

STRUCTURE AND GROWTH OF
PENNSYLVANIA'S ECONOMY

AN OUTLINE OF TRENDS, 1946-1956



General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

1959

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084; 1943, March 8, P. L. 13; 1956, May 15, P. L. (1955) 1605, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

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1957-1959

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* Succeeded Albert S. Readinger.

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INTRODUCTION

The Joint State Government Commission, in its 1949 study *Pennsylvania's Industrial Economy* reported that, though in 1947 Pennsylvania's per capita income was higher than per capita income in the United States, the relative position of the Commonwealth, like that of other "old" established manufacturing areas in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, had been slowly declining since 1932.

The Commission attributed the continued relative decline of Pennsylvania in part to the following factors:

- (1) Heavy allocations of prime war contracts to the central and far western states;
- (2) Federal price control policy which held prices of products of importance to the Pennsylvania economy below the average of all wholesale prices;
- (3) Allocation of Federal capital expenditures—for war purposes as well as for such civilian purposes as hydroelectric power and irrigation development—primarily to states other than Pennsylvania.

The Commission's report took cognizance of the fact that Federal policies are beyond the *direct* control of the Commonwealth. However, the report suggested that economic development in Pennsylvania might be accelerated by legislative action in such areas as business taxation, construction of basic capital facilities, such as highways, and increased emphasis upon vocational training.

Over the years that have elapsed since 1949, the General Assembly has acted in the business tax area by exempting assets employed in manufacturing from the State capital stock tax, by removing machinery from local tax duplicates, and by excluding from permissive local taxes levies upon productive processes. To provide for more comprehensive and intensive vocational training, the General Assembly has authorized the establishment of area vocational schools. The traditional policy of building and maintaining outstanding highway facilities has been continued. In addition, the General Assembly has made available loan funds to encourage the economic redevelopment of "depressed" areas.

The current report presents the factual story relating to changes in income, changes in major income sources, return to capital per employe, average wages, and employment gains and losses which occurred during the period 1946-1956. Since the years immediately following World War II reflect in part the after-effects of that conflict, some of the data are shown separately for the periods 1946-1951 and 1951-1956. Since it seems reasonable to assume that the latter period is likely to be indicative of trends which may be expected to extend into the foreseeable future, the emphasis throughout is upon the period 1951-1956.

Again, with a view of developing some standards by reference to which Pennsylvania's performance may be appraised, comparisons are made between Pennsylvania, the Nation as a whole, and the states of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio and Indiana. These states, which throughout the report are designated as "reference states," are comparable to Pennsylvania as regards population density and economic structure.

BAKER ROYER, *Chairman*

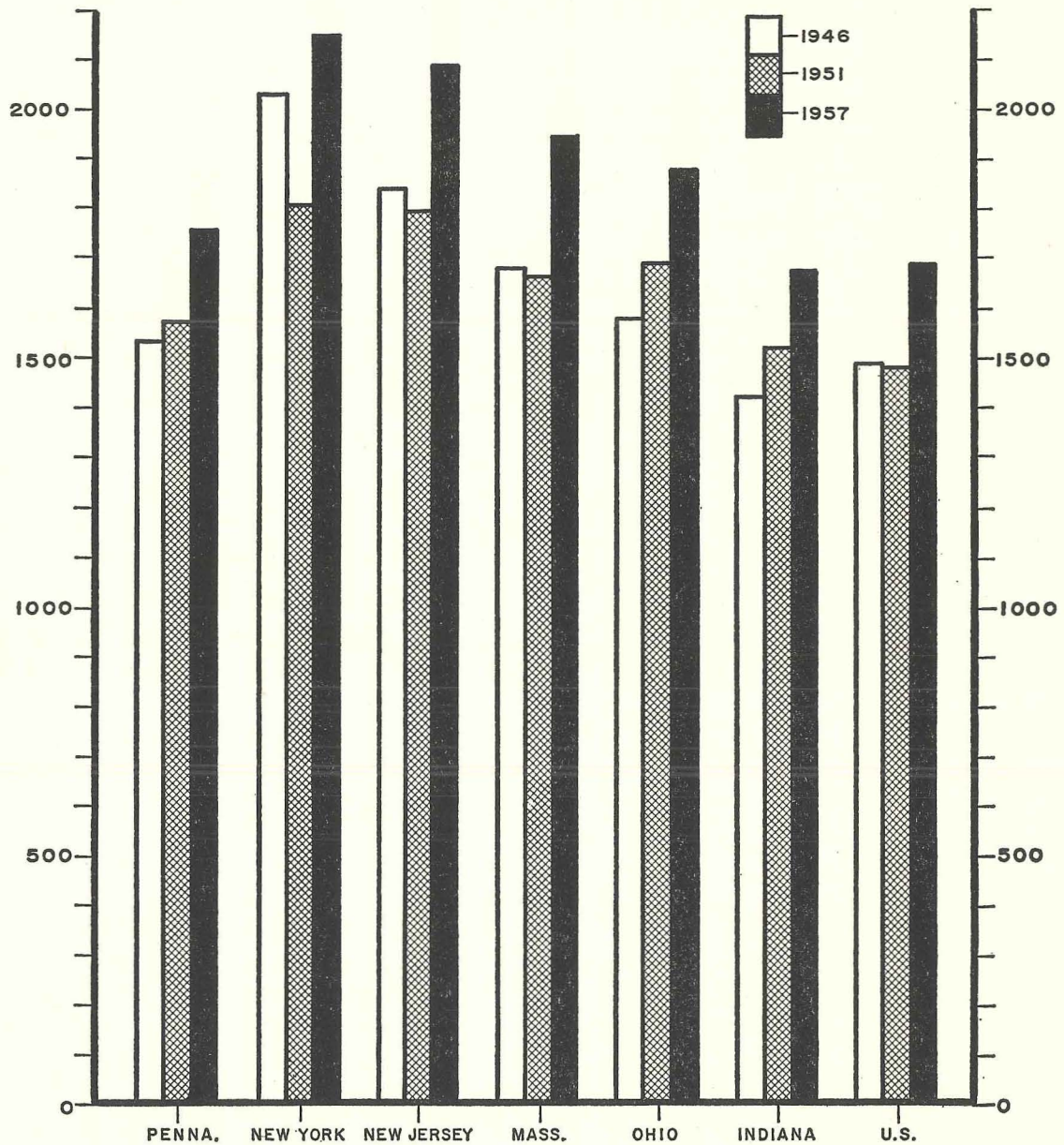
*Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
March, 1959*

Chart I

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN CONSTANT DOLLARS,
PENNSYLVANIA, REFERENCE STATES AND THE
UNITED STATES, 1946, 1951, 1957

PER CAPITA INCOME
IN CONSTANT DOLLARS

PER CAPITA INCOME
IN CONSTANT DOLLARS



Note: For details, see Appendix Table 1. Reference states ordered by size of 1957 per capita income.

SOURCE: Adapted from data published in *Personal Income by States Since 1929* and *Survey of Current Business*, August 1958, United States Department of Commerce; *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1951, May 1958, United States Department of Labor.

Section I

PER CAPITA INCOME, PENNSYLVANIA, REFERENCE STATES AND THE UNITED STATES: SELECTED YEARS 1946-1957

Per capita personal income, that is, total income of a given state or region divided by its population, is generally regarded as a broad measure of economic well-being.

Per capita income, if computed for periods characterized by rising prices, overstates changes in levels of living unless adjusted for decreases in the purchasing power of the dollar.

Chart I shows, for Pennsylvania, the reference states¹ individually, and the United States as a whole, per capita income of residents in *constant dollars*² for 1946, 1951 and 1957.

Examination of the chart shows:

- (1) In 1946, Pennsylvania's per capita personal income of \$1,525 was greater than the per capita income of the United States and the State of Indiana, but was below the per capita income which obtained in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Ohio.
- (2) Pennsylvania's per capita personal income increased from \$1,525 in 1946 to \$1,561 and \$1,757 in 1951 and 1957, respectively.
- (3) In 1957, Pennsylvania's per capita income was higher than per capita income of the United States and the State of Indiana, but lower than that of each one of the other reference states.

¹ The "reference states" are New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio and Indiana.

² Constant dollars are defined as dollars of equal purchasing power and are calculated by reference to the Consumer Price Index (average 1947-1949=100), of the United States Department of Labor.

The table below shows dollar and percentage changes in per capita income in Pennsylvania, the United States, and the individual reference states for 1946-1951 and 1951-1956.

	<i>Change in Constant Dollars</i>		<i>Percentage Change</i>	
	1946-1951	1951-1956	1946-1951	1951-1956
Pennsylvania	\$ + 36	\$ +183	+ 2.4%	+11.7%
New York	—222	+311	—11.0	+17.2
New Jersey	— 34	+275	— 1.9	+15.3
Massachusetts	— 7	+257	— .4	+15.4
Ohio	+115	+195	+ 7.3	+11.6
Indiana	+ 92	+180	+ 6.4	+11.8
United States	— 10	+202	— .7	+13.6

Examination of the table shows:

- (1) During the period 1946-1951, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana showed increases in per capita income, whereas per capita income in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and the United States decreased.
- (2) During the period 1951-1956, per capita income in Pennsylvania, in all of the reference states, and in the United States increased.
- (3) As regards relative magnitude of increases in per capita income between 1951 and 1956, Pennsylvania's per capita income increased 11.7 percent; Ohio and Indiana registered relative increases of comparable magnitude; New Jersey and Massachusetts per capita income increases were slightly in excess of 15 percent, the increase for New York was 17.2 percent, and in the United States as a whole, per capita income increased 13.6 percent.

Section II

THE PENNSYLVANIA ECONOMY: STRUCTURE AND GROWTH

COMPONENTS OF THE ECONOMY AND THE MEASUREMENT OF CHANGE

Many are the component parts of any going economy. Individual proprietors, partnerships and corporate organizations, offering an endless variety of goods and services in many markets, compete for customers and income dollars. To reduce this complexity to manageable proportions, the component parts of an economy must be classified by reference to some criteria that measure their importance.

The importance of the component parts of an economy is closely approximated by the relative magnitudes of incomes which they generate. Measurement of the incomes generated by different component parts presents varying degrees of difficulty. For present purposes—that is, the measurement of income levels and changes in income levels—"wages and salaries" received by employes, classified by industrial source, appears to be the most suitable yardstick.

Wages and salaries, though not accounting for all personal income, represent a substantial fraction of total income received by individuals. For example, in Pennsylvania in 1956, wages and salaries constituted approximately 71 percent of total personal income.¹

In Pennsylvania, manufacturing—historically as well as currently—represents the largest single source of wages and salaries. Specifically, the percentages of wages and salaries attributable to manufacturing were 41.6 percent, 43.4 percent

and 43.8 percent in 1946, 1951 and 1956, respectively.²

Although, throughout the years, mining in Pennsylvania has been of lesser importance as a source of wage and salary income than manufacturing, it has, nevertheless, been traditionally an important industry. For instance, there can be no question that the presence of bituminous coal in the western part of the state has been an important contributory factor in the manufacturing development of that part of the state. Similarly, it is an established fact that, historically, mining has been the main source of income in the anthracite region.³ However, in the recent past, the mining industry has shown a marked decline. Wages and salaries attributable to mining, expressed as percentages of total wages and salaries, decreased from 6.5 percent in 1946 to 5.0 percent in 1951, and fell to 2.8 percent in 1956.² The significance of the decrease in the relative importance of the mining industry as a source of wage and salary income is brought into high relief if changes in mining wages and salaries, which occurred over the periods 1946-1951 and 1951-1956, respectively, are examined. During the first period, mining wages and salaries (in constant dollars) decreased 12.2 percent, and during the second period, 33.4 percent.⁴

² See Appendix Table 2.

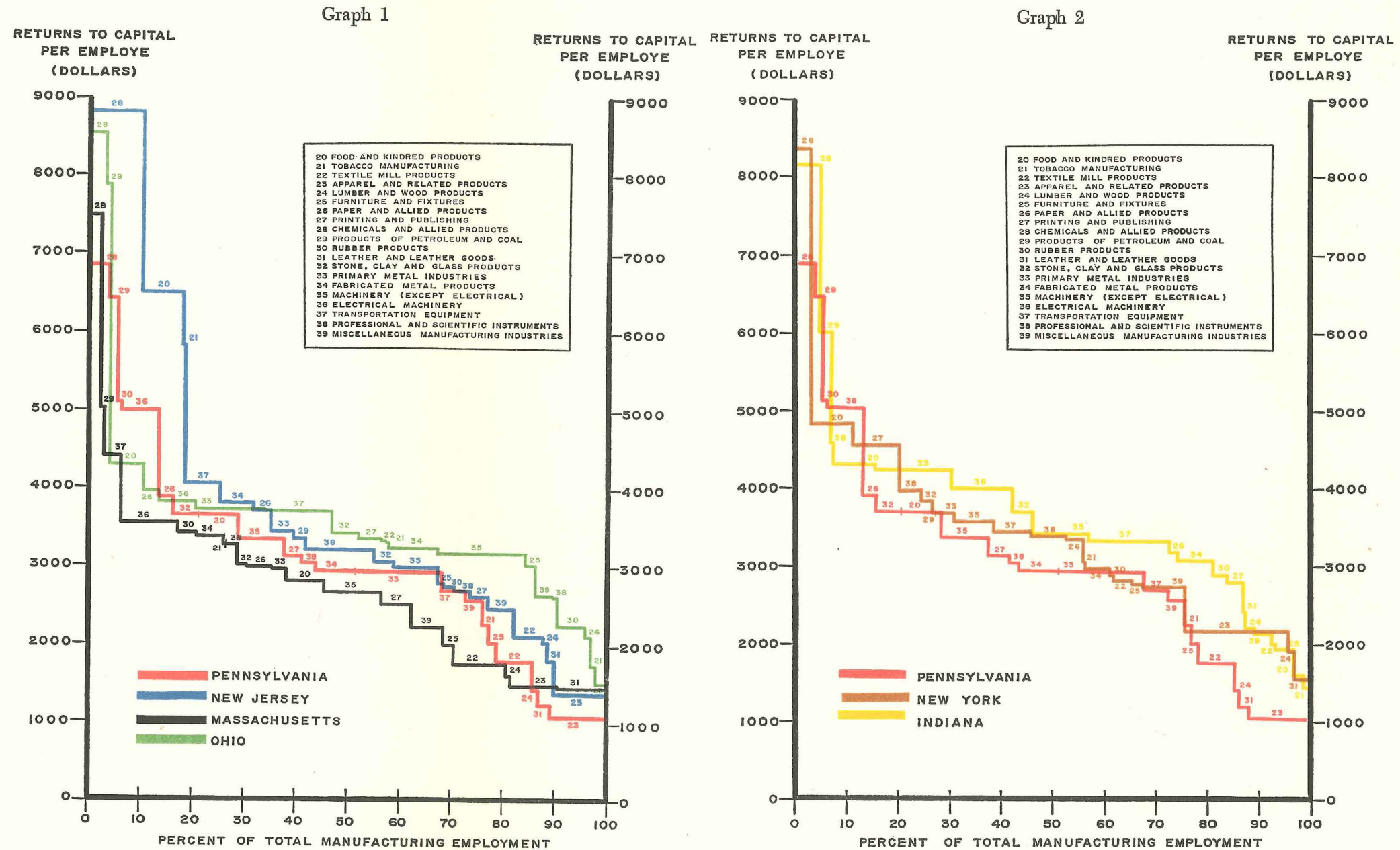
³ For an account of the economy of the anthracite region, see *Anthracosilicosis and Commonwealth Expenditures under the Occupational Disease Law*, a Report of the Joint State Government Commission 1959, Section II; for a survey of the mining industries in Pennsylvania, see *Pennsylvania Minerals*, a Report of the Joint State Government Commission 1955.

