

# **EMPLOYMENT and payrolls**

**DETAILED REPORT  
MARCH 1951**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Maurice J. Tobin - Secretary  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS  
Ewan Clague - Commissioner**

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Bureau of Labor Statistics  
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EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Detailed Report

March 1951

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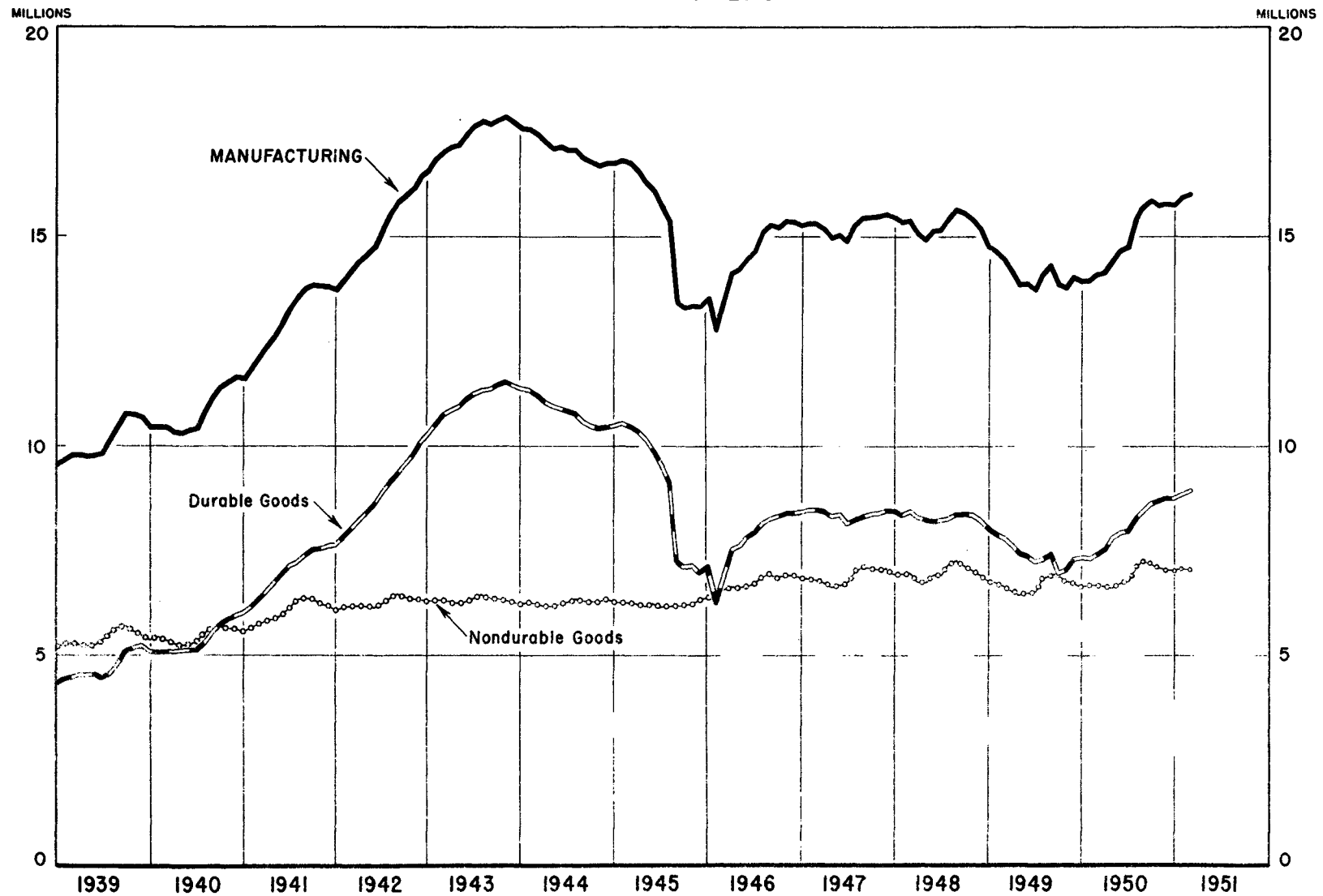
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# EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

