	•			3.02	5.65	ےر	
			MATER				
20,10		1 -5	11				
		1		28.0	20.1	29	
96.5	96.5	81.0	Contract construction.			1	
						16	
						10	
						_	
23.2	23.9	23.0				5	
			Country 1/			_	
İ						3.	
		1	GOVERNMENT.	1.0	1.0	1.	
ļ		l	Bootland		! !		
01.0	י מם	89.6		EQ 1	=^ ^		
1						51.	
	_					2.	
					13.2	13	
						6	
					1 1	14	
				3.0	3.0	5	
11.9	11.9			8.1	8.0	8.	
10.1	10.1	10.0	Government	3.3	3.4	3.	
	1.7 2.5 5.9 1.2 2.9 3.9 (3/)	2.2 2.3 1.7 2.6 2.5 2.6 2.9 2.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 (3/) (20.3	20.3 20.4 20.6 2.2 2.3 2.1 1.7 1.6 1.7 2.5 2.6 2.6 5.9 5.9 6.4 1.2 1.2 1.2 2.9 2.9 2.9 3.9 3.9 3.7 (3/) (3/) 39.3 (3/) (3/) 39.3 (3/) (3/) 40.8 (4/) 40.8 (4/) 40.8 (4/) 40.8 (5/) 40.8 (66.5 72.4 67.5 (66.5 72.4 67.5 (66.5 72.4 67.5 (66.5 72.4 67.5 (66.5 72.4 67.5 (66.5 72.4 67.5 (66.5 72.4 67.5 (66.5 72.4 67.5 (66.5 72.4 67.5 (66.5 72.4 67.5 (66.5 72.4 67.5 (66.5 72.4 67.5 (60.5 41.6 36.8 (30.6 41.6 36.8 (30.7 17 10.8 (4.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10	20.3 20.4 20.6	XABSAS Tope in Total	

Area Data

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

(In thousands)

<u> </u>		r of emplo				r of employ		
Area		53 July	1952	Area		53	1952	
	Aug.	July	Aug.		Aug.	July	Aug.	
MARYLAND	ł			MICHIGAN	1	1		
Baltimore	1	}		Detroit	İ			
Total	543.0	541.6	530.7	Manufacturing	702.8	724.2	573.	
Mining	.4	. 4	.4		,	,=	7,50	
Contract construction	41.4	40.3	40.9	MINURSOTA				
Manufacturing	203.8	202.5	195.6	Duluth		- 1		
Trans. and pub. util	55.7	55.3	56.1	Total.	43.0	42.2	41.	
Trade	102.2	103.4	99.1	Contract construction	2.3	2.0	2.	
Finance	27.6	27.4	25.8	Manufacturing	11.0	10.3	10.	
Service	55.8	56.1	55.3	Trans. and pub. util	7.5	7.6	7.	
Government	56.1	56.2	57.5	Trade	10.9	10.9	10.	
dover innerto	70.1	70.2	21.02	Finance	1.6	1.5	1.	
!	ł			Service 1/	5.8	5.8	5.	
ASSACHUSETTS	l			Government	3.9	4.0	-	
1				GOVERNMENT	3.9	7.0	3.	
Boston	072.6	060.0	963.5	Minnenelle				
Total	973.6	969.0		Minneapolis	069.0	201	-/-	
Contract construction	47.7	47.2	48.4	Total	268.2	264.9	262.	
Manufacturing	305.1	299.0	300.2	Contract construction	14.4	13.8	14.	
Trans. and pub. util	75.1	75.0	73.7	Manufacturing	79.9	79.0	74.	
Trade	220.0	221.2	2 2 0.5	Trans. and pub. util	27.5	26.9	27.	
Finance	63.9	64.2	61.8	Trade	75.8	75.9	74	
Service 1/	127.7	128.0	126.3	Finance	17.8	17.8	17	
Government	134.1	134.4	132.6	Service 1/	29.1	27.6	28	
				Government	23.8	23.9	24.	
Fall River					ŀ			
Total	49.2	48.6	48.2	St. Paul				
Manufacturing	29.7	29.1	28.4	Total	148.1	147.4	143.	
Trans. and pub. util	2.5	2.5	2.5	Contract construction	6.8	6.6	7.	
Trade	7.9	7.9	8.1	Manufacturing	43.9	43.8	40.	
Government	4.5	4.5	4.4	Trans. and pub. util	20.9	20.7	21.	
Other nonmanufacturing.	4.6	4.6	4.8	Trade	34.9	34.8	34.	
Other Homesturacturing	7.0	7.0	4.0	Finance	7 - 1	9.2	_	
w w. 10 1				Service 1/	9.2 15.9		.9.	
New Bedford	ek 0	52.2	52 3			16.0	15.	
Total	54.0	53.3	53.1	Government	16.5	16.5	16.	
Contract construction	1.4	1.4	1.5			ĺ		
Manufacturing	31.4	30.8	31.0	MISSISSIPPI				
Trains. and pub. util	5.5	2.2	2.0	Jackson			_	
Trade	8.6	8.5	8.5	Manufacturing	9.0	9.3	9.	
Government	4.6	4.6	4.5			1		
Other normanufacturing	5.8	5.8	5.6	MISSOURI	į.	i		
				Kansas City				
Springfield-Molyoke				Total	371.7	359.0	366,	
Total	160.4	162.3	161.5	Mining	.8	.8		
Contract construction	4.7	4.7	5.8	Contract construction	18.9	4.6	19.	
Manufacturing	73.9	74.8	73.1	Manufacturing	121.3	121.5	114.	
Trans. and pub. util	9.1	9.0	9.2	Trans. and pub. util	46.3	46.4	45.	
Trade	30.3	31.2	30.8	Trade	95.3	95.6	96.	
Finance	6.3	6.4	6.0	Finance	20.4	20.3	20.	
Service 1/	15.0	15.0	15.1	Service	38.9	39.9	38.	
Government	21.1	21.2	21.5	Government	29.8	29.9	30.	
				[]	ļ		_	
Morcester		_	_	St. Louis				
Total	106.6	106.3	106.1	Manufacturing	304.6	299.7	283	
Contract construction	4.1	4.1	4.2	1			_	
Manufacturing	53.5	52.9	53.4	MONTANA	l	l		
Trans. and pub. util	5.2	5.3	5.5	Great Falls				
Trade	19.7	19.9	19.4	Manufacturing	2.9	3.0	3	
Finance	4.2	4.2	4.0	Trans. and pub. util	2.8	2.8	5	
		9.5	9.5	Trade				
Service 1/	9.5			Service 4/	5.7	5.7	5.	
GOVETABLE L	10.4	10.4	10.1	Delwice 4/	3.4	3.5	3.	