⁴ See Appendix Table 3.

¹ See Appendix Table 2 for a comparison of wages and salaries and total personal income.

Chart II

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING EMPLOYES BY RETURN TO CAPITAL PER EMPLOYEE IN INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, PENNSYLVANIA AND REFERENCE STATES, 1954



Note: For details, see Appendix Table 4.

SOURCE: Adapted from data published in 1954 Census of Manufactures, State Bulletins, United States Bureau of the Census.

In view of the contemporary importance of manufacturing in Pennsylvania and the decline of the mining industry, the remainder of Section II will be devoted to (1) analyses of manufacturing developments in Pennsylvania, the reference states and the United States, (2) a review of mining employment and total and average wages paid by the mining industry in Pennsylvania, and (3) an examination of employment losses and employment gains in the different labor markets of Pennsylvania, for the period 1951-1956.

MANUFACTURING: PENNSYLVANIA, REFERENCE STATES AND THE UNITED STATES

Return to Capital Per Employee: 1954

Wage levels are, in large part, determined by production techniques and capital investment per employe. Both capital invested and production techniques are reflected in "return to capital per employe" which, for purposes of this report, is defined as "value added"⁵ minus wages divided by number of employes.

Chart II shows, for Pennsylvania and the reference states as of 1954, the most recent date for which "value added" data are available, relative employment measured in terms of percentage of total employment (horizontal scale) in manufacturing industries; industries are arranged from left to right in descending order by amount of return to capital (in current, that is, 1954 dollars) per employe (vertical scale). For example, in New Jersey (blue line, Graph 1) the chemical industry (number 28) showed in 1954 a return to capital per employe of about \$8,800 (vertical scale) and at that time employed about 10.5 percent (horizontal scale) of all manufacturing employes. Similarly, the food industry (number 20) showed a return to capital of \$6,600 and employed approximately 7.5 percent (18.0 minus 10.5 on the horizontal scale) of all manufacturing employes in New Jersey.

⁵ "Value added" is defined as the value of shipments, less value of materials, supplies, contract work, fuels and electric energy.

Section III represents an attempt to bind major component parts of Pennsylvania's economy together. Specifically, Section III compares 1951-1956 changes in (1) employment in manufacturing and mining, (2) employment in other segments of the private economy, and (3) public employment, Federal, State and local. In turn, the effects of these changes upon total personal income, population growth and population migration are evaluated.

On the basis of Chart II, comparisons can be made between Pennsylvania and the individual reference states with respect to (1) return to capital per employe and (2) percentage distribution of manufacturing employes by magnitude of return to capital. For example, comparison of the blue line (New Jersey) and the red line (Pennsylvania) shows that, inasmuch as the blue line lies generally above the red line, the return to capital per employe is, as a rule, higher in New Jersey than in Pennsylvania. Again, examination of the chart, with reference to the blue and the red lines, shows that in New Jersey 50 percent of manufacturing employes were engaged in industries showing a return to capital per employe in excess of \$3,500; whereas in Pennsylvania, approximately 40 percent of manufacturing employes were engaged in industries showing a return to capital in excess of that amount.

In passing, it is interesting to observe that *like* industries located in *different* states show *different* returns to capital per employe. For example, the chemical industry located in New Jersey showed a return to capital per employe of \$8,800, while the chemical industries located in Ohio, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania showed returns to capital per employe of \$8,500, \$7,500 and \$6,900, respectively.

Average Wages 1954

Chart III, which as regards design is comparable to Chart II, shows the percentage distribution of manufacturing employes (horizontal scale) by average annual wage (vertical scale) for Pennsylvania and the individual reference states.

Examination of Chart III and comparison with Chart II indicate that:

- (1) Generally speaking, the distributions of employes by reference to return to capital per employe (Chart II) and the distributions of the same employes by reference to average annual wages (Chart III) exhibit the same basic characteristics.
- (2) Specifically, on the basis of both return to capital per employe and average annual wage, the lines representative of the reference states—with the exception of Massachusetts—tend to be above the lines representative of Pennsylvania.
- (3) Although the Massachusetts lines, through the larger part of the range, fall below the Pennsylvania lines, the chemical industry in Massachusetts shows a higher capital return per employe than any Pennsylvania industry. In addition, Pennsylvania has some industries which show a lower return to capital than any Massachusetts industry (see Chart II). Moreover, a comparable situation obtains with respect to wages (see Chart III).
- (4) Again, examination of the two sets of charts shows that, as regards different industries, there obtains a high positive correlation between return to capital per employe and average wage. In other words, as a general rule, an industry that is characterized by high returns to capital also pays high wages.

For instance, as regards the situation in Pennsylvania, petroleum and coal products and chemicals and allied products had

returns to capital per employe in excess of \$6,400; the identical industries paid average wages in excess of \$4,400. At the other extreme, textile mill products, apparel and related products, lumber and wood products, and leather and leather goods had returns to capital per employe of less than \$1,800 and average wages below \$3,200.

- (5) Although returns to capital and returns to labor are highly correlated, the *level* of returns to capital and the *level* of wages associated with like industries but operating in different states, are markedly different.

For example, the apparel and related products industry, accounting for 11 percent of total manufacturing employment in Pennsylvania, had a return to capital per employe of \$1,100, as compared to \$2,130 in New York, \$1,540 in Indiana, \$1,500 in Massachusetts, \$1,350 in New Jersey and \$1,470 in Ohio. Comparable data for wages were as follows: \$2,380 in Pennsylvania, \$3,170 in New York, \$2,920 in Ohio, \$2,740 in New Jersey, \$2,640 in Massachusetts and \$2,380 in Indiana.

In the case of the primary metals industry, the return to capital per employe was \$2,920 in Pennsylvania as compared to \$4,140 in Indiana, \$3,700 in Ohio, \$3,630 in New York, \$3,410 in New Jersey and \$2,950 in Massachusetts. Comparable data for wages were as follows: \$4,480 in Pennsylvania, \$4,690 in Indiana, \$4,620 in Ohio, \$4,560 in New Jersey, \$4,550 in New York and \$4,480 in Massachusetts.

It should be noted that the difference between the highest and lowest returns to capital per employe, in the case of the apparel and related products industry, was

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- (5) Although returns to capital and returns to labor are highly correlated, the *level* of returns to capital and the *level* of wages associated with like industries but operating in different states, are markedly different.

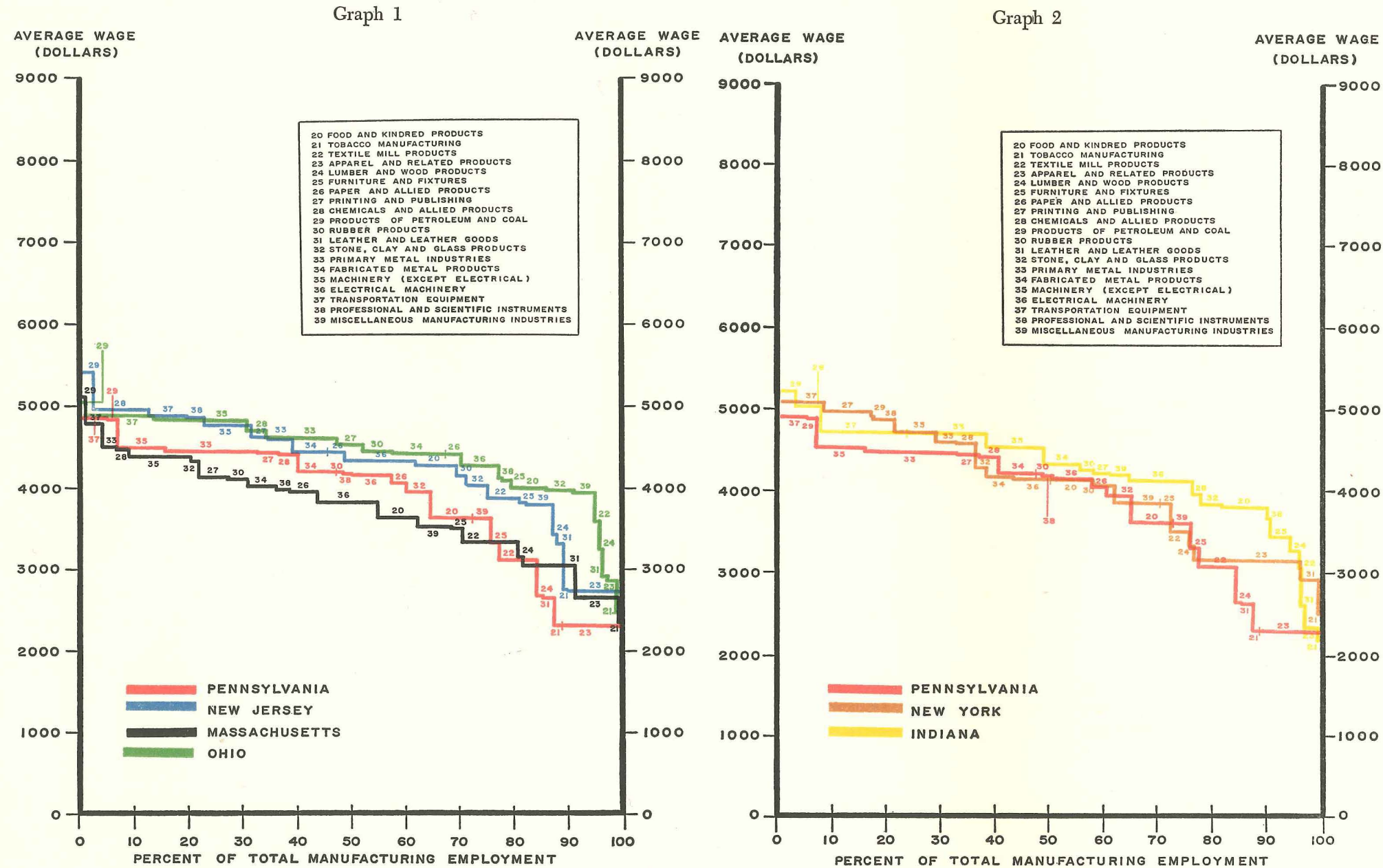
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It should be noted that the difference between the highest and lowest returns to capital per employe, in the case of the apparel and related products industry, was

Chart III

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES BY AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE IN INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, PENNSYLVANIA AND REFERENCE STATES, 1954



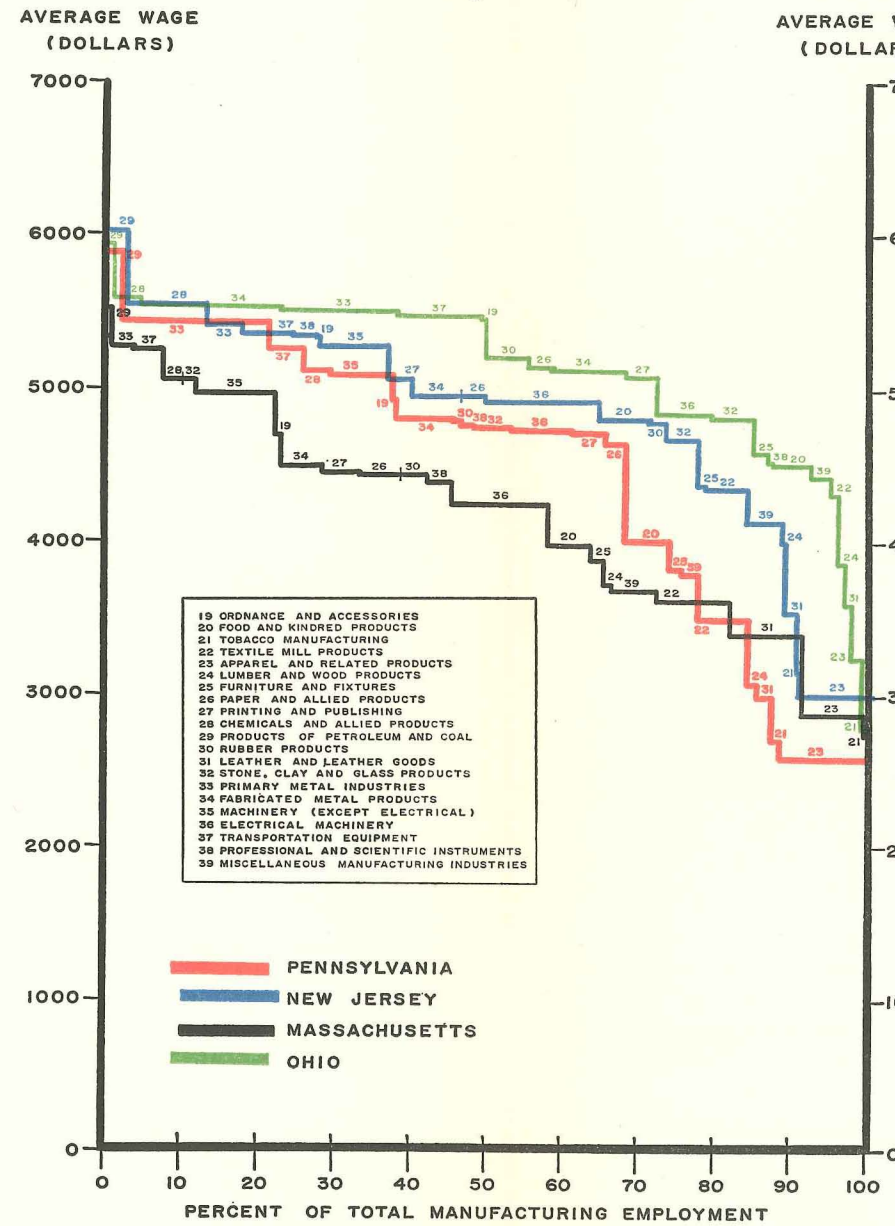
Note: For details, see Appendix Table 4.