## ALL EMPLOYEES

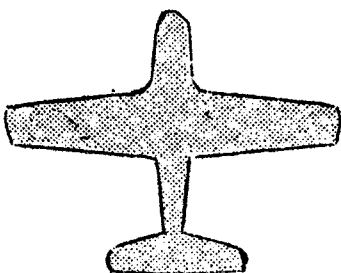
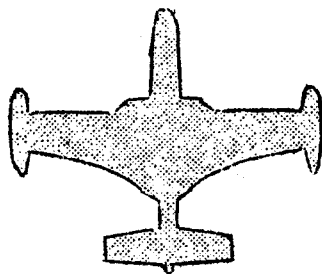
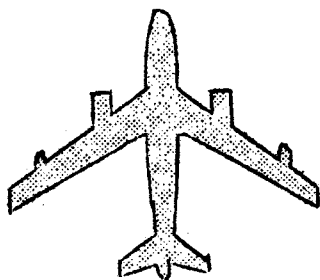


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

# AIRCRAFT

. . . . employment expanding rapidly

For the second time in a decade, the aircraft manufacturing industry is rapidly expanding its plant and work force in order to produce war planes for the United States and its allies. <sup>1/</sup> The United States Air Force plans an air arm of 95 wings by October 1952, compared to the 81 wings as of April 1 of this year. Naval aviation will also achieve a moderate increase in strength by mid 1952. Under the Mutual Defense Assistance Program, other nations are already receiving combat aircraft from this country and the flow will increase. In addition, the Defense Production Administration has approved the production of a number of civilian airline transport planes over the next two years to insure the availability of a modern and efficient air transportation fleet in the event of full mobilization. The airframe industry has an overall goal requested by the President--the capacity to produce 50,000 planes a year.



To attain these goals, the industry may have to more than double current employment by the end of 1952. Recruiting has been proceeding vigorously since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Between June 1950 and March 1951, 93,400 workers were added to the payrolls, boosting total employment from 170,500 to 263,900. Preliminary reports for April indicate a substantial expansion over March employment.

Shipments have not kept pace with this sharp increase in

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<sup>1/</sup> The aircraft manufacturing industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing or assembling complete aircraft. It excludes establishments primarily engaged in producing engines, propellers, and parts, and subcontractors who do not produce complete aircraft.

employment. Plants have been busy preparing for higher production rates, training new personnel, and filling material pipelines. Moreover, since airplanes have long production cycles, heavy shipments from recent orders may not appear for some months.

Several favorable factors will facilitate a rapid conversion to quantity production. A fund of experience and managerial skill exists from the World War II period and the industry has substantial reserves of plant facilities and machine tools. In addition, there are many models of operationally tested airplanes ready for quantity production.

On the unfavorable side, the greater complexity and weight of current airplanes requires more man-hours, more skill, and more materials than earlier types. The industry's needs for engineers, designers, scientists, and skilled craftsmen will be particularly difficult to fill because of the current shortages of such personnel.

#### Trends in Employment

Aircraft employment generally expands and contracts with changes in the military needs of the United States. In 1939, less than a quarter of the 5,856 planes produced were military craft since only a modest military air arm was then contemplated. The Germans had not yet demonstrated the effectiveness of air power. The civilian market for airplanes was limited. Commercial air transport was growing, but still in its infancy, and there was little personal plane flying. Total employment in the aircraft manufacturing industry was only 59,000 in January 1940. <sup>2/</sup>

In the spring of 1940, President Roosevelt called for a goal of 50,000 planes a year. This goal was more than doubled after Pearl Harbor. The airframe industry expanded tremendously. By 1943, it employed an average of 874,175 workers. This figure does not include employment in subcontracting plants. During that peak employment year, 86,000 planes were produced.