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of employees				Numbe		
	Aug.	53 July	1952 Aug.	Area	Aug.	953 July	1952 Aug.
	Aug.	July				ouz,	nug.
NEBRASKA	l		1	Albany-Schenectady-			
Omaha				Troy - Continued			
Total	144.0	143.6	142.4	Trans. and pub. util	18.0	18.0	18.1
Contract construction	8.0	7.9	8.8	Trade	40.2	40.2	40.5
Manufacturing	31.8	31.8	32.1	Government	39.5	39.5	40.4
Trans. and pub. util	25.6	25.6	24.0	Other nonmanufacturing	28.0	28.1	28.2
Trade	35.4	35.5	35.4	1			
Finance	10.7	10.8	10.3	Binghamton	_		
Service 1/	17.9	17.9	17.5	Total	78.1	77.7	73.9
Government	14.6	14.4	14.6	Contract construction	3.6	3.4	2.8
				Manufacturing	42.7	42.8	39.6
MEVADA	-			Trans. and pub. util	4.0	4.0	3.8
Reno 2				Trade	13.5	13.3	13.5
Contract construction	1.6	1.6	1.7	Other nonmanufacturing	14.3	14.2	14.1
Manufacturing 1/	1.9	1.9	2.1				
Trans. and pub. util	2.9	2.9	3.2				
Trade	6.1	5.9	5.8	Buffalo	1		1.00
Finance	.8	.8	.7	Total	455.2	454.1	430.6
Service	6.3	6.5	5.9	Contract construction	20.0	19.5	19.0
	i		,	Manufacturing	221.4	220.3	202.3
MEW HAMPSHIRE	1			Trans. and pub. util	42.0	41.4	40.1
Manchester	(2/)	40.3	40.5	Trade	81.7	82.1	79.4
Total	(3/) (3/) (3/) (3/) (3/) (3/)	1.5	1.3	Finance	13.4	13.3 44.4	12.7 44.0
Manufacturing	공사	20.4	21.0	Government	43.9		
Trans. and pub. util	경기	2.4	2.4	GOVERNMENT	33.0	33.1	33.1
Trade.	3// 1	7.4	7.2				
Finance	- そんし	1.8	1.7	Elmira			
Service	(えん)	4.3	4.3	Total	33.5	33.8	31.5
Government.	- 浅/	2.6	2.6	Manufacturing	17.4	17.6	16.0
00001	(2)			Trade	6.4	6.5	6.2
NEW JERSEY				Other nommanufacturing.	9.7	9.7	9.3
Newark-Jersey City 5/				00000	7• 1	/*'	7.5
Manufacturing	390.6	388.9	380.3	Massau and Suffolk			
	3,	, ,	, , ,	Counties 5/			
Paterson 5/				Manufacturing	95.8	95.1	86.6
Manufacturing	182.8	181.5	180.0	J	,,,,,	,,,,,	
		-		New York-Northeastern			
Perth Amboy 5/			l l	New Jersey			
Manufacturing	86.2	85.1	81.8	Manufacturing	1,820.8	1,770.5	1,795.6
					1		
Trenton				New York City 5/		[
Mamufacturing	43.9	44.2	41.8	Total	3,547.7	3,531.9	3,576.8
			j	Mining	1.9	2.0	1.9
HEW MEXICO				Contract construction	72.4	89.2	103.9
Albuquerque 2/				Manufacturing	1,003.6	957.2	1,009.7
Total	52.3	53.0	51.1	Trans. and pub. util	343.7	343.5	342.7
Contract construction	3.9	4.2	4.7	Trade	802.6	811.7	807.0
Manufacturing	8.8	9.0	8.1	Finance	340.9	341.6	337.5
Trans. and pub. util	5.3	5.3	5.4 13.4	Service	550.8	554.8	546.6
Trade	14.3	14.3	2.8	Government	431.7	431.8	427.5
Finance	2.5 7.0	2.5 7.1	6.8	Bookeston		1	ţ
	10.5	10.6	9.9	Rochester	217 0	216.5	206.9
Government	10.5	10.0	7.7	Total	217.0	9.2	
į				Contract construction	9.6 118.7	118.4	9.3 109.5
THE TARK				Manufacturing	110.	1 110.4	107.7
Albery-Schenectedy-From				These and with middle	אור ו	115	
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	ook o	225 6	222.2	Trans. and pub. util	11.5	11.5	11.5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy Total	224.9 8 1	225.6 8.1	223.2	Trade	35.9	36.1	35.7
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	224.9 8.1 91.1	225.6 8.1 91.7	223.2 7.5 88.5				1

Area Data

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

(In thousands)

Area	Number of employees			ļ , ļ	Number of employees		
			1952	Area	1953		1952
	Aug.	July	Aug.		Aug.	July	Aug.
NEW YORK - Continued	1			Tulsa - Continued		ļ	
Syracuse		i		Trade	26.5	26.5	25.9
Total.	147.2	146.1	141.8	Finance	5.2	5.2	4.9
Contract construction	6.7	6.2	7.1	Service	14.3	14.3	13.7
Manufacturing	65.4	64.3	60.6	Government	5.7	5.7	5.9
Trans. and pub. util	12.3	12.1	12.2		/ ''	7• ()	7.7
Trade	29.5	30.C	28.6	ORIEGON			
Other nonmanufacturing	33.3	33.4	33.3	Portland			
other nonmanuracturing	ا دورد	25.4	22.2	Contract construction	16.5	16.C	16.8
Utica-Rome				Manufacturing	62.2	64.7	65.1
Total	100.6	100.2	95.0	Trans. and pub. util	31.1	31.4	32.2
Contract construction	2.3	2.8	3.4	Trade	61.7	61.6	62.2
Manufacturing	49.2	48.6	43.4	Finance	12.1	12.2	12.2
Trans. and pub. util	7.0	6.9	7.0	- Induce	12.1	12.2	16.6
Trade	15.0	14.9	14.4				
	- 1	- 1	2.9	PENNSYLVANIA			
Finance	3.0 7.6	3.0 7.6	_	11			
			7.5 16.4	Allentown-Bethlehem-			
Government	16.5	16.5	10.4	Easton	100 5	303.0	101 5
	ł			Manufacturing	102.5	101.3	101.7
Westchester County 5/			1-1	ll =			
Manufacturing	51.4	52.3	47.4	Erie 2/	16.5	16.4	
	-			Manufacturing	46.0	46.2	43.5
NORTH CAROLINA	l						
Charlotte	[- 0	Harrieburg	-0 -		
Contract construction	5.5	5.6	6.8	Manufacturing	38.5	37.9	37.7
Manufacturing	21.4	21.3	21.3				
Trans. and pub. util	10.1	10.1	9.7	Lancaster			
Trade	26.1	25.7	25.4	Manufacturing	46.2	46.1	43.2
Finance	4.8	4.9	4.5				
				Philadelphia			
Greensboro-High Point	ļ			Manufacturing	617.4	614.7	586.8
Manufacturing	39.7	39.5	39.0	1			
				Pittsburgh			
NORTH DAKOTA	1			Mining	27.9	27.8	31.3
Fargo	}	•		Manufacturing	380.8	381.6	356.6
Manufacturing	2.3	2.2	2.1	Trans. and pub. util	73-9	74.4	73.0
Trans. and pub. util	2.3	2.4	2.3	Finance	28.5	28.8	29.3
Trade	7.5	7.5	7.4	1	-		
Finance	1.3	1.3	1.3	Reading			
Service	2.6	2.6	2.6	Manufacturing	52.7	51.8	51.7
Government	2.7	2.7	2.8				
!				Scranton 2/			
OKLAHOMA				Manufacturing	31.8	31.3	31.5
Oklahoma City							
Total	135.6	136.8	139.2	Wilkes-BarreHazleton 2/			
Mining	7.0	7.0	7.1	Manufacturing	38.4	38.2	38.4
Contract construction	10.1	10.1	10.7	[]			
Manufacturing	16.3	16.6	15.5	York	i		
Trans. and pub. util	11.1	11.2	11.1	Manufacturing	48.7	48.2	45.5
Trade	36.0	36.2	36.6	·1			
Finance	7.2	7.2	7.1	RHOOR ISLAND			
Service	16.9	16.9	17.3	Providence			
Government	31.2	31.7	34.0	Total	290.9	291.8	292.7
	3	3	•	Contract construction	14.5	13.7	16.2
Tulsa				Manufacturing	145.6	146.0	144.5
Total.	115.6	114.0	108.3	Trans. and pub. util	14.7	14.7	14.9
Mining.	10.8	10.8	11.1	Trade	49.5	49.9	19.9
Contract construction	8.3	7.9	7.3		11.4	11.4	11.4
Manufacturing	32.3	31.2	27.4	Service 1/	25.2	26.1	25.8
Trans. and pub. util	12.6	12.6	12.2	Government	30.0	30.0	30.0
TIBERO GENT PUDO MOTTOS	-E . U	1 46.0	1		J	, ,,,,,	J