SOURCE: Adapted from data published in 1954 Census of Manufactures, State Bulletins, United States Bureau of the Census.

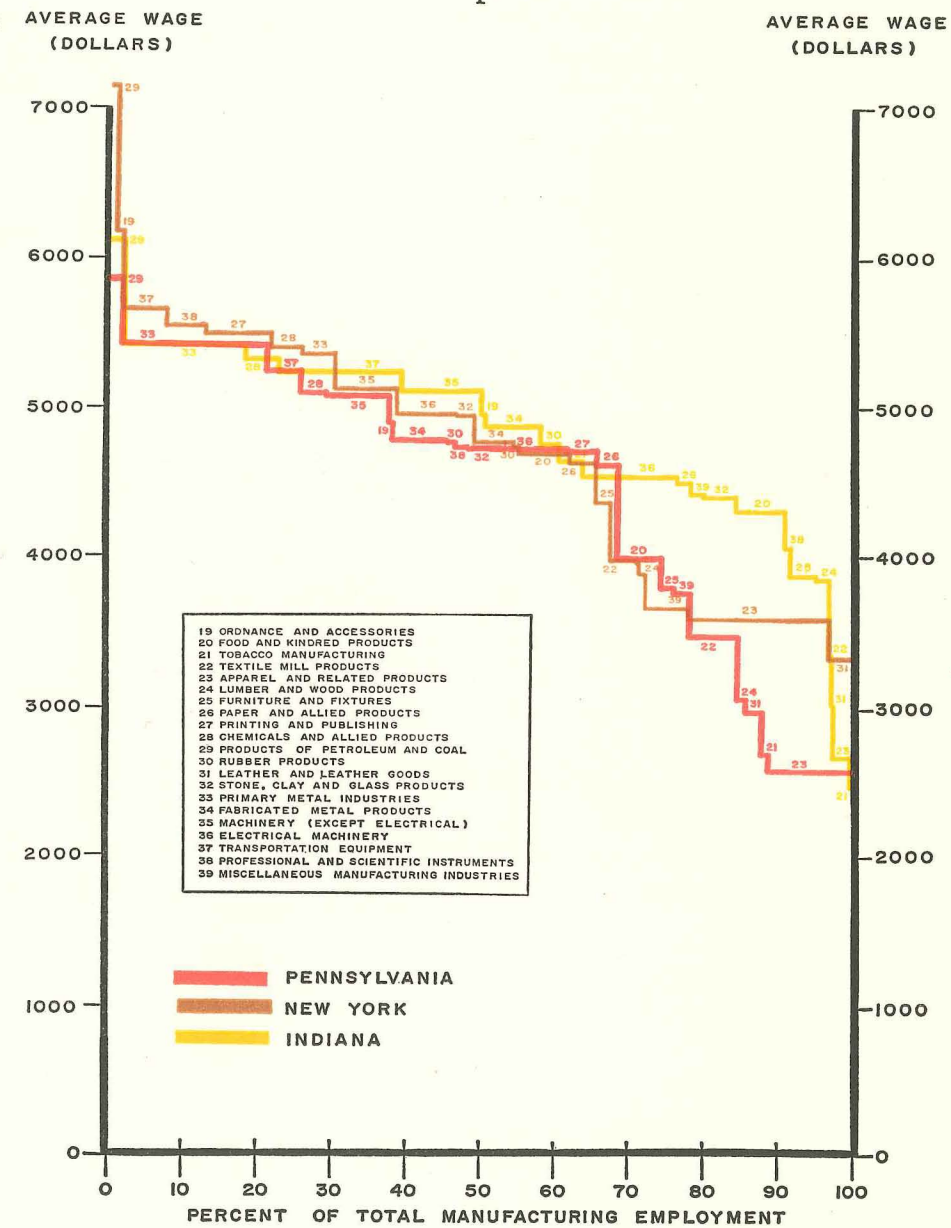
Chart IV

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF COVERED MANUFACTURING EMPLOYES BY AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE IN INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, PENNSYLVANIA AND REFERENCE STATES, 1956

Graph 1



Graph 2



Note: For details, see Appendix Table 5.

SOURCE: Adapted from data published in *Employment and Wages of Workers Covered by State Unemployment Insurance Laws*, Quarterly Issues 1951-1956, United States Bureau of Employment Security.

\$1,030 and was associated with the difference in average wages of \$790. In the case of the primary metals industry, the differences were \$1,220 in the case of returns to capital and \$210 in the case of average wages.

Over-all comparisons for manufacturing between Pennsylvania and the reference states are facilitated by the table below.

State	Return to Capital Per Employee (1954 dollars)	Average Wages Per Employee (1954 dollars)
Pennsylvania	\$3,070	\$3,920
New York	3,380	4,080
New Jersey	3,780	4,260
Massachusetts	2,700	3,730
Ohio	3,560	4,460
Indiana	3,640	4,300

Examination of the table shows that, with respect to both capital return and average wage, in 1954 Pennsylvania was below the average of each reference state, except Massachusetts.

Average Wages 1956

No basic data are currently available to permit an industry by industry analysis of return to capital for the years subsequent to 1954. However, there is good reason to believe that the relationship between level of wages and level of return to capital per employe which existed in 1954 has not materially changed. Again, the evidence suggests that the interstate variations in both wage and capital return levels continue to persist. In fact, Chart IV gives ample evidence of the persistence of interstate intra-industry variations in wage levels.

Chart IV, which is patterned after Chart III, shows for the year 1956 (in terms of 1956 dollars), percentage distributions of covered manufacturing employes by average annual wage in industry of employment in Pennsylvania and the individual reference states.

Cursory inspection of the chart shows that, although wages were higher in 1956 than they had

been in 1954, Pennsylvania's position among the reference states has not materially changed. In 1956, as in 1954, wages paid in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries were generally lower than those paid by comparable industries in the reference states—Massachusetts again being the exception to the general rule. Again, as in 1954, Pennsylvania in 1956 exhibited an exceptionally large concentration of employes in the relatively low-wage industries.

Employment Changes Between 1951 and 1956

Employment losses and employment gains may be divided into two groups: losses and gains associated with *general* business recessions and recoveries, and losses or gains confined to *specific* industries or industry groups, frequently concentrated regionally. For convenience of reference, the first group of changes will be referred to as "cyclical employment changes" and the second group will be designated as "trend employment changes." As a general rule, cyclical employment changes take place within relatively short periods of time, whereas trend employment changes extend over periods of several years—sometimes over decades.

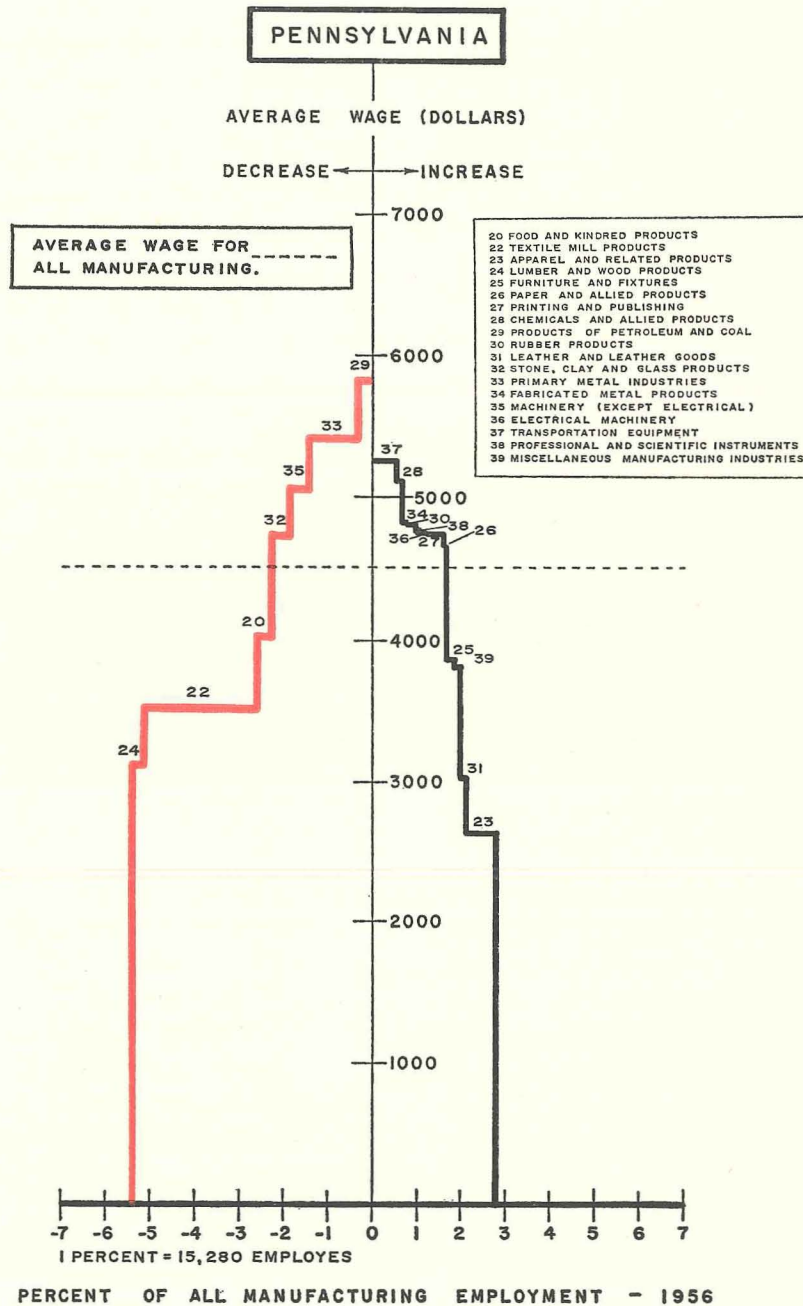
Cyclical Employment Changes

The period 1951-1956 was characterized by the recession and recovery of 1954-1955.

The impact of the recession of 1954 upon the manufacturing industries of Pennsylvania, the individual reference states and the United States is portrayed by the following table which compares the level of average covered manufacturing employment for March 1953 and March 1956, months of relatively high economic activity, with the level of average manufacturing employment for March 1954 and March 1955, months of relatively low economic activity.⁶

⁶ Data were computed from *Employment and Wages of Workers Covered by State Unemployment Insurance Laws*, Quarterly Issues 1953-1956, United States Bureau of Employment Security.

Chart V
 GAINS OR LOSSES, 1951-1956, IN COVERED MANUFACTURING
 EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND BY 1956 AVERAGE
 ANNUAL WAGE, PENNSYLVANIA



Note: For details, see Appendix Tables 5 and 6.

SOURCE: Adapted from data published in *Employment and Wages of Workers Covered by State Unemployment Insurance Laws*, Quarterly Issues 1951 and 1956, United States Bureau of Employment Security.

Average Covered Manufacturing Employment

	<i>March</i> 1953, 1956	<i>March</i> 1954, 1955	<i>Percentage</i> <i>Change</i>
Pennsylvania	1,581,148	1,485,704	-6.0%
New York	1,965,984	1,906,435	-3.0
New Jersey	837,610	797,468	-4.8
Massachusetts	733,950	690,100	-6.0
Ohio	1,406,779	1,316,087	-6.4
Indiana	650,312	587,665	-9.6
United States	16,912,391	15,999,010	-5.4

Examination of the table shows that the smallest cyclical employment decline (3.0 percent) occurred in the State of New York and the largest (9.6 percent) in Indiana; Pennsylvania, with a 6.0 percent change, occupied an intermediate position.

Trend Employment Changes

Trend employment changes by major manufacturing industries—in Pennsylvania and the individual reference states—are measured in terms of the differences in average number of manufacturing employes in 1951 and 1956, expressed as percentages of the number of manufacturing employes in 1956.

Pennsylvania. The trend employment changes which characterized Pennsylvania's manufacturing industries are shown graphically on Chart V. The chart shows the average wages paid in 1956 (vertical scale) by specific manufacturing industries identified by number on the red or black lines, and the number of employes gained or lost, as the case may be, between 1951 and 1956 as percentages of the total number of employes engaged in manufacturing in 1956 (horizontal scale). The broken line drawn at right angles across the vertical axis indicates the average wage (\$4,500) which obtained in all manufacturing industries combined in 1956. In addition, the notation below the chart indicates how many employes constitute one percent of all employes in manufacturing.

The chart should be read as follows: The number of employes associated with industries which

expanded employment between 1951 and 1956, expressed as a percentage of total manufacturing employment in 1956, approximated three percent (horizontal scale). Since one percent of total manufacturing employment equals 15,280 employes, the industries expanding employment increased by 42,356 employes between 1951 and 1956; similarly, the number of employes associated with industries which contracted employment between 1951 and 1956 approximated 5.4 percent, or 81,881 employes. Between 1951 and 1956 the net loss of manufacturing employment in Pennsylvania was approximately 37,000.⁷

As regards the industries in the gain and loss groups, respectively, the chart should be read as follows: The transportation equipment industry (number 37 on the black line) paid an average wage of \$5,250 in 1956 (vertical scale) and the number of employes added between 1951 and 1956 (7,576) represented .5 percent (horizontal scale) of total manufacturing employment in 1956. Similarly, the petroleum and coal products industry (number 29 on the red line) paid an average wage of \$5,860 in 1956, and the number of employes lost (5,433) represented .4 percent of total manufacturing employment in 1956.