Employment plummeted at the end of the war, but the industry managed to retain many of its skilled workers. Until the current expansion, there were only minor fluctua-

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<sup>2/</sup> Employment figures used for the period prior to January 1947 are based on estimates prepared by the Division of Construction and Public Employment of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

tions in employment during the postwar period. The increased employment during late 1946 and early 1947 (see Table 1) reflected a demand for civilian planes. Flight training schools bought many light planes and commercial airlines added a large number of transports. After this spurt, civilian plane orders began a downward trend which continued through 1950, forcing several personal plane builders to shut down.

Since 1947, employment has varied with the size of military appropriations for aircraft. (See below). The 12 percent increase in employment from 1948 to 1949 reflected the

**Appropriations for Military Aircraft**  
Fiscal years ended June 30  
(million dollars)

1946	\$ 414.9
1947	670.3
1948	887.9
1949	2,700.7
1950	1,753.6
1951	6,621.0

tripling of military aircraft purchases in fiscal 1949. The reduction in appropriations for fiscal 1950 brought an employment decline in late 1949 and early 1950. The United States entrance into the Korean War caused a jump in appropriations and a sharp upturn in the employment trend.

Table 1

**Employment in the Aircraft Manufacturing Industry**  
1947 - 1951  
(in thousands)

Month	Year				
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Average	151.4	151.7	169.7	184.0	
January	165.0	148.3	168.5	166.8	234.7
February	162.0	148.6	168.9	166.1	252.6
March	159.1	148.9	171.0	166.5	263.9 p
April	161.2	150.8	171.0	167.9	
May	152.2	137.3	169.8	169.0	
June	148.0	140.9	169.3	170.5	
July	142.8	144.5	172.8	172.8	
August	143.4	150.7	171.7	183.7	
September	143.2	153.7	171.2	195.8	
October	145.2	161.7	168.8	205.0	
November	147.0	166.3	166.8	217.6	
December	147.6	168.3	167.0	226.5	

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### Trend in Shipments and Types of Aircraft

Shipments of aircraft, like employment, have been closely related to military needs. Aircraft development has also depended on military funds for continues research.

During the war year of 1944, the industry produced more than a billion airframe pounds of aircraft. The latter craft were, for the most part, airplanes with piston powered engines, a very few helicopters, and some gliders.

In 1946, shipments fell to 38,400,000 airframe pounds (see Table 2). Personal planes were the industry's major product that year comprising 52 percent of total shipments. After 1947, shipments of aircraft were preponderantly military. Military contracts awarded the industry for the development of improved craft have resulted in the delivery of bigger and more complex jet and piston powered planes and several improved types of helicopters.

During these postwar years, some plants attempted to use their idle capacity for the production of non-aeronautical products like gas appliances and aluminum boats and trailers. None of these ventures proved very successful and by late 1950, most of them had been discontinued.

Table 2

#### Aircraft Shipments by Airframe Weight (weight in thousands of pounds)

	Total 1/			Military		Transport		Personal	
		:Percent:		:Percent:		:Percent:		:Percent:	
	: of	: of		: of		: of		: of	
Year	Weight	Total	Weight	Total	Weight	Total	Weight	Total	
1944	962,406	100	962,406	100	--	--	--	--	
1946	38,260	100	12,790	33	5,460	14	20,040	52	
1947	29,190	100	11,340	39	6,460	22	11,400	39	
1948	35,260	100	25,130	71	4,800	14	5,280	15	
1949	36,540	100	29,800	82	4,320	12	2,430	7	
1950 2/	42,920	100	37,000 2/	86	3,300	8	2,620	6	

1/ Segments may not add to total because of rounding.

2/ Military total estimated by Aircraft Industry Association.

SOURCE: Civil Aeronautics Administration.

The variety of current and contemplated models of military aircraft is greater than ever before. Jet powered fighters and bombers of ever increasing speeds are being developed and used by our armed forces. At the same time, the helicopter has become an integral part of our military forces. Nicknamed the "jeep of the Korean War", the usefulness of the craft is such that more are on order now than were built during the entire period of World War II. The Army is considering the use of large numbers of these craft in the movement of men and supplies.

Other types of aircraft and guided missiles are either already in production or approaching it. Guided missiles are assuming greater importance in aircraft production. Rocket propelled craft are in the experimental stage, and the development of atomic powered aircraft is now being studied.

#### Location of the Industry

More than half the aircraft industry is now concentrated on the West Coast. Some 51.5 percent of the industry's employment was located there in February, 1951; including 41.8 percent in California. Other States with substantial aircraft manufacturing are: Washington, Texas, Kansas, and New York (see Table 3). The industry is made up of relatively few plants, with those of large size predominating.

The West Coast also contained the major concentration of the industry in 1940, but a deliberate policy was adopted of decentralizing the industry inland to lessen its vulnerability to air attack. As a result, by 1944, employment on the West Coast declined, relatively, from 60 to about 22 percent of total airframe employment.

A similar shift may occur during the next year and a half. The reopening of reserve plants, conversion of other plants to airframe production, and the building of new facilities will reduce the relative size of the West Coast segment of the industry. Substantial employment will again appear in the States of Tennessee, Georgia, Oklahoma, and Michigan.

#### Occupational Requirements

Numerous skills are needed in the manufacture of aircraft. Airplanes never become completely standardized but undergo constant improvement. Therefore, a large staff of professional,



Table 3  
Percentage Distribution of Aircraft  
Employment by State  
June 1950, January and February 1951

State	1950	1951	
	June	January	February
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
New York	10.3	10.2	10.0
New Jersey	.6	.4	.3
Pennsylvania	.9	.9	1.0
Ohio	3.1	2.4	2.3
Missouri	3.2	2.9	2.8
Kansas	8.7	10.0	10.5
Maryland	7.6	5.4	6.7
Texas	13.9	14.9	14.3
Washington	10.4	10.0	9.7
California	40.5	42.3	41.8
Other states	.8	.6	.6

scientific, and technical employees is required. In June 1950, they comprised 9 percent of total employment. Engineers and draftsmen are among the largest occupations in this group.

Although most of the plant workers are semiskilled, a great number of highly skilled craftsmen are also employed. One large company has some 628 job classifications which illustrates the broad range of occupations and skills required. Light plane manufacturers have a simpler occupational structure. The airframe industry is currently advertising by radio, television, and newspaper for workers in the following list of jobs. Most of these jobs are on the Labor Department's list of Critical Occupations (indicated by asterisk).

*Engineers (all types)	Template maker
*Draftsmen (all types)	Burrbench operator
*Electronic technicians	*Aircraft loftsmen.
*Mathematicians	*Model makers
Stress analyst	Sewing machine operator
*Tool and die maker	Precision grinders
Tool grinders	*Aircraft electricians
Jig and fixture workers	*Aircraft instrument mechanics
*Aircraft and engine mechanics	*Aircraft assembly mechanic
Milling machine operators	*Aircraft engine assembly
Engine lathe operators	mechanic

The complexity of modern aircraft requires the employment of an increased number of engineers. For example, the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation reports that it is currently spending an hour of engineering for every four hours of factory work, while in 1945 the ratio was but 1 to 10. Electronic and electro-mechanical engineers are needed in great numbers. The latter group probably outnumbers aero-dynamic engineers at the present time, a reversal of importance since the end of the war.

Semiskilled plant workers and trainees are now being hired in increasing numbers by the industry. As in World War II, many jobs are being broken down to make the maximum use of the limited supply of skilled workers. The latter are being placed in supervisory and key production positions while their former jobs are divided into simpler units that can be handled by the less skilled. This will increase the proportion of unskilled workers in the industry's labor force.

The composition of the work force may undergo some further changes in the near future. Improved machinery may reduce both skilled and overall manpower needs. At the same time, new products such as guided missiles, which require greater precision and highly polished outer surfaces, may require the addition of new skills.

### Employment Outlook

By late 1952, airframe employment will probably more than double the March 1951 figure of 263,900. This estimate does not include employment in plants working on subcontracts. Prime contractors are expected to expand subcontracting to speed up production. This will also limit their own plant expansion and cushion future readjustment in case of a sudden reduction in orders. Many prime contractors are now also busy with subcontract work. Increased aircraft procurement may require the transfer of some of this work to plants outside the industry.

The estimate of future employment is based on currently programmed military aircraft procurements, the level of civilian transport production approved by the Defense Production Administration, and a light plane production of about 2500 planes per year. It is also assumed that there will not be a significant change in international relations.

The increase in the volume and length of runs will permit reductions in manhour requirements per airframe pound in

the coming months. This was the experience during World War II when output per manhour increased substantially between 1940 and 1944. The same trend reappeared in 1949 according to preliminary estimates, when the volume of plane manufacturing increased moderately. However, radical changes in the types of aircraft built could delay the expected reduction in manhours.

Standby plants to be reopened in the coming year will probably be staffed initially by a nucleus of workers transferred from present plants, but the recruitment of former employees in each locality will undoubtedly be pressed. Most of the plants in this industry are not favorably located to readily absorb workers displaced from cutback civilian plants in the Eastern and Midwestern industrial areas. Additional labor may be obtained by hiring more women and by extending the workweek.

Employment levels in industry will remain high beyond 1952 if international relations remain unchanged. Production of improved models of planes and the development of guided missiles will require substantial employment. An increased demand for civilian planes may also possibly result from increased air travel and a more widespread use of aircraft for business, agriculture, and pleasure.

#### Employment of Women

The proportion of women employed in this industry rose from 12 percent in June 1950 to 14 percent in February 1951. By contrast, a peak proportion of about 40 percent was reached during World War II. In 1943, about 350,000 women were employed in airframe plants while in February 1951, the total was about 35,000.

In February 1951, there were significant differences in the proportion of women employed among regions. New York employed the lowest proportion of any State with major airframe plants. Kansas and Washington employed a somewhat higher proportion, and California reported the highest proportion.

The increased weight of present aircraft and component parts has been cited as a deterrent to the employment of women. There are, nevertheless, numerous jobs which women are currently performing satisfactorily. A partial list of these includes:

Radio and electric bench assembly	Tool crib attendants
Drill press operator	Shipping
Light riveting	Paint and processing
Welders--light and spot	Inspector
Production control clerks	Sewing machine operator
Magnetic machine inspectors	Tube bender
Wiring	Tube cutter

Trend in the Workweek

The industry has increased its workweek sharply since June 1950. In March 1951, average weekly hours were 43.9 compared to 40.5 in June 1950 (see Table 4) and hours are still increasing. In April several plants reported growing numbers of plant workers working Saturdays. Engineering and technical workers have been on an extended workweek for some time.

Trend in Earnings

Weekly earnings of production workers increased 17 percent between June 1950 and March 1951 (see Table 4). This gain reflects the sharp increase in hours and a wage increase of about 6 percent obtained in the fall of 1950. The small rise in hourly earnings between February and March, despite increased overtime, is attributable in part to the increased number of unskilled and semiskilled workers.

Table 4

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in  
the Aircraft Industry, 1947-1951

Year and Month		: Average : Weekly : Earnings	: Average : Weekly : Earnings	: Average : Hourly : Earnings
1947		\$53.99	39.7	\$1.360
1948		60.21	41.1	1.564
1949		62.69	40.5	1.548
1950		67.15	41.4	1.622
1950	June	64.48	40.5	1.592
	July	64.99	40.8	1.593
	August	68.29	42.6	1.603
	September	70.50	42.7	1.651
	October	69.17	42.1	1.643
	November	68.68	41.5	1.655
	December	72.08	42.6	1.690
1951	January	74.52	43.2	1.725
	February	74.18	43.1	1.721
	March	75.68 p	43.9 p	1.734 p

p - preliminary

Trend in Labor Turnover

The rate of quits in the aircraft industry is not unfavorable when compared to the average for all durable goods manufacturing industries (see Table 5). In any period of heavy hiring, quits increase as people leave their jobs to accept alternative employment opportunities or because they are unadaptable to the type of work.

Quits have risen sharply in several areas where there is a very critical labor supply. These areas are: Seattle, Wash., Wichita, Kansas, Forth Worth, Texas, and San Diego, California.

Table 5

LABOR TURNOVER  
(rate per 100)

	: Aircraft Manufacturing :		: Durable Goods Manufacturing :	
	: Accessions	Quits	: Accessions	Quits
1950				
January	2.95	1.09	4.06	.96
February	2.12	1.04	3.56	.91
March	3.38	1.26	4.15	1.11
April	3.13	1.26	4.00	1.28
May	3.15	1.32	5.13	1.72
June	4.00	1.58	5.21	1.87
July	5.34	1.53	5.04	1.94
August	10.50	2.46	7.18	3.05
September	8.63	3.35	6.32	3.59
October	8.70	2.72	5.84	2.88
November	7.80	2.18	4.36	2.27
December	7.35	1.94	3.42	1.75
1951				
January	11.2	2.7	5.7	2.2
February	8.2	2.5	5.0	2.2
March	8.4 p	3.7 p	5.3 p	2.8 p

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A:1

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Detailed Report

March 1951

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Data for the 2 most recent months  
shown are subject to revision

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Explanatory notes outlining briefly the  
concepts, methodology, and sources used  
in preparing data presented in this re-  
port appear in the appendix. See pages  
1 - vii.

TABLE 1: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division

(In thousands)

Year and month	Total	Mining	Contract con- struction	Manufac- turing	Transporta- tion and public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Govern- ment
<u>Annual average:</u>									
1939	30,287	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,612	1,382	3,321	3,987
1940	32,031	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,419	3,477	4,192
1941	36,164	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,416	1,462	3,705	4,622
1942	39,697	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,440	3,857	5,431
1943	42,042	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,401	3,919	6,049
1944	41,480	883	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,260	1,374	3,934	6,026
1945	40,069	826	1,132	15,302	3,872	7,522	1,394	4,055	5,967
1946	41,412	852	1,661	14,461	4,023	8,602	1,586	4,621	5,607
1947	43,371	943	1,982	15,247	4,122	9,196	1,641	4,786	5,454
1948	44,201	981	2,165	15,286	4,151	9,491	1,716	4,799	5,613
1949	43,006	932	2,156	14,146	3,977	9,438	1,763	4,782	5,811
1950	44,124	904	2,318	14,884	4,010	9,524	1,812	4,761	5,910
<u>1950</u>									
Jan..	42,125	861	1,919	13,980	3,869	9,246	1,772	4,701	5,777
Feb..	41,661	595	1,861	13,997	3,841	9,152	1,777	4,696	5,742
Mar..	42,295	938	1,907	14,103	3,873	9,206	1,791	4,708	5,769
Apr..	42,926	939	2,076	14,162	3,928	9,346	1,803	4,757	5,915
May..	43,311	940	2,245	14,413	3,885	9,326	1,812	4,790	5,900
June..	43,945	946	2,414	14,666	4,023	9,411	1,827	4,826	5,832
July..	44,096	922	2,532	14,777	4,062	9,390	1,831	4,841	5,741
Aug..	45,080	950	2,629	15,450	4,120	9,474	1,837	4,827	5,793
Sept..	45,684	946	2,626	15,685	4,139	9,641	1,827	4,816	6,004
Oct..	45,898	939	2,631	15,827	4,132	9,752	1,821	4,757	6,039
Nov..	45,873	938	2,571	15,765	4,123	9,896	1,820	4,723	6,037
Dec..	46,595	937	2,403	15,789	4,125	10,443	1,828	4,694	6,376
<u>1951</u>									
Jan..	45,246	932	2,281	15,784	4,072	9,592	1,831	4,666	6,088
Feb..	45,390	933	2,222	15,971	4,079	9,564	1,841	4,658	6,122
Mar..	