Table A-19: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division for selected areas - Continued

(In thousands)

Area	Number of employees				Number of employees		
	1953 Aug. July		1952 Aug.	Area	Aug. July		1952 Aug.
	- Aug.	0227	rug.	† · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	nug.		nug.
BOUTH CAROLINA	ŀ	Į.		Washville 2/	i		
Charleston	i	j		Total.	125.1	125.3	121.
Total	51.3	52.0	53.0	Contract construction 1/	11.1	10.5	11.
Contract construction	4.1	4.1	5.0	Manufacturing	37.0	38.1	34.
Manufacturing	9.5	9.5	9.2	Trans. and pub. util	12.3	12.3	11.
	4.4	4.4	4.1				26.
Trans. and pub. util				Trade	26.3	26.1	
Trade	11.7	11.7	11.4	Finance	7.1	7.1	6.
Finance	1.7	1.7	1.6	Service	17.2	17.1	17.
Service 1/	4.2	4.3	4.2	Government	14.2	14.3	14
Government	15.9	16.4	17.7			1	
Columbia	ļ			UTAE			
Manufacturing	7.9	7.9	8.0	Salt Lake City	1		
12222	, • •	, , ,	•••	Total.	106.4	105.6	105
Greenville		1		Mining	6.4	6.4	6
	29.4	29.6	29.1			6.8	8
Manufacturing	29.4	29.0	29.1	Contract construction	7.6		
!	1	1		Manufacturing	16.6	16.7	16
į.				Trans. and pub. util	12.7	12.6	12
OUTH DAKOTA				Trade	30.6	30.6	30.
Sioux Falls				Finance	5.7	5.7	5.
Manufacturing	5.4	5.4	5.4	Service	13.3	13.4	13
Trans. and pub. util	2.1	2.1	2.0	Government	13.5	13.4	13.
Trade	7.4	7.4	7.5		-3.7		-5
	1.4						
Finance		1.5	1.3				
Service 6/	4.9	4.8	4.7	VERMORT			
ì	1	1		Burlington		-	
į	į			Total	17.6	17.7	16.
PENDESSEE	1			Manufacturing	6.4	6.4	5.
Chattanooga	I			Trans. and pub. util	1.2	1.2	ĺ.
Total	94.3	94.9	87.3	Trade	4.6	4.6	4.
Mining.	.1	.1	.1	Service	2.2	2.2	2
	4.2	5.0		Other nonmanufacturing.			_
Contract construction			3.7	Other nonmanufacturing	3.2	3.2	3
Manufacturing	46.8	46.6	41.1				
Trans. and pub. util	5.4	5.4	5.3	Springfield		İ	
Trade	17.4	17.4	16.9	Total	10.8	10.9	10
Finance	3.7	3.7	3.6	Manufacturing	7.9	8.0	8
Service	9.0	9.0	8.8	Trans. and pub. util	•3	.3	
Government	7.9	7.8	a.o	Trade	و.	.9	
001011111111111111111111111111111111111	'•/	,		Service	.5	.5	
T433-	Į.						
Knoxville		337 0	330.0	Other nonmanufacturing	1.2	1.2	1
Total	118.1	117.0	110.0				
Mining,	2.0	2.1	2.2	ll			
Contract construction	13.0	11.8	7.5	VIRGINIA			
Manufacturing	45.9	45.7	43.7	Worfolk-Portsmouth]	
Trans. and pub. util	7.6	7.6	7.5	Manufacturing	16.2	16.2	15
Trade	21.7	21.5	21.9				
Finance	2.2	2.2	2.2	Richmond		j	
Service	11.4	11.6	11.3	Manufacturing	39.3	38.0	38
Government	14.4	14.7	13.9	Hamurac curring	37.3	30.0	50
Government	17.7	14.7	13.7				
Memphis				WASHINGTON			
Total	170.8	170.9	171.1	Seattle			
Mining	.4	.4	_4	Total	281.6	279.5	278
Contract construction	11.2	11.1	12.5	Contract construction	13.9	13.7	13
Manufacturing	45.0	44.8	43.4	Manufacturing	80.9	78.9	75
0							
Trans. and pub. util	15.0	15.1	15.3	Trans. and pub. util	28.7	28.8	29
Trade	50.1	50.1	49.0	Trade	70.7	70.5	71
Finance	7.5	7.5	7.5	Finance	15.3	15.3	15
Service	18.8	19.1	19.0	Service 1/	35.9	35.9	35
Government	23.1	23.0	24.2	Government	36.2	36.4	38
	-3			11		1 22.	,-



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

	Number of employees			L	Number of employees		
Area	1953		1952	Area	1953		1952
	Aug.	Jul y	Aug.		Aug.	July	Aug.
WASHINGTON - Continued				Charleston - Continued			
Spokane	ŀ			Contract construction	5.8	5.9	6.4
Total.	71.4	71.0	70.9	Manufacturing	28.9	28.9	26.8
Contract construction	5.3	5.3	5.4	Trans. and pub. util	10.6	10.5	10.4
Manufacturing	15.1	14.9	15.5	Trade	17.9	17.9	18.1
Trans. and pub. util	11.1	11.0	11.1	Finance	2.8	2.8	2.7
Trade	18.8	18.8	18.2	Serwice	8.6	8.7	8.7
Finance	3-3	3.2	3.2	Government	8.9	8.9	9.0
Service 1/	9.7	9.7	9.6			1	
Government	8.1	8.1	7.9	WISCONSIN	1	I	
	i			Milwaukee	ļ	1	
Tacoma.		ļ		Manufacturing	196.8	189.9	193.2
Total	69.7	69.8	73.2	1	1		
Contract construction	4.5	4.3	4.5	Racine	Ì		
Manufacturing	16.9	17.4	19.7	Manufacturing	23.6	23.8	23.4
Trans. and pub. util	6.8	6.7	6.8	1	i		-
Trade	14.8	14.7	14.7	WYONING			
Finance	2.6	2.5	2.5	Casper	j	•	
Service 1/	7.1	7.1	7.3	Mining	2.1	2.2	3.0
Government	17.0	17.1	17.7	Contract construction	.9	.8	1.5
	i			Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.8
WEST VIRGINIA	1			Trans. and pub. util	1.9	1.8	1.8
Charleston	ŀ			Trade	3.6	3.6	3.8
Total	99.0	99.3	100.5	Finance	.4	.5	1.
Mining	15.7	15.9	18.5	Service	1.9	1.9	1.7

^{*} Finance and government conform with definitions used for national series as shown in Glossary.

^{*} Finance and government conform with definitions used for national series

1/ Includes mining.

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

3/ Mot available.

4/ Includes mining and finance.

5/ Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.

6/ Includes mining and government.

Table A-10: Women employees in manufacturing industries

	June	1953	March	1953	June 1952		
Industry group and industry	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent of total employment	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent of total employment	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent of total employment	
MANUFACTURING	4,587.3	27	4,622.5	27	4,192.6	27	
DURABLE GOODS	1,921.8 2.665.5	19 38	1,919.7	19 38	1,658.2 2.534.4	19 37	
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	5 5.8	27	51.2	27	46.1	27	
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	370.1	24	344.4	5jt	372.9	5]t	
Meat products Dairy products Canning and preserving Grain-mill products Bakery products Confectionery and related products Beverages Miscellaneous food products	69.2 29.6 80.6 18.5 64.6 3.0 41.5 23.2 39.9	23 22 41 15 22 11 53 10 28	67.9 25.3 58.9 18.2 63.0 3.1 46.3 22.7 39.0	23 21 39 15 22 11 55 11 29	71.2 30.6 84.8 17.9 61.6 3.2 42.3 22.6 38.7	24 23 41 14 22 11 53 10	
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	53.8	58	56.1	58	53.6	57	
Cigarettes	13.8 32.4 3.8 3.8	ЦЦ 78 Ц2 33	14.0 32.9 3.8 5.4	45 78 43 39	13.5 32.7 3.9 3.5	կկ 78 կ3 28	
TEXTILE-HILL PRODUCTS	539.6	لبئر	542.9	74	506.2	1414	
Scouring and combing plants	1.1 72.6 211.2 19.7 171.9 20.3 13.4 7.1 22.3	15 47 40 56 68 22 24 39 31	1.0 73.1 210.8 19.9 173.0 20.8 14.0 7.9 22.4	15 40 56 67 21 11 31	.9 69.8 202.4 17.9 160.0 20.0 9.4 6.5 19.3	15 46 39 55 67 22 21 40 29	
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	925.3	77	980.8	78	864.9	77	
Men's and boys' suits and coats	87.8	62	86.5	62	76.7	60	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	262.5 274.2 94.6 12.1 58.2 2.9 48.2 84.8	84 78 87 69 86 24 75	262.7 308.7 99.8 19.9 58.5 2.0 51.0 91.7	85 78 88 73 87 23 78 67	235.9 261.7 90.6 11.9 55.6 3.3 47.5	84 78 88 66 86 23 76	
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	53.4	7	52.8	7	52.6	7	
Logging camps and contractors	1.5 18.2	2 4	1.4 18.1	2 4	1.7 18.3	2 4	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	10.7 11.1 11.9	9 18 20	10.0 11.1 12.2	8 18 20	9.6 11.3 11.7	8 18 19	

Women in Industry

Table A-10: Women employees in manufacturing industries - Continued

	June	1953	March	1953	June 1952		
Industry group and industry	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent of total employment	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent of total employment	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent of total employment	
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	69.5	19	73.2	19	63.2	18	
Household furniture	47.6	18	51.2	18	42.9	17	
sional furniture	5.6	14	6.1	15	5.8	15	
fixtures Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous	4.2	12	4.1	11	3.7	п	
furniture and fixtures	12.1	38	11.8	3 8	10.8	36	
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	126.8	24	124.0	214	113.8	23	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills Paperboard containers and boxes	29.9 44.9	11 31	29.8 43.9	11 31	27.6 39.6	11 31	
Other paper and allied products	52.0	鱼鱼	50.3	40	46.6	40	
BRINTING BURLLOUING AND ALLIER]			
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	215.0	28	212.1	27	205.5	27	
Newspapers	54.1	18	53.2	18	52.0	18	
Periodicals	25.5	39	26.1	39	23.4	37	
Books	21.6	46	21.8	46	20.5	मिर्	
Commercial printing	50.5	26	20.4	26	50.1	26	
Lithographing	16.0	30 68	15.7	30 67	14.7	2 8 67	
Greeting cards	12.9 19.8	FIT	11.7 19.1		12.1 18.7	j a jr	
Bookbinding and related industries	19.0	444	19.1	44	70.1	444	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	14.6	5Jt	14.1	23	14.0	24	
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	148.1	20	146.կ	19	146.1	20	
Industrial inorganic chemicals	7.5	9	7.5	9	7.7	9	
Industrial organic chemicals	144.2	16	42.5	16	39.8	16	
Drugs and medicines	38.9	神	39•5	42	42.5	43	
tions	11.3	23	11.5	23	11.2	23	
Paints, pigments, and fillers	11•ji	15	11.3	15	10.9	15	
Gum and wood chemicals	.5	6	.4	6	.5	6	
Fertilizers	1.9 3.1	8	2.1 3.5	5 8	2.0 3.3	6	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats Miscellaneous chemicals	29.3	32	28.1	31	28.2	30	
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	15.8	6	15.3	6	15.3	6	
Petroleum refining	12.6	6	12.2	6	12.3	6	
Coke and other petroleum and coal			-			_	
products	3.2	6	3.1	6	3.0	7	
RUBBER PRODUCTS	75.4	27	76.6	28	69.8	27	
Tires and inner tubes	20.1	17	20.2	17	20.6	18	
Rubber footwear	14.6	50	15.1	51	13.8	50	
Other rubber products	40.7	32	41.3	32	35.4	31.	
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	195.6	50	204.2	51	186.3	50	
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	6.0	13	6.2	13	5.8	13	
Industrial leather belting and packing.	1.9	36	2.1	38	1.7	3 <u>F</u>	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	7.4	41	7.8	42	6.8	39	
Footwear (except rubber)	141.8	56	146.3	56	134.9	39 55 47	
Luggage	8.9	46	8.6	47	8.0	47	
Handbags and small leather goods	18.3	69	22.3	69	17.6	69	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	11.3	60	10.9	60	11.5	60	

Table A-10: Women employees in manufacturing industries - Continued

	June	1953	March	1953	June	1952
Industry group and industry	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent of total employment	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent of total employment	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent of total employment
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	92.6	17	94.1	17	89.0	17
Flat glass	2.7	8	2.9	8	2.9	9
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	33.0	31	32.6	32	30.9	32
Glass products made of purchased glass	5.0	30	5•2	30	4.6	30
Cement, hydraulic	1.0	3	1.1	3 7	9] 3
Structural clay products	5.4	7	5.5	7	5.6	7
Pottery and related products	19.8	36 5	21.1	37	20.7	3 7 36 5
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	5.7		5-4	5 4	5.1	}
Cut-stone and stone products	•7	4	•7	4	•7	4
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral	30.0		30.6	00	37.6	۱ 🔐
products	19•3	21	19.6	22	17.6	21
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	83.7	6	82.3	6	67.7	8
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	ar 0	,	2) 2			
mills	25.8	4	24.3	4	13.7	6 5
Iron and steel foundries	12.7	5	12.9	5	13.5	, ,
Primary smelting and refining of	٦ , ر		י ד	, ,	1 1.	٠
nonferrous metals	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.4] 3
Secondary smelting and refining of	1.0	8	1.0	8	.9	8
nonferrous metals	1.00	"	1.0	'	.,	1
nonferrous metals	13.0	11	12.9	11	12.9	12
Nonferrous foundries	14.3	15	14.4	15	12.2	1 11
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.	15.4	10	15.3	l io l	13.1	ii
•	-					
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION						
EQUIPMENT)	237.0	20	235.1	20	196.9	20
Tin cans and other tinware	16.5	28	16.2	28	16.1	28
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	49.9	30	50 .0	30	41.2	28
Heating apparatus (except electric) and						
plumbers' supplies	20.6	13	21.0	14	17.8	13
Fabricated structural metal products	22.1	8	20.7	8	18.4	8
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	57.9	24	56 . 6	24	43.0	22
Lighting fixtures	16.5	33	17.1	34	14.2	32
Fabricated wire products	18.0	25	18.5	25	15.5	26
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.	35.5	24	35.0	24	30.7	214
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	243.5	14	5गेग • ठ	14	233.8	14
Engines and turbines	13.7	34	13.9	14	12.1	13
Agricultural machinery and tractors	17.9	10	18.8	10	19.9	10
Construction and mining machinery	11.1	8	11.1	8	10.8	8
Metalworking machinery	35.9	13	35.0	12	34.9	12
Special-industry machinery (except					İ	1
metalworking machinery)	21.6	11	21.5	11	20.9	11
General industrial machinery	32.5] 14	32.1	14	31.6	14
Office and store machines and devices	32.6	29	32.6	29	30.9	28
Service-industry and household machines.	32.2	15	33.0	15	27.1	15
Miscellaneous machinery parts	46.0	19	46.9	19	15.6	19
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	495.1	妇	504.5	42	406.7	39
Electrical generating, transmission,						
distribution, and industrial apparatus.	123.6	31	122.0	31	107.8	30
Electrical appliances	23.9	34	23.5	34	17.8	34
Insulated wire and cable	8.7	25	8.8	25	6.7	22

Women in Industry

Table A-10: Women employees in manufacturing industries - Continued

	June	1953	March	1953	June	1952
Industry group and industry	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent of total employment	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent of total employment	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent of total employment
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY—Continued						
Electrical equipment for vehicles	30.5	34	30.2	33	24.5	31
Electric lamps	20.1	74	18.9	72	17.4	71
Communication equipment	269.9	51	283.9	52	216.6	119
Miscellaneous electrical products	18.4	39	17.2	37	15.9	36
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	262.5	IJц	255.4	13	218.4	13
Automobiles	117.3	12	112.1	11	89.1	11
Aircraft and parts	131.3	18	130.1	18	117.4	19
Ship and boat building and repairing	5.1	3	5.0	3	4.8	Ť
Railroad equipment	6.5	8	6.2	8	5.3	7
Other transportation equipment	2.3	17	2.0	15	1.8	15
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	125.1	37	125.0	38	110,9	36
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering			i			
instruments	12.7	24	12.6	214	11.0	23
instruments	28.7	35	28.7	35	24.2	34
Optical instruments and lenses	4.0	33	4.0	32	3.9	31
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	18.և	45	18.4	45	17.6	45 42
Ophthalmic goods	12.4	Lili	13.0	45	11.8	42
Photographic apparatus	21.7	31	21.6	32	20.3	31
Watches and clocks	27.2	57	26.7	58	22.1	31 56
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	203.6	മ	201.2	垣	172.9	39
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	22.9	142	23.4	43	18.9	39
Musical instruments and parts	3.8	21	4.0	22	3.2	20
Toys and sporting goods	10.2	16	36.3	145	34.0	146
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies	16.7	52	16.1	ší l	15.8	51
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	36.7	54	37.6	54	29.7	51 51
Fabricated plastic products	27.7	37	27.2	37	22.7	35
Other manufacturing industries	55.6	34	56.6	34	48.6	33
Other manufacturing industries	, ,,•°) ,	,0.0	^4	1 40.0	رر

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

				(Per	100 em	loyees						
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Mo▼.	Dec.
·					To	tal ser						
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 4.3	4.5	4.9 4.5	5.2 4.7	5.4 4.3	4.7 4.5	4.6 4.4	5.3 5.1	5.4	5.0 4.5	4.0 4.1	3.7 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	4.3	4.9				
						Q	iit					
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 1.7	2.5 1.4	2.8 1.6	3.0	2.8 1.6	2.9	2.9	3.4 1.8	3.9 2.1	2.8	2.2	1.7
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	.9 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	2.6	2.5	2.9				
		· · · · · · ·	·			Disci		<u></u>				
1939	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1 .4	0.2	0.5	0.1
1947	.4	.4	.4		.3	. 4 . 4	.4	. 4	.4	.4	.4 .4	•4 •3
1949	•3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950	.2	.ž	.2	.2	•3	.3	•3	.4	.4	.4	•3	•3
1951	•3	-3	•3	. 4 .	.4	. 4	-3	.4	-3	.4	•3	•3 •3 •3
1952	•3	-3	•3	-3	•3	-3	•3	-3	.4	-4	.4	•3
1953	٠3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	-4	l			
							roff					
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 1.2	.8 1.7	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8 1.2	1.0	.9 1.2	.8 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	5.0
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.š	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	.9	1.1	1.3	Ì			
						ous. 1						
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 .1
1949	.1	1	1 :1	1 :1	.1	:i	.1	:i	1 :1	1 :1	.1	:1
1950	i	.ī	i	i	.1] :ī	.2	.3	1 :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	•3	-3		L		l
1000							ocessi.			,		
1939 1947	6.0	3.1 5.0	3.3 5.1	2.9 5.1	3.3 4.8	3.9 5.5	4.2	5.1 5.3	6.2 5.9	5.9 5.5	4.1 4.8	2.8 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	4.1	4.2				l

Labor Turnover

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

(Per 100 employees)

					Separ	ation					To	tal
Industry group and industry	Tot	tal	Qu	it	Disci	narge	Lay	off	Misc.,	incl.		ssion
	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	Jul y 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953
MANUFACTURING	4.9	4.3	2.9	2.5	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	4.2	4.1
Durable Goods	5.0 4.6	4.6 3.8	2.8 3.1	2.5 2.5	.4	.4 .3	1.5 1.0	1.3	.3 .2	.3 .3	4.2 4.2	4.1 4.1
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	4.6	4.2	3.3	2.8	.9	.7	.3	.5	.1	.2	5.1	3.2
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS Meat products	6.6 4.8 5.4	5.2 4.7 6.1	3.8 2.4 3.8	2.9 1.8 3.7	.7 .5	.5 .4 .7	1.8 1.7 .5	1.6 2.1 1.5	.2	.2 .4 .2	7.0 5.0 5.1	6.1 4.7 5.8
Bakery products	6.2	4.7	4.6	3.4	.6	.6	.9	.6	.1	.2	6.7	5.3
Malt liquors	9.5	5•3	3.7	3.0	1.0	.6	4.6	1.4	.2	.2	7-9	8.5
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	2.8 2.4 3.2 2.0	3.3 2.3 4.3 2.5	2.3 1.8 2.9 1.4	2.3 1.8 2.8 1.8	.3 .4 .2	.2 .2 .4	.1 .1 .1	.6 (<u>1</u> /) 1.1 (<u>1</u> /)	.1 .2 .1	.2 .1 .3	4.0 3.3 5.0 1.6	5.3 8.9 3.3 1.7
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS Yarn and thread mills Broad-woven fabric mills Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber Woolen and worsted Knitting mills Full-fashioned hosiery Seamless hosiery Knit underwear Dyeing and finishing textiles Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.	4.6 5.9 5.7 9.6 2.8 3.7 3.5 3.5	4.1 4.3 4.6 4.6 3.6 4.6 3.4	2.7 2.7 2.9 3.0 1.9 2.8 2.5 2.9 3.0 1.7	2.6 2.8 2.7 2.8 1.7 2.8 2.2 3.0 3.5 1.5	.3 .2 .3 .1 .1 .3 .3 .1	.3 .2 .3 .2 .2 .1 .1 .3 .4 .2	1.3 2.7 1.5 1.1 6.7 .4 .1 .5 .8	.9 1.0 1.1 .9 3.7 .7 .2 .3 .8	.32	.3 .1 .3 .3 .4 .2 .3 .3 .4 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3	8 2 98 06 9 2 2 8 7 3 4 3 5 3 2 4 3 3 2	3.7 3.7 4.0 3.7 7.0 3.7 2.6 4.0 2.7
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS Men's and boys' suits and coats Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	5.3 4.9 5.4	4.5 3.3 4.7	4.4 3.4 4.9	3.8 2.8 4.1	.2	.2 .1	.6 1.1 .3	.4 .2 .4	.1 .2 (<u>1</u> /)	.1 .3	4.9 4.9 5.3	4.7 3.8 5.3
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	6.2 8.5 5.4 4.6	5.6 7.8 5.2	4.3 5.3 4.1 3.2	3.6 5.9 3.4 2.6	.4 .4 .4	.6 •7 •5	1.3 2.5 .7	1.1 1.0 1.0	.3 .2 .2	.3 .1 .3	5.6 7.3 5.0	6.0 11.2 5.9 3.1
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	6.0 5.6 7.2	6.1 6.7 4.8	4.2 3.7 5.3	3.4 3.6 3.0	.5 .4	.5 .6 .3	1.2 1.1 1.3	2.0 2.3 1.3	.2 .2	.2 .2	5.9 4.8 8.5	5.0 4.9 5.2
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills Paperboard containers and boxes	4.0 2.8 5.1	3.5 2.2 4.7	3.0 2.1 4.1	2.3 1.5 3.6	.5 .3 .7	.5 .3 .6	.3 .2 .1	.5 .2 .3	.3 .2 .2	•3 •3 •2	4.0 3.1 5.9	4.1 3.0 5.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Per 100 employees)

	· · · · · ·				Separ	ation						
Industry group and industry	То	tal	Qu	iit	Discl	harge	L ayo	off	Misc., mili			tal ssion
	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1 953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS Industrial inorganic chemicals Industrial organic chemicals Synthetic fibers Drugs and medicines Paints, pigments, and fillers	3.0 3.7 2.6 (<u>2</u> /) 2.1 3.2	2.1 2.7 1.7 2.3 1.7 2.7	2.0 2.9 1.3 (<u>2</u> /) 1.7 2.4	1.1 1.6 .8 .7 1.2 1.5	0.3 .5 .2 (<u>2/)</u> .1	0.2	0.6 .9 (2/) .0 .0	0.5	0.2 .2 .1 (<u>2</u> /) .1	0.1 .3 .1 .2 .1	2.2 2.6 1.8 (2/) 2.0 2.4	2.2 2.6 1.9 1.9 2.0 2.7
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL Petroleum refining	1.7	1.3	1.2	•9 •5	.1 (<u>1</u> /)	.1 (<u>1</u> /)	.2 .2	.1 .1	.2	.2 .1	1.4	1.3
RUBBER PRODUCTS Tires and inner tubes Rubber footwear Other rubber products	3.9 2.6 4.8	3.1 2.0 3.6 4.1	2.5 1.4 4.2 3.1	2.2 1.1 3.3 2.9	.2 .2 .3	.2 .1 .1	.9 .9 (<u>1</u> /) 1.1	.4	.4 .4 .2	.3 .4 .1	3.0 1.6 6.2 3.5	2.8 1.6 3.3 3.8
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS Leather Footwear (except rubber)	5.0 3.8 5.2	4.1 3.3 4.3	3.9 1.9 4.3	3.2 2.0 3.4	.3	.3 .4 .3	.7 1.5 .5	.4 .7 .4	.2 .1 .2	.2 .1 .2	3.9 2.7 4.2	4.3 2.8 4.6
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS Glass and glass products Cement, hydraulic Structural clay products Pottery and related products	5.1 4.9 2.7 4.8 3.4	3.6 3.6 2.6 4.4 2.6	2.9 2.3 1.9 3.4 2.1	1.8 1.9 2.6 1.5	.6 .3 .4 .4	.a	1.3 2.0 .1 .8	.9 1.2 (<u>1</u> /) 1.1	.3 .3 .1	.3 .1 .3	5.2 5.9 2.4 4.6 3.1	3.1 3.4 3.1 3.8 2.3
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES Blast furnaces, steel works, and	3.4	3. 2	1.9	1.9	.3	-3	.9	.8	٠3	.3	2.6	3. 2
rolling mills	2.5 5.7 4.4 8.0 5.8	2.2 5.1 5.5 5.4 4.6	1.7 2.6 2.6 2.8 2.5	1.5 2.7 2.9 3.1 2.3	25564	25.46.6	2.4 1.0 4.2 2.8	.3 1.7 2.0 1.3 1.5	.3 .3 .4 .1	.2 .3 .4 .1	2.0 3.8 5.3 4.2 2.3	2.7 4.2 6.8 3.4 2.3
Primary smelting and refining of copper, :lead, and zinc	1.9	2.3	.9	1.3	.4	•3	.1	•5	•5	•3	1.8	2.0
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper Nonferrous foundries Other primary metal industries:	2.6 5.5	2.2 4.9	1.7 2.8	1.4 2.7	.5 .6	. 4 .6	2.0	.2 1.4	.2 .2	•3	2.4 3.6	2.6 3.4
Iron and steel forgings	3. 3	3.6	2.3	2.1	.4	.6	•3	.4	•3	.4	2.7	3.4
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	6.2 4.7 3.3 3.7 5.4	5.4 3.9 3.5 2.6	3.3 2.8 2.4 2.3 3.0	3.1 2.5 1.2 1.3 3.4	.6 .3 .5 .3	.6	2.0 1.2 .3 1.0	1.5 .8 1.4 .7	.3 .4 .1 .1	.3 .2 .3	5.0 3.6 4.3 2.6 3.9	4.8 2.7 1.6 2.1 3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Labor Turnover

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

(Per 100 employees)

	Ī		100 e		Separ	ation					m-	tal
Industry group and industry	To	tal	Qu	it	Disch	narge	Lay	off	Misc., mili			ssion
	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)-Continued												
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	7.7	5 .5	4.5	3.3	0.6	0.6	2.3	1.5	0.2	0.2	6.4	6.0
supplies Oilburners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not else-	9.3	5.2	4.2	2.6	.6	•5	4.3	2.1	.2	.1	6.0	3. 9
where classified	6.7	5.8	4.7	3.9	.6	.7	1.1	1.0	-3	.2	6.6	7.9
products Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	4.4 9.1	5.2	2.8	3.4	.7	.6	.7	1.0	.2	.2	4.4	5.4
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	4.2	6.5 3.8	3.9 2.1	3.9 1.8	.5	.5 .4	4.2	1.5	.6	.6	3.8	5.9
Engines and turbines	5.8 (<u>2</u> /) 4.6 3.0 2.6	3.6 7.9 3.5 2.7	2.1 (2/) 2.2 2.1 1.9	1.6 2.0 2.0 1.8 1.4		.5.2.5.3	1.6 3.0 (<u>2</u> /) 1.9 .4	1.3 1.2 5.3 .8 .4	.2 .3 (<u>2</u> /) .3 .1	.3	2.8 (2).4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4	2.5 2.6 2.3 2.2 2.3
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	3.0 4.5	2.8 4.8	2.1	1.8	.4 .3	.3	.3	.5 .9	.2	.1	3.1 4.3	2.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	3.1 3.6	3.8 2.8	2.0 2.1	1.7	.3 .4	•3 •5	.7	1.6	.1	.1 .2	2.6 2.3	2.4
devices	2.7	2.9	1.7	1.9	.2	.2	.7	.6	.1	.2	3.2	2.8
Miscellaneous machinery parts	5.5 4.8	3.8 3.4	2.1	1.8	.4 .4	. 4 •3	2.7 2.0	1.1	.3 .3	•5 •3	3.4 2.5	2.5 2.4
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.2	.4	٠3	•5	٠5	-3	.2	4.1	3.1
industrial apparatus	2.6 4.4	2.5 3.4	1.5 3.4	1.5 2.5	.2 .5	.2 .3	•7 •2	.5 .4	.3 .3	.3	2.1 5.6	2.1 3.6
sets, and equipment	5.2 2.7	4.1 1.4	4.0 2.0	2.8	.7 .1	.5 .1	.3 .1	.6 (<u>1</u> /)	.3 .4	.2	6.9 2.7	4.6 1.6
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	4.8	3.8	3.0	2.5	٠3	.4	1.1	.6	-3	.3	3.9	3.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	6.4 7.8 3.7 3.6 4.1 1.9	6.7 8.8 3.6 3.7 3.5 1.9 4.3	2.8 2.5 3.0 3.1 3.0 1.8 3.0	2.9 3.2 2.5 2.7 1.9 1.3 2.8	.4 .5 .4 .6 .1 .6	.6 .7 .4 .3 .5 .2 .7	2.7 4.2 .2 .1 .3 (1/)	2.6 3.9 .5 .5 .2	.5 .7 .2 .1 .2	.6 .9 .3 .2 1.0	4.6 3.7 4.5 4.7 3.6 2.2 5.4	5.6 6.0 4.5 4.7 3.8 2.5 4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Per 100 employees)

					Separ	ation					Tot	al
Industry group and industry	Tot	tal	Qu	it	Disch	arge	Layo	ff	Mise., mili	incl.	800es	sion
	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT-Continued Ship and boat building and repairing		10.4	4.1	3.9	0.5	0.7	6.0	5.6	0.3	0.2	10.1	10.0
Locomotives and parts	6.5 4.3 9.3 2.4	5.3 4.2 6.8 2.0	2.3 1.7 3.1 2.1	2.1 1.4 2.9 1.5	.1 .9 .1	.6 .2 1.1 .1	3.0 1.7 4.6	1.8 1.5 2.1	.8 .8 .7	.9 1.0 .5	4.0 1.2 7.5 4.0	4.3 2.2 6.8 2.8
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS Photographic apparatus Watches and clocks Professional and scientific	3.0 1.2 (<u>2</u> /)	2.2 1.2 2.2	1.5 .9 (<u>2</u> /)	1.2 .9 2.0	.1 (1/) (2/)	.2 (<u>1</u> /) .1	1.1 (<u>1/)</u> (<u>2</u> /)	.6 .1 (<u>1</u> /)	.2 .2 (<u>2</u> /)	.3 .2 .1	2.6 1.7 (<u>2</u> /)	2.5 4.2 3.1
instruments	2.7	2.6	1.4	1.1	.2	٠3	.7	.9	-3	-3	2.1	2.0
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	5.3	4.8	4.0	3.6	.5	.4	•5	.5	.3	٠3	6.3	5.4
ware	3.4	3.7	2.8	2.7	.2	-3	.2	.5	.1	.1	5.4	4.0
NONMANUFACTURING:												
METAL MINING	5.1 1.6 5.6 3.4	4.7 1.6 4.9 4.1	4.4 1.1 4.9 2.9	3.6 1.0 4.1 2.6	.3 .1 .3	.5 .1 .4	.2 .1 .1	.4 .3 .1 1.0	.3 .3 .3	.3 .3 .4	3.9 1.4 4.3 2.0	4.3 1.6 4.9 3.0
ANTHRACITE MINING	1.5	4.7	1.0	1.3	(<u>1</u> /)	(1/)	-3	3.1	.2	.3	1.2	1.4
BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING	2.3	2.1	1.1	1.2	.1	.1	1.0	.6	.1	.2	1.9	1.6
COMMUNICATION: Telephone Telegraph	(<u>2</u> /)	2.1 2.0	(2/) 2/)	1.7 1.5	(<u>2</u> /)	.1 (<u>1</u> /)	(<u>2</u> /)	.2	(<u>2</u> /)	.1 .2	(<u>2</u> /) (<u>2</u> /)	2.7 2.2

^{1/} Less than 0.05.

^{2/} Not available.

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

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 normanufacturing divisions. Statistics on the mumber 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. Each of the series, from the earliest available period to date, may be obtained by writing to the BIS Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics. Such requests should specify the industry series desired. 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 o	coverage of	monthly	sample
used in BL	S employmen	nt and payr	oll stati	stics

	Number	Employ	rees
Division or industry	of	Number in	Percent
	establishments	sample	of total
Mining	3,300	440,000	50
Contract construction	19,700	783,000	
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:	<u> </u>		
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 are 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.

<u>Discharges</u> 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.

Miscellameous 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, miscellameous 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 turmover 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 turmover 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 samp	Approximate	coverage	of	BLS	labor	turnover	sampl
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	Number	Emple)yees
Group and industry	of establishments	Number im	Percent of total
Manufacturing	6,600	4,800,000	34
Durable goods	4,000	3,400,000	38
Nondurable goods	2 ,60 0	1,400,000	27
Metal mining	130	63,000	60
Coal mining:			
Anthracite	40	30,000	45
Bituminous	2 7 5	120,000	33
Communication:	_	}	
Telephone	(<u>1/)</u>	582,000	89
Telegraph	<u>(1</u> /)	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 <u>durable goods subdivision</u> 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 <u>nondurable goods</u> 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.

<u>Publications</u>

Additional information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a "Technical Note on Measurement of Labor Turnover," which is available upon request. This note appeared in the May 1953 Monthly Labor Review (pp. 519-522). Summary tables showing monthly labor turnover rates in each of the selected industry groups and industries for earlier years are available upon request. Such requests should specify the industry series desired.

GLOSSARY

- ALL EMPLOYEES Includes production and related workers as defined below and workers engaged in the following activities: executive, purchasing, finance, accounting, legal, personnel (including cafeterias, medical, etc.), professional and technical activities, sales, sales-delivery, advertising, credit collection, and in installation and servicing of own products, routine office functions, factory supervision (above the working foreman level). Also includes employees on the establishment payroll engaged in new construction and major additions or alterations to the plant who are utilized as a separate work force (force-account construction workers). Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.
- CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION Covers only firms engaged in the construction business on a contract basis for others. Force-account construction workers, i.e., hired directly by and on the payroll of Federal, State, and local government, public utilities, and private establishments, are excluded from contract construction and included in the employment for such establishments.
- DURABLE GOODS The durable goods subdivision includes the following major industry groups: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
- FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE Covers establishments operating in the fields of finance, insurance, and real estate, and beginning January 1952, also includes the Federal Reserve Banks and the mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration for national estimates. However, in State and area estimates the latter two agencies will be included under Government until revisions are made in series prepared by cooperating State agencies.
- GOVERNMENT Covers Federal, State, and local government establishments performing legislative, executive, and judicial functions, including Government corporations, Government force-account construction, and such units as arsenals, navy yards, and hospitals. Fourth-class postmasters are included in the national series, but will be excluded from State and area estimates pending revisions in series prepared by cooperating State agencies. State and local government employment excludes, as nominal employees, paid volunteer firemen and elected officials of small local units.
- MANUFACTURING Covers only private establishments. Government manufacturing operations such as arsenals and navy yards are excluded from manufacturing and included under Government.
- MINING Covers establishments engaged in the extraction from the earth of organic and inorganic minerals which occur in nature as solids, liquids, or gases; includes various contract services required in mining operations, such as removal of overburden, tunneling and shafting, and the drilling or acidizing of oil wells; also includes ore dressing, beneficiating, and concentration.

- NONDURABLE GOODS The nondurable goods subdivision includes the following major industry groups: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products. Labor turnover data exclude printing, publishing, and allied industries.
- PAYROLL Private payroll represent weekly payroll of both full- and parttime 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.
- WHOIESALE 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

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- Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
ALABAMA
ARIZONA
              - Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
              - Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
ARK AM SAS
              - Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Dapartment of Industrial Relations,
CALIFORNIA
                  San Francisco 1.
COLORADO
               - U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2.
               - Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.
CONNECTICUT
DELAWARE
              - Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pennsylvania.
DISTRICT OF
              - U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
 COLUMBIA
               - Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
FLORIDA
GEORGIA
               - Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
               - Employment Security Agency, Boise.
1 DAHO
ILLIMOIS
              - Illinois State Employment Service and Division of Unemployment Compensation, Chicago 54.
INDIANA
              - Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 9.
              - Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
AWOI
KANSAS
              - Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, Topeka.
KENTUCKY
              - Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
              - Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
LOUISIANA
              - Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
MAINE
              - Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
MARYLAND
MASSACHUSETTS - Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 8.
              - Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.
MICHIGAN
              - Department of Employment Security, St. Paul 1.
MINNESOTA
MISSISSIPPI - Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
MISSOURI
              - Division of Employment Security, Jefferson City.
              - Unemoto, ment Compensation Commission, Helena.
MONTANA
NERRASKA
              - Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
               - Employment Security Department, Carson City.
MEVADA
NEW NAMPSHIRE - 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.
               - Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
OHIO
OKLAHOMA
              - Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
082 20M
               - Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
PEWNSYLVANIA - 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.
              - Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
TENNESSEE
TEXAS
              - Employment Commission, Austin 19.
UTAH
               - Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salı 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, Dlympia.
WEST VIRGINIA - Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.
WISCONSIN
               - Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
MYOMING
               - Employment Security Commission, Casper.
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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 comprehensive 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 further information.
- OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK BULLETINS: Describe employment outlook in major occupations or industries, and give information on earnings, working conditions, promotional opportunities, and the training required. Most bulletins are illustrated with charts and photographs. Write to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C., for catalogue.