Specifically, Chart V shows:

- (1) Employment gains occurred in eight industry groups paying average wages in 1956 above the average of all manufacturing industries combined. These gains accounted for about two percent of total manufacturing employment in 1956, or approximately 25,000 manufacturing employes, and for almost 60 percent of the total employment gains between 1951 and 1956.
- (2) Employment losses between 1951 and 1956 occurred in four industries whose 1956

⁷ Includes employment changes in "Ordnance and Accessories" (19) and "Tobacco Manufacturing" (21), which are not shown on Chart V. See Appendix Table 6, Footnote 1.

average wages were above the average for total manufacturing in Pennsylvania; losses in these industries accounted for approximately two percent of total manufacturing employment in 1956, and represented about 40 percent of the total employment losses.

Employment gains in industries whose 1956 average wages were above average were more than offset by employment losses in industries whose average wages were above average. Similarly, employment gains in industries paying wages below the average for 1956 were more than offset by losses in industries with wages below the state average. In view of the offsetting changes in above- and below-average wage industries, the wage structure of the employed manufacturing labor force in Pennsylvania has remained relatively unchanged between 1951 and 1956.

Pennsylvania, Reference States and the United States. It is instructive to compare the changes in the Pennsylvania wage structure with changes in the wage structures of the individual reference states and the United States. To facilitate wage structure comparisons, the Pennsylvania graph

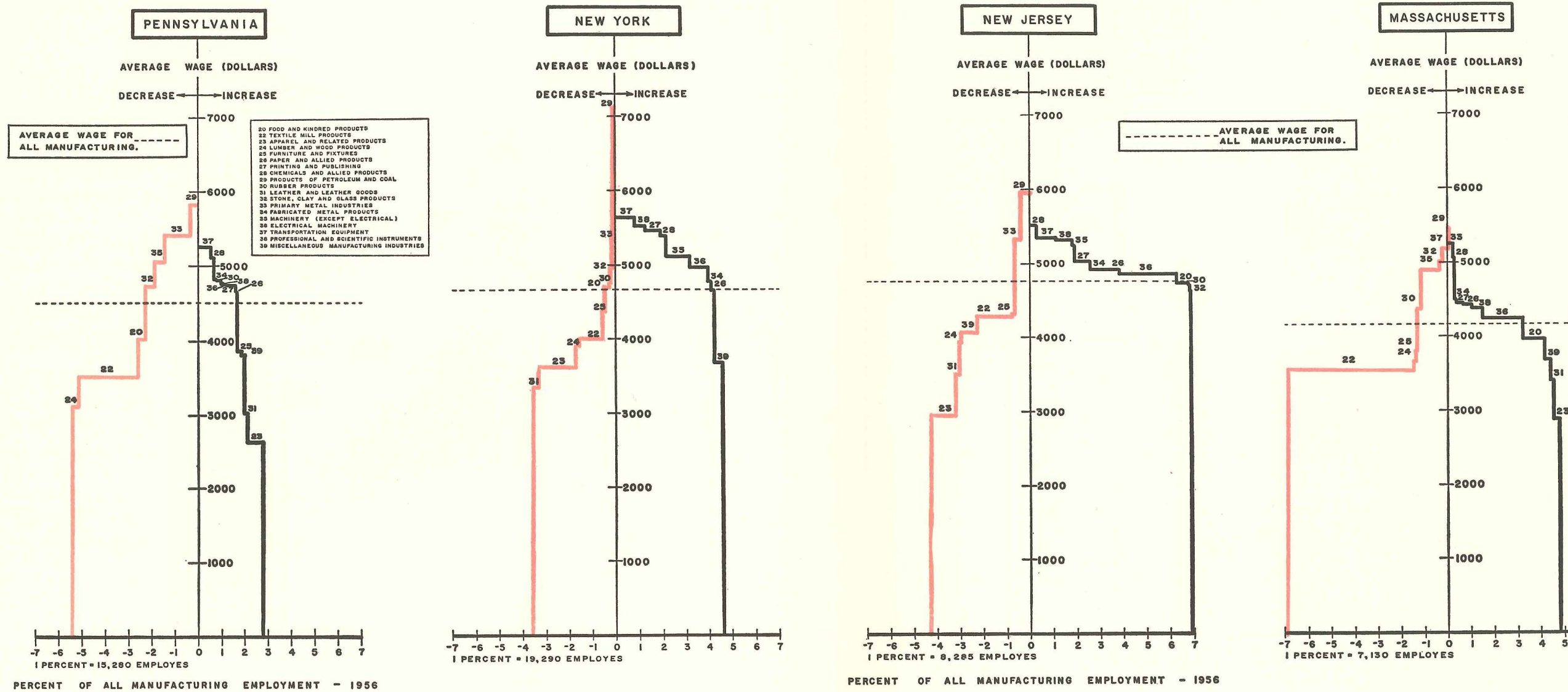
showing trend employment changes is reproduced on Chart VI, which also shows comparable graphs for the individual reference states and the United States. As will be observed, the 1951-1956 changes in the wage structures of Pennsylvania, the reference states and the United States are strikingly different.

Examination of Chart VI shows: (1) employment gains in each of the reference states, except Massachusetts, were greater than employment losses; (2) in each of the reference states employment gains in industries with 1956 average wages above the state average exceeded employment losses; (3) in the United States as a whole, 89 percent of the employment gains took place in industries whose 1956 wages were above the national average for total manufacturing, whereas 98 percent of the employment losses occurred in industries whose 1956 average wage was below the national average.

In other words, in the United States and in each of the reference states, including Massachusetts, which, like Pennsylvania, showed a net loss in manufacturing employment, the pattern of gains and losses was such as to "improve" wage structures in the sense that the relative number of employed members of the manufacturing labor force, associated with industries paying relatively high wages, increased.

Chart VI

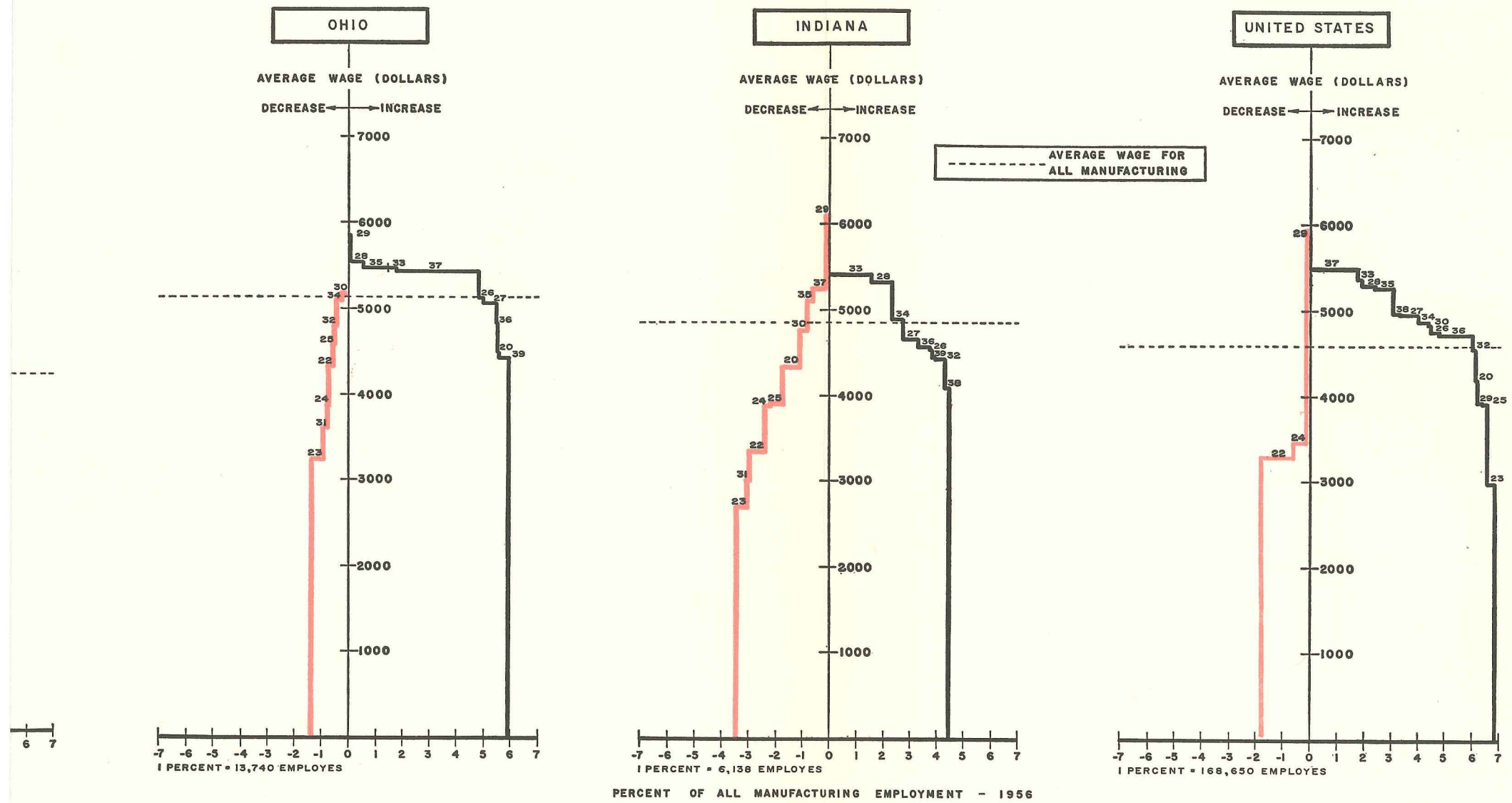
GAINS OR LOSSES, 1951-1956, IN COVERED MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND BY 1956 AVERAGE



Note: For details, see Appendix Tables 5 and 6.

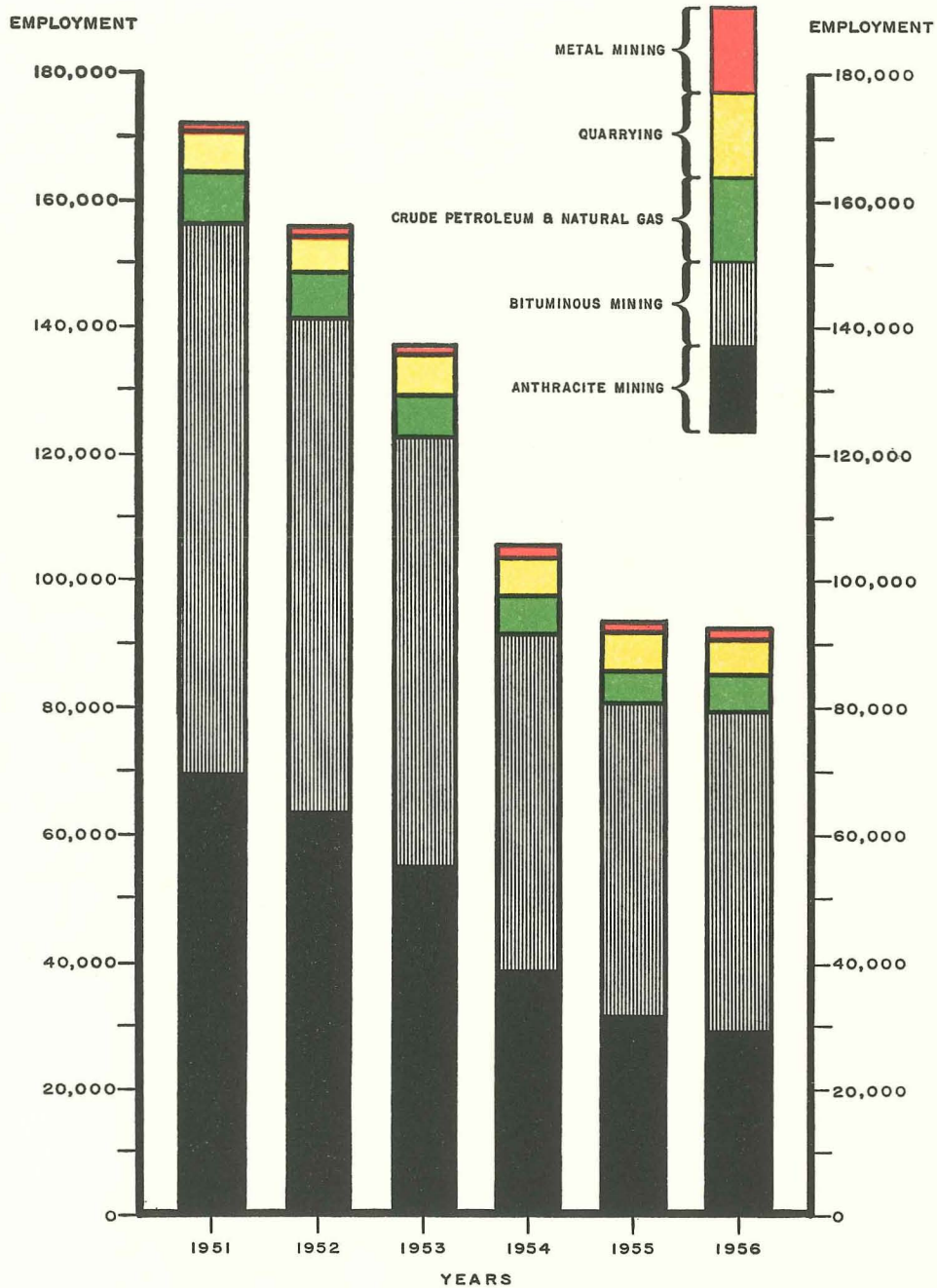
SOURCE: Adapted from data published in *Employment and Wages of Workers Covered by State Unemployment Insurance Laws*, Quarterly Issues 195

ANNUAL WAGE, PENNSYLVANIA, REFERENCE STATES AND THE UNITED STATES



1 and 1956, United States Bureau of Employment Security.

Chart VII
 DISTRIBUTION OF COVERED MINING EMPLOYES BY PRODUCT
 MINED, PENNSYLVANIA, 1951-1956



Note: For details, see Appendix Table 7.

SOURCE: Adapted from data published in *Employment and Wages of Workers Covered by State Unemployment Insurance Laws, Quarterly Issues 1951-1956*, United States Bureau of Employment Security; *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1958, United States Department of Labor.

MINING IN PENNSYLVANIA

Employment

The problems presented by the mining industry are somewhat different from those associated with manufacturing. In manufacturing, it appears that one of the critical problems is geographic relocation, determined largely by labor market and raw material considerations. However, the problems faced by the mining industry have arisen, in the main, by virtue of large scale substitution of competitive fuels for bituminous and anthracite coal.⁸

Chart VII shows, for the period 1951-1956, the number of covered mining employes in Pennsyl-

vania classified by product mined. Examination of the chart shows that (1) total mining employment decreased from approximately 170,000 employes in 1951 to approximately 90,000 employes in 1956; (2) employment in bituminous mining decreased from approximately 87,000 to approximately 50,000; (3) employment in the anthracite mining industry decreased from approximately 70,000 to approximately 30,000.

In this connection, it should be noted that, although, in absolute numbers, the declines in bituminous and anthracite employment were of approximately the same magnitude, the percentage decrease in anthracite employment (57 percent) was more pronounced than that of bituminous employment (43 percent).

⁸ For details relative to the substitution of competitive fuels for coal, see *Anthracosilicosis and Commonwealth Expenditures Under the Occupational Disease Law*, a Report of the Joint State Government Commission 1959, Section II.

Wages

Table 1 facilitates evaluation of the marked decline in both anthracite and bituminous employment. The table shows, in terms of current and constant dollars, total wages paid to covered employes by the bituminous and anthracite industries, and average wages, that is, wages per employe, for the years 1951 and 1956.

Examination of the table shows that total wages, in terms of both current dollars and constant dollars, decreased. Specifically, in terms of current dollars, total wages paid by the bituminous industry decreased from \$345,280,000 in 1951 to \$254,630,000 in 1956. In constant dollars, total wages paid by the bituminous industry decreased

from \$311,063,000 in 1951 to \$219,131,000 in 1956. In the case of the anthracite industry, total wages decreased from \$237,110,000 to \$124,812,000 in current dollars, and from \$213,613,000 to \$107,411,000 in constant dollars.

However, it should be noted that, in terms of both current and constant dollars, the average wages in both the bituminous and anthracite industries increased. In terms of current dollars, average wages increased from \$3,960 in 1951 to \$5,090 in 1956 in the bituminous industry, and from \$3,410 to \$4,220 in the anthracite industry. In constant dollars, average wages increased from \$3,560 in 1951 to \$4,380 in 1956 in the bituminous industry, and from \$3,070 to \$3,630 in the anthracite industry.

Table 1

TOTAL WAGES AND AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE OF COVERED MINING EMPLOYEES, BY PRODUCT MINED
CURRENT AND CONSTANT DOLLARS, PENNSYLVANIA, 1951 AND 1956

	<i>All Mining</i>	<i>Anthracite Coal</i>	<i>Bituminous and Lignite Coal</i>	<i>Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas</i>	<i>Quarrying and Nonmetallic Products</i>	<i>Metals</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total Wages						
Current Dollars (<i>In Thousands</i>)						
1951	\$632,057	\$237,110	\$345,280	\$21,209	\$25,248	\$3,210
1956	436,592	124,812	254,630	20,919	30,675	5,556
1951-1956 (<i>Percent Change</i>)	-30.9%	-47.4%	-26.3%	-1.4%	+21.5%	+73.1%
Constant Dollars ¹ (<i>In Thousands</i>)						
1951	\$569,420	\$213,613	\$311,063	\$19,107	\$27,746	\$2,892
1956	375,725	107,411	219,131	18,003	26,398	4,781
1951-1956 (<i>Percent Change</i>)	-34.0%	-49.7%	-29.6%	-5.8%	+16.1%	+65.3%
Average Annual Wage per Employee ²						
Current Dollars						
1951	\$ 3,680	\$ 3,410	\$ 3,960	\$ 2,970	\$ 3,610	\$3,960
1956	4,690	4,220	5,090	3,790	4,565	4,690
Constant Dollars ¹						
1951	\$ 3,310	\$ 3,070	\$ 3,560	\$ 2,670	\$ 3,250	\$3,570
1956	4,040	3,630	4,380	3,260	3,930	4,040

¹ "Constant Dollars" are defined as current dollars adjusted by the average annual Consumer Price Index (1947-1949 = 100), United States city average, of the United States Department of Labor.

² For data on employment used to determine average annual wage, see Appendix Table 7.

SOURCE: Adapted from data published in *Employment and Wages of Workers Covered by State Unemployment Insurance Laws*, Quarterly Issues, 1951 and 1956, United States Bureau of Employment Security; *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1958, United States Department of Labor.

REGIONAL IMPACT OF CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

Over the period under review, both cyclical and trend changes in employment levels were not uniformly distributed throughout Pennsylvania, but showed marked regional variations. The present subsection presents, on a regional basis: (1) cyclical changes in total covered employment; (2) trend changes in employment levels for (a) mining and manufacturing combined, and (b) all other covered employment; and (3) population changes. Throughout this subsection regions are defined in terms of labor markets.⁹

Cyclical Employment Changes

As was previously indicated,¹⁰ cyclical employment changes are measured by the percentage change between (a) average number of covered employes, March 1953 and March 1956, and (b) average number of covered employes, March 1954 and March 1955.¹¹ Map 1 shows the regional distribution of these percentage changes in employment. For convenience of reference, the percentage changes are classified into three groups: *high*, 13.5 percent to 7.0 percent (black areas); *medium*, 6.9 percent to 3.1 percent (striped areas), and *low*, 3.0 percent or less (white areas).

Examination of the map shows: (1) the most pronounced percentage changes (13.5 to 7.0 percent) were concentrated in the western part of the state; (2) the least pronounced employment changes (3.0 per cent or less) were concentrated primarily in the southeastern part of the state.

Analysis of the geographic variations in employment changes suggests that the severity of cyclical unemployment in a given region depends upon its industrial characteristics. Some manufacturing industries, such as primary metals, heavy machinery

and transportation equipment, generally are more sensitive to cyclical changes than others. Again, to the extent that bituminous coal production depends upon activity levels in the primary metals industry, mining employment as a rule exhibits marked cyclical fluctuations. The effect of a cyclical change upon nonmanufacturing industries, other than mining, is generally less severe.

To facilitate judgments regarding the importance of different segments of the private economy in recession periods, the table below has been prepared. The table shows, for labor markets characterized by *high*, *medium*, and *low* cyclical changes in employment, the March 1956 percentage ratios: (1) employment in the primary metals, transportation equipment, heavy machinery, and bituminous coal industries combined, to employment in all total covered industries; and (2) covered employment in industries other than mining or manufacturing to total employment in all covered industries.¹²

Area	<i>Employment in Cycle-sensitive Industries * As Percentage of Total, All Industries</i>	<i>Employment in Industries Other Than Mining and Manufacturing As Percentage of Total, All Industries</i>
High	29.2%	40.7%
Medium	23.0	44.4
Low	8.9	52.1
Philadelphia	9.0	54.5
Pittsburgh	30.0	47.4

* Cycle-sensitive industries are defined as primary metals, machinery (except electrical), transportation equipment and bituminous coal industries.

Examination of the table shows that the severity of cyclical employment losses vary directly with the proportion of total employment in industries which

¹² The relative importance of selected employments is measured in terms of 1956 rather than 1954 or 1955 data because 1954 or 1955 data would tend to understate the importance of cycle-sensitive industries.

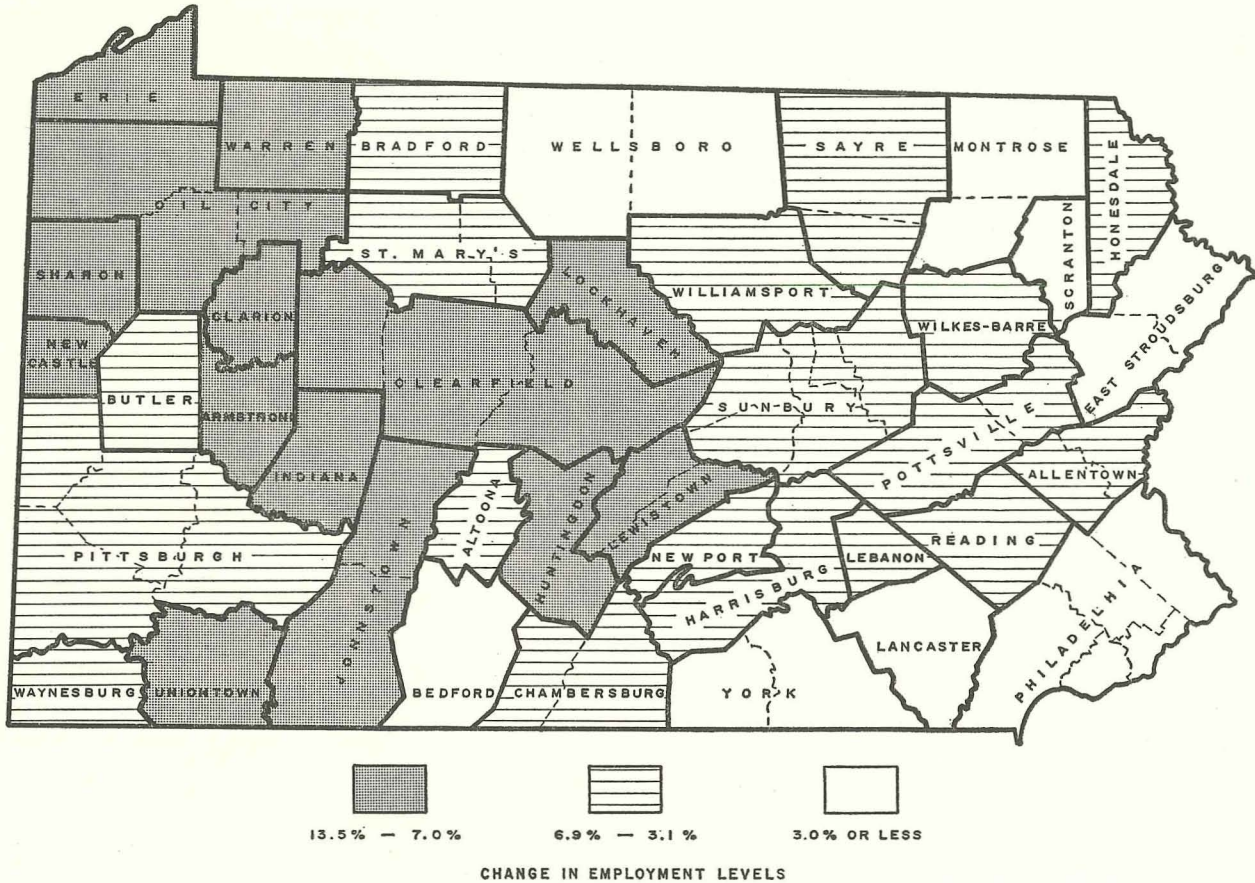
⁹ For a listing of labor markets, see Appendix page 46.

¹⁰ See page 15.

¹¹ Employment statistics on a county basis are computed for the month of March by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry; for most industries and most labor markets, March is a month of minimal seasonal unemployment.

Map I

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT LEVEL, MARCH 1953 AND
MARCH 1956, TO AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT LEVEL, MARCH 1954
AND MARCH 1955, BY PENNSYLVANIA LABOR MARKETS



Note: For details, see Appendix Table 8.

SOURCE: Adapted from data furnished by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Employment Security.

are sensitive to cyclical changes. For instance, in labor markets experiencing percentage declines in employment ranging from 13.5 percent to 7 percent (black areas on Map I), 29.2 percent of total covered employment was concentrated in primary metals, heavy machinery, transportation equipment and bituminous coal mining. At the other extreme, 8.9 percent of total covered employment was concentrated in these industries in labor markets which experienced percentage declines in employment of three percent or less.¹³

As regards the importance of the predominating industries in a given labor market, it is interesting to compare the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia labor markets. The map shows that, whereas Pittsburgh experienced relatively severe cyclical unemployment, cyclical unemployment in Philadelphia was relatively slight. In this connection, it should be noted that in the Philadelphia labor market 9.0 percent of total covered employment was engaged in industries sensitive to cyclical changes, and 54.5 percent in nonmanufacturing industries, other than mining. The comparable percentages for Pittsburgh were 30.0 and 47.4.

Trend Employment Changes

Trend employment changes have been previously defined as "losses or gains confined to *specific* industries or industry groups frequently concentrated regionally"¹⁴ which generally extend over periods of several years—sometimes over decades.

The present subsection examines trend employment changes on a labor market basis. It should be noted that trend employment losses in manufacturing and mining may be compensated for by employment gains in other segments of the private economy or by employment gains in the public sector of the economy. In the absence of compensatory employment gains, employment losses in a

given segment of the economy eventuate in population migrations, so-called "chronic unemployment" or underemployment which frequently occur simultaneously.

Table 2 shows, on a labor market basis, for the period March 1951-March 1956: (1) net changes (gains or losses) in covered mining and manufacturing employment; (2) net changes in covered employment, except mining and manufacturing; (3) net changes in *all* covered employment; and (4) net changes in population for the period April 1950-January 1957.

Examination of the table (column 2) shows:

- (1) All but 11 of the 40 Pennsylvania labor markets presented in the table (Butler, Bradford, Honesdale, Montrose, Chambersburg, Oil City, Harrisburg, Williamsport, York, Altoona, and Lancaster) showed net trend losses in covered mining and manufacturing employment for the period under review; the net losses in mining and manufacturing for the State as a whole totalled 146,700.¹⁵
- (2) The net employment losses in mining and manufacturing which characterized 29 labor markets were compensated for by net gains in other covered employment in but eight labor markets (Philadelphia, Allentown, Clearfield, Bedford, Clarion, Newport, Sayre-Towanda, and Sharon-Farrell).
- (3) One labor market (Bradford), though showing a net gain in mining and manufacturing employment, registered a net loss in total covered employment.
- (4) As regards Pennsylvania as a whole, total covered employment showed a net loss of 86,951 jobs.

¹³ For details on individual labor markets, see Appendix Table 8.

¹⁴ See page 15.

¹⁵ This total, based upon March data, differs from the sum of the losses individually shown in the manufacturing and mining subsections (pages 17 and 23), which are based upon annual average data.

Table 2

NET CHANGE IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT FOR MINING AND MANUFACTURING, FOR INDUSTRIES
OTHER THAN MINING AND MANUFACTURING, AND FOR ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED,
MARCH 1951-MARCH 1956, AND NET POPULATION CHANGE APRIL 1, 1950-
JANUARY 1, 1957, BY PENNSYLVANIA LABOR MARKETS

Labor Market	Net Employment Change 1951-1956			Net Population Change 1950-1957
	Mining and Manufacturing	Industries Other Than Mining and Manufacturing	Total All Industries	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Philadelphia	- 31,024	+34,478	+ 3,454	+386,706
Pittsburgh	- 30,587	+13,458	-17,129	+106,317
Wilkes-Barre	- 19,267	- 2,571	-21,838	- 33,517
Johnstown	- 8,651	- 1,193	- 9,844	- 8,631
Sunbury	- 7,203	- 333	- 7,536	- 6,277
Uniontown	- 7,083	- 1,225	- 8,308	- 16,922
Erie	- 6,234	+ 1,287	- 4,947	+ 15,367
Pottsville	- 5,986	- 1,217	- 7,203	- 13,582
Scranton	- 4,493	- 1,201	- 5,694	- 14,365
Reading	- 4,391	+ 1,932	- 2,459	+ 16,192
New Castle	- 3,753	+ 404	- 3,349	+ 2,592
Armstrong	- 3,261	+ 175	- 3,086	- 1,016
Waynesburg	- 2,644	- 56	- 2,700	- 3,607
St. Marys	- 2,322	+ 140	- 2,182	+ 1,223
Allentown	- 2,128	+ 4,172	+ 2,044	+ 39,536
Clearfield	- 1,695	+ 1,868	+ 173	- 3,618
Indiana	- 1,344	- 1,067	- 2,411	- 8,658
Huntingdon	- 1,013	+ 91	- 922	- 1,755
Lewistown	- 909	+ 560	- 349	- 1,878
Lebanon	- 851	+ 311	- 540	+ 6,791
Wellsboro	- 675	+ 225	- 450	- 384
Lock Haven	- 647	+ 80	- 567	+ 138
E. Stroudsburg	- 511	+ 391	- 120	+ 6,960
Bedford	- 336	+ 968	+ 632	+ 185
Clarion	- 189	+ 293	+ 104	- 2,957
Newport	- 186	+ 188	+ 2	+ 1,033
Sayre-Towanda	- 128	+ 185	+ 57	+ 3,549
Sharon-Farrell	- 111	+ 1,316	+ 1,205	+ 10,108
Warren	- 83	+ 79	- 4	+ 322
Butler	+ 166	+ 2,324	+ 2,490	+ 4,816
Bradford	+ 302	- 524	- 222	- 3,567
Honesdale	+ 401	+ 26	+ 427	+ 359
Montrose	+ 419	+ 279	+ 698	- 1,009
Chambersburg	+ 426	+ 413	+ 839	+ 3,780
Oil City	+ 510	+ 452	+ 962	- 4,730
Harrisburg	+ 834	+ 3,898	+ 4,732	+ 19,149
Williamsport	+ 1,144	- 183	+ 961	+ 8,095
York	+ 1,400	+ 4,816	+ 6,216	+ 27,537
Altoona	+ 1,430	- 559	+ 871	- 6,325
Lancaster	+ 1,501	+ 2,735	+ 4,236	+ 17,028
PENNSYLVANIA	-146,700 ^a	+59,749 ^a	-86,951 ^a	+544,985

^a Net changes in employment for Pennsylvania differ from the sums of all labor markets, because some employes cannot be allocated to specific labor markets, but are included in the Pennsylvania data.

SOURCE: Adapted from data furnished by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Employment Security; *The Population of Pennsylvania* (revised edition, July 1958), Pennsylvania State Planning Board, Office of the Governor.

In connection with net losses in total covered employment, it should be noted that, in some cases, the net losses in a given labor market were associated with net losses in population. Specifically, the net losses in total covered employment were associated with population losses in the labor markets of Wilkes-Barre, Johnstown, Sunbury, Uniontown, Pottsville, Scranton, Armstrong, Waynesburg, Indiana, Huntingdon, Lewistown and Wellsboro. Whenever a net loss in total covered employment is not associated with a net population loss, it must be presumed that the labor market has been characterized by an increase in employment in the public sector of the economy or has been subject to "chronic unemployment" or underemployment.

The severity of so-called "chronic unemployment," which is often associated with underemployment, may be approximated by relating, for periods generally characterized by high employment levels, the number of persons who receive unemployment compensation to the number of persons covered by unemployment compensation statutes.

Map II shows for Pennsylvania labor markets the percentages of persons receiving unemployment compensation payments to persons covered by unemployment compensation. The percentages were computed by expressing the number of persons receiving unemployment compensation payments as percentages of the number of persons covered separately for March 1953, March 1956, and March 1957, and averaging the three percentages so computed. It should again be noted that the years by reference to which the percentages have been computed were characterized by relatively high levels of economic activity.

For convenience of reference, these percentages have been divided into three groups: percentages ranging from 14.5 to 7.1 have been designated as *high*, and the percentages ranging 7.0 to 4.2, and

4.1 or less have been designated *medium* and *low*, respectively. *High*, *medium*, and *low* percentages are shown on the map as black, striped, and white areas, respectively.

Examination of Map II shows that (1) unemployment was heavily concentrated in the northeastern part of the state, and in Fayette, Clarion, and Bedford¹⁶ labor markets (black areas); (2) the western labor markets, the southeastern markets, and the Crawford, Greene, Elk and Lycoming markets showed relatively low levels of unemployment; (3) the northern tier markets and the central markets, as well as the Greene, Somerset, Fulton and Franklin markets, were characterized by medium levels of unemployment.

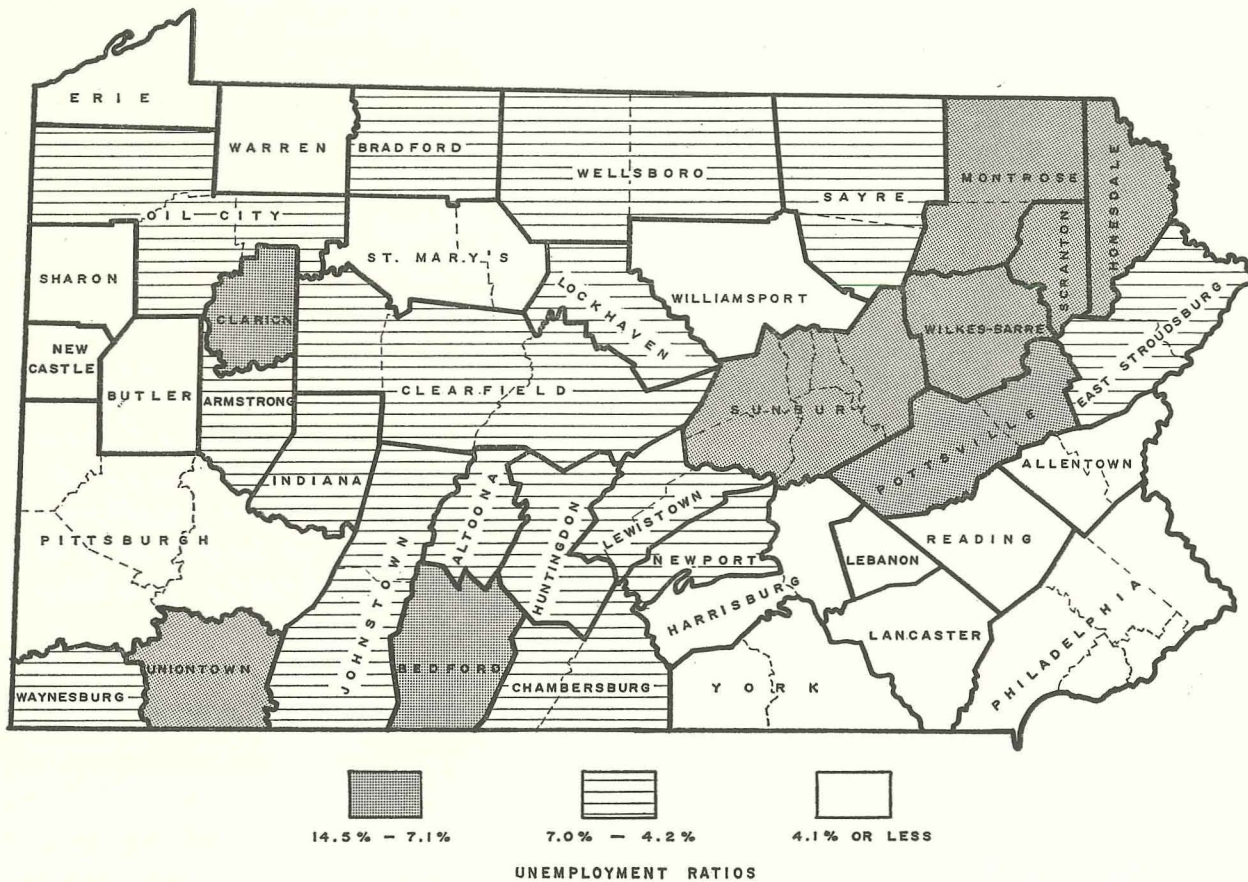
As regards the industrial structure typical of the labor markets showing different levels of "chronic unemployment," the following may be noted: In labor markets which showed heavy unemployment concentration (black areas), 17.0 percent of total covered employment in March 1956 were engaged in coal mining or textile manufacturing; the comparable percentages for labor markets characterized by medium and low unemployment were 10.5 and 4.1, respectively.¹⁷ As regards these two industries, it has been previously noted that anthracite mining, by virtue of the competition of other fuels, has lost its traditional position in the fuel market. As regards textiles, it appears that the textile industries in the northeastern part of Pennsylvania are following the national trend, gradually moving into the southern states.

In conclusion it should be noted that the geographic pattern of trend unemployment (Map II) is quite different from the geographic pattern of cyclical unemployment (Map I).

¹⁶ The Bedford labor market, a resort area, unlike other labor markets in the *high* unemployment group, generally experiences heavy seasonal unemployment in March.

¹⁷ For details regarding individual labor markets, see Appendix Table 9.

Map II
 PERCENTAGE RATIO, NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT
 COMPENSATION TO TOTAL COVERED LABOR FORCE, AVERAGED FOR
 MARCH 1953, 1956, AND 1957, BY PENNSYLVANIA
 LABOR MARKETS



Note: For details, see Appendix Table 9.

Source: Adapted from data furnished by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Employment Security.

Section III

THE PENNSYLVANIA ECONOMY 1951-1956: AN OVER-ALL VIEW

Section I of this report, which deals with changes in per capita income of constant purchasing power, serves a twofold purpose: to trace changes in the income positions of Pennsylvanians which have taken place within the recent past, and to facilitate appraisal of these changes in the light of the experience of other states and the United States. Section II explores interstate differences in the structure of manufacturing employment with respect to capital investment and average wage levels, analyzes wage and employment trends in Pennsylvania mines, and evaluates the changes in employment—jobs gained or lost—that have occurred in Pennsylvania labor markets.

It has been shown that, between March 1951 and March 1956, the number of covered employes in the mining and manufacturing industries combined decreased by 146,700. It has also been pointed out that covered employment in other segments of the private economy has not grown with sufficient rapidity to compensate for the loss in mining and manufacturing employment. Between March 1951 and March 1956, total covered employment in Pennsylvania decreased by 86,951.¹

In this connection, cognizance should be taken of the changes in the total number of persons gainfully employed—covered and noncovered. During

¹ It should be noted that all employment data presented in this section are for March of 1951 and 1956. If different reference points, for example, observations extending over several rather than a single month, during each year had been chosen, the magnitude of the employment loss would vary. However, the evidence indicates that, regardless of the reference points chosen, the pattern of employment changes in Pennsylvania would not be altered.

the period March 1951-March 1956, the estimated total number of gainfully employed decreased from 4,373,000 to 4,301,900, a decrease of 71,100.² In fact, the evidence suggests that employment increased during the period in but two noncovered segments of the economy. The estimated number of self-employed increased from 429,100 in March 1951, to 437,300 in March 1956; and the estimated number of Federal, State and local government employes increased from 363,400 to 403,500 during the same period.³

In other words, the decrease in employment in the private sector of the economy was but in part offset by employment increases in the public sector. It is generally agreed that, in a private enterprise framework, contracting private employment coupled with expanding public employment is symptomatic of adverse changes in the rate of economic growth.

The adverse changes in the rate of development of the Pennsylvania economy have not generated over-all population losses for the Commonwealth. In fact, during the period 1950-1957, the total population of Pennsylvania, unlike the populations of some of the Commonwealth's labor markets, has increased from 10,498,012 to 11,042,997. However, it should be noted that over the recent past net out-migration from the Commonwealth has approximated 50,000 persons per year.⁴

² Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, *Total Employment in Pennsylvania, 1951 and 1956* (mimeographed).

³ Ibid.

⁴ Computed from data furnished by Pennsylvania State Planning Board, Office of the Governor.

Adverse changes in the rate of growth can be quantitatively approximated in terms of changes in total personal income, which is the sum of the incomes of individuals and which reflects, simultaneously, changes in employment, income levels and population. Similarly, interstate comparisons of changes in total personal income can be employed to evaluate economic development in Pennsylvania.

The table below shows the percentage increases, 1951-1956, in total personal income (constant dollars) for Pennsylvania, the reference states and the United States.

	<i>Percentage Increase 1951-1956</i>
Pennsylvania	17.4%
New York	23.1
New Jersey	27.2
Massachusetts	20.9
Ohio	27.1
Indiana	20.5
<u>United States</u>	23.8

Note: For detail, see Appendix Table 1.

These increases in total personal income show that, although Pennsylvania has participated in the growth of the Nation, its expansion has been at a lesser rate than that of the reference states or the United States.

APPENDIX

Appendix Table 1

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME AND POPULATION, PENNSYLVANIA,
REFERENCE STATES AND THE UNITED STATES, 1946, 1951, 1956 AND 1957
AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES, 1946-1956, 1946-1951 AND 1951-1956

State	1946	1951	1956	1957	1946-1956	1946-1951	1951-1956
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (CONSTANT DOLLARS) ¹</i>							
	<i>Dollars</i>				<i>Percentage Change</i>		
Pennsylvania	\$ 1,525	\$ 1,561	\$ 1,744	\$ 1,757	+14.4%	+ 2.4%	+11.7%
New York	2,025	1,803	2,114	2,145	+ 4.4	-11.0	+17.2
New Jersey	1,831	1,797	2,072	2,083	+13.2	- 1.9	+15.3
Massachusetts	1,674	1,667	1,924	1,943	+14.9	- .4	+15.4
Ohio	1,570	1,685	1,880	1,876	+19.7	+ 7.3	+11.6
Indiana	1,429	1,521	1,701	1,672	+19.0	+ 6.4	+11.8
United States ²	1,496	1,486	1,688	1,686	+12.8	- .7	+13.6
<i>TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (CONSTANT DOLLARS) ¹</i>							
	<i>Millions of Dollars</i>				<i>Percentage Change</i>		
Pennsylvania	\$ 15,061	\$ 16,250	\$ 19,079	\$ 19,407	+26.7%	+ 7.9%	+17.4%
New York	27,200	27,174	33,456	34,072	+23.0	- 0.1	+23.1
New Jersey	8,247	8,980	11,423	11,721	+38.5	+ 8.9	+27.2
Massachusetts	7,595	7,662	9,263	9,452	+22.0	+ .9	+20.9
Ohio	11,800	13,416	17,052	17,261	+44.5	+13.7	+27.1
Indiana	5,292	6,262	7,546	7,579	+42.6	+18.3	+20.5
United States ²	210,420	227,892	282,226	287,248	+34.1	+ 8.3	+23.8
<i>POPULATION</i>							
	<i>Thousands</i>				<i>Percentage Change</i>		
Pennsylvania	9,880	10,407	10,940	11,043	+10.7%	+ 5.3%	+ 5.1%
New York	13,434	15,074	15,826	15,888	+17.8	+12.2	+ 5.0
New Jersey	4,505	4,996	5,513	5,627	+22.4	+10.9	+10.3
Massachusetts	4,536	4,597	4,803	4,866	+ 5.9	+ 1.3	+ 4.5
Ohio	7,516	7,962	9,071	9,200	+20.7	+ 5.9	+13.9
Indiana	3,703	4,118	4,436	4,533	+19.8	+11.2	+ 7.7
United States ²	140,638	153,384	167,259	170,333	+18.9	+ 9.1	+ 9.0

¹ Dollar values are "constant dollars" defined as current dollars adjusted by the average annual Consumer Price Index (average 1947-1949 = 100), United States city average, of the United States Department of Labor. Consumer Price Index 1946 was adjusted to the 1947-1949 base period.

² United States excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCE: Adapted from data published in *Personal Income by States Since 1929*, and *Survey of Current Business*, August 1958, United States Department of Commerce; *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1951, May 1958, United States Department of Labor.

Appendix Table 2

NONFARM WAGES AND SALARIES AND FARM INCOME AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME, AND MAJOR SOURCES AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL NONFARM WAGES AND SALARIES, PENNSYLVANIA, REFERENCE STATES AND THE UNITED STATES, 1946, 1951 AND 1956

State	Year	Percentage of Total Personal Income		Percentage of Total Nonfarm Wages and Salaries							
		Nonfarm Wages and Salaries	Farm Income ¹	Manufacturing	Mining	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Transportation and Public Utilities	Government	Contract Construction	Service ²	Total Wages and Salaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Pennsylvania	1946	66.3%	3.0%	41.6%	6.5%	15.2%	10.8%	11.6%	3.6%	10.7%	100.0%
	1951	70.7	2.3	43.4	5.0	15.4	10.1	10.2	5.3	10.6	100.0
	1956	70.9	1.4	43.8	2.8	15.9	9.7	10.9	5.2	11.7	100.0
New York	1946	65.5	2.1	34.2	.2	20.9	10.1	12.7	3.3	18.6	100.0
	1951	49.1	1.6	33.0	.2	21.4	9.3	12.6	4.7	18.8	100.0
	1956	69.4	.9	32.4	.2	20.7	9.1	13.2	5.0	19.4	100.0
New Jersey	1946	59.4	2.3	46.0	.2	14.3	10.0	13.0	4.2	12.3	100.0
	1951	72.3	1.8	45.8	.3	15.3	9.0	10.8	6.1	12.7	100.0
	1956	72.1	1.2	44.5	.3	15.8	8.7	11.0	6.1	13.6	100.0
Massachusetts	1946	66.5	1.6	42.8	.1	18.3	7.9	13.9	3.5	13.5	100.0
	1951	67.6	1.2	41.9	.2	18.2	6.7	14.4	4.6	14.0	100.0
	1956	69.0	.6	40.0	.2	18.1	7.0	14.0	5.0	15.7	100.0
Ohio	1946	65.9	5.5	47.7	1.1	16.1	9.8	11.1	3.9	10.3	100.0
	1951	70.7	3.6	50.0	.9	15.5	8.9	9.8	5.5	9.4	100.0
	1956	72.1	2.2	48.8	.8	15.8	8.2	10.3	5.9	10.2	100.0
Indiana	1946	62.9	11.4	46.5	1.5	16.2	10.3	12.3	3.9	9.3	100.0
	1951	68.3	8.6	49.7	1.3	15.8	9.1	10.3	5.2	8.6	100.0
	1956	70.7	4.8	48.6	.9	16.4	8.3	10.1	6.2	9.5	100.0
United States ³	1946	60.9	9.4	34.1	2.2	18.3	10.6	17.1	4.1	13.6	100.0
	1951	65.4	7.5	35.1	2.2	18.1	9.6	16.0	5.9	13.1	100.0
	1956	67.7	4.4	34.9	1.9	18.0	9.1	16.0	6.1	14.0	100.0

¹ Farm income consists of proprietor's income and wages and salaries.

² Includes *Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate; Services, and Other Industries.*

³ United States excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCE: Adapted from data published in *Personal Income by States Since 1929* and *Survey of Current Business*, August 1958, United States Department of Commerce.

Appendix Table 3

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN NONFARM WAGES AND SALARIES, FARM INCOME AND MAJOR SOURCES OF NONFARM WAGES AND SALARIES, PENNSYLVANIA, REFERENCE STATES AND THE UNITED STATES, 1946-1956, 1946-1951, AND 1951-1956

Periods	State	Percentage Change in Components of Total Personal Income		Percentage Change in Sources of Nonfarm Wages and Salaries						
		Nonfarm Wages and Salaries	Farm Income ¹	Manufacturing	Mining	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Transportation Communication and Public Utilities	Government	Contract Construction	Service ²
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1946-1956	Pennsylvania	+35.5%	-40.6%	+42.8%	-41.5%	+41.5%	+21.2%	+27.7%	+ 94.7%	+48.6%
	New York	+30.4	-42.2	+23.1	+60.0	+28.9	+17.8	+36.1	+ 99.0	+35.9
	New Jersey	+42.4	-28.2	+37.8	+76.9	+57.1	+23.1	+20.5	+109.6	+57.8
	Massachusetts	+26.6	-49.2	+18.5	+83.3	+24.8	+12.8	+27.6	+ 82.9	+47.1
	Ohio	+58.2	-42.7	+61.9	+ 6.7	+55.5	+32.8	+46.4	+138.2	+57.0
	Indiana	+60.2	-39.6	+67.4	- 6.0	+62.0	+29.1	+31.6	+153.4	+63.2
United States ³	+49.0	-37.6	+53.1	+24.6	+47.0	+27.3	+39.3	+121.0	+53.1	
1946-1951	Pennsylvania	+15.0	-18.8	+20.6	-12.2	+16.2	+ 6.9	+ .8	+ 68.6	+13.5
	New York	+ 4.7	-21.5	+ 1.0	+31.4	+ 6.9	- 3.5	+ 3.8	+ 50.0	+ 5.5
	New Jersey	+12.3	-14.4	+11.8	+38.5	+20.3	+ .3	- 6.5	+ 66.3	+15.6
	Massachusetts	+ 6.3	-19.5	+ 4.1	+33.3	+ 5.6	- 9.8	+10.1	+ 42.3	+10.1
	Ohio	+22.1	-25.6	+27.8	- 1.1	+18.1	+11.2	+ 7.2	+ 71.7	+12.0
	Indiana	+28.5	-10.6	+37.5	+14.0	+25.0	+12.5	+ 8.1	+ 69.5	+18.7
United States ³	+16.3	-13.6	+20.1	+13.9	+15.3	+ 4.9	+ 8.6	+ 66.8	+11.9	
1951-1956	Pennsylvania	+17.8	-26.9	+18.5	-33.4	+21.8	+13.3	+26.7	+ 15.5	+30.9
	New York	+24.6	-31.4	+21.9	+21.7	+20.5	+22.1	+31.2	+ 32.6	+28.8
	New Jersey	+26.8	-16.1	+23.2	+27.8	+30.6	+22.7	+29.0	+ 26.1	+36.5
	Massachusetts	+19.2	-36.8	+13.8	+37.5	+18.1	+25.0	+15.9	+ 28.5	+33.6
	Ohio	+29.6	-23.0	+26.7	+ 8.0	+31.7	+19.4	+36.6	+ 38.7	+40.2
	Indiana	+24.7	-32.4	+21.8	-17.5	+29.5	+14.7	+21.8	+ 49.5	+37.5
United States ³	+28.1	-27.4	+27.5	+ 9.4	+27.4	+21.4	+28.3	+ 32.5	+36.8	

¹ Farm income consists of proprietor's income and wages and salaries.

² Includes *Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate; Services, and Other Industries.*

³ United States excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

Note: Percent changes are based on "constant dollars," defined as current dollar values adjusted by the average annual Consumer Price Index (average 1947-1949 = 100), United States city average, of the United States Department of Labor. Consumer Price Index 1946 was adjusted to the 1947-1949 base period.

SOURCE: Adapted from data published in *Personal Income by States Since 1929*, and *Survey of Current Business*, August, 1958, United States Department of Commerce; *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1951, May 1958, United States Department of Labor.

Appendix Table 5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAWS AND AVERAGE WAGE,
BY INDUSTRY, PENNSYLVANIA, REFERENCE STATES AND THE UNITED STATES, 1956

Code Number	Industry	Percentages of Total Manufacturing Employment ¹							Average Wage ²						
		Penna.	N. Y.	N. J.	Mass.	Ohio	Ind.	U. S. ³	Penna.	N. Y.	N. J.	Mass.	Ohio	Ind.	U. S. ³
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
19	Ordnance and Accessories .....	.4%	1.3%	*	.6%	.2%	.6%	.7%	\$4,930	\$6,140	\$5,300	\$4,700	\$5,420	\$4,960	\$5,380
20	Food and Kindred Products	6.2	6.9	6.8%	5.7	5.0	6.7	9.2	4,030	4,700	4,750	3,980	4,490	4,330	4,190
21	Tobacco Manufacturing .....	.9	.1	.3	.1	.1	.1	.6	2,740	3,990	3,130	2,720	2,780	2,490	3,230
22	Textile Mill Products	6.6	3.5	5.5	9.8	1.0	.3	6.3	3,530	4,000	4,320	3,620	4,310	3,350	3,280
23	Apparel and Related Products	10.9	18.7	9.5	8.5	1.8	2.4	7.0	2,630	3,610	2,970	2,890	3,240	2,690	2,980
24	Lumber and Wood Products	1.1	1.0	.6	.8	.8	1.7	4.2	3,110	3,900	3,970	3,720	3,870	3,880	3,450
25	Furniture and Fixtures	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.8	1.8	3.5	2.2	3,850	4,370	4,350	3,880	4,580	3,900	3,930
26	Paper and Allied Products	2.6	3.5	3.2	5.1	2.8	1.7	3.4	4,660	4,640	4,910	4,440	5,110	4,520	4,760
27	Printing and Publishing	4.2	8.6	3.3	5.4	4.2	3.2	4.9	4,740	5,470	5,020	4,460	5,060	4,650	4,970
28	Chemicals and Allied Products	3.6	4.3	10.6	2.6	3.7	4.2	5.0	5,110	5,380	5,510	5,060	5,520	5,310	5,300
29	Products of Petroleum and Coal	1.9	.7	1.8	.3	.9	2.1	1.5	5,860	7,110	5,990	5,520	5,860	6,100	5,940
30	Rubber Products .....	.9	.5	2.0	3.5	6.0	2.5	1.6	4,800	4,740	4,740	4,440	5,170	4,760	4,830
31	Leather and Leather Goods	2.1	3.3	1.4	9.2	.9	.4	2.2	3,020	3,340	3,520	3,400	3,600	3,020	3,260
32	Stone, Clay and Glass Products	4.9	2.3	4.1	1.6	5.4	4.1	3.3	4,750	4,950	4,640	5,060	4,800	4,420	4,560
33	Primary Metal Industries	19.4	4.5	4.7	3.2	15.2	16.6	8.0	5,430	5,350	5,370	5,260	5,470	5,400	5,360
34	Fabricated Metal Products	7.7	5.3	6.3	5.5	9.8	7.4	6.7	4,810	4,760	4,910	4,490	5,100	4,880	4,870
35	Machinery (except Electrical)	8.3	8.2	9.1	10.8	18.6	10.7	10.2	5,090	5,110	5,240	4,970	5,480	5,110	5,260
36	Electrical Machinery	8.2	8.1	15.1	12.9	7.2	12.6	7.2	4,750	4,960	4,880	4,260	4,820	4,550	4,710
37	Transportation Equipment	4.5	5.9	6.7	3.6	11.0	16.5	10.8	5,250	5,630	5,330	5,250	5,430	5,240	5,480
38	Professional and Scientific Instruments	1.8	5.4	3.4	3.1	.8	.7	2.0	4,760	5,520	5,310	4,390	4,520	4,090	4,980
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2.2	5.9	4.5	5.9	2.8	2.0	3.0	3,820	3,670	4,100	3,690	4,420	4,440	3,950
	All Manufacturing	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4,500	4,670	4,760	4,170	5,120	4,850	4,580

¹ Averages of employment counts in the pay periods ending nearest the fifteenth of March, May, August and November.

² Derived by dividing annual payrolls by average employment.

³ United States includes Alaska and Hawaii.

* Less than .05 percent.

SOURCE: Adapted from data published in *Employment and Wages of Workers Covered by State Unemployment Insurance Laws*, Quarterly Issues, 1956, United States Bureau of Employment Security.

Appendix Table 6

NET CHANGE IN MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAWS, BY INDUSTRY, PENNSYLVANIA, REFERENCE STATES AND THE UNITED STATES, 1951-1956

Code Number	Industry ¹	Pennsylvania		New York		New Jersey		Massachusetts		Ohio		Indiana		United States ³	
		Net Change in Employment 1951-1956	Net Change as Percent of Total Manufacturing Employment 1956	Net Change in Employment 1951-1956 ²	Net Change as Percent of Total Manufacturing Employment 1956	Net Change in Employment 1951-1956	Net Change as Percent of Total Manufacturing Employment 1956	Net Change in Employment 1951-1956	Net Change as Percent of Total Manufacturing Employment 1956	Net Change in Employment 1951-1956	Net Change as Percent of Total Manufacturing Employment 1956	Net Change in Employment 1951-1956 ²	Net Change as Percent of Total Manufacturing Employment 1956	Net Change in Employment 1951-1956	Net Change as Percent of Total Manufacturing Employment 1956 ²
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
20	Food and Kindred Products	- 5,072	-.3	- 4,018	-.2	+ 5,160	+.6	+ 6,816	+1.0	+ 657	*	-3,874	-.6	+ 4,547	*
22	Textile Mill Products	-38,796	-2.5	-19,274	-1.0	-12,625	-1.5	-38,266	-5.4	- 1,730	-.1	-3,574	-.6	-200,804	-1.2
23	Apparel and Related Products	+11,074	+.7	-30,898	-1.6	- 8,166	-1.0	+ 1,703	+.2	- 6,368	-.5	-2,357	-.4	+ 38,742	+.2
24	Lumber and Wood Products	- 3,985	-.3	- 3,112	-.2	- 523	-.1	- 840	-.1	- 375	*	- 959	-.2	- 88,216	-.5
25	Furniture and Fixtures	+ 2,949	+.2	- 1,385	-.1	- 764	-.1	- 60	*	- 792	-.1	-2,888	-.5	+ 20,400	+.1
26	Paper and Allied Products	+ 825	+.1	+ 2,231	+.1	+ 2,687	+.3	+ 2,618	+.4	+ 2,623	+.2	+ 515	+.1	+ 58,559	+.3
27	Printing and Publishing	+ 5,778	+.4	+12,667	+.7	+ 4,880	+.6	+ 2,498	+.4	+ 6,582	+.5	+3,681	+.6	+108,245	+.6
28	Chemicals and Allied Products	+ 2,178	+.1	+ 4,795	+.2	+ 1,749	+.2	+ 266	*	+ 6,611	+.5	+4,846	+.8	+ 92,144	+.5
29	Products of Petroleum and Coal	- 5,433	-.4	- 365	*	- 3,687	-.4	- 552	-.1	+ 199	*	- 496	-.1	- 4,655	*
30	Rubber Products	+ 2,870	+.2	- 767	*	+ 114	*	- 1,014	-.1	- 3,039	-.2	-1,857	-.3	+ 7,944	*
31	Leather and Leather Goods	+ 780	+.1	- 3,541	-.2	- 1,154	-.1	+ 793	+.1	- 2,218	-.2	- 341	-.1	- 131	*
32	Stone, Clay and Glass Products	- 5,758	-.4	- 714	*	+ 385	*	- 1,094	-.2	- 427	*	+2,141	+.3	+ 15,672	+.1
33	Primary Metal Industries	-16,335	-1.1	- 1,681	-.1	- 2,142	-.3	+ 2,141	+.3	+ 3,511	+.3	+9,322	+1.5	+ 26,384	+.2
34	Fabricated Metal Products	+ 1,292	+.1	+ 2,660	+.1	+ 8,399	+1.0	+ 231	*	- 3,254	-.2	+2,373	+.4	+ 70,877	+.4
35	Machinery (except Electrical)	- 6,502	-.4	+19,592	+1.0	+ 556	+.1	- 5,473	-.8	+14,277	+1.0	-1,248	-.2	+105,933	+.6
36	Electrical Machinery	+ 3,185	+.2	+14,870	+.8	+20,324	+2.5	+12,103	+1.7	+ 252	*	-2,574	+.4	+204,743	+1.2
37	Transportation Equipment	+ 7,576	+.5	+15,417	+.8	+ 7,786	+.9	- 1,887	-.3	+41,355	+3.0	-3,298	-.5	+300,875	+1.8
38	Professional and Scientific Instruments	+ 1,176	+.1	+ 8,596	+.4	+ 5,551	+.7	+ 3,215	+.4	- 32	*	+1,027	+.2	+ 48,367	+.3
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	+ 2,673	+.2	+ 7,801	+.4	- 5,434	-.7	+ 1,883	+.3	+ 5,395	+.4	+ 607	+.1	+ 45,813	+.3
	All Manufacturing ¹	-37,088	-2.4	+31,908	+1.7	+22,331	+2.7	-22,724	-3.2	+59,355	+4.3	+7,839	+1.3	+893,886	+5.3

¹ Industries "Ordnance and Accessories" (19) and "Tobacco Manufacturing" (21) are excluded, because some state data were not disclosed; these industries were included in "All Manufacturing"; employment changes for these two industries in Pennsylvania were +4,832 and -2,395, respectively.

² Changes of unemployment insurance laws in respect to minimum size of establishment covered during the period 1951-1956 were considered to have only negligible effects on net changes in employment.

³ United States includes Alaska and Hawaii.

* Less than .05 percent.

Note: Employment changes are based on averages of the pay periods nearest the fifteenth of March, May, August, and November, of employees covered by state employment insurance laws.

SOURCE: Adapted from data published in *Employment and Wages of Workers Covered by State Unemployment Insurance Laws*, Quarterly Issues, 1951 and 1956, United States Bureau of Employment Security.

Appendix Table 7

MINING EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAW,
BY PRODUCT MINED, 1951-1956

<i>Year</i>	<i>All Mining</i>	<i>Anthracite Coal</i>	<i>Bituminous and Lignite Coal</i>	<i>Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas</i>	<i>Quarrying and Nonmetallic Products</i>	<i>Metals</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Average Employment</i> ¹						
1951	171,780	69,570	87,256	7,148	6,995	811
1952	155,802	63,670	77,006	7,270	6,976	880
1953	137,028	54,202	68,289	6,819	6,865	853
1954	105,561	38,915	52,921	5,900	6,636	1,189
1955	93,254	31,536	48,771	5,233	6,542	1,172
1956	93,029	29,607	49,994	5,525	6,719	1,184
<i>Change, 1951-1956</i>						
Number of Employees ..	— 78,751	—39,963	—37,262	—1,623	— 276	+ 373
Percent	— 45.8%	— 57.4%	— 42.7%	— 22.7%	— 4.0%	+ 46.0%

¹ Averages of employment counts in the pay periods ending nearest the fifteenth of March, May, August and November.

SOURCE: Adapted from data published in *Employment and Wages of Workers Covered by State Unemployment Insurance Laws*, Quarterly Issues, 1951 and 1956, United States Bureau of Employment Security.

Appendix Table 8

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT, MARCH 1953 AND MARCH 1956
TO AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT, MARCH 1954 AND 1955; PERCENTAGES OF
TOTAL COVERED EMPLOYMENT 1956 IN CYCLE-SENSITIVE INDUSTRIES,
AND IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINING AND MANUFACTURING,
BY PENNSYLVANIA LABOR MARKETS

[Cycle-Sensitive Industries Were Defined as Primary Metals,
Machinery (Except Electrical), Transportation Equipment
and Bituminous Coal Industries]

<i>Labor Market</i>	<i>Percentage Change in Average Employment, From March 1953 and March 1956 to March 1954 and March 1955</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Covered Employment, March 1956</i>	
		<i>Cycle- Sensitive Industries</i>	<i>Industries Other Than Mining and Manufacturing</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Indiana	13.3%	37.2%	40.3%
Huntingdon	11.0	1.3	42.6
Johnstown	10.0	48.6	38.2
Warren	8.8	18.0	42.9
New Castle	8.7	30.5	42.1
Lewistown	8.4	20.7	38.1
Sharon-Farrell	8.3	38.8	32.8
Lock Haven	8.0	21.0	32.6
Uniontown	7.8	20.4	52.9
Oil City	7.5	26.9	40.6
Armstrong	7.4	7.6	39.6
Erie	7.3	29.4	40.0
Clarion	7.2	11.0	51.6
Clearfield	7.1	15.6	45.4
Wilkes-Barre	6.5	3.6	40.7
Altoona	6.4	2.2	59.5
Allentown	6.4	23.4	36.9
Williamsport	6.2	19.3	36.1
Pittsburgh	5.9	30.0	47.4
St. Marys	5.9	2.9	22.9
Honesdale	5.6	8.3	39.6
Sunbury	5.6	11.7	38.6
Bradford	5.3	11.1	36.4
Pottsville	5.2	9.8	32.1
Waynesburg	5.2	63.6	28.6
Lebanon	5.1	17.3	37.6
Chambersburg	4.8	25.3	45.5
Butler	4.4	30.5	47.3
Sayre-Towanda	4.2	28.9	40.8
Harrisburg	4.2	14.0	59.9
Reading	3.7	19.8	39.1
Newport	3.4	.5	61.3
Lancaster	3.0	9.2	41.2
Scranton	2.6	1.4	42.9
Philadelphia	2.5	9.0	54.5
Bedford	2.3	1.5	76.9
Wellsboro	1.8	9.7	43.2
York	1.7	13.2	37.8
Montrose	1.2	5.8	46.4
E. Stroudsburg .....	.6	8.1	55.3
PENNSYLVANIA	4.6	17.5	47.6

SOURCE: Adapted from data furnished by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry,
Bureau of Employment Security.

Appendix Table 9

PERCENTAGE RATIO, NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TO TOTAL COVERED LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED PLUS UNEMPLOYED RECEIVING COMPENSATION, AVERAGED FOR MARCH 1953, 1956 AND 1957; AND EMPLOYMENT IN TEXTILES AND COAL MINING INDUSTRIES AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL COVERED EMPLOYMENT, 1956, BY PENNSYLVANIA LABOR MARKETS

Labor Market	Unemployment Ratio	Percentage of Total Covered Employment, March 1956		
		Coal Mining	Textiles	Coal Mining and Textiles
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Lancaster	1.9%	0. %	11.4%	11.4%
Sharon-Farrell	2.0	.6	0	.6
Allentown	2.2	*	5.0	5.0
Harrisburg	2.2	.1	1.6	1.7
Warren	2.3	0	0	0
New Castle	2.9	.8	.7	1.5
Butler	3.1	2.5	.1	2.6
Pittsburgh	3.2	2.6	.1	2.6
Lebanon	3.2	*	5.0	5.0
Reading	3.4	*	15.5	15.5
York	3.5	*	4.0	4.1
Williamsport	3.5	*	6.8	6.8
Philadelphia	3.6	*	4.1	4.1
St. Marys	3.9	1.8	0	1.8
Erie	4.1	*	0	*
Bradford	4.4	.2	0	.2
Oil City	4.5	.4	.1	.4
Altoona	4.9	.6	4.0	4.7
Lewistown	5.0	0	.5	.5
Lock Haven	5.2	.5	3.2	3.7
Chambersburg	5.3	0	2.2	2.2
Johnstown	5.7	18.7	*	18.7
E. Stroudsburg	5.9	0	3.9	3.9
Waynesburg	5.9	63.5	0	63.5
Clearfield	6.1	10.1	.9	11.0
Sayre-Towanda	6.2	.1	1.8	1.9
Indiana	6.3	28.7	0	28.7
Newport	6.4	0	*	*
Huntingdon	6.5	1.3	14.2	15.5
Armstrong	7.0	7.3	0	7.3
Wellsboro	7.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Sunbury	8.3	5.7	10.2	15.9
Scranton	8.7	7.8	6.2	14.0
Clarion	9.0	11.0	0	11.0
Wilkes-Barre	9.6	14.4	4.9	19.3
Pottsville	10.2	15.4	6.0	21.4
Honesdale	10.4	0	3.6	3.6
Montrose	10.9	0	.9	.9
Uniontown	11.1	18.5	.7	19.2
Bedford	14.5	1.5	0	1.5
PENNSYLVANIA	4.1	2.6	3.3	6.0

* Less than .05 percent.

SOURCE: Adapted from data furnished by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Employment Security.

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR MARKETS BY COUNTIES

<i>Labor Market</i>	<i>Counties</i>
Allentown	Lehigh, Northampton
Altoona	Blair
Bedford	Bedford
Bradford	McKean
Butler	Butler
Chambersburg	Franklin, Fulton
Clarion	Clarion
Clearfield	Clearfield, Jefferson, Centre
East Stroudsburg	Monroe, Pike
Erie	Erie
Harrisburg	Cumberland, Dauphin
Honesdale	Wayne
Huntingdon	Huntingdon
Indiana	Indiana
Johnstown	Cambria, Somerset
Armstrong	Armstrong
Lancaster	Lancaster
Lebanon	Lebanon
Lewistown	Mifflin, Juniata
Lock Haven	Clinton
Montrose	Susquehanna, Wyoming
New Castle	Lawrence
Newport	Perry
Oil City	Venango, Crawford, Forest
Philadelphia	Chester, Bucks, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Delaware
Pittsburgh	Allegheny, Beaver, Washington, Westmoreland
Pottsville	Schuylkill, Carbon
Reading	Berks
Sayre-Towanda	Bradford, Sullivan
Scranton	Lackawanna
Sharon-Farrell	Mercer
St. Marys	Elk, Cameron
Sunbury	Union, Snyder, Northumberland, Columbia, Montour
Uniontown	Fayette
Warren	Warren
Waynesburg	Greene
Wellsboro	Potter, Tioga
Wilkes-Barre	Luzerne
Williamsport	Lycoming
York	York, Adams

Note: These labor markets do not necessarily conform to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Employment Security definition. Labor markets in this report conform with county boundaries.