# EMPLOYMENT and Payrolls

**Monthly Statistical Report** 

**APRIL 1954** 

Employment Trends

Labor Turnover Rates

State and Area Statistics

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR James P. Mitchell, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Ewan Claque 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

**APRIL 1954** 

кете <b>язе</b> а	April	25,	1954

### Revised series next month....

The employment data in this Report will be adjusted next month to more recent benchmark levels. The revised data will supersede those in previous Employment and Payrolls Reports. Labor turnover series are not included in the revisions.

## Discontinuance of employment indexes....

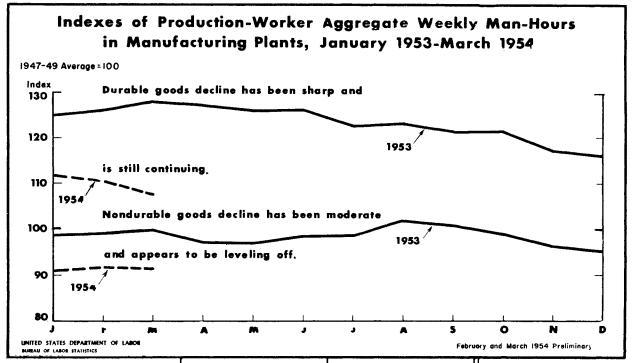
The December 1953 indexes of all employees in selected manufacturing industries, shown in table A-5 of this Report, will mark the end of these series. Beginning next month the indexes will no longer be published.

#### Annual average issue....

Annual averages for the national, State, and area series covering the years 1948-53 will be included in next month's Report.

CONTENTS	PAGE
EMPLOYMENT DATA AT A GLANCE	11
EMPLOYMENT TRENDS	1
Table 1: Employees in nonagricultural estab-	•
lishments, by industry division and selected	
groups	5
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS	
A-l: Employees in nonagricultural establish-	
ments, by industry division	7
A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group	8
A-3: All employees and production workers in	O
mining and manufacturing industries	10
A-4: Production workers and indexes of pro-	
duction-worker employment and weekly	10
payroll in manufacturing industries A-5: Indexes of all employees in selected	15
manufacturing industries	16
A-6: Employees in the ship building and re-	
pairing industry, by region	20
A-7: Federal civilian employment	21
ments, by industry division and State	22
A-9: Employees in nonagricultural establish-	
ments, by industry division for selected	
A 10. Momen in manufacturing deduction	25
A-10: Women in manufacturing industries B-1: Monthly labor turnover rates in manu-	33
facturing industries, by class of	
turnover	37
B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected	20
groups and industries	38
(Data for February 1954 are subject to revision.)	
CHART	
Employees in nonagricultural establishments	6
APPENDIX	
EXPLANATORY NOTES:	١
Section A - Employment	43
Section B - Labor Turnover	49 53
List of Cooperating State Agencies	55

# Employment Data at a Glance



Item	Cu	rrent <u>l</u> /	Ye	ear ago	March 1954	change from:
1 tem	<b>March</b> 1954	February 1954	March 1953	February 1953	Previous month	Year ago
EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (in thousands):						
Total,	47,288	47,422	48,685	48,369	- 134	-1,397
Mining Contract construction Manufacturing Transportation and public utilities Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, etc Service and miscellaneous Government	760 2,282 15,873 4,050 10,252 2,071 5,251 6,749	7777 2,248 16,034 4,103 10,250 2,060 5,225 6,725	846 2,301 17,135 4,235 10,284 1,993 5,225 6,666	856 2,280 17,013 4,210 10,214 1,977 5,194 6,625	- 17 + 34 - 161 - 53 + 2 + 11 + 26 + 24	- 86 - 19 -1,262 - 185 - 32 + 78 + 26 + 83
HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:				į		
Average weekly earnings Average weekly hours Average hourly earnings	\$ 70.53 39.4 \$ 1.79	\$ 70.88 39.6 \$ 1.79	\$ 71.93 41.1 \$ 1.75	\$ 71.17 40.9 \$ 1.74	-\$0.35 2 0	-\$1.40 - 1.7 +\$0.04
LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Per 100 employees):						
SeparationQuitLayoff		3.6 1.0 2.3 .3 2.6	4.1 2.5 .8 .7 4.4	3.6 2.2 .8 .8 4.2		

 $<sup>\</sup>underline{\underline{\jmath}}/$  Figures for the latest month are preliminary.



# **Employment Trends**

## JOB PICTURE IMPROVES DESPITE CONTINUED DURABLE GOODS DECLINE

Although employment continued to drop in durable goods manufacturing and related fields between February and March, there were a number of other indications that the employment downtrend of recent months was easing slightly. March employment in nondurable goods manufacturing was little changed from the previous month, marking the second consecutive month of relative stability in this sector. Over the month gains were made in some nonmanufacturing sectors where strength has been shown throughout the downturn of the past nine months. In finance, service, and state and local government, the March employment figures marked all-time highs for the month.

Unemployment as reported by the Bureau of the Census, remained virtually unchanged over the month, while the number of claimants for unemployment insurance, according to the Bureau of Employment Security, showed a small but consistent decline during March, marking a possible break in the uptrend that began last Fall.

The number of nonfarm jobs in March was 47.3 million, about 130,000 less than in February. At this level, nonagricultural employ-

ment was 1.4 million below the corresponding month last year, but, nevertheless, was the second highest total recorded for March in the postwar period. Both the over-the-month and over-the-year losses were due almost entirely to the decline in durable goods manufacturing, transportation and mining.

#### MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT LOSSES CENTERED IN DURABLE GOODS

The manufacturing employment total-15.9 million in March-was about 160,000 lower than in February. Nearly all of the decline was in durable goods industries, which usually report increases at this time of year. All but one of the durable goods groups-stone, clay and glass products—showed some employment loss over the month. The largest reductions occurred in metals and metal products industries, particularly transportation equipment and primary metals. Nondurable goods employment remained virtually unchanged over the month, as a seasonal pick-up in apparel was offset by small reductions in other industries.

Over the year manufacturing employment fell 1-1/4 million. However, it was only slightly lower than the March levels of 1951 and 1952. About three-fourths

of the year's employment loss was in durable goods, where all industry groups showed some reductions. Over-the-year declines of more than 100,000 were reported in primary and fabricated metals, electrical machinery, machinery, and transportation equipment. Despite these losses employment levels in transportation equipment and electrical machinery this March were the second highest recorded for the month in the postwar period.

Almost half of the 300,000 decline in nondurable goods employment over the year occurred in textiles, where the loss reflected both the current downtrend and a long-term employment decline. In the paper and printing groups, employment in March was at an all-time high for the month.

## NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SHOW VARYING EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Employment in transportation and mining industries continued to decline between February and March, largely as a result of the continued falling off in manufacturing activity. Most of the employment decrease in mining was in the bituminous coal industry. In transportation, the over the year loss was about 190,000, and mainly reflected layoffs of railroad workers.

In contrast, other nonmanufacturing sectors showed continued strength. The number of workers on construction payrolls increased slightly, over the month, and at 2.3 million was very close to previous all-time peaks for the season. Finance and service industries expanded seasonally, and March employment levels in these sectors were all-time highs for the month.

Total government employment this March was higher than a year ago, as continued expansion of State and local governments outweighed the curtailment of Federal government employment.

Retail trade employment this March, at 7.5 million, was down slightly from March 1953 levels. However, a direct over-the-year comparison cannot be made because of the difference in the timing of the Easter shopping seasons. Over the month, trade employment remained unchanged as the late Easter apparently delayed the start of the usual Spring upturn.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT RISE HALTED IN MARCH

Data from both the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Employment Security indicated that the uptrend in unemployment leveled off in March. The total number of unemployed workers did not change between early February and early March, according to the Census Bureau's sample survey of households. At 3.7 million in the week ending March 13, the estimated unemployment level was about the same as in the corresponding February week, contrasting with the sharp increases of preceding months. Similarly, insured unemployment, as reported by the Bureau of Employment Security, indicated some improvement in the job situation. Although the number of persons claiming unemployment benefits was slightly higher in mid-March than in mid-February, there was a seasonal decline during March. By the week ending March 27, the number of insured unemployed, at 2,133,000, was 80,000 below the level of the week ending March 6. This marked the first break in the

unemployment claims uptrend which began last Fall.

The improvement in the unemployment situation also was reflected by the declining number of initial claims for State unemployment benefits, which represent new unemployment. During the first four weeks of March these claims averaged 304,000, as compared to 324,000 for February. In the week ending March 27, the number of new claims filed was down to 293,000. In the following week, there was an increase to 339,000, but the rise largely reflected administrative factorsthe start of a new benefit year in some states--rather than any reversal of the downtrend.

#### LAYOFFS DECLINED IN FEBRUARY

Like other measures, the February data on labor turnover gave some signs that the employment decline was slackening. Employers' reports on February layoffs showed the first fall in the manufacturing layoff rate since the beginning of the employment downturn. The drop was from 28 per 1000 employees in January to 23 in February, somewhat more than the usual decrease recorded between these months in the postwar years. At the same time, the over the month decline in hiring rates was smaller than usual.

More than half the manufacturing industry groups reported some decline in layoffs between January and February. In a number of these industries—primary and fabricated metals, transportation equipment, food, tobacco, textiles, paper, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing—the over—the—month drops were the sharpest reported for this

time of year in recent years. Only four industry groups—ordnance, furniture, stone, clay and glass, and instruments—showed increases in layoffs between January and February.

Manufacturing plants added workers to their payrolls at a rate of 26 per 1000 in February. The slight decline from the January level of 28 per 1000 was less than the decrease usually experienced at this season of the year in postwar period. Marked increases in the rate of hiring actually occurred between January and February in the ordnance, lumber, electrical machinery, textiles, chemicals and petroleum industries. However, for manufacturing industries as a whole the hiring rate in February was at a postwar low for the season.

The rates at which factory workers were quitting their jobs remained comparatively low, reflecting curtailed employment opportunities. The quit rate, at 10 per 1000 employees, equalled the postwar low for the month reached in 1950. Factory quit rates have been virtually unchanged since last December.

#### FACTORY WORKWEEK DECLINED AS DURABLE GOODS PLANTS SHORTENED HOURS

In nondurable goods manufacturing, the average workweek remained unchanged at 38.8 hours between February and March. However, decreases in the metals and metal products industries brought the durable goods workweek down by one-third hour over the month, to 39.9 hours.

The factory workweek this March was the lowest for the month in the past four years. The drop from the March 1953 level, when factory hours were at a postwar high for the month, was 1-3/4 hours and was sharpest in durable goods, where the scheduling of overtime work had been prevalent.

Indexes of aggregate weekly manhours of factory production workers reflect the combined effects of changes in employment and hours of work. Over the year, the index for all manufacturing has declined 13 percent from the record high of 115.2 of last March (1947-1949 average = 100.0). The March 1954 index of 102.1 was, however, still above the March levels of 1949 and 1950.

Corresponding to the movement of employment and weekly hours. the sharpest decline in manhours has occurred in durable goods manufacturing. In this sector the over the year drop was from 128.1 to 107.6. The downtrend in nondurables has been more moderate, with the index moving from 99.8 in March 1953 to 91.3 in March of this year.

While manhours worked in the durable goods industries have continued to fall in the first months of 1954, the downtrend in soft goods

appeared to have halted. Between January and February the nondurable goods manhour index slightly rose and remained unchanged between February and March.

#### HOURLY EARNINGS HOLD STEADY, BUT WEEKLY PAY WAS DOWN SLIGHTLY

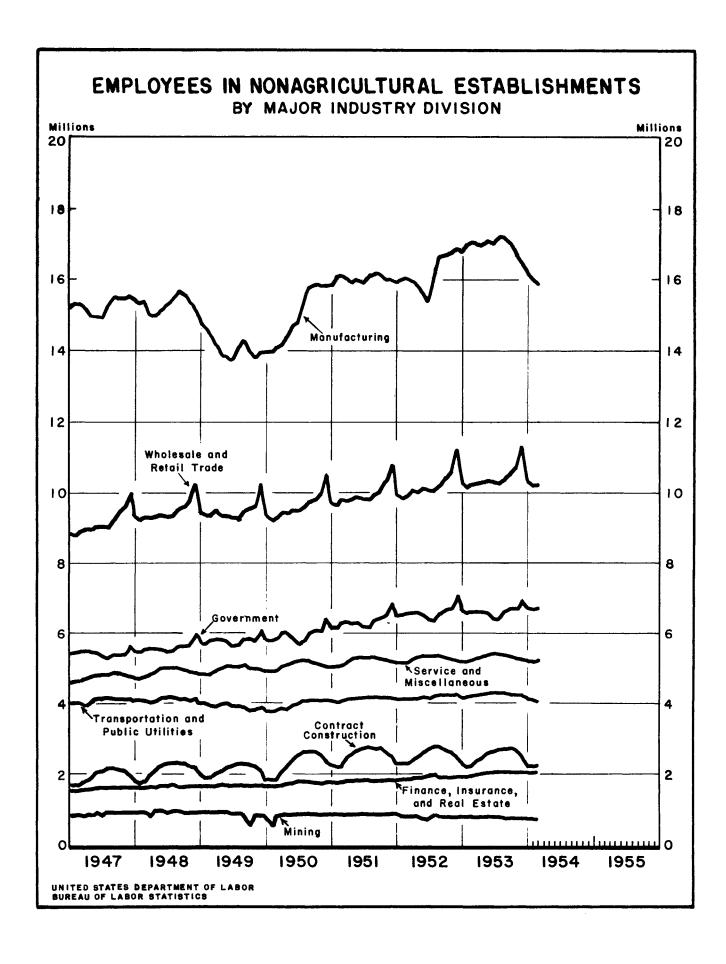
Hourly earnings of factory workers continued to hold steady over the month. The March average for all manufacturing was \$1.79. unchanged from February. This stability was shown by all industry groups; the largest over the month changes were 2 cents an hour. Since last Fall, there has been virtually no change in average hourly pay as some increases in wage rates were balanced by losses in overtime pay. As compared to last March, however, hourly pay in March 1954 was 4 cents higher, as a result of increases in early 1953.

Because of reductions in the workweek, factory workers weekly pay—averaging \$70.53 in mid-March—was 35 cents less than in the previous month and \$1.40 below year ago levels. However, in chemicals, petroleum and printing, where the workweek was down only slightly, weekly pay was up over the year by \$1.61 to \$2.59.

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

	(In the	ousands)						
Industry division and group		Current <u>1</u> /		Year ago	11	March 1954 net change from:		
industry division and group	March 1954	February 1954	January 1954	March 1953	Previous month	Year ago		
TOTAL	47,288	47,422	47,721	48,685	- 134	-1397		
MINING  Metal mining  Bituminous-coal  Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	760 95.9 249.2 97.0	777 97.1 266.3 96.2	792 98.5 274.4 96.5	846 100.2 318.4 99.2	- 17 - 1.2 - 17.1 + .8	- 86 - 4.3 - 69.2 - 2.2		
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,282	2,248	2,247	2,301	+ 34	- 19		
MANUFACTURING	15,873	16,034	16,158	17,135	- 161	-1262		
DURABLE GOODSOrdnance and accessoriesLumber and wood products (except	9,137 161.7	9,287 175.4	9,402	10,103	- 150 - 13.7	- 966 - 28.8		
furniture)  Furniture and fixtures  Stone, clay, and glass products  Primary metal industries  Fabricated metal products (except	679.5 339.4 508.0 1,185.1	687.6 344.5 506.9 1,209.0	681.9 347.8 507.4 1,232.7	757.1 387.1 541.2 1,343.6	- 8.1 - 5.1 + 1.1 - 23.9	- 77.6 - 47.7 - 33.2 - 158.5		
ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,057.3 1,565.2 1,086.2 1,774.2 307.7 472.3	1,076.2 1,581.0 1,100.9 1,802.3 322.4 480.6	1,088.9 1,589.1 1,119.1 1,844.7 327.4 473.8	1,159.3 1,727.8 1,204.0 1,965.7 332.5 494.1	- 18.9 - 15.8 - 14.7 - 28.1 - 14.7 - 8.3	- 102.0 - 162.6 - 117.8 - 191.5 - 24.8 - 21.8		
MONOURABLE GOODS  Pood and kindred products  Tobacco manufactures  Textile-mill products	6,736 1,413.4 94.1 1,094.9	6,747 1,413.2 100.9 1,099.4	6,756 1,431.0 107.5 1,100.0	7,032 1,436.5 96.4 1,231.8	- 11 + .2 - 6.8 - 4.5	- 296 - 23.1 - 2.3 - 136.9		
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,204.0 530.8	1,194.9 530.5	1,174.4 530. <b>7</b>	1,266.1 527.3	+ 9.1 + .3	- 62.1 + 3.5		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	789.1 734.2 252.3 248.2 375.1	788.1 738.0 253.4 251.4 376.9	790.2 742.1 254.1 254.0 371.5	774.3 761.3 259.0 276.4 402.5	- 3.8	+ 14.8 - 27.1 - 6.7 - 28.2 - 27.4		
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES TRANSPORTATION	4,050 2,740 740 570	4,103 2,791 741 571	4,137 2,824 742 571	4,235 2,928 742 565	- 53 - 51 - 1	- 185 - 188 - 2 + 5		
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	10,252	10,250	10,365	10,284	+ 2	- 32		
WHOLESALE TRADE	2,737 7,515 1,341.6 1,423.9 841.5 561.0 3,346.7	2,745 7,505 1,326.8 1,425.1 845.1 554.0 3,353.6	2,752 7,613 1,388.0 1,418.2 854.1 576.3 3,376.1	2,730 7,554 1,396.4 1,389.2 812.9 585.7 3,369.9	- 8 + 10 + 14.8 - 1.2 - 3.6 + 7.0 - 6.9	+ 7 - 39 - 54.8 + 34.7 + 28.6 - 24.7 - 23.2		
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2,071	2,060	2,052	1,993	+ 11	+ 78		
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	5,251	5,225	5,224	5,225	+ 26	+ 26		
GOVERNMENTFEDERALSTATE AND LOCAL	6,749 2,156 4,593	6,725 2,164 4,561	6,746 2,173 4,573	6,666 2,324 4,342	+ 24 - 8 + 32	+ 83 - 168 + 251		

<sup>1/</sup> Figures for the latest month are preliminary.



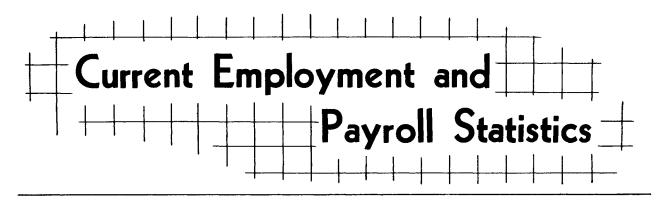


Table A-1: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division

			(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	852 913 982 918 889 913 872	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	կ,023 կ,122 կ,1կ1 3,9կ9 3,977 կ,166 կ,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 6,633
Monthly data: 1952									
December	0بلاو50	870	2,197	16,952	4,293	11,218	1,978	5,237	7,095
1953 January February March April May June	148,382 148,369 148,685 148,860 149,058 149,1116	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 4,214 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 August September October November December	49,215 49,409 49,695 49,663 49,340 49,703	823 831 826 813 816 809	2,662 2,715 2,751 2,772 2,674 2,521	17,069 17,258 17,221 17,017 16,706 16,488	4,340 4,337 4,323 4,310 4,273 4,240	10,355 10,334 10,464 10,611 10,772 11,310	2,075 2,076 2,054 2,055 2,056 2,064	5,413 5,409 5,393 5,336 5,303 5,272	6,478 6,449 6,663 6,749 6,740 6,999
1954 January February	47,721 47,422	792 777	2,247 2,248	16,158 16,034	4,137 4,103	10,365 10,250	2,052 2,060	5,224 5,225	6,746 6,725

#### Industry Data

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

1954   1953					
TOTAL   147,122   147,721   149,703   148,369	1953				
MINING         777         792         809         856           Metal mining         97.1         98.5         99.5         101.3           Anthracite         141.7         166.4         148.5         59.7           Bituminous-coal         266.3         271.4         280.6         325.4           Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production         272.5         276.4         278.8         272.0           Nonmetallic mining and quarrying         96.2         96.5         101.6         97.8           CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION         2,218         2,217         2,521         2,280           MONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION         395         392         165         103           Highway and street         151.9         116.8         192.0         150.3           Other nonbuilding construction         212.7         215.6         273.1         252.4           BUILDING CONSTRUCTION         1,853         1,855         2,056         1,877           General contractors         771.0         771.5         882.4         813.2           Special-trade contractors         1,063.6         1,080.0         1,173.2         1,063.5           Plumbing and heating         283.0         287.6         30	January				
MINING         777         792         809         856           Metal mining         97.1         98.5         99.5         101.3           Anthracite         141.7         166.4         148.5         59.7           Bituminous-coal         266.3         271.4         280.6         325.4           Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production         272.5         276.4         278.8         272.0           Nonmetallic mining and quarrying         96.2         96.5         101.6         97.8           CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION         2,218         2,217         2,521         2,280           MONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION         395         392         165         103           Highway and street         151.9         116.8         192.0         150.3           Other nonbuilding construction         212.7         215.6         273.1         252.4           BUILDING CONSTRUCTION         1,853         1,855         2,056         1,877           General contractors         771.0         771.5         882.4         813.2           Special-trade contractors         1,063.6         1,080.0         1,173.2         1,063.5           Plumbing and heating         283.0         287.6         30					
Metal mining.         97.1         98.5         99.5         101.3           Anthracite.         144.7         166.4         185.5         59.7           Bituminous-coal.         266.3         271.4         280.6         325.4           Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.         272.5         276.4         278.8         272.0           Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.         96.2         96.5         101.6         97.8           CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.         2,218         2,217         2,521         2,280           NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION.         395         392         165         103           Highway and street.         151.9         116.8         192.0         150.3           Other nonbuilding construction.         242.7         245.6         273.1         252.4           BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.         1,853         1,855         2,056         1,877           General contractors.         771.0         771.5         882.4         813.2           Special-trade contractors.         1,061.6         1,080.0         1,173.2         1,063.5           Plumbing and heating.         283.0         287.6         300.9         279.6           Painting and decorating.         151.4 <td>48,382</td>	48,382				
Anthracite.	866				
Bituminous-coal   266.3   27ll.h   280.6   325.4   Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production   272.5   276.h   278.8   272.0   Nonmetallic mining and quarrying   96.2   96.5   101.6   97.8	101.7				
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production   272.5   276.4   278.8   272.0   96.5   101.6   97.8	60.5				
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying   96.2   96.5   101.6   97.8	330•7 275•0				
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION.   395   392   465   403	97.6				
Highway and street.   151.9   116.8   192.0   150.3	2,303				
Other nonbuilding construction.       242.7       245.6       273.1       252.4         BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.       1,853       1,855       2,056       1,877         General contractors.       771.0       774.5       882.4       813.2         Special-trade contractors.       1,061.6       1,080.0       1,173.2       1,063.5         Plumbing and heating.       283.0       287.6       300.9       279.6         Painting and decorating.       121.9       123.4       112.3       128.9         Electrical work.       151.4       158.7       160.4       118.8	402				
Other nonbuilding construction.       242.7       245.6       273.1       252.4         BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.       1,853       1,855       2,056       1,877         General contractors.       771.0       774.5       882.4       813.2         Special-trade contractors.       1,061.6       1,080.0       1,173.2       1,063.5         Plumbing and heating.       283.0       287.6       300.9       279.6         Painting and decorating.       121.9       123.4       112.3       128.9         Electrical work.       151.4       158.7       160.4       118.8	147.4				
General contractors.   771.0   771.5   882.4   813.2     Special-trade contractors   1,081.6   1,080.0   1,173.2   1,063.5     Plumbing and heating   283.0   287.6   300.9   279.6     Painting and decorating   121.9   123.4   112.3   128.9     Electrical work   151.4   158.7   160.4   118.8	254.6				
Special-trade contractors       1,081.6       1,080.0       1,173.2       1,063.5         Plumbing and heating       283.0       287.6       300.9       279.6         Painting and decorating       121.9       123.4       112.3       128.9         Electrical work       151.4       158.7       160.4       118.8	1,901				
Special-trade contractors       1,081.6       1,080.0       1,173.2       1,063.5         Plumbing and heating       283.0       287.6       300.9       279.6         Painting and decorating       121.9       123.4       11/2.3       128.9         Electrical work       151.4       158.7       160.4       11/8.8	824.1				
Painting and decorating. 121.9 123.4 142.3 128.9 Electrical work. 154.4 158.7 160.4 148.8	1,076,6				
Electrical work	282.5				
	128.7				
Other special-trade contractors	150.3 515.1				
MANUFACTURING	16,884				
DURABLE GOODS	9,880				
Ordnance and accessories	181.0				
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) 687.6 681.9 716.9 715.8	744.3				
Furniture and fixtures	382.6				
Stone, clay, and glass products	531.3				
Primary metal industries	1,335.8				
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) 1,076.2 1,088.9 1,092.8 1,149.6	7 726 2				
machinery, and transportation equipment) 1,070.2 1,008.9 1,007.8 1,149.6 Machinery (except electrical) 1,581.0 1,589.1 1,597.2 1,713.4	1,135.2				
Electrical machinery	1,173.5				
Transportation equipment	1,891.5				
Instruments and related products	327.5				
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries 480.6 473.8 494.5 487.2	474.9				
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,004				
Food and kindred products	1,455.7				
Tobacco manufactures	110.0				
Textile-mill products	1,227.9				
Paper and allied products	522.1				
Printing, publishing, and allied industries 788.1 790.2 801.6 771.8	772.5				
Chemicals and allied products	749.0				
Products of petroleum and coal	258.3				
Rubber products	275.1				
Leather and leather products	398.7				

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

	(III UIIGGGGIIGE	• •				
	19	54	1953			
Industry division and group	February	January	December	February	January	
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,103	4,137	և,240	4,210	4 <b>,</b> 210	
TRANSPORTATION	2,791	2,824	2,922	2,909	2,914	
Interstate railroads	49.2	1,272.5 1,107.6 128.9 734.0 688.6 50.8 103.7	1,328.6 1,155.1 129.5 765.3 698.8 51.2 104.6	1,356.4 1,184.8 131.5 737.2 683.8 51.5 100.0	1,367.5 1,195.5 125.6 734.9 686.0 51.9 100.0	
COMMUNICATION	741	742	746	738	734	
Telephone Telegraph	695.1 45.2	695 <b>.</b> 2 46 <b>.</b> 6	697.9 47.2	689•2 48•3	48.6 48.6	
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	571	571	572	563	562	
Gas and electric utilities  Electric light and power utilities  Gas utilities  Electric light and gas utilities combined  Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	(T)	5149.14 (1/) (1/) 21.9	550.4 246.8 128.1 175.5 22.0	541.4 243.5 126.1 171.8 21.7	540.5 213.2 125.6 171.7 21.7	
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	10,250	10,365	11,310	10,214	10,283	
WHOLESALE TRADE	2,745	2,752	2,789	2,743	2,747	
RETAIL TRADE	7,505	7,613	8,521	7,471	7,536	
General merchandise stores  Food and liquor stores	1,326.8 1,425.1 845.1 554.0 3,353.6	1,388.0 1,418.2 854.1 576.3 3,376.1	1,986.0 1,446.3 869.2 711.8 3,507.5	1,355.0 1,380.8 810.0 558.2 3,366.7	1,406.5 1,370.9 807.5 573.6 3,377.6	
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2,060	2,052	2,064	1,977	1,969	
Banks and trust companies	771.1	516.1 62.0 767.1 706.4	515.8 62.3 768.9 716.8	493.4 64.7 726.9 692.2	488.6 64.1 720.8 695.1	
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	5,225	5,224	5,272	5,194	5,192	
Hotels and lodging places  Personal services:  Laundries  Cleaning and dyeing plants  Motion pictures	Щ5.5 339.6 178.8 225.9	438.1 341.8 179.7 226.4	139.6 313.7 182.2 225.1	150.5 310.0 171.9 229.4	1412.7 341.7 172.4 229.6	
GOVERNMENT	6,725	6,746	6,999	6,625	6,675	
FEDERAL	2,164	2,173	2,470	2,343	2,350	
STATE AND LOCAL	4,561	4,573	4,529	4 <b>,</b> 282	4,325	

<sup>1/</sup> Computation of these data has been discontinued.

#### Industry Data

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

					Π			
Industry group and industry		All e	mployees		Production workers			
massiy group and massiy	Feb.	Jan. 1951	Dec. 1953	Feb. 1953	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Feb. 1953
MINING.	77 <b>7</b>	792	809	856	-	_	-	-
METAL MINING	97.1	98•5	99•5	101.3	84.0	84.9	86.2	88.1
Iron mining Copper mining Lead and zinc mining	36.4 28.2 15.5	37•7 28•3 15•4	39.1 28.4 14.9	37•9 27•5 19•2	31.8 24.3 13.2	33.0 24.3 13.0	34.5 24.4 12.5	33.5 23.5 16.6
ANTHRACITE	<b>₩.</b> 7	46.4	48.5	59•7	41.3	42.8	45.0	55.6
BITUMINOUS-COAL	266.3	274.4	280.6	325•4	245.3	254.1	259.8	302.0
CRUDE-PETROLEUM AND NATURAL-GAS Production	272•5	276•4	278.8	272•0	-	-	_	-
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	•	-	-	-	125.6	125.8	126.1	125.9
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	96•2	96.5	101.6	97.8	82.2	82.3	87.1	83.8
MANUFACTURING	16,034	16,158	16,488	17,013	12,683	12,793	13,107	13,733
Durable Goods	9 <b>,287</b> 6 <b>,</b> 747	9,402 6,756	9,584 6,904	9,989 7,024	7,375 5,308	7,477 5,316	7,651 5,456	8,115 5,618
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	175.4	188.9	196.4	184.1	132.1	144.1	149.8	1/11.8
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,413.2	1,431.0	1,490.6	2.0دللاو1	991.9	1,010.5	1,067.5	1,032.6
Meat products  Dairy products  Canning and preserving  Grain-mill products  Bakery products  Sugar  Confectionery and related	300,9 115.8 138.6 122.9 284.0 27.8	308.4 114.9 145.6 122.5 282.8 30.2	318.1 116.7 162.8 122.2 285.8 44.1	303.0 116.0 156.3 123.9 283.6 28.1	234.6 77.0 113.2 89.7 173.7 22.5	242.6 76.3 120.3 89.7 174.0 24.7	253.0 77.2 136.0 89.1 177.4 37.9	241.1 78.1 128.7 90.6 179.5 23.1
products  Beverages  Miscellaneous food products	81.1 205.9 136.2	83.6 208.9 134.1	90.2 214.6 136.1	86.3 208.4 136.4	66.8 117.7 96.7	69.0 119.7 94.2	75.6 124.5 96.8	72.2 122.0 97.3
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	100.9	107.5	114.8	102.6	92•3	99•0	106.2	93.9
Cigarettes Cigars Tobacco and snuff Tobacco stemming and redrying	31.9 41.4 8.8 18.8	31.8 40.4 8.7 26.6	32.0 41.8 8.9 32.1	30.9 41.9 8.9 20.9	28.8 39.6 7.5 16.4	28.9 38.5 7.4 24.2	28.8 39.9 7.6 29.9	28.2 39.6 7.7 18.4
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	1,099.4	1100.0	1,132.7	1,231.3	1,003.1	1003.6	1,035.9	1,134.0
Scouring and combing plants Yarn and thread mills Broad-woven fabric mills Narrow fabrics and smallwares Knitting mills Dyeing and finishing textiles	5.1 131.2 473.5 32.7 228.6 89.8	5.2 133.7 475.4 32.7 225.0 89.5	5.8 139.2 486.8 33.7 233.8 92.1	6.9 156.1 531.2 35.3 253.8 97.7	4.6 121.0 1415.7 28.4 206.6 79.2	4.7 123.8 1447.7 28.6 202.5 78.7	5.3 129.2 458.8 29.5 211.4 81.1	6.3 145.7 501.5 31.4 232.3 86.5
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	52.5	52.4	53•3	58.4	43.6	43.5	144.5	50.0
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	17 <b>.</b> 0 69 <b>.</b> 0	16.8 <b>69.</b> 3	17.5 70.5	19.1 72.8	15.1 58.9	15.0 59.1	15.7 60.4	17.4 62.9

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

<del></del>	<del>,</del>		thousands		•			
Industry group and industry		All emp	loyees		Production workers			
Industry group and industry	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Feb. 1953	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Feb. 1953
						ļ		
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED	7.70	77.71. 1.	3 700 7	3 061. 1.	1,070.2	1049.5	1,070.7	1,136.6
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,194.9	1174.4	1,198.1	1,264.4	1,070.2	1049.5	1,010.1	1,150.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats	138.4	137.2	138.4	137.8	124.0	122.9	124.3	124.0
Men's and boys' furnishings and								
work clothing	292.0 388.1	288.2	296 <b>.1</b> 376 <b>.</b> 2	306.6 402.2	269.6 347.3	265.6 337.3	272.6 335.0	284.2 360.3
Women's outerwear	300-1	377•7	310.2	402.02	341•3	ر•ارر	المرور	] ),
garments	105.0	102.8	105.1	112.1	93•3	91.0	93.2	100.2
Millinery	25.1	23.2	20.6	27.5	22.9	20.8	18.2	24.8
Children's outerwear	66.6	64.2 8.2	64.4 10.1	68.6 9.0	60.8 5.7	58.6 6.0	58.5 7.9	62.4 6.8
Miscellaneous apparel and	1.0	"	10.1	7.0	)•1	0.0	'*′	""
accessories	58.1	57.0	61.4	64.5	51.6	50.2	54.6	57•3
Other fabricated textile		,,,,	205 0	3263	مر م	07.3	706 1	7744
products	113.8	115.9	125.8	136.1	95•0	97•1	106•14	116.6
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT								
FURNITURE)	687.6	681.9	716.9	745.8	620.6	615.7	649•5	676•9
Logging camps and contractors	65.5	57.5	69.0	65.2	59.6	52.0	63.3	59•3
Sawmills and planing mills	402.7	403.7	420.6	437.5	370.5	372.4	388.4	404.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabri-	]	١ ،						
cated structural wood products	109.0 55.4	109.8 55.5	113.3 56.9	121.0 61.0	90.8 51.3	91.5 51.3	94.7 52.8	102.6 56.6
Wooden containers	55.0	55.4	57.1	61.1	48.4	48.5	50.3	54.3
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	344•5	347.8	355.8	385.5	290•1	293•2	301.4	331.9
Household furniture Office, public-building, and	241.0	241.7	248.7	278.1	207•9	208.5	215.8	245.9
professional furniture	37.5	37.9	38.4	40.1	30.6	31.0	31.3	33.2
Partitions, shelving, lockers,								
and fixtures	35.6	36.9	36∙8	36•կ	27.4	28.8	28.9	28•3
Screens, blinds, and misceliane- ous furniture and fixtures	30.4	31.3	31.9	30.9	24.2	24.9	25.4	24.5
ous furnitude and fixed since		)	5207	300)				
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	530.5	530.7	535 <b>•3</b>	523•2	141.1	441.7	կկ6•կ	436.8
Pulp, paper, and paperboard								
mills	264.7	264.4	266.9	261.5	224.8	224.5	226.6	222.8
Paperboard containers and boxes  Other paper and allied products	140.3 125.5	141.6 124.7	143.9	138.9 122.8	115.5	116.6 100.6	118.8	99.0
owier paper and arrived producess.	=====			2000				""
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED								
INDUSTRIES	788.1	790•2	801.6	771.8	498.5	501.5	512.1	496.5
Newspapers	294.9	294.9	299•4	289.2	143.9	144.5	150.0	144.3
Periodicals	69.2	68.9	70.1	66.7	28.6	28.5	28.4	29.0
Books	194.6	197.3	47.5 199.4	47.0 194.1	28.2 158.2	28.0 160.8	27.9 162.9	27•7 159•3
Commercial printing	55.9	55.7	57.3	52.7	42.7	42.4	43.9	40.8
Greeting cards	17.3	17.2	19.1	17.6	12.7	12.4	14.3	13.1
Bookbinding and related industries	44.3	կկ.2	45.1	43.4	34.4	34.5	35•2	34.1
Miscellaneous publishing and					· ·			
printing services	64.7	64.8	63.7	61.1	49.8	50.4	49.5	48.2

#### Industry Data

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

		(In	thousands	) —————————				
		All em	ployees		Production workers			
Industry group and industry	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Feb. 1953	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Feb. 1953
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	738.0	742.1	7 <b>L</b> Ju-5	752.2	497•7	499•9	500 <sub>•</sub> 6	518.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	84.0 259.6	84.7 266.0	85.1 269.6	82.3 267.9	59.8 177.3	60.6 182.4	60.7 185.1	59.0 189.2
Industrial organic chemicals  Drugs and medicines	94.9	95.1	91.5	95.3	59.5	59.3	55.8	59.6
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	49.6	19.11	49.3	50.1	30.7	30 <b>-</b> 4	30.0	31.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers	74.0	74.2	74.8	74.3	46.1	46.3	46.7	47.1
Gum and wood chemicals	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5
Fertilizers Vegetable and animal oils and	37.6	32.7	30.9	39.2	29.9	24.9	23.3	31.4
fats	42.0	13.7	45.5	144.2	30.5	32.0	33.4	32.8
Miscellaneous chemicals	88.5	88.5	90.0	91.3	57•2	57•3	58.9	61.3
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	253.4	254.1	256.3	258.2	178.1	178.3	181.1	185.7
Petroleum refining	204.3	204.9	205•9	206.0	138.9	138.9	ъ́140•6	1J <sub>4</sub> 3•6
coal products	49.1	49.2	50.4	5 <b>2.</b> 2	39.2	39.4	40.5	42.1
RUBBER PRODUCTS	251.4	254.0	257.7	274.8	197.3	199.3	202.3	219.2
Tires and inner tubes	107.9	108.0	108.4	116.9	82.8	82.6	82.9	91.2
Rubber footwear	25.9	27.0	28.3	29.8	20.4	21.5	22.9	24.2
Other rubber products	117.6	119.0	121.0	128.1	94•1	95•2	96.5	103.8
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	376.9	371.5	372•7	ц03 <b>•</b> 1	337•6	332.2	332.9	363.5
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	14.3	<b>հի</b> ւ∙5	141.3	47.8	39.8	39•7	39•7	43.1
Industrial leather belting and packing	4.8	5.0	5.0	5•6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.7
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	18.0	17.7	17.5	19.3	16.1	15.8	15.6	17.4
Footwear (except rubber)	250.3	247.8	8 بلبل2	261.9	226.3	223.5	220.3	237.8
Luggage	15.2	34.9	16.9	18.5	12.9	12.7	14.5	16.2
goodsGloves and miscellaneous leather	30.2	28.6	28.9	32.1	27.0	25.5	25.8	29.0
goods	14.1	13.3	15.3	17.9	11.8	11.1	13.0	15.3
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	506.9	507 <b>-</b> 4	527.8	533•9	425.2	126.3	M15•2	453.2
Flat glass	33.8	34.9	35.6	35.6	30•0	31.1	31.9	31.8
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	96.8	96.2	101.6	101.1	82.8	82.2	87•6	87.7
glass	14.8	15.1	15.6	17.0	12.9	13.1	13.6	14.7
Cement, hydraulic	39.8	40.3	<b>4</b> 1.0	40.6	33.3	33.8	34.4	34.3
Structural clay products	71.8	72.8	76.1	75.4	63.3	64.6	67.9	67.2
Pottery and related products	52.1	50.2	52.3	56.6	46.1	իկ₀2	46.3	50 <b>.</b> 6
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	95•7	95.3	100.8	100.1	77.4	77.4	82.1	81.6
Cut-stone and stone products  Miscellaneous nonmetallic	18.4	18.2	18.8	18.1	16.2	16.0	16.6	16.0
mineral products	83.7	84.4	86.0	89•li	63.2	63.9	65.1	69.3

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

		(In	thousands)					
		All e	mployees		Production workers			
Industry group and industry	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Feb. 1953	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Feb. 1953
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,209.0	1,232.7	1,258.3	1,338.9	1,013.7	1,035.1	1,061.1	8.ديلار د
Blast furnaces, steel works, and								
rolling mills	603.1	614.2	626.6	654.4	512.2	522.2	534.0	563.1
Iron and steel foundries Primary smelting and refining of	216.3	219.2	222.7	253.7	188.2	190.6	194.4	224.2
nonferrous metals	50.4	50.2	50.3	50.8	41.7	41.5	41.6	41.9
Secondary smelting and refining	11.5	11.8	12.0	12.7	8.3	8.6		_ ~ ~
of nonferrous metals	11.67		12.0	12.01	0.5	"•"	9.0	9.5
of nonferrous metals	111.8	115.6	118.4	119.9	88.9	92.8	95.6	97.7
Nonferrous foundries	82.3	84.8	87.9	98.3	66.9	69.1	72.5	82.9
industries	133.6	136.9	140.4	149.1	107.5	110.3	114.0	122.5
CARRIANTED METAL BRODUSTO (FYAFRE					, , ,			
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANS-								
PORTATION EQUIPMENT)	1,076.2	1,088.9	1,092.8	1,149.6	865.7	877.2	878.5	942.1
	1	-	1 ,,,	-	100	1		
Tin cans and other tinware Cutlery, hand tools, and hard-	53.5	54.4	33.9	56.7	46.5	47.3	27.0	50.0
ware	152.9	151.4	152.7	163.2	125.5	123.6	124.8	135.8
Heating apparatus (except elec-	322 년	134.2	110.1	351.0	702 5	7010		200.0
tric) and plumbers' supplies Fabricated structural metal	133.5	134.2	1/10-4	154.2	103.5	104.3	110.0	123.7
products	272.2	273.8	279.8	272.0	207.1	208.7	214.5	210.0
Metal stamping, coating, and	222.9	228.6	002 5	025 5	70/ 1			
engraving	46.2	47.1	231.5	237.5 49.6	186.4 37.2	191.4	193.4 39.0	201.2 40.6
Fabricated wire products	1 /	65.4	69.5	71.7	51.9	54.4	58.2	60.6
Miscellaneous fabricated metal	132.2	134.0	136.8	344.7	307.6	300 5	333 6	300.0
products	1,52.02	13400	130.0	Tritte (	107.6	109.5	111.6	120.2
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1,581.0	1,589.1	1,597.2	1,713.4	1,187.5	1,193.3	1,202.4	1,323.1
Engines and turbines	84.9	86.2	88.88	95•7	60.7	61.6	64.2	71.0
Agricultural machinery and	150.3	145.3	31.3 5	****	100 5	3-1-5	200 1	
tractors	120.6	121.3	143.5	193.3 133.9	109•7 88•5	104.5 88.8	102.4 89.1	149.0 100.6
Metalworking machinery	274.6	278.7	279.0	283.3	214.3	218.2	219.6	226.7
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	180.4	181.8	183.5	192.0	131.6	132.1	134.3	142.2
General industrial machinery		230.6	234.0	232.3	156.9	160.1	163.2	165.6
Office and store machines and	,				00.0			
devices	110.4	111.2	112.4	111.5	88.3	88.9	90.2	91.0
machines	197.2	195.4	194.2	223.7	152.3	150.3	119.0	177.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts	235.0	238.6	240.0	247•7	185.2	188.8	190-4	199.7
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1,100.9	1,119.1	1,148.4	1,192.4	815.9	828.7	855.9	915.7
Plantainal depondent description								
Electrical generating, trans- mission, distribution, and								
industrial apparatus	370.0	376.5	382.3	386.1	263.4	268.4	273.6	280.7
Electrical appliances	66.2	67.6	70.0	67.9	54.7	56.2	58.2	56.7
Insulated wire and cable	29.8	30.7	32.0	35.4	24.1	24.9	26.3	29.6
Electrical equipment for vehicles. Electric lamps	83 <b>.</b> 3 27 <b>.</b> 6	83.8 28.0	84.6 28.3	88.2 25.8	68.1	68.4	68.9	73.0
Communication equipment	479.1	488.0	504.8	543.1	24.2 347.4	24.6 352.6	24.9 368.4	22.3 418.1
Miscellaneous electrical products.	111 -	44.5	46.4	45.9	34.0		35.6	35.3
	, ,,,,	,	1	1	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	, ,,,,,	, ,,,,,

#### Industry Data

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

Industry group and industry		All em	ployees		Production workers			
Industry group and Industry	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Feb. 1953	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Feb. 1953
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,802.3	1,844.7	1,864.9	1,930.0	1,400.0	1,441.1	1,460.1	1,543.4
Automobiles	821.4	851.4	886.1	957.0	666.2	695.6	726.2	798.0
Aircraft and parts	762.6	771.2	753.9	729.2	551.7	559.5	545.2	538.1
Aircraft	460.7	167.2	9.6 بليا	448.1	330.7	337.3	321.9	329.3
Aircraft engines and parts	165.9	166.8	168.9	163.7	118.1	118.2	120.1	118.4
Aircraft propellers and parts	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.6	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.3
Other aircraft parts and			_ •			•		
equipment	119.7	120.7	118.8	100.8	91.1	92.0	91.0	78.1
repairing	110.7	141.5	141.9	155.7	122.7	123.8	124.5	137.2
Ship building and repairing	116.0	117.3	118.9	131.0	100.8	102.k	104.2	115.0
Boat building and repairing	24.7	24.2	23.0	24.7	21.9	21.4	20.3	22.2
Railroad equipment	40.0	71.0	72.2	74.8	52.0	54.7	55.5	58.8
	1 01	9.6	10.8	13.3	7.4	7.5	8.7	
Other transportation equipment	/ / / /	/**	2000		''	145		,
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	322.4	327.4	331.0	328.5	231.2	235.7	239•9	240.7
Laboratory, scientific, and							_	
engineering instruments	52.9	53.6	54.1	53.0	32.4	33.0	33.4	34,1
controlling instruments	78.7	79.1	80.3	80.9	55.8	55.9	57.4	58.7
Optical instruments and lenses Surgical, medical, and dental	12.0	11.9	11,6	12.3	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.6
instruments	37.6	38.5	39.2	րօ.ր	26.3	27.2	27.8	28.9
Ophthalmic goods	28.4	28.5	28.9	28.9	22.7	22.9	23.2	23.L
Photographic apparatus		71.2	71.1	67.9	48.4	49.3	49.6	47.3
Watches and clocks	42.8	<u>інь.</u> 6	45.8	45.1	36.3	38.1	39.4	38.7
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING								
INDUSTRIES	480.6	473.8	494.5	487.2	393.2	386.5	1406•14	11011-5
Jewelry, silverware, and plated					}			
ware	57.8	57.5	58.4	53.6	47.2	46.7	47.9	43.6
Musical instruments and parts	17.7	17.8	18.1	18.1	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.7
Toys and sporting goods	72.1	69.6	76.6	77.8	59.9	57.4	6li.5	66.2
Pens, pencils, and other office		Ì		İ	<b>j</b>			
supplies	33.0	32.3	33.2	31.1	24.7	24.4	25.2	23.3
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	68.6	65.5	67.8	69.6	57.5	5h.6	56.3	58.7
Fabricated plastic products	70.9	72.5	74.2	73.4	58.4	60.0	61.5	62.1
Other manufacturing industries	160.5	158.6	166.2	163.6	130.3	128.0	135.4	134.6

#### **Employment** and Payroll

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

	Production-worke	r employment	Production-worker
Period	Number (in thousands)	Index (1947-49 aver- age = 100)	payroll index (1947-49 aver- age = 100)
Annual average:			
1939	8,192	66.2	29.9
1940	8,811	71.02	34.0
1941	10,877	87.9	49.3
1942	12,854	103.9	72.2
1943	15,014	121.04	99.0
1944	14,607	118.1	102.8
1945	12,864	104.0	87.8
1946	12,105	97.9	81.2
	12,795	103.4	97.7
	12,715	102.8	105.1
	11,597	93.8	97.2
	12,317	99.6	111.7
	13,135	106.2	129.6
	13,044	105.5	135.3
Monthly data:			
1952 December	13,699	110.8	150.9
January February March April May June	13,619	110.1	148.4
	13,733	111.0	149.3
	13,831	111.8	151.9
	13,758	111.2	150.0
	13,699	110.8	149.9
	13,787	111.5	150.8
July August September October November December	13,666	110.5	118.9
	13,851	112.0	151.6
	13,832	111.8	150.9
	13,627	110.2	119.3
	13,317	107.7	115.6
	13,107	106.0	114.0
1954	12,793	103.4	138.6
January	12,683	102.5	137.3

#### Industry Indexes

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

(1951 average = 100.0)									
To be done		1953		]	952				
Industry	December	November	October	December	November				
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:									
Meat packing, wholesale	102.8	104.7	101.3	105.1	103.0				
Sausages and casings	111.8	112.0	110.4	106.9	107.1				
Condensed and evaporated milk	90.2	91.7	93.9	90.1	90.5				
Ice cream and ices	91.8	93.3	96.7	92.8	93•7				
Sea food, canned and cured	68.4	90.9	115.9	91.2	118.5				
Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups	65.2	76.7	108.0	66.8	76.2				
Flour and other grain-mill products	98.3 101.1	97.1 102.3	97•5 105•9	101.1	101.9				
Prepared feeds	103.5	103.8	103.8	103.1	101.4				
Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels	92.2	99.0	103.5	97.1	101.5				
Canc-sugar refining	100.3	99•3	101.5	97.4	100.3				
Beet sugar	148.5	211.1	209.4	111.7	196.9				
Confectionery	103.9	107.3	107.0	105.5	108.1				
Bottled soft drinks	103.2	103.1	106.2	102.4	102.0				
Malt liquors	95.1	97•9	103.5	97.8	98.4				
Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors	92.2	104.1	98.7	89.3	103.0				
Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch	103.1	103.8	103.6	99.5	99.5				
Manufactured ice	84.6	86.9	92•3	87.7	93.2				
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:		:							
Yarn mills	84.6	86.3	88.9	97-3	97.5				
Thread mills	81.3	81.8	82.3	88.8	88.9				
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	89.8	90.4	90.8	94.8	94.5				
Woolen and worsted	61.7	67.3	73.2	87-1	86.5				
Full-fashioned hosiery	86.6	86.3	86.6	92•7	92.7				
Seamless hosiery	101.1	102.5	105.6	110.9	111.0				
Knit outerwear	115.8	124.4	127.7	124.0	128.8				
Knit underwear	98.0 98.6	102.1	105.1	106.4	106.2				
Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool).	87.0	86.3	99 •1 88•3	104.4 96.1	104.5				
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)	101.0	99.5	101.8	99.9	95•5 101•5				
Lace goods	89.5	93.5	95.7	95.1	96.1				
Paddings and upholstery filling	107.5	110.6	115.2	106.4	101.2				
Processed waste and recovered fibers	87.0	89.6	91.7	96.1	95.9				
Artificial leather, cilcloth, and other	,		/	,	1				
coated fabrics	108.4	108.8	109.0	104.7	104.6				
Cordage and twine	89.6	91.4	91.1	95•4	94 <b>-</b> 4				
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:									
Shirts, collars, and nightwear	105.1	109•5	110.0	105.5	1.04.8				
Separate trousers	102.5	102.2	107.7	107.7	107.0				
Work shirts	109.8	110.9	112.7	107.9	106.7				
Women's dresses	97.1	93•4	91.8	102.2	98.5				
Household apparel	111.5	111.5	109.8	108.9	107.8				
Women's suits, coats, and skirts	94.6	82.0	88 • 2	105.4	96.4				
Underwear and nightwear, except corsets	99•3	104.6	106.3	108.9	112.5				
Corsets and allied garments	110.0	112.7	112.8	113.1	113.6				
Curtains, draperies, and other house-	١	100.0	70	200 -					
furnishings	95•4	100.9	102.9	108.9	112.5				
Textile bags	87.6 88.3	88.5 88.9	88.9 93.7	99 •5 89 •7	100.6 88.1				
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE):									
Garatta and standard willing demand	00.0	92•3	94.6	94•7	97•6				
Sawmills and Dianing mills. Peneral	1 88.2	7643							
Sawmills and planing mills, general	89.0	1							
		90.3 90.7	92.1 93.1	97.6 95.1	96 <b>.</b> 9				

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

(1951 average = 100.0)											
Industry		1953		1	%2						
•	December	November	October	December	November						
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:											
Wood household furniture, except upholstered Wood household furniture, upholstered Mattresses and bedsprings Wood office furniture	92.8 106.2 92.9 78.9 97.8	96.5 107.1 95.6 78.5 96.7	98.4 106.9 100.9 78.1 98.0	106.3 109.8 102.4 85.0 115.4	105.9 109.4 102.8 84.9 115.2						
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:											
Paperboard boxes	111.0 86.1	113.1	113.1 112.2	107.3 101.8	106.9 103.3						
CHEMIGALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:											
Alkalies and chlorine	103.2 103.3 100.9 85.1 187.4 94.5 101.1 100.7 90.8 102.9 97.4	103.1 104.0 101.0 87.6 190.3 94.8 101.6 104.7 90.1 105.6 98.3	102.9 104.7 98.5 89.6 192.2 95.0 101.9 103.9 89.2 106.9 99.2	102.0 102.5 100.8 92.3 153.4 94.4 100.8 109.3 90.5 107.3 98.3	101.5 100.5 99.8 91.6 154.0 94.9 101.1 114.4 88.5 110.3 98.9						
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:											
Glass containers	105.9 101.4 88.7 92.2 97.2 84.1 101.0 97.8 92.6 89.5	106.2 107.3 90.9 91.7 98.6 86.2 104.2 98.7 93.3 90.3	106.9 107.1 92.5 91.1 97.9 88.4 106.3 99.9 94.4 91.4	96.7 108.9 90.4 89.2 100.2 95.7 100.8 95.3 95.9 94.6	99.1 108.1 93.1 88.0 102.3 96.9 102.1 94.2 95.7 94.8						
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:											
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products  Electrometallurgical products  Malleable-iron foundries  Steel foundries  Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc  Primary refining of aluminum  Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper  Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum  Iron and steel forgings  Wire drawing	97.5 89.8 85.6 84.9 78.7 93.6 124.0 100.3 117.9 99.7 94.6 109.5	99 • 3 90 • 5 85 • 1 85 • 2 81 • 5 124 • 2 101 • 5 119 • 3 100 • 6 95 • 2 112 • 0	101.2 94.8 86.3 86.2 87.1 96.8 125.4 103.4 103.5 96.0	101.0 100.7 91.1 90.3 110.5 96.7 105.0 103.4 111.6 107.9 101.2 108.9	100.3 100.4 90.9 88.8 110.0 97.4 104.6 101.4 110.7 104.8 100.0 106.0						

#### Industry Indexes

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

(1951 average = 100.0)											
Industry		1953	·	1952							
11111111	December	November	October	December	Novembe:						
ABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):											
Cutlery and edge tools	92.0	92.5	92•3	94.0	93.1						
Hand tools	85.1	84.9	85.3	92.8	91.4						
Hardware	99.•3	97.1	99.0	101.0	97.3						
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	85•9	88.3	89.8	े शिक्ता १	91.7						
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cook-	1		1								
ing apparatus, not elsewhere classified	105 1	106.4	111.2	112.8	113.2						
Structural steel and ornamental metal work	119.7	119.6	120.2	114.7	113.7						
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and											
1rim	116.2	116.6	115.9	109.1	107.7						
Boiler-shop products	116.3	117.1	118.8	113.8	111.3						
Sheet-metal work	109.4	112.1	11.2.4	110-1	108.1						
Vitreous-enameled products	96.2	102.6	104.4	98.1	96.1						
Stamped and pressed metal products	116.7	115.0	118.8	111.1	106.3						
Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and	700 1		1								
pails	108.4	109.0	113.0	110.0	112.0						
Steel springs	102.4	102.0	103.9	99 • 3	97.0						
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	95•6	96.5	99.1	101.5	100.0						
Screw-machine products	107.4	108.5	112.1	112.7	111.1						
CHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):											
Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels	110.7	115.6	116.h	112.9	112.2						
Diesel and other internal-combustion		}									
engines, not elsewhere classified	109.1	110.7	111143	118.8	117.0						
Tractors	71.6	72.2	76.7	98.8	84.7						
Agricultural machinery(except tractors)	73.0	71-1	75.6	91.8	86.3						
Construction and mining machinery, except											
for oil fields	98.1	99•3	101.1	109.3	108.5						
Oil-field machinery and tools	108.6	108.5	108.6	112.8	112.3						
Machine tools	110.6	111.2	111.8	113.0	112.3						
Metalworking machinery (except machine				1							
tools)	107.0	109.1	108.9	108.0	107.0						
Machine-tool accessories	103.4	103.9	104.9	104.4	102.6						
Food-products machinery	103.7	105.0	104.5	102.2	102.1						
Textile machinery	79.0	78.2	80.0	84.2	83.7						
Paper-industries machinery	96.8	95•7	95•4	101.8	100.9						
Printing-trades machinery and equipment	102.0	100.8	100.8	99.0	99.1						
Pumps, air and gas compressors	102.3	103.3	103-4	99 •9	99.2						
Conveyors and conveying equipment	109.1	108.9	109.0	104.1	103.3						
Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans	120.6	121.0	120.5	111.1	105.6						
Industrial trucks, tractors, etc	100-4	102.5	102.7	101.7	100.2						
Mechanical power-transmission equipment	95•3	95•9	95•9	99 • 7	98.2						
Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces	200.0		202.1		-01-0						
and ovens	102.0	101.8	103.4	105.4	104.9						
Computing machines and cash registers	106.2	105.6	104.2	102.8	102.5						
Typewriters	100.j	99.9	100.3	103.4	101.1						
Domestic laundry equipment	95•5	102.2	103.2	120.3	117.2						
Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and	330 k	110 €	772 8	111. 1	772 1.						
pressing machines	110-4	110.5	113.8	114.1	1134						
Sewing machines	72•k	72.8	73.0	86-9	86.3						
Refrigerators and air-conditioning units	116.6	114.1	114.3	120.9	114.6						
Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves	103.3	103.0	101.9	104.6	104.4						
Ball and roller bearings	100.3	100.8	102.5	105.8	98-9						
Machine shops (job and repair)	110.1	108-հ	108.7	110.9	109.0						

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

		1953		1	952
Industry	December	November	October	December	November
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:					
Wiring devices and supplies	98•1	98•8	99•9	96.3	95•3
	97•4	98•2	101•2	101.1	99•7
recording instruments	111.6	113.0	1114.5	118.8	117.9
sets  Power and distribution transformers  Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial	108.0	108.4	109.1	107.4	106.1
	104.6	103.0	106.5	106.6	105.0
controls  Electrical welding apparatus  Radios, phonographs, television sets, and	115•7	115.7	115.6	108.4	107.6
	108•5	108.7	109.8	118.9	117.6
equipment	130.0	137.1	139.8	137.7	134.1
	108.0	113.8	122.9	121.4	113.8
ment	122.9	122.9	122.5	121.7	121.2
	91.2	94.9	99.3	97.5	101.5
	114.3	118.0	119.3	110.6	113.0
	116.8	115.8	113.3	119.8	119.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:					
Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories	109.7	103-li	107 J.	107.5	105.5
	88.0	87-2	83.0	95.8	94.7
	88.3	90-2	94.2	104.7	104.6
	81.6	82-li	83.9	88.1	86.6
	118.3	115-0	120.5	115.8	111.6
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:					
Jewelry and findings	111•3	114.8	113•li	105.5	107.3
	99•4	99.6	98•5	86.3	85.7
vehicles	98.8	120.8	135.5	109.2	128.6
Sporting and athletic goods	110.0	111.1	111.7	105.9	102.0

#### Ship Building

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

(In thousands)

Region 1/	199	<b>3</b> 7		1953	
Region <u>I</u> /	February	Jameary	December	February	January
LL REGIONS	229.9	232.1	234.3	263•3	<b>266.</b> 8
PRIVATE YARDS	116.0	117.3	118.9	131.0	134.1
NAVY YARDS	113.9	8,بادد	115.4	132.3	132.7
ORTH ATLANTIC	102.0	103•5	106.8	122.3	125•2
Private yards	50 <b>-</b> կ	51.6 51.9	54.4 52.4	62 <b>.</b> 2 60 <b>.</b> 1	65.0 60.2
OUTH ATLANTIC	41.3	42.0	42.3	45.4	45.9
Private yards	20.1 21.2	20•3 21•7	20.5 21.8	21.2 21.2	21.7 24.2
ULF:					
Private yards	19.0	18.9	18.3	20.4	18.7
ACIFIC	54•9	55•1	54.9	60,6	62.7
Private yards	13.8 41.1	13.9 41.2	13.7 41.2	12.6 48.0	14.կ կ8.3
REAT LAKES:					
Private yards	7.8	7•6	6.8	9.6	9•4
NLAND:		1			
Private yards	4.9	5.0	5•2	5.0	4.9

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

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

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

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

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

The Inland region includes all other yards.

2/ Data include Curtis Bay Coast Guard Yard.

#### Table A-7: Federal civilian employment

	19	54		1953	<u> </u>
Branch and agency	February	Jamiary	December	February	Jamiary
TOTAL FEDERAL 1/	2,164	2,173	470و2	2,343	2,350
Executive <u>2</u> /	2,138.6	2,147.4	2 مىلىلىلو 2	2,316.lı	2,323.6
Department of Defense  Post Office Department  Other agencies	1,048.4 491.8 598.4	1,058.0 494.0 595.4	1,063.5 782.4 598.3	1,197.7 486.0 632.7	1,204.8 486.0 632.8
Legislative Judicial	21.7 3.9	21.7 3.9	21.7 3.9	22•5 3•8	22.l4 3.8
District of Columbia 3/	226.4	227•2	232,5	251.6	252.6
Executive <u>2</u> /	205.7	206.5	211.8	230•3	231.4
Department of Defense	87.1 7.8 110.8	87.8 7.8 110.9	88.2 12.1 111.5	93.4 8.1 128.8	93.5 8.1 129.8
Legislative Judicial	19.9 .8	19.9 .8	19•9 •8	20.6 .7	20•5 •7

<sup>1/</sup> Data refer to continental United States only.

<sup>2/</sup> 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.

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{3}{2}$  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		Contrac	t constr	iction
State	19		1953	19	~	1953	19		1953
AlabamaArizonaArkansasCaliforniaColorado	661.8 202.4 304.2 3,790,9 392.4	Jan. 665.0 203.2 302.1 3,812.0 393.8	672.8 203.8 314.4 3,798.4 402.6	16.8 13.4 5.9 36.0 12.4	Jan. 17.1 13.5 5.8 36.4 12.4	18.9 12.8 6.7 36.0 12.6	27.3 19.1 13.1 227.9 21.8	27.0 18.8 11.2 232.2 21.7	29.3 17.7 19.4 251.8 25.4
Connecticut  Delaware  District of Columbia  Florida  Georgia	855.1 - 483.1 895.2 888.2	862.0 484.0 897.1 891.0	862.0 517.9 870.6 892.5	(1/) (2/) 7.3 4.5	(1/) (2/) 7.2 4.5	(1/) - (2/) 7.0 4.5	33.5 14.9 76.8 44.0	34.0 - 14.1 81.9 43.9	34.1 16.8 77.5 44.7
IdahoIllinoisIndiana.3/Iowa	125.4	126.6	126.6	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.9	6.1	7.0
	3,298.8	3,319.0	3,371.3	34.5	34.7	37.6	141.5	142.4	143.4
	1,334.2	1,353.4	1,411.1	11.0	11.1	12.3	46.6	47.3	55.9
	615.7	618.0	620.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	28.1	28.4	23.7
	529.7	529.8	539.8	18.0	17.8	18.7	28.1	27.1	30.8
Kentucky.3/ Louisiana Maine.2/ Maryland Massachusetts	689.3 257.4 777.6 1,741.4	689.7 260.2 779.6 1,752.5	674.3 267.7 786.0 1,790.7	43.4 32.1 .6 2.2 (2/)	43.1 32.2 .6 2.2 ( <u>2</u> /)	48.1 36.6 .4 2.2 ( <u>2</u> /)	53.9 8.8 53.5 57.2	50.6 10.1 51.4 58.6	53.0 8.1 53.8 56.7
Michigan	826.8 1,240.9 146.0	836.2 - 1,250.0 146.9	827.1 1,266.6 144.5	9.0 12.2	18.3 9.0 12.2	9.3 11.8	37.8 - 49.1 6.5	38.9 - 47.9 6.5	35.2 51.7 6.7
Nebraska	341.3	343.5	335.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	18.4	18.2	13.3
Nevada	70.4	70.9	66.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	7.7	7.9	6.9
New Hampshire	168.8	169.1	171.9	.1	.1	.1	5.4	5.6	5.2
New Jersey	1,750.9	1,749.7	1,792.7	4.2	4.4	4.4	87.0	85.9	80.7
New Mexico.	172.9	173.6	173.5	13.6	14.3	15.6	12.5	12.1	12.5
New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma	5,815.1	5,846.4	5,870.4	11.3	11.6	11.0	196.1	198.2	185.5
	987.7	991.0	1,001.5	3.6	3.4	3.8	44.5	43.7	49.0
	107.7	108.2	104.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	5.3	5.4	4.1
	2,941.9	2,967.9	3,012.6	21.3	21.7	22.4	132.2	131.3	117.7
	527.6	527.5	530.5	46.2	46.4	47.0	33.0	30.9	33.5
Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota. 2/	430.6	432.8	440.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	20.2	20.2	19.8
	3,533.1	3,560.1	3,693.9	130.5	134.7	155.9	130.2	128.9	134.6
	282.9	284.8	303.1	( <u>2</u> /)	( <u>2</u> /)	(2/)	12.5	12.5	13.3
	519.4	521.6	536.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	40.3	40.5	52.7
	115.7	116.9	113.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	7.1	7.5	5.6
Tennessee  Texas Utah. 4/  Vermont  Virginia	814.9	820.6	811.5	8.9	8.8	9.2	52.1	51.7	46.8
	2,209.6	2,216.8	2,214.8	120.1	120.0	118.4	161.2	158.9	169.1
	201.8	205.2	210.3	12.9	13.8	13.4	8.0	8.7	9.6
	99.9	100.0	100.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.9	3.2	2.8
	856.1	862.9	886.9	16.7	16.6	19.1	48.0	47.4	56.3
Washington West Virginia.5/ Wisconsin Wyoming	707.6	706.5	708.2	2.2	2.5	2.9	39.1	38.1	38.6
	483.0	486.8	505.5	88.4	90.1	105.4	19.3	18.4	17.9
	1,042.6	1,050.7	1,074.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	41.5	43.7	45.1
	76.6	78.4	79.8	8.4	9.5	9.5	3.4	3.3	4.7

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

(In thousands)

State	М	nufacturi	Æ		portatio ic utili			olesale an stail trade	
		754	1953		54	1953	19		1953
	Peb.	Jan	Feb.	Pabe	Jen.	Pob.	Feb.	Jan,	Feb.
Alabama	226.5	229.8	235.8	51.2	51.2	52.1	134.8	136.1	136.1
Arizona	25.4	25.4	<b>29.</b> 3	20.2	21.0	21.4	50.8	51.5	51.2
Arkaness	79.7	79.9	82.0	28.5	26.5	30.1	72.5	73.0	74.2
California	1,019.2	1,022.6	1,023.7	331.8	335.0	334.9	665.3	873.6	850.6
Colorado	63.5	64.0	66.0	43.2	43.5	44.5	103.0	104.2	103.6
Connecticut	438.2	444.0	458.1	41.9	42.1	42.1	145.4	146.5	138.6
Delaware	57.9	57.7	<b>6</b> 0.9	- 1	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	16.9	17.2	17.1	30.1	30.2	31.3	86.5	86.8	93.5
florida	130.2	130.0	126.7	77.3	76.9	77.9	281.2	279.7	269.6
Georgia	307.2	<b>307.</b> 3	314.7	70.3	70.3	72.0	202.8	205.1	197.0
Idaho	18.4	19.1	18.9	16.4	16.4	16.6	33.6	34.0	34.0
Illinois.,	1,244.6	1,253.6	1,335.6	296.7	298.2	302.9	704.4	712.6	696.2
Indiana. 3/	608.5	621.3	679.6	102.3	103.7	106.7	272.2	277.1	269.7
[owa	162.1	161.6	176.8	55.5	56.9	57.5	168.2	169.3	167.6
Caneas	131.8	131.5	142.4	65.5	66.0	67.3	128.9	130.2	127.7
Centucky.3/	154.8	160.1	159.8	58.2	58.0	59.2	128.9	131.6	127.2
Couisiana	158.8	160.7	154.9	81.6	82.7	81.8	159.1	159.9	156.
4a ine. $3/$	103.4	104.5	115.6	19.4	19.4	19.3	50.1	50.4	49.
faryland	251.3	254.9	262.6	75.1	76.4	77.4	162.2	162.8	159.9
fassachusetts	692.6	696.5	749.9	117.7	118.0	118.0	3 <del>5</del> 6.6	361.0	355.6
Michigan	1,100.1	1,128.6	1,237.1			-	-	-	-
(innesota	208.5	212.2	215.0	85.3	86.1	90.1	205.9	209.2	208.
dississippi	92.1	91.4	97.9	25.6	26.1	25.6	-	-	
dissouri,	397.4	401.1	413.0	128.5	128.1	131.2	296.7	303.1	310.
Montana.1/	16.1	16.6	16.7	21.8	22.0	22.0	37.2	37.4	36.
Tebraska	58.0	58.9	59.8	41.4	41.8	42.2	91.5	92.2	92.
Wevada	4.2	4.3	4.2	8.6	8.9	8.9	14.6	14.5	13.
New Hampshire	80.2	80.1	84.5	10.6	10.6	10.6	29.7	29.8	29.6
New Jersey	793.5	795.3	847.8	151.7	149.5	153.3	289.1	290.0	292.0
New Mexico	15.9	15.7	16.1	18.9	19.8	19.4	40.7	40.6	40.0
New York	1,942.7	1,947.6	2,033.8	503.3	504.3	503.6	1,250.0	1,270.6	1,254.
North Carolina	434.4	437.0	449.3	61.5	61.8	62.9	196.3	198.0	195.
North Dakota	6.1	6.3	6.0	13.2	13.3	13.5	36.9	37.0	36.
Ohio	1,341.4	1,356.6	1,432.0	217.7	220.3	227.1	560.0	568.2	556.
Oklahoma	83.8	83.3	82.3	49.4	50.3	50.6	125.8	126.9	129.
Oregon	121.4	121.2	130.3	45.4	45.6	47.2	101.3	103.5	105.
Pennsylvania	1,409.5	1,428.0	1,527.0	331.5	334.0	348.2	663.0	665.2	667.
Rhode Island	130.4	131.5	149.4	16.0	16.1	16.2	52.1	52.5	52.
South Carolina	219.4	220.1	226.2	27.5	27.3	27.7	100.9	101.7	99.
South Dakota. 3/	11.3	11.4	11.6	9.5	9.7	9.9	36.8	36.9	36.
Tennessee	277.3	280.9	286.7	60.7	60.7	61.3	181.9 588.5	183.7	177. 579.
[exas	424.3		435.5 29.6	220.0	21.9	236.1	47.4	592.5 48.3	47.
Jtah	28.8 38.7	29.2 38.3	40.3	8.1	8.3	8.3	18.4	18.5	17.
Virginia	241.4	244.7	256.1	81.5	82.5	83.7	190.9	193.6	193.
To ab t m - t - m	107.0	192.0	195.0	62.4	62.6	64.2	159.6	162.2	150
Vashington	187.0	183.8	185.2					83.2	159. 84.
Vest Virginia.5/	128.3		134.9	50.2	50.9	52.8	83.2		
Visconsin	439.5		478.3	73.1	73.8	75.9	221.7	223.5	218. 17.
Vyoming	5.9	6.2	5.9	14.4	14.7	15.0	17.7	1 41.9	1 -1.

#### **State Data**

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

(In thousands)

		ce, insure real esta			ervice and		G	overnment	
State	19		1953	1954 1953			19	54	1953
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
****			10.0		-6-	1	305.0	305.0	20h h
Alabama	21.5	21.6	19.8	56.5	56.3	56.4	125.2	125.9	124.4
Arizona#	7.3	7.2	7.0	26.4	26.0	25.6	39.8	39.8	38.8
Arkansas	9.1	9.0	8.8	35.6	35.4	36.1	59.8	59.3	57.1
California#	172.3	171.3	168.9	495.5	494.9	483.8	642.9	646.0	648.7
Colorado#	17.3	17.ž	16.7	50.5	50.5	51.0	80.7	80.3	82.8
Connecticut#	42.5	42.4	40.8	81.5	81.3	80.1	72.1	71.7	68.2
DelawareDistrict of Columbia	- 1	- 1	-	- 1	- 1	- 1	13.1	13.1	12.6
district of Columbia # 6/	23.3	23.3	22.7	64.2	64.0	64.1	247.2	248.4	272.4
lorida	42.7	42.3	38.5	139.8	138.9	137.8	139.9	140.2	135.6
101144		-							
eorgia*	33.2	33.0	31.8	82.7	82.4	82.9	143.5	144.5	144.9
daho#	4.2	4.2	4.0	15.7	15.6	15.4	26.7	26.7	25.7
Illinoig	164.9	164.3	159.6	370.5	369.9	360.8	341.7	343.3	335.2
ndiana# <u>3</u> /	44.1	43.6	40.9	98.7	98.9	99.9	150.6	150.5	146.1
owa.*	27.0	26.9	25.8	69.2	69.1	69.4	102.7	102.8	97.1
ansas	17.4	17.2	17.1	53.8	53.6	53.0	86.2	96.4	82.8
entucky#3/	17.9	17.9	17.3	58.9	59.6	61.7	93.3	94.6	93.1
ouisiana*	23.6	23.5	22.1	71.8	71.7	70.9	108.4	108.4	104.9
Outelana	-								
aine* <u>3</u> /	7.1	7.1	6.9	26.2	26.2	25.8	41.8	41.9	41.9
aryland*.5/	35.9	35.6	33.7	80.2	79.4	79.6	117.2	116.9	116.8
assachusetts#	83.7	83.3	82.0	206.2	206.8	204.4	227.4	228.3	224.1
ichigan#	-	_	_	_	_	-	239.7	240.4	231.2
innesota	38.5	38.4	37.9	101.9	100.9	99.5	131.9	132.2	123.6
ississippi#	9.1	9.0	8.9			/'	69.1	69.5	65.7
				310 1	31.0.0	31.5			
issouri#	60.9	60.8	58.5	148.4	148.8	145.6	150.9	151.2	147.2
ontana#3/	5.0	5.0	4.8	18.5	18.4	18.2	28.7	28.8	27.5
ebraska#	18.6	18.6	17.9	45.1	45.2	43.4	66.9	67.3	65.1
evada#	1.7	1.8	1.5	16.7	16.4	15.1	12.2	12.3	12.2
ew Hampsnire	5.2	5.2	5.1	16.8	16.8	16.7	20.8	20.9	20.0
ew Jersey.*	60.4	60.2	59.1	173.8	172.7	167.3	191.2	191.7	188.1
ew Mexico*	5.7	5.4	6.0	23.1	23.3	22.8	42.5	42.4	41.1
lane Wanta	1226		100 5		erel. I.	766.3	700 h	705 0	707 C
ew York#	413.6	413.7	408.5	775.7	774.4	766.1	722.4	725.9	707.6
orth Carolina#	27.4	27.3	26.1	89.2	88.7	89.5	130.8	131.1	125.8
orth Dakota#	4.5	4.4	4.2	13.3	13.4	13.4	26.6	26.5	25.2
hio.*	90.5	90.1	88.1	259.7	260.0	256.2	319.2	319.7	312.6
klahoma#	19.4	19.3	18.9	57.9	58.0	57.3	112.1	112.4	111.7
regon.	17.0	16.9	16.6	52.7	52.5	51.0	71.5	71.8	69.3
ennsylvania	128.3	127.4	124.3	342.0	343.4	348.5	398.1	3 <b>98.</b> 5	387.6
hode Island.*	11.4	11.3	11.1	26.9	27.2	27.3	33.6	33.7	33.5
outh Caroline *	12.0	12.2	11.6	39.2	39.5	39.9	78.8	79.0	77.2
South Carolina *	4.8	4.8	4.6	14.2	14.4	14.4	29.8	30.0	29.0
ennessee	27.4	27.3	26.1	85.1	85.0	84.6	121.5	122.5	118.9
lawa #	98.6	98.0	93.4	263.9	263.2	255.6	326.2		
exas.*								327.1	327.2
[tah.#.4]/	7.9	7.7	7.4	21.9	22.0	21.6	53.2	53.6	58.9
ermont	3.1	3.0	3.0	11.4	11.3	11.2	16.0	16.1	15.9
'ermont'irginia#.6/	32.8	32.7	32.4	80.5	80.7	81.1	164.3	164.7	164.8
ashington#	28.2	28.2	27.7	81.2	80.8	79.9	147.9	148.3	150.0
	30.0	10.9	10.8	42.4	42.4	41.7	60.3	60.2	57.8
est Virginia	10.4	10.7	10.0	45.4					
	10.9 36.9								
West Virginia*	36.9 2.1	36.8	35.0	101.0	101.2	99.0	125.2 16.6	125.7 16.6	119.4

\*Finance and government conform with definitions used for national series as shown in Glossary. 1/ Mining combined with construction. 2/ Mining combined with service. 3/ Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data. 1/ Service, government, and affected totals revised; not strictly comparable with previously published data. 5/ Wholesale and retail trade and affected totals revised; not strictly comparable with previously published data. 6/ 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)

		r of emplo				r of employe		
Area	Feb.	Jan.	1953 Peb.	Area	Feb.	Jan.	1953 Feb.	
	1,00.	Odrif.	Peu.			<u> </u>	1001	
AMABATA				Los Angeles * - Continued	j			
Birmingham *				Trede	407.9	411.3	396.3	
Total	190.9	191.5	192.1	Finance	82.2	81.9	78.9	
Mining	12.2	12.4	13.6	Service	251.1	252.0	245.7	
Comtract cometruction	9.2	9.3	9.8	Government	204.1	<b>204.</b> 5	198.9	
Manufacturing	64.7	64.7	64.5	I	İ			
Trans. and pub. util	17.1	17.0	17.8	Sacramento				
Trade	42.4	42.7	42.4	Manufacturing	9.6	9.7	9.6	
Finance	10.0	9.9	9.6	]	1			
Service	18.9	19.0	18.7	San Diage *	İ		İ	
Government	16.5	16.6	15.8	Total	181.4	182.9	183.7	
				Mining	.2	.2	.2	
Mobile				Contract construction	10.4	11.0	14.0	
Manufacturing	15.9	16.4	17.0	Manufacturing	48.4	48.6	47.8	
				Trans and pub. util	10.6	10.7	10.2	
ARIZOMA				Trade	40.9	41.6	40.5	
Phoenix *				Finance	6.0	6.0	5.9	
Total.	98.1	98.1	97.1	Service	24.0	24.1	23.4	
Mining	.2	.2	.2	Government	40.9	40.7	41.7	
Contract construction	9.1	9.2	9.1			,	1201	
Manufacturing	15.3	15.0	15.8	San Francisco-Oakland			l	
Trans. and pub. util	9.0	9.3	9.3	Total	853.1	860.9	876.7	
Trade	28.1	28.5	28.3	Mining	1.3	1.4	1.4	
Finance	5.0	4.9	4.7	Contract construction	49.5	51.2	56.7	
Service	13.4	13.0	12.7	Manufacturing	179.0	179.7	179.3	
Government	18.0	18.0	17.0	Trans. and pub. util	98.2	99.8	102.4	
GOVGI MIRSHO	10.0	10.0	1,.0	Trade	196.8	200.5	198.7	
Tucson *				Finance	54.5	54.2	54.6	
Total	42.8	43.1	46.6	Service	106.6	106.4	106.3	
	1.7	1.7	1.6	Government	167.2	167.7		
Mining Contract construction	4.2	4.1	5.0	Government	101.5	101.1	177.3	
	4.6	4.9	8.0				1	
Manufacturing	5.2	5.3	5.4	San Jose	22.6	22.8	22.4	
Trans. and pub. util	-	10.4	10.6	Manufacturing	22.0	22.0	22.4	
Trade	10.3			g				
Finance	1.3	1.3	1.3	Stockton				
Service	7.3	7.2	7.1	Manufacturing	9.9	10.1	11.5	
Government	8.2	8.2	7.6					
ARKANSAS								
Little Rock-			ĺ	COLORADO			ļ	
N. Little Rock *			1	Denver *				
Total	68.2	67.7	67.9	Mining	1.7	1.7	1.4	
Contract construction	4.6	3.9	4.1	Contract construction	15.5	15.3	16.4	
Manufacturing	13.1	13.1	13.0	Manufacturing	42.8	43.3	44.6	
Trans. and pub. util	7.9	8.1	8.2	Trans. and pub. util	26.0	26.1	27.2	
Trade	17.2	17.2	17.5	Trade	62.0	63.0	63.0	
Finance	4.1	4.1	3.9	Finance	12.4	12.3	11.9	
Service 1/	9.5	9.6	9.5	Service	30.0	30.0	30.3	
Government	11.9	1:.9	11.9		3.11	3-1-		
				[			ļ	
CALIFORWIA			1	CONNECTICUT				
Fresno		_		Bridgeport *	_		l	
Manufacturing	11.4	11.8	11.8	Total	118.2	119.7	123.9	
			ĺ	Contract construction 1/	4.3	4.3	4.6	
Los Angeles *		_	l .	Manufacturing	70.0	71.4	75.9	
Total	1,829.7	1,835.9	1,810.2	Trans. and pub. util	5.6	5.5	5.5	
Mining	15.2	15.6	15.5	Trade	18.9	19.2	18.7	
Contract construction	110.2	111.1	114.5	Finance	2.5	2.5	2.4	
Manufacturing	636.4	635.7	639.4	Service	9.7	9.7	9.7	
Trans. and pub. util		123.8	121.0	Government	7.2	7.2	7.0	
F			1	11		I	1	

#### Area Data

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

(In thousands)

l		r of emplo				of employ	
Area	19	54	1953	Area	19	54	1953
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.		Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
CONNECTICUT - Continued		i		Washington * - Continued	1,7 0	10.7	la c
Hartford *				Trans. and pub. util	41.9	42.1	43.2
Total	198.2	199.0	192.5	Trade	120.5	119.4	127.6
Contract construction 1/	7.5	8.0	7.7	Finance	31.3	31.4	30.7
Manufacturing	79.8	80.3	76.7	Service 1/	81.0	80.8	80.1
Trans. and pub. util	7.6	7.6	7.5	Government	262.5	263.7	286.1
Trade	39.7	40.0	39.1	} _	1	i	
Finance	26.6	26.3	25.4	FLORIDA	i	1	
Service	19.9	20.0	20.0	Jacksonville *	. 1		_
Government	17.0	16.8	16.2	Total	114.7	114.6	110.4
	İ	į		Contract construction	9.8	9.6	8.0
New Britain *				Manufacturing	18.0	18.4	18.3
Total	43.4	43.9	42.7	Trans. and pub. util	14.5	14.5	14.9
Contract construction 1/	1.0	1.0	1.0	Trade	35.6	35.4	33.8
Manufacturing	29.7	30.0	29.0	Finance	7.8	7.7	6.1
Trans. and pub. util	2.0	2.0	2.0	Service 1/	13.5	13.5	13.2
Trade	5.2	5.4	5.2	Government	15.7	15.7	15.9
Finance	.7	7.7	.7		-201	~>• (	-/-3
	2.7	2.7	2.6	Miami *	1		
Service				Total.	214.1	214.3	204.8
Government	2.2	2.2	2.1		1	4	
	1			Contract construction	17.5	18.9	17.8
New Haven *				Manufacturing	24.7	24.5	23.1
Total	117.8	118.2	118.2	Trans. and pub. util	27.5	27.5	26.9
Contract construction 1/	4.9	5.1	4.9	Trade	69.8	69.0	65.5
Manufacturing	48.0	48.2	49.4	Finance	11.3	11.3	10.7
Trans. and pub. util	11.5	11.5	11.6	Service 1/	44.5	44.3	43.0
Trade	22.0	22.0	21.8	Government	19.0	19.0	17.9
Finance	5.6	5.6	5.4	li i	1		
Service	17.4	17.3	17.4	Tampa-St. Petersburg *	ļ	- [	
Government	8.5	8.5	7.6	Total	130.0	130.1	125.7
00,011111011011011		•••	,	Contract construction	12.6	13.4	11.7
Stamford *				Manufacturing	24.5	24.7	25.0
Total	48.3	48.8	49.0	Trans. and pub. util	10.5	10.4	10.4
	-		2.7	Trade	44.0	43.8	41.7
Contract construction 1/	2.9	3.0		Finance.	6.2	6.2	
Manufacturing	22.0	22.1	23.3				5.5
Trans. and pub. util	2.6	2.6	2.6	Service 1/	17.8	17.1	17.7
Trade	9.0	9.1	8.9	Government	14.6	14.6	13.8
Finance	1.5	1.5	1.5	l <del>l</del> 1		1	
Service	7.0	7.1	6.8	1)		ì	
Government	3.4	3.4	3•3	1) 1		1	
	1			GEORGIA			
Waterbury *	[			Atlanta *			
Total	68.7	70.0	71.1	Total	296.0	296.8	292.
Contract construction 1/	1.7	1.7	1.7	Contract construction	14.5	14.4	13.0
Manufacturing	45.0	46.2	47.6	Manufacturing	79.0	78.6	77.
Trans. and pub. util	2.8	2.8	2.7	Trans. and pub. util	31.2	31.4 j	31.5
Trade	9.0	9.1	8.9	Trade	78.4	79.8	79.
Finance	1.3	1.3	1.2	Finance	21.3	21.2	20.
Service	4.3	4.3	4.3	Service 1/	37.4	37.3	36.
Government	4.7	4.7	4.6	Government	34.2	34.1	34.6
DOWN ALLA TOTAL				Carramen #	[		
DELAWARE	İ		ł	Savannah * Total	10 A	ha - 1	EA -
Wilmington		el. A	-/-		49.2	49.1	50.5
Manufacturing	53.7	54.0	56.7	Contract construction	3.5	3.7	4.6
	ŀ		l	Manufacturing	14.1	14.1	14.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			l	Trans. and pub. util	6.5	6.3	6.0
Washington *				Trade	12.3	12.2	11.9
Total	589.5	590.4	628.9	Finance	1.5	1.5	1.
Contract construction	25.8	26.4	34.1	Service 1/	5.5	5.5	5.
Manufacturing	26.5	26.6	27.1	Government	5.8	5.8	5.9
			_, -,	11	1	/	,

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

(In thousands)

Area		er of emplo		Area	Number of employees 1954 1953		
	Feb.	Jan.	1953	Area  -	Feb.	Jan.	1953 Feb.
IDAHO			]	KANSAS			
Boise *	-0 -		١	Topeka *			
Total	18.7	18.8	19.4	Tota?	43.3	43.2	44.3
Contract construction	1.2	1.3	1.7	Mining	.1	.1	.2
Manufacturing	1.7	1.6	1.6	Contract construction	2.2	2.0	2.5
Trans. and pub. util	2.4	2.4	2.5	Manufacturing	5.9	5.8	6.1
Trade	5.4	5.5	5.8	Trans. and pub. util	7.8	7.7	7.9
Finance	1.2	1.2	1.2	Trade	8.9	9.1	9.3
Service	2.9	2.9	2.9	Finance	2.3	2.3	2.1
Government	3.9	3.9	3.7	Service	5.Ĭ	5.1	4.9
				Government	11.3	11.4	11.5
LLINOIS			į	Wichita *			
Chicago #			1	Total	113.4	112.5	120.3
Total	2,451.4	2,470.7	2,524.3	Mining	1.3	1.3	1.2
Nining	3.8	3.8	4.0	Contract construction	5.4	5.3	5.4
Contract construction	82.4	84.7	85.1	Manufacturing	51.8	50.9	59.0
Manufacturing	998.4	1,006.4	1,066.2	Trans. and pub. util	7.5	7.6	7.6
Trans. and pub. util	209.4	210.6	214.7	Trade	23.4	23.7	23.9
Trade	505.4	512.8	511.2	Finance	4.3	4.2	4.0
Finance	140.1	139.5	136.7	Service	10.8		10.7
Service	288.5	288.4	286.7			10.9	
	223.4	224.5	219.7	Government	9.1	9.0	8.8
Government	223.4	224.5	219.1	LOUISIANA		}	
1		ĺ	ļ	11			
		!		Baton Rouge *			-0.0
INDIANA				Manufacturing	19.3	19.6	18.8
Evansville 2/	<b></b>			Trade	11.6	11.6	11.6
Total	68.4	70.3	80.9	Finance	2.0	5.0	1.9
Manufacturing	34.2	35.8	47.3	11			
Wonmanufacturing	34.2	34.5	33.6	New Orleans *	_		
			1	Total	(3/)	(3/)	263.0
Fort Wayne			1	Mining	<b>(</b> 3/)	(3/)	3.8
Total	75.5	75.9	81.6	Contract construction	(3/)	(3/)	17.2
Manufacturing	37.0	37.0	41.6	Manufacturing	(3/)	(3/)	54.5
Wonmanufacturing	38.5	38.9	40.0	Trans. and pub. util	ぼが	(3/)	41.6
No.	5007	1 3007		Trade	(3/) (3/) (3/) (3/) (3/) (3/)	(3/) (3/) (3/) (3/) (3/) (3/) (3/)	66.2
Indianapolis			İ	Finance	ぼが	し ぎんし	11.3
Total	271.5	276.6	280.0	Service	ぼが	ほん	34.7
Contract construction	8.3	8.1	10.6	Government	ろん	ぱん	34.0
		66.2	63.9	GOVET IMETER	(2))	(2//	J <del>4</del> .0
Trade	63.8			NA THE			
Finance	15.2	15.1	14.7	MAINE			
All others	184.2	187.2	190.8	Lewiston * 2/		20.0	-00
		l	l	Total	27.7	28.2	28.2
South Bend			l	Contract construction	1.1	1.2	.7
Total	86.0	87.9	94.1	Manufacturing	15.5	15.6	16.5
Manufacturing	48.2	49.8	55.3	Trans. and pub. util	1.1	1.1	1.2
Trade	15.0	15.4	15.4	Trade	4.9	5.2	4.8
Other nonmanufacturing	22.8	22.7	23.4	Finance	.6	.6	.6
- 1				Service 1/	3.5	3.5	3.3
				Government	1.0	1.0	1.1
IOWA			1	Portland # 2/			
Des Moines *	96.3	06.0	90 =	Total.	50.1	50.5	48.6
Total	86.3	86.8	88.5	II	-		
Contract construction	3.5	3.4	3.9	Contract construction	2.9	3.1	2.2
Manufacturing	21.0	21.2	22.8	Manufacturing	12.9	13.0	12.7
Trans. and pub. util	7.5	7.5	7.4	Trans. and pub. util	6.2	6.2	6.0
Trade	23.3	23.8	24.0	Trade	13.8	13.9	13.9
Finance	9.1	9.0	8.9	Finance	3.1	3.1	2.9
Service 1/	11.3	11.2	11.5	Service <u>1</u> /	7.9	7.9	7.5
Government	10.8	10.8	10.2	Government	3.3	3.3	3.4
					1	1	-

#### Area Data

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

(In thousands)

<u> </u>		r of emplo		ll l-		r of emplo	
Area		54	1953	Area		754	1953
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.		Feb.	-198	Feb.
MARYLAND	ł	1		MICHIGAN	[	]	
Baltimore *	- 1	1		Detroit	l		
Total	550.0	551.0	550.4	Manufacturing	607.0	643.2	734.9
Mining	.8	.8	.8	,g		0.3.2	13.00
Contract construction	34.9	33.9	32.5	Flint	1	ı	
Manufacturing	192.1	194.5	198.3	Manufacturing	82.0	78.6	70.1
Trans. and pub. util	58.0	58.7	58.4			,	, ••-
Trade	112.4	112.9	109.8	Grand Rapids	- 1	l	
Finance	27.8	27.6	26.3	Manufacturing	56.3	57.1	55.3
Service	57.6	57.0	57.1		70.5	/!• <del>-</del>	<i>77•3</i>
Government	66.4	65.6	67.2	Iensing		1	
001011111111111111111111111111111111111	00.1	9,10	0,.2	Manufacturing	32.8	31.4	33.0
MASSACHUSETTS		ļ		Muskegon			
Boston		-		Manufacturing	25.8	25.8	33.6
Total.	942.3	950.0	965.4	Manufacturing	ا ۱۰۰رء	2).0	33.0
Contract construction	35.0	36.1	36.7	Ge admen		}	
	286.5	289.3	307.4	Saginav	28.2	28.5	~~ ^
Manufacturing	- 1	* 7 1		Manufacturing	20.2	20.7	27.9
Trans. and pub. util	75.0	75.4 222.5	75.8 224.6	1 x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	İ	Ì	
Trade	219.1			MINNESOTA		j	
Finance	64.4	63.7	63.0	Duluth	20.0	20.0	<u>- د د د</u>
Service 1/	125.7	126.0	124.9	Total	38.8	39.2	40.5
Government	136.6	137.0	133.0	Contract construction	1.8	1.8	1.6
	1	Į		Manufacturing	9.5	9.5	11.1
Fail River *		1		Trans. and pub. util	6.1	6.1	6.4
Total	49.1	49.0	49.7	Trade	10.4	10.6	10.6
Manufacturing	29.3	29.3	30.4	Finance	1.5	1.6	1.4
Trans. and pub. util	2.4	2.3	2.5	Service 1/	5•7	5.7	5.6
Trade	8.3	8.3	8.0	Government	3.9	4.0	3.9
Government	4.7	4.7	4.4		1	Į.	
Other nonmanufacturing	4.4	4.4	4.4	Minneapolis	. [		
	l	İ		Total	260.2	262.4	<b>2</b> 63.2
Hew Bedford *	- 1	i		Contract construction	12.5	13.3	12.3
Total	49.5	50.2	52.6	Manufacturing	75.8	76.4	78.8
Contract construction	1.0	1.1	1.0	Trans. and pub. util	26.2	26.4	26.2
Manufacturing	28.0	28.5	31.9	Trade	74.1	74.9	75.4
Trans. and pub. util	2.1	2.1	2.0	Finance	17.5	17.5	17.3
Trade	8.3	8.4	7.9	Service 1/	29.7	29.6	29.1
Government	4.8	4.8	4.6	Government	24.5	24.4	24.0
Other nonmanufacturing	5.3	5.3	5.2				
_	1	i		St. Paul		ļ	
Springfield-Holyoke *	ļ	1		Total	145.3	146.5	145.4
Total	156.7	157.1	163.5	Contract construction	6.0	6.3	6.0
Contract construction	3.8	3.8	3.5	Manufacturing	42.0	42.2	42.7
Manufacturing	71.7	71.3	77.2	Trans. and pub. util	20.5	20.4	20.7
Trans. and pub. util	8.6	8.6	8.8	Trade	34.8	35.7	34.8
Trade	30.7	31.2	31.5	Finance	9.0	8.9	8.9
Finance	6.2	6.2	5.9	Service <u>1</u> /	16.5	16.5	16.1
Service 1/	15.0	14.9	15.0	Government	16.5	16.5	16.2
Government	20.7	21.1	21.6		ļ		
Worcester *				MISSISSIPPI Jackson			
Total	102.4	103.2	106.0	Manufacturing	8.8	8.8	9.9
Contract construction	3.1	3.2	3.1		•••	]	/•/
,	48.7	49.1	53.6	MISSOURI	i	i	
Manufacturing			5.2		į	Ì	
Trans. and pub. util	5.2	5.3		Kansas City *	367 2	360.0	27h =
Trade	50.8	21.1	20.3	Total	367.2	369.9	374.5
Finance	4.1	4.1	4.0	Mining	20.7	20.7	.9
Service 1/	9.7	9.6	9.6	Contract construction	20.1	20.0	21.2
Government	10.8	10.8	10.2	Manufacturing	114.2	115.6	120.7

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

(In thousands)

<u> </u>		r of emplo		<b>A</b>		or of emplo	
Area	19 <b>Fe</b> b.	Jan.	1953 Feb.	Area	Feb.	Jan.	1953 Feb.
<del></del>		Jan.	F60.		reb.	2011.	reu.
MISSOURI - Continued				Trenton			
Kansas City # - Continued	į			Manufacturing	39.9	40.6	45.1
Trans. and pub. util	46.3	46.6	46.6		3,71,		
Trade	95.5	96.1	94.9				
Finance	20.6	20.6	21.0	NEW MEXICO			
Service	39.6	40.0	39.3	Albuquerque *			
Government	30.2	30.3	29.9	Total	50.8	50.5	53.6
dord and a second		,	.,,,,	Contract construction	3.7	3.6	4.7
St. Louis				Manufacturing	8.4	8.3	8.6
Manufacturing	282.1	286.3	299.7	Trans. and pub. util	5.0	5.2	5.0
Plantin State Ling.	202.2	200.5	-//-	Trade	13.3	13.3	13.8
ļ			l	Finance	2.7	2.7	3.2
MONTANA				Service 1/	7.0	7.0	7.0
Great Falls 2/	1			Government	10.7	10.4	11.3
Manufacturing	2.7	2.7	2.7	Government	10.1	10.7	11.5
	2.5	2.5	2.5	<b> </b>  -			
Trans. and pub. util		5.6	5.4				
Trade	5.5	-		MARI WODE			
Service 4/	3.3	3.3	3.2	NEW YORK	j		
i	- 1		i	Albany-Schenectady-			
	1			Troy *	010 0	214.0	015.0
NEBRASKA	i			Total	210.8		215.2
Omaha	240.2	140 5	3000	Contract construction	5.2	5.7	5.4
Total	140.1	140.7	138.8	Manufacturing	83.8	85.5	84.6
Contract construction	7.4	7.4	5.6	Trans. and pub. util	17.0	17.0	18.0
Manufacturing	31.6	31.7	31.7	Trade	39.3	39.9	39.2
Trans. and pub. util	23.5	23.8	24.3	Government	38.0	38.6	40.4
Trade	34.6	34.8	35.2	Other nonmanufacturing	27.3	27.3	27.6
Finance	10.4	10.4	10.2	lj	İ		
Service <u>1</u> /	17.8	17.8	17.3	<u>Binghamton</u>			
Government	15.0	15.0	14.6	Total	75.8	76.1	75.1
	}		•	Contract construction	2.7	2.4	2.2
NEVADA	ļ			Manufacturing	42.1	42.1	41.4
Reno *	1			Trans. and pub. util	3 <b>.9</b>	4.0	4.1
Contract construction	1.5	1.5	1.4	Trade	12.8	13.2	13.1
Manufacturing 1/	1.8	1.8	1.8	Other nonmanufacturing	14.4	14.3	14.3
Trans. and pub. util	2.8	2.8	2.8	1			
Trade	5.4	5.4	5.2	<b>I</b> I.		į	
Finance	.8	.8	.7	Buffalo *			
Service	4.8	4.8	4.7	Total	436.4	441.7	443.1
1	i		l	Contract construction	16.5	16.8	16.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE	l			Manufacturing	210.0	212.8	215.9
Manchester *	j		j	Trans. and pub. util	37.8	38.4	38.3
Total	39.1	39.3	40.6	Trade	82.2	83.7	82.3
Contract construction	1.1	1.2	1.1	Finance	13.1	13.1	12.7
Manufacturing	19.6	19.8	21.2	Service 1/	44.7	44.8	44.6
Trans. and pub. util	2.6	2.6	2.5	Government	32.2	32.2	33.0
Trade	7.2	7.2	7.3				
Finance	1.8	1.8	1.8	Elmira		i	-
Service	4.1	4.1	4.1	Total	32.4	33.2	33.6
Government	2.7	2.7	2.6	Manufacturing	16.9	17.3	17.8
	l			Trade	6.2	6.3	6.3
NEW JERSEY				Other nonmanufacturing	9.3	9.6	9.5
Newark-Jersey City 5/	:			#			
Manufacturing	366.5	368.2	392.1	Massau and		1	
<u> </u>		-	1	Suffolk Counties 5/		l	
Paterson 5/	Į		1	Manufacturing	102.9	104.0	96.5
Manufacturing	174.2	174.8	187.3			1	' '
9		•		New York-Northeastern		l	
Perth_Amboy 5/	1		l	New Jersey		l	
Manufacturing	83.5	82.7	84.1	Manufacturing	1,760.5	1,759.0	1,863.9

#### Area Data

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

(In thousands)

Area	7.				Number of employees			
Area	1954		1953	Area	1954		1953	
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	<b> </b>	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	
MEW YORK - Continued				WORTH DAKOTA				
New York City * 5/				Fargo # 2/				
Total	3,541.2	3,547.7	3,588.3	Manufacturing	2.1	2.1	2.1	
Mining.	1.8	1.8	1.8	Trans. and pub. util	2.3	2.3	2.2	
Contract construction	101.6	101.6	90.2	Trade	7.4	7.5	7.3	
Manufacturing	976.4	971.0	1,042.2	Finance	1.3	1.3	1.2	
		336.8	334.6	Service	2.8	2.8	2.7	
Trans. and pub. util	336.5			Government	2.9		2.8	
Trade	806.9	817.3	817.5	GOVERNMENT	2.9	2.9	2.0	
Finance	341.4	341.6	337.4					
Service	554.7	553.7	549.0	онто				
Government	421.9	423.9	415.6	Cincinnati	7 Ch. 0	26	260 -	
		i	[	Manufacturing	164.2	165.5	168.3	
			ĺ	ll				
Rochester *		l		Cleveland		205.5		
Total	213.2	215.1	207.9	Manufacturing	323.0	325.9	336.9	
Contract construction	7.6	7.7	6.9	<u> </u>				
Manufacturing	114.9	116.5	112.9	OKLAHOMA				
Trans. and pub. util	10.9	10.8	10.9	Oklahoma City *			_	
Trade	38.0	38.4	36.5	Total	132.8	133.5	137.9	
Finance	6.4	6.4	6.0	Mining	6.6	6.6	6.7	
Other nonmanufacturing	35.4	35.3	34.6	Contract construction	8.1	8.0	9.0	
~			ľ	Manufacturing	15.8	15.6	15.8	
				Trans. and pub. util	11.0	11.0	11.3	
Syracuse				Trade	35.2	35.7	36.2	
Total	141.0	142.8	143.1	Finance	7.7	7.7	7.5	
Contract construction	5.0	5.6	5.2	Service	16.7	16.7	15.7	
	61.9	62.7	64.6	Government	31.8	32.4	34.8	
Manufacturing Trans. and pub. util	11.3	11.3	11.3	dover mastro	52.0	JE. 4	54.0	
				Tulsa *				
Trade	29.3	29.7	29.1	Total	114.3	115.2	112.4	
Other nonmanufacturing	33.6	33.5	32.9	[]				
				Mining	11.2	11.3	11.5	
				Contract construction	8.7	8.5	7.7	
Utica-Rome *				Manufacturing	30.4	31.2	29.7	
Total	95.2	95.5	96.7	Trans. and pub. util	12.4	12.4	12.2	
Contract construction	1.7	1.9	2.1	Trade	27.3	27.6	27.1	
Manufacturing	45.5	45.6	46.8	Finance	5.0	5.0	4.7	
Trans. and pub. util	6.0	6.1	6.4	Service	13.7	13.7	13.6	
Trade	14.9	15.0	14.6	Government	5.6	5.6	6.0	
Finance	2.9	2.9	2.9					
Service <u>1</u> /	7.4	7.4	7.5	OREGON				
Government	16.7	16.6	16.4	Portland *				
				Total	230.4	232.0	234.6	
Westchester County 5/				Contract construction	11.2	11.1	10.8	
Manufacturing	46.5	47.8	51.4	Manufacturing	55.5	55.8	58.3	
_	-			Trans. and pub. util	29.0	29.2	30.3	
				Trade	58.4	59.9	60.9	
				Finance	11.9	12.0	12.2	
NORTH CAROLINA				Service	<b>32.</b> 6	32.3	31.4	
Charlotte *				Government	31.8	31.7	30.7	
Total	82.9	82.9	83.5		<b>3</b>	,	•	
Contract construction	5.8	5.6	5.7	PENNSYLVANIA		l		
Manufacturing	21.5	21.5	21.8	Allentown-Bethlehem-			İ	
Trans. and pub. util	9.7	9.7	9.9	Easton				
Trade	24.3	24.5	24.5	Manufacturing	96.4	98.3	104.8	
		5.2	5.2		JU-4	30.3	207.0	
Finance	5.3			Weste				
Service	10.0	10.0	10.1	Erie	ha a	امصدا	h7 h	
Government	6.3	6.4	6.3	Manufacturing	42.3	42.8	47.4	
Greenshama High Doint				Harrieburg				
Greensboro-High Point Manufacturing	20.0	20 B	40.4		22.0	22 =	36.8	
######################################	39.9	39.8	+0.4	Manufacturing	33.2	33.5	20.0	

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

(In thousands)

A		r of emplo				r of emplo	
Area	Feb.	954 Jan.	1953 Feb.	Area	Feb.	Jan.	1953 Feb.
PENNSYLVANIA - Continued Lancaster	100.	van.	760.	TENNESSEE Chattanooga *	rep	Juni,	100,
Manufacturing	43.5	43.2	43.6	Total	88.2	88.9	91.5 .1
Philadelphia Manufacturing	581.0	585.9	618.8	Contract construction  Manufacturing  Trans. and pub. util	3.0 42.4 5.3	2.9 43.0 5.3	4.7 44.4 5.3
Pittsburgh Mining. Manufacturing.	26.6 347.5	27.0 353.3	30.2 375.7	Trade Finance Service	17.1 3.8 8.8	17.3 3.9 8.8	17.3 3.5 8.7
Trans. and pub. util Finance	69.7 27.5	70.5 27.6	73.1 27.7	Government	7.8	7.8	7•7
Reading Manufacturing	50.9	51.0	54.1	Knoxville * Total	116.6	117.6 2.0	110.9
Scranton Manufacturing Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	30.2	30.8	31.1	Contract construction  Manufacturing  Trans. and pub. util  Trade	14.1 44.0 7.3 21.7	14.2 44.2 7.2 22.3	8.3 43.8 7.6 21.6
Manufacturing York	36.2	35•4	39.2	FinanceServiceGovernment	2.2 11.3 14.2	2.2 11.3 14.4	2.2 11.0 14.4
Manufacturing	46.7	47.2	47.0	Memphis			
RHODE ISLAND Providence Total	273.3	275.0	<b>294.</b> 3	Total	164.8 .3 9.8	165.4 .3 9.8	171.0 .3 10.6
Contract construction Manufacturing Trans. and pub. util Trade	11.1 131.0 14.2 49.7	11.0 132.2 14.2 50.2	11.8 151.0 14.4 50.5	Manufacturing Trans. and pub. util Trade Finance	42.2 15.2 49.7 7.4	42.2 15.2 50.3 7.3	44.6 15.6 50.3 7.5
Finance  Service 1/  Government	11.2 24.9 31.2	11.1 25.0 31.3	10.9 25.5 30.2	Service	18.3 22.1	18.4 22.1	19.1 23.2
SOUTH CAROLINA Charleston *				Nashville Total Contract construction 1/	119.3	120.1 8.6	121.6 9.3
Total Contract construction Manufacturing Trans. and pub. util	51.0 3.8 9.2 4.8	50.7 3.8 9.2 4.6	51.5 3.6 9.4 4.5	Manufacturing Trans. and pub. util Trade Finance	34.6 12.1 25.8 7.0	35.1 12.2 26.2 7.0	37.1 11.8 26.0 6.5
Trade Finance Service 1/ Government	11.7 1.5 4.4 15.8	11.8 1.5 4.4 15.6	11.6 1.3 4.4 16.8	Service	16.9 14.2	17.0 14.1	16.9 14.2
Greenville Manufacturing	28.6	28.4	30.2	UTAH Salt Lake City * Total	( <u>3</u> /) 6.5	( <u>3</u> /) 6.5	( <u>3</u> /) 6.5
SOUTH DAKOTA Sioux Falls * Manufacturing	5 <b>.</b> 2	5.2	5.2	Mining	4.9 15.8 12.1	5.0 16.0 12.2	5.8 15.9 12.1
Trans. and pub. util Trade Finance	2.0 6.7 1.4	2.0 6.8 1.4	2.0 7.3 1.3	Trade Finance Service	29.1 6.1 12.4	29.5 6.0 12.4	29.8 5.6 12.3
Service <u>6</u> /	4.7	4.7	4.6	Government	( <u>3</u> /)	(3/)	( <u>3</u> /)



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

Area		er of emplo				er of emplo	
	1954		1953	Area	1954		1953
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	<b> </b>	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
VERMONT				Tacoma *			
Burlington				Total	67.9	67.9	71.3
Total	16.5	16.5	16.8	Contract construction	3.0	3.3	4.0
Manufacturing	5.5	5.5	6.2	Manufacturing	16.3	15.8	17.3
Trans. and pub. util	1.2	1.2	1.1	Trans. and pub. util	6.8	6.9	6.8
Trade	4.4	4.5	4.3	Trade	14.5	14.8	14.6
Service	2.4	2.3	2.2	Finance	2.5	2.5	2.5
Other nonmanufacturing	2.9	3.0	3.0	Service 1/	7.3	7.2	7.3
			[	Government	17.5	17.4	18.8
Springfield	_	_				·	
Total	12.8	12.9	12.8				
Manufacturing	8.6	8.6	8.9	WEST VIRGINIA		İ	
Trans. and pub. util	.6	.6	.6	Charleston *			
Trade	1.5	1.5	1.4	Total	93.4	94.4	96.5
Service	•7	.7	•7	Mining	14.6	14.8	17.0
Other nonmanufacturing	1.4	1.5	1.3	Contract construction	4.4	4.5	4.5
				Manufacturing	26.6	27.0	26.9
VIRGINIA				Trans. and pub. util	10.2	10.3	10.2
Norfolk-Portsmouth 2/		ŀ		Trade	17.5	17.7	17.6
Manufacturing	15.3	15.1	16.0	Finance	2.7	2.7	2.7
· ·			-	Service	8.7	8.8	8.7
Richmond *			i	Government	8.9	8.9	9.0
Total	144.7	146.0	146.3		,	"	,
Mining.	.4	.4	.3	Wheeling-Steubenville *			
Contract construction	8.9	8.8	10.1	Total	107.0	108.8	113.4
Manufacturing	36.9	38.1	37.7	Mining	6.0	6.1	7.3
Trans. and pub. util	14.9	14.9	15.1	Contract construction	2.8	3.0	3.2
Trade	36.4	36.8	36.2	Manufacturing	51.7	52.9	56.5
Finance	11.3	11.2	10.9	Trans. and pub. util	9.2	9.3	9.7
Service	16.4	16.2	16.0	Trade	19.0	19.2	18.8
Government	19.5	19.6	20.0	Finance	2.7	2.7	2.6
GOAGLITHEIT	190)	19.0	20.0	Service	9.2	9.2	8.8
WASHINGTON				Government	6.6	6.6	6.7
Seattle #				Government	0.0	0.0	٥. ٢
Total.	271.4	271.6	270.1	il i			
Contract construction	11.0	10.9	11.0	WISCOUSTW		i	
	77.4	77.1	73.4	Milwaukee			
Manufacturing	25.1	25.1	26.0	Manufacturing	185.3	186.6	204.9
Trans. and pub. util Trade	68.5	69.6	68.3	MARGIACTURING	105.3	100.0	204.9
Finance	15.4	15.3	15.2	Racine			
	34.3	34.1	34.0	Manufacturing	22.8	22.0	05.0
Service 1/			42.2	Manusacturing	22.0	23.0	25.0
Government	39.7	39.5	42.2				
Spokane *				WYONIUG			
Total	62.0	63.8	66.8	Casper *			
Contract construction	1.9	2.8	3.4	Mining	2.5	2.5	2.7
Manufacturing	12.4	12.6	13.9	Contract construction	8.	ا وُ.	1.1
Trans. and pub. util	7.9	8.0	8.5	Manufacturing	1.9	1.9	1.8
Trade	17.2	17.7	18.3	Trans. and pub. util	1.7	1.7	1.7
Finance	3.1	3.2	3.1	Trade	3.4	3.4	3.4
Service 1/	10.5	10.5	10.3	Finance	.5	.5	•5
Government	9.0	9.0	9.3	Service	1.8	1.8	1.7
U-101 TIMOMO	<b>7.0</b>	1 3.5	J - 3		1.0	1.0	1

Finance and government conform with definitions used for national series shown in Glossary.

Table A-10: Women employees in manufacturing industries

	Decemb	er 1953	Septem	ber 1953	Decembe	r 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	4,411.3	27	4,689.0	27	4,598.1	27
DURABLE GOODS	1,798.5 2,612.8	19 38	1,901.7	19 38	1,867.9 2,730.2	19 38
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	50.5	26	54.8	27	47.9	27
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	363.6	24	481.0	28	373•7	25
Meat products  Dairy products  Canning and preserving  Grain-mill products  Bakery products  Sugar  Confectionery and related products  Beverages	72.2 24.8 70.1 17.9 61.7 3.9 50.5 24.5	23 21 43 15 22 9 56	71.3 27.7 182.1 18.2 64.1 3.5 49.6	23 22 49 14 22 11 555 10	73.6 25.6 73.8 18.1 64.2 3.4 52.9	23 22 43 14 22 9 58
Miscellaneous food products	38.0	28	41-4	28	38.4	28
Cigarettes	68.0 14.0 33.1 3.8 17.1	59 144 79 43 53	72.0 14.0 32.7 3.8 21.5	59 址 79 43 53	69.8 14.0 33.3 3.9 18.6	59 45 79 43 53
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	493.9	կի	527•2	կի	547.1	1414
Scouring and combing plants Yarn and thread mills Broad-woven fabric mills Narrow fabrics and smallwares Knitting mills Dyelng and finishing textiles Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings Hats (except cloth and millinery) Miscellaneous textile goods	63-3 193-3 18.5 157-8 19-9 12-5 6-7 21-0	16 16 10 55 68 22 23 38 30	1.1 69.4 205.0 19.5 169.8 20.7 13.0 6.4 22.3	16 46 40 56 68 22 24 38	1.0 73.6 214.1 20.0 173.2 21.3 14.2 7.5 22.2	14, 40, 57, 67, 22, 24, 40, 31
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE	924.0	22	027 1	20	~~.	
PRODUCTS  Men's and boys' suits and coats	86.6	77 63	931.4 89.2	63	956.9 83.3	62
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	248.7 293.4 91.9 14.4 55.3 2.6 47.3 83.8	84 78 87 70 86 26 77	263.6 273.4 94.2 15.0 55.2 2.3 50.6	85 77 87 89 86 24 77	255.5 300 d 99.2 16.2 55.8 3.1 51.8 91.6	85 77 88 71 86 25 77
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE).	50 <b>.</b> 0	7	51.9	7	53.3	7
Logging camps and contractors	1.4 17.7	2 4	1.5 17.8	2 L	1.5	2 4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	9•3 104 11•2	8 18 20	10.2 10.8 11.6	9 18 20	10.2 11.4 12.1	8 18 20

## Women in Industry

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

	Decemb	er 1953	Septem	ber 1953	December 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	66.2	19	69.7	19	72.6	19	
Household furniture	) <u>.</u> .0	18	47.0	18	50.6	18	
Office, public-building, and profes-	ہے ہے	] 14	5.7	,,	6.0	75	
sional furniture  Partitions, shelving, lockers, and	5 <b>.5</b>	1 244	2•1	114	0.0	15	
fixtures Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous	4.2	1 11	4.3	12	4.0	111	
furniture and fixtures	12.5	39	12.7	39	12.0	39	
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	127.0	2h	130-4	24	124.4	24	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	ىلە30	1 11	30.5	l 11	29.9	u	
Paperboard containers and boxes	45.9	32	47.0	32	45.1	32	
Other paper and allied products	50.7	鱼鱼	52.9	41	49-4	40	
		1		! !	1	ļ	
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	223.9	28	2 <b>20.</b> 4	28	217.2	26	
Newspapers	55.1	18	5h.2	18	53.1	18	
Periodicals	28.8	<u>iii</u>	27.3	l li l	27.0	10	
Books	21.7	16	22-1	16	21.1	16	
Commercial printing	52.8	27	51.2	26	53.3	27	
Lithographing	18.0	<u>3i</u>	17.2	31	16.5	30	
Greeting cards	12.6	66	13.4	68	13.2	68	
Bookbinding and related industries	20.1	45	20.4	հև	19.1	43	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing		~					
services	8 • بلا	23	14.3	23	13.9	23	
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	140 <b>.</b> 6	19	144.3	19	149.5	20	
Industrial inorganic chemicals	7.2	9	7.5	9	7-4	9	
Industrial organic chemicals	40.7	15	43.3	16	43.0	16	
Drugs and medicines	38.0	42	38.6	41	42.5	43	
Soap, cleaning and polishing prepara-	_			i .			
tions	11.3	23	10.9	22	11.0	22	
Paints, pigments, and fillers	11.1	15	11.1	15 6	11.4	16	
Gum and wood chemicals	-4	6	ન્ય		-4	6	
Fertilizers	1.9	6	2.0	6	1.9	6	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	3.5	8	3.0	7	3.5	7	
Miscellaneous chemicals	26.5	29	27.5	30	28-4	31	
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	15.6	6	15.9	6	16.0	6	
Petroleum refining	12.6	6	12.6	6	12.5	6	
products	3.0	6	3•3	6	3.5	7	
RUBBER PRODUCTS	69.0	27	73•2	27	76.1	28	
Tires and inner tubes	18.3	17	19.5	17	20.6	18	
Rubber footwear	14.1	👸	15.1	<u>5</u> i	15.7	51.	
Other rubber products	36.6	30	38.6	31	39.8	32	
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	187.2	50	191.5	50	199.5	50	
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	5.6	13	5.9	13	6.4	13	
Industrial leather belting and packing.	1.7	34	1.8	36	2.0	36	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	7.3	142	6.8	1 12	7.9	h2	
Footwear (except rubber)	136.1	36	135.5	35	141.4	35	
Luggage	7.9	47	8.9	55 47	9.1	55 48	
Handbags and small leather goods	19.9	69	20.5	69	20.5	69 61	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.	8.7	69 57	12.1	69	12.2	61	

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

	Decembe	er 1953	Septemb	er 1953	December 1952		
Industry group and industry	Number (in thou-	Percent of total	Number (in thou-	Percent of total	Number (in thou-	Percent of total	
	sands)	employment	sands)	employment	sands)	employment	
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	87 <b>.7</b>	17	92•5	17	92•3	17	
Flat glass	2.3	7	2.6	7	3.1	9	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	31.3	31	33.6	32	31.4	31	
Glass products made of purchased glass	4.5	29	4.7	29	5.3	31	
Cement, hydraulic	1.1	3 8	1.1	3 7	1.1	3 7	
Structural clay products	5.7	35	5.6 19.7	36	5.5 20.8	37	
Pottery and related products	18.5	22	5.5	75	5.6	1 6	
Cut-stone and stone products	5•2 7	5 4	•7	5 14	-7	Ĭ	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral	•7	1 4 1	• 1	-	•	-	
products	18.4	21	19•0	21	18.8	21	
•		1					
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	75•2	6	80•2	6	83.1	6	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	22.8	1.	24.9	) <u>,</u> [	24.7	).	
mills  Iron and steel foundries	23.8 10.5	5	11.6	5 5	13.8	14 5	
Primary smelting and refining of	10.5		11.00		1 2000		
nonferrous metals	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	
Secondary smelting and refining of						1	
nonferrous metals	1.0	8	1.0	l 8 1	1.0	8	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of		•		-			
nonferrous metals	11.7	10	12.3	10	12.8	111	
Nonferrous foundries	12.7	15	13.8	15	14.2	15	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	1li•0	10	15.1	10	15.1	10	
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	212.7	20	231.5	20	22h•2	20	
			•••		1	00	
Tin cans and other tinware	9.7	29	17.0	27	16.1	29	
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware Heating apparatus (except electric) and	45.0	30	47•4	31	46.9	30	
plumbers' supplies	19.0	14	20.0	13	20-4	13	
Fabricated structural metal products	21.5	8	22.0	8	20.7	8	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	53.7	23	56 <b>-</b> 4	24	51.9	23	
Lighting fixtures	14.8	31	16.3	33	16.1	23 34 25	
Fabricated wire products	17.1	25	17.7	<b>2</b> 5	17.6	211	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.	31.9	23	34•7	- '	34•5		
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	233.6	15	235•6	15	240.7	14	
Engines and turbines	12.6	114	12.6	14	13.7	114	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	15 <b>.5</b>	111	16.6	10	18.7	10	
Construction and mining machinery	10.6	9	10.8	9	11.0	8	
Metalworking machinery	34•5	12	35•4	13	34•8	12	
Special-industry machinery (except							
metalworking machinery)	21.1	12	21.1	12	21.6	<u> </u>	
General industrial machinery	33•7	14	32•2	14	31.5	14	
Office and store machines and devices	32.3	29	32.3	29	32.2	29 15	
Service-industry and household machines. Miscellaneous machinery parts	29•1 44•2	15 18	28 <b>.8</b> 45 <b>.</b> 8	15 19	30.6 46.6	19	
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	457•9	710	496.6	垣	1488 <b>•</b> }t	1,2	
Electrical generating, transmission,					1	1	
distribution, and industrial apparatus.	117.3	31	119.5	31.	117.0	31	
Electrical appliances	24.5	35 24	25.3	36	22.3	34	
Insulated wire and cable	7•7	1 24	8•2	2և	8.3	24	

## Women in Industry

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

	De cembe	er 1953	Septemb	er 1953	December	r 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	29•2	35	29.8	34	27.8	34
Electric lamps	20.1	71	19.9	71	17.9	71
Communication equipment	241.8	1.8	274.6	50	277.6	52
Miscellaneous electrical products	17.3	37	19.3	39	17.5	37
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	247.5	13	252.6	13	245.6	13
Automobiles	101.0	11	105.8	12	102.2	11
Aircraft and parts	134.2	18	133.4	18	130.2	18
Ship and boat building and repairing	4.7	3	4.7		5.1	
Railroad equipment	6.0	8	6.2	3 8	5.8	<b>3</b> 8
Other transportation equipment	1.6	15	2.5	17	2.3	16
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	122.1	37	124.5	37	121.1	37
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering						
instruments	12.8	24	12.7	2կ	12.3	23
instruments	27•3	34	28.0	35	27.5	35
Optical instruments and lenses	3.8	33	4.1	33	3.9	32
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	17.2	45	18.0	33 45 44	18.3	45
Ophthalmic goods	12.9	13	12.4	1 111	12.5	111
Photographic apparatus	22.0	31	22.5	32	21.0	31
Watches and clocks	26.1	57	26.8	57	25.6	57
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	195.1	70	211.8	41	198.7	41
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	20.8	36	2և•2	42	23.1	43
Musical instruments and parts	3.8	21	3.8	21	3.8	22
Toys and sporting goods	33.5	111	42.4	16	36.h	46
Pens. pencils, and other office supplies	17.5	रैंदे	17.1	👸	17.0	52
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	36.3	53 54	38.9	52 55 37	35.8	53
Fabricated plastic products	26.9	36	28.6	37	26.9	37
Other manufacturing industries	56.3	34	56.8	34	55.7	314
Orner Memirischnittik tungantten	1	^4	70.0	24	770-1	) <sup>)4</sup>

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.	Nov.	Dec.
					To	tal sep	aration					
1939	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6 4.4	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7 4.3
1948	4.6	4.7 4.1	4.5 4.8	4.7 4.8	4.3 5.2	4.5 4.3	3.8	5.1 4.0	5.4	4.5 4.1	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 4.4	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5 4.2	3.4 4.0
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0
1954	4.3	3.6						L			i	
1000		0.6	^ 0	001	0.7		iit ^ 7	^ 0	1.1		0.0	0.7
1939	0.9 3.5	0.6 3.2	0.8 3.5	0.8 3.7	0.7 3.5	0.7 3.1	0.7 3.1	0.8 4.0	4.5	0.9 3.6	0.8 2.7	0.7 2.3
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	• •
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4
1952	1.9 2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0 2.9	3.5 3.1	2.8	2.1	1.7
1953	1.1	1.0	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1
1974			<del> </del>	<u> </u>		Disc	arge		<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
1939	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
1947	.4	.4		.4	.4	.4	.4	- 4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1948	.4	1 .4	-4	.4	-3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	•3
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2 .3	.2 .3	.3	.2 .4	.2 .4	.2	.2
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	•3	14	.3	.4	.3	•3 •3
1952	.3	.3	.3	•3 •4	•3	•3	•3	.3	.4	.4	.4	•3
1953	.3		.4	.4	. 4	.4	- 4	.4	.4	.4	-3	.2
1954	.2	.2	L,	<u> </u>		L	L	<u> </u>		L	L	L
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	1.8	9.5	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	8.	1.0	1.9	1 :.8	- 9
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.2
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	1 .9	.6	.6	.7	8.	1.1	1.3
1951	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5
1953	.9	8.	8.	1.3	1.0	9.	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5
1954	2.8	2.3		.,,	1.0	.,	***	1.5	1.,	1.0	2.3	2.5
	1			Mi	scellan	sous. 1	ocludin	g milit	ary .	·		
1947	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1948	.1	.1	1 .1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	·!
1949 1950	1 .1	1 .1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	1.1	.1	.1	1 .1	1 .1
1951	7	.6	.5	.5	.4	1 :4	1 .4	.3	1 .4	1 :4	•3 •4	•3 •3
1952	14	1 .4	3	3	3	3	3	3	.3	.3	•3	.3
1953	L 1	, h	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2
1954	3	1.1	L	<u> </u>	L	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	L	L		<u> </u>
1939	4.1	2 1	1 3 3	1 2 0	2.3		4.2		6.2	T & C	1 1 1	2.8
1947	6.0	3.1 5.0	3.3 5.1	2.9	3.3	3.9 5.5	4.2	5.1 5.3	5.9	5.9 5.5	4.1	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 1953	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9 5.1	4.4	5.9 4.3	5.6 4.0	5.2 3.3	4.0	3.3
1954	2.8	2.6	1 7.7	1 7.3	7.7	l <sup>/</sup>	1 7.1	1 7.3	l 7.3	1 3.3	l -''	l -:-
			J	J	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	I	1	I	1	1	I

# Labor Turnover

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

(Per 100 employees)

			<del></del>		Separ	ation	<del>,</del>		T		To	tal
Industry group and industry	То	tal	Qu	iit	Disc	harge	Lay	off	Misc., incl. military		accession	
	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Peb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954
MANUFACTURING	3.6	4.3	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.8	0.1	0.3	2.6	2.8
Durable Goods	¥.0 2.9	4.7 3.6	.9 1.1	1.0	.2 .2	.2	2.7	3.2 2.0	.2 .1	.3	2.6 2.5	2.8 2.8
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	8.4	4.7	.9	1.1	-3	.3	7.1	3.2	.1	.2	2.1	1.6
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS  Meat products	5.1 2.8 2.4	4.3 5.5 2.3 3.0	1.0 .9 1.1 1.1	1.1 .8 1.1 1.6	.2 .2 .4 .3	.3 .2 .4 .3	2.0 3.7 1.1 .8	2.7 4.2 .6 .9	.1 .2 .2 .1	.2 .3 .1 .2	2.7 3.1 2.2 2.4	4.2 4.9 2.6 3.0
•		´	•									
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	2.0	3.5 1.7 5.3 1.7	1.1 .8 1.4 .4	1.5 1.0 2.0 .9	.2 .2 .1	.2 .1 .2 .1	1.0 .8 1.2 .7	1.7 .5 3.1	.1 .1 .1	.1 .1 .1	3.1 1.5 4.7 1.9	4.0 2.3 5.9 1.4
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	3.4 3.3 3.2 4.7 3.2 2.4 3.2 2.8 2.0	4.5 5.9 4.1 3.7 8.1 4.4 2.5 5.4 5.3 3.2	1.1 1.0 1.2 1.2 .7 1.2 1.1 1.1 1.4	1.3 1.5 1.3 1.7 1.5 1.7 1.5 1.4 1.2	.2 .1 .2 .2 .1 .1 .2 .1 .1	.2 .2 .2 .1 .1 .1 .1	2.0 2.2 1.8 1.6 3.5 1.8 1.1 1.8 1.3 1.1	2.7 4.1 2.3 1.9 6.9 2.7 .6 3.6 3.7 1.7	.1 .2 .2 .4 .1 .1 .2 (1/)	.3 .3 .3 .3 .1 .1 .1	2.8 2.8 2.6 2.2 7.4 3.1 2.2 3.0 3.2 2.5 1.8	2.4 2.1 2.3 2.2 3.2 2.4 2.4 2.1 1.6 1.7
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS Men's and boys' suits and coats Men's and boys' furnishings and	3.5 2.1	4.5 3.2	2.3 1.4	2.4 2.1	.1 .1	.2	1.1	1.8	.1	.1	3.5 2.1	4.1 2.4
work clothing	4.2	5.7	2.6	2.7	.1	.1	1.5	2.8	.1	.1	3.6	4.9
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)		5.1 11.5 4.2	.9 1.3 .8	1.1 1.3 1.1	.2 .1 .2	.3	2.4 8.5 1.4	3.5 9.7 2.9	.2 .3 .1	.3 .2 .2	5.2 16.8 3.6	3.8 6.6 3.7
structural wood products	2.9	3.4	.8	1.0	.1	.2	1.9	2.1	.1	.2	2.8	2.9
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES  Household furniture  Other furniture and fixtures	4.0 3.6 5.2	3.6 3.9 3.1	1.4 1.3 1.5	1.4 1.5 1.3	.3 .4 .3	.3	2.2 1.7 3.3	1.7	.1 .2 .1	.2 .3 .2	3.1 3.5 2.0	3.4 3.7 3.0
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills Paperboard containers and boxes	1.1	2.8 1.8 4.2	.7 .5 1.0	1.0 .7 1.5	.2 .1 .2	.2 .1 .4	.8 .3 1.7	1.3 .7 2.0	.1 .2 .2	.3 .3	1.8 1.1 1.5	2.0 1.4 1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Per 100 employees)

	Separation										To	tal
Industry group and industry	To	otal	Qı	ni t	Disc	harge	Lay	off		,incl.		ssion
	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS  Industrial inorganic chemicals  Industrial organic chemicals  Synthetic fibers  Drugs and medicines  Paints, pigments, and fillers	2.1 2.3 3.2 1.0	2.4	0.7 .9 .3 .2 .6	0.7 1.0 .4 .3 1.0	0.2 .3 .1 ( <u>1</u> /) .1	0.1 .3 .1 ( <u>1</u> /) .1	1.1 .8 1.7 2.7 .2	1.1 1.0 1.7 2.2 .4	0.1 .1 .1 .2 .1	0.2 .1 .2 .2 .2	1.6 1.3 1.1 2.2 1.9	1.2 1.6 .6 .5 1.4 1.5
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL		1.5	.3	.3 .2	( <u>1</u> /)	出	.2 .3	.8 .7	.3 .2	. <b>2</b> .2	1.2	.5 .3
RUBBER PRODUCTS Tires and inner tubes Rubber footwear Other rubber products	2.0	3.5 2.8 6.5 3.5	.8 .6 1.4 .9	.8 .5 1.4 .9	.1 ( <u>1/)</u> .1 .3	.1 .1 .2 .2	2.3 1.2 5.5 2.7	2.4 2.0 4.7 2.2	.1 .2 .1	.2 .2 .2	2.0 1.8 1.3 2.3	2.5 2.3 1.2 3.1
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS  Leather  Footwear (except rubber)	3.3	3.1 2.7 3.2	1.9 .7 2.1	1.8 .8 2.0	.3 .2 .3	.2 .1 .3	.8 2.3 .5	.9 1.5 .8	.2 .2 .2	.2 .2 .2	3.0 1.0 3.4	3.7 2.5 3.9
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS  Glass and glass products  Cement, hydraulic  Structural clay products  Pottery and related products	-	3.4 4.6 1.4 4.3 2.1	.6 .5 .5 1.0	.7 .6 .6 1.0	.1 .1 .2 .2	.1 .2 .2 .2	2.9 4.2 .3 1.5 .6	2.4 3.7 .3 2.9	.1 .3 .3 .1	.2 .3 .2 .1	1.8 2.1 .7 2.4 1.7	1.7 1.9 .7 2.0 2.2
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	2.9	3.5	.6	.7	.1	.1	1.9	2.5	.2	.3	1.8	1.6
rolling mills	2.2 2.9 2.9 2.5 2.9	3.8	.6 .7 .7 .9	.7 .9 1.0 1.4	.1 .2 .3 .2 .2	( <u>1</u> /) .2 .2 .3 .2	1.2 1.7 1.7 1.1 2.0	1.9 2.5 1.4 1.6 4.0	.3 .2 .2 .2	.2	1.7 2.7 2.5 3.5 2.6	1.4 2.6 2.7 5.3 1.4
nonferrous metals: Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:	1.5	2.5	.3	.6	( <u>1</u> /)	.1	.9	1.6	.2	.2	.6	.6
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	4.4 6.2 3.7	2.5 6.7 5.0	.3 .7	. <b>\</b> 1.1	.1 .2	.1 .3	3.9 5.0 2.6	1.7 5.1 3.7	.1 .3	.4.	1.1 2.5	.8 2.5
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT).  Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware  Cutlery and edge tools  Hand tools  Hardware	4.6 3.2 2.6 3.0	6.2 4.3 2.5 3.5	.9 .9 .6	1.1 1.2 .7 .9	.2 .2 .3 .2 .2	.3 .3 .2	3.2 1.9 1.7 2.1	4.6 2.5 1.4 2.0 3.1	.2 .2 ( <u>1/)</u> .1		2.9 2.0 1.8 1.1	3.6 2.3 1.8 2.5 2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

# Labor Turnover

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

(Per 100 employees)

					Separ	ation					Tot	tal
Industry group and industry	To	tal	Qu	ıl t	Disci	harge	Lay	off	Misc., incl. military		accession	
	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)-Continued Heating apparatus (except electric)												
and plumbers' supplies	5.4	5.0	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	3.7	3.4	0.1	0.1	3.1	5.8
supplies Oilburners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not else-	2.9	4.0	.7	.9	.2	-3	1.9	2.7	.1	.1	2.3	7.3
where classified	7.6	5.9	1.6	1.4	.4	.4	5.4	4.0	.2	.2	3.7	4.5
products Metal stamping, coating, and	6.5	3.7	8.	1.0	.3	.3	1.4 5.1	2.3 8.6	.1	.3	2.¥ 3.6	2.4
engraving	-	l	.9		.3		-		.2	.3	_	5.2
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL) Engines and turbines	3.1 1.5 3.4	3.2 3.3 2.4	.8 .6 .9	.8 .6 .6	.2 .2	.2 .1 .1	1.9 .6 2.0	1.9 2.4 1.3	.2 .1 .3	.3 .1 .5	2.1	2.0 2.3 4.7
Construction and mining machinery Metalworking machinery Machine tools Metalworking machinery (except	2.7 4.0 4.6	2.9 3.2 2.9	.7 .7 .6	.9 .9 .7	.2 .2	.2 .2	1.6 2.8 3.6	1.7 1.9 1.8	.1 .1 .2	.1 .1 .2	1.9 1.3 .9	1.7 1.4 1.0
machine tools)	2.6 3.7	2.5 4.9	.9 .9	1.2 1.2	.2 .3	.3 .2	1.3 2.4	.8 3.5	.2 .2	.2 .1	1.4 2.3	1.8 2.0
metalworking machinery)	2.7	3.1 3.6	.9 .7	.9 .8	.3 .2	.3 .2	1.5 1.8	1.6 2.2	.1	·3 .4	2. <b>4</b> 1.5	2.3
devices	3.3	2.4	.9	.9	.2	2	2.0	1.1	.2	.2	1.7	2.0
machines Miscellaneous machinery parts	3.7	4.0 3.3	.9 .6	.9 .8	.3 .2	.2 .2	2.2 1.5	2.5 2.0	.3 .2	. <b>4</b> .2	3.1 1.5	2.5 1.2
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	3.8	4.0	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	2.3	2.3	.3	.3	2.5	2.1
industrial apparatus	2.1 4.3	2.7 4.7	.6 1.5	.8 1.6	.1 .2	.1 .2	1.1	1.6 2.6	.2 .2	.2 .3	1.3 3.3	1.5 2.4
sets, and equipment	( <u>2</u> /)	5.8 1.5	1.4 ( <u>2</u> /)	1.6	( <u>2</u> /)	.3 .2	2.5 ( <u>2</u> /)	3.6 ( <u>1</u> /)	.3 ( <u>2</u> /)	.3 .2	3.8 ( <u>2</u> /)	3.0 1.4
miscellaneous products	6.3	5.9	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	4.7	4.1	.3	-3	2.6	2.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	5.3 6.8 2.7 2.7 2.3 ( <u>2</u> /) 3.1	6.8 9.9 3.0 3.0 2.5 3.2 3.4	1.0 .6 1.2 1.1 (2/) 1.0	1.1 .8 1.3 1.4 1.1 1.0	.3 .2 .3 .2 .3 .2/)	.2 .1 .3 .3 .2 .4	3.8 5.8 1.2 1.1 .7 ( <u>2/)</u> 1.6	5.1 8.4 1.2 1.2 .9 1.9	.2 .2 .2 .2 .2 ( <u>2/)</u>	.4 .5 .2 .2 .2	2.7 2.4 1.9 2.0 1.6 (2/) 2.0	3.8 4.1 2.4 2.3 2.5 1.4 2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Per 100 employees)

					Separ	ation					Total	
Industry group and industry	То	tal	Qı	iit	Disc	narge	Layoff		Mise.,incl. military		accession	
	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT-Continued Ship and boat building and repairing	( <u>2/)</u> ( <u>2/)</u> ( <u>2/)</u> 6.8 1.6	9.9 7.1 5.7 8.1 2.3	(2/) (2/) (2/) 1.5	2.1 .9 .4 1.2	(2/) (2/) (2/) (2/) .5 (1/)	0.5 .3 ( <u>1</u> /) .4	(2/) (2/) (2/) (2/) 4.2 .8	7.1 5.1 3.9 5.9 1.6	(2/) (2/) (2/) .6 .2	0.2 .8 1.3 .5	(2/) (2/) (2/) 4.7 1.9	9.8 3.2 1.2 4.8 2.9
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS Photographic apparatus Watches and clocks Professional and scientific instruments	3.1 ( <u>2</u> /) 3.9 2.8	2.7 1.2 3.8	.8 ( <u>2/)</u> 1.1	.8 .5 1.2	(2/) .1	( <u>1/</u> ) ( <u>1/</u> )	1.9 ( <u>2</u> /) 2.4	1.6 .5 2.3	.2 ( <u>2/)</u> .3	.2 .1 .3	1.3 ( <u>2</u> /) 1.2	1.3 .9 1.5
MISCELLANEOUS MAMUFACTURING INDUSTRIES Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	4.1 3.2	5.6	1.5	1.9	.2	.3	2.1	3.0	.3	.4	3.4 2.5	5.1 2.9
NONMANUFACTURING:												
METAL MINING	2.7 1.2 4.1 2.2	3.4 2.8 3.7 1.8	1.7 .3 3.1 .8	1.5 .3 2.4 .8	.3 .1 .5	.4 .2 .6 .1	.5 .4 .3 1.1	1.1 2.0 .4 .8	.3	.4 .3 .3 .1	2.3 .7 2.7 .7	3.3 .9 3.2 1.1
ANTHRACITE MINING	1.5	4.9	.4	1.0	(1/)	.1	.9	3.7	.3	.2	1.3	1.1
BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING	5.1	3.6	.7	.6	( <u>1</u> /)	.1	4.2	2.6	.1	.2	.8	.8
COMMUNICATION: Telephone	( <u>2</u> /)	1.4	( <u>2</u> /)	1.1	( <u>2</u> /)	(1/)	( <u>2</u> /) ( <u>2</u> /)	.2 1.1	( <u>2</u> /)	.1 .2	( <u>2</u> /)	1.2

 $<sup>\</sup>underline{1}$ / Less than 0.05.

<sup>2/</sup> Not available.

<sup>3</sup>/ 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 number and proportion of women employees in manufacturing industries are published quarterly. In addition, the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes monthly employment data by industry division for State and local areas, compiled by cooperating State agencies.

Current national, State, and area statistics are published monthly in the Employment and Payrolls Report. Employment data for 13 months are presented in the Current Statistics Section of each issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Each of the series, from the earliest available period to date, may be obtained by writing to the BLS 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.

Approxima	ate siz	ze and co	overage	of mor	ıth⊥y	sample
used in	BLS en	ployment	t and pa	ayroll	stati	stics

	Number	Employ	ees
Division or industry	of	Nu ber in	Percent
	establishments	sample '	of total
Mining	3,300	440,000	50
Contract construction	19,700	783,000	28
Manufacturing	44,100	11,207,000	68
Transportation and public utilities:			
Interstate railroads (ICC)		1,357,000	96
Other transportation and public			
utilities (BLS)	13,600	1,430,000	51
Wholesale and retail trade	60,300	1,889,000	19
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10,600	486,000	25
Service and miscellaneous:		·	
Hotels and lodging places	1,300	145,000	31
Personal services:		-	
Laundries and cleaning and dyeing			
plants	2,300	99,000	19
Government:		_	
Federal (Civil Service Commission)		2,368,000	100
State and local (Bureau of the Census-			
quarterly)		2,760,000	67
	<del></del>	L	<del></del>

#### 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 tham a month) should not be interpreted as the exact proportion of the total number of persons employed at any point in time who change jobs during a subsequent time interval. For example, a quit rate of 25 per 100 for an annual period (computed by adding the 12 monthly rates) does not mean that 25 percent of all the persons employed at the beginning of a year left their jobs by the end of the year.

The terms used in labor turnover statistics are defined below:

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

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

<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.

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

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

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

#### Source of Data and Sample Coverage

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

Approximate coverage	of	BLS	labor	turnover	sample
----------------------	----	-----	-------	----------	--------

of blishments 6,600 4,000	Number in sample	Percent of total
. •		3)4
<b>4,</b> 000	1 - 1 1	, )~
	3,400,000	38
2,600	1,400,000	27
130	63,000	60
40	30,000	45
2 <b>7</b> 5	120,000	33
_		
<u>(1</u> /)	582,000	89
	28,000	60
		275 120,000

<sup>1/</sup> 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 wonth. 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>mondurable 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.

#### Publications

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.
- WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE Covers establishments engaged in wholesale trade, i.e., selling merchandise to retailers, and in retail trade, i.e., selling merchandise for personal or household consumption, and rendering services incidental to the sales of goods. Similar Government establishments are included under Government.

#### LIST OF COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

```
AL AB AM A
                          - Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
AR I ZOMA
                          - Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
ARKAHSAS
                          - Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA
                          - Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations,
                              San Francisco 1.
COLORADO
                         - U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2.
CONNECTICUT
                          - Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.
DELAWARE
                          - Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pennsylvania.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
                         - U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
                          - Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
FLORIDA
                         - Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3. - Employment Security Agency, Boise.
GEORGIA
IDAHO
                         - State Employment Service and Division of Unemployment Compensation,
ILLINOIS
                             Department of Labor, Chicago 54.
INDIANA
                         - Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 9.
LOWA
                         - Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
KANSAS
                         - Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.
                         - Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
- Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
- Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
- Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
KENTUCKY
LOUISIANA
MAINE
MARYLAND
                         - Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 8.
MASSACHUSETTS
MICHIGAN
                         - Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.
                         - Department of Employment Security, St. Paul 1.
MINNESOTA
                         - Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
MISSISSIPPI
MISSOURI
                         - Division of Employment Security, Jefferson City.
                         - Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
ABATBOM
                         - Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
MEBRASKA
                         - Employment Security Department, Carson City.
N.EVADA
                         - Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.
NEW HAMPSHIRE
NEW JERSEY
                         - Bureau of Statistics and Records, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.
                          - Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
NEW MEXICO
                         - Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment,
NEW YORK
                              State Department of Labor, 1440 Broadway, New York 18.
                         - Division of Statistics, Department of Labor, Raleigh.
MORTH CAROLINA
                         - Unemployment Compensation Division, Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Bismarck.
NORTH DAKOTA
                         - Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
OHIO
                         - Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
OKLAHOMA
                          - Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
OREGON
                         - Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (mfg.); Bureau of Research
PENNSYLVANIA
                             and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmafg.).
                          - Division of Statistics and Census, Department of Labor, Providence 3.
RHODE ISLAND
                          - Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.
SOUTH CAROLINA
SOUTH DAKOTA
                          - Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
                          - Department of Employment Security, Washville 3.
TENNESSEE
                          - Employment Commission, Austin 19.
TEXAS
                          - Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 13.
MATU
                          - Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
VERMONT
                          - Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry,
VIRGINIA
                             Richmond 14.
                          - Employment Security Department, Olympia.
WASHINGTON
                         - Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.
- Statistical Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
- Employment Security Commission, Casper.
WEST VIRGINIA
WISCONSIN
WYOHING
```

# 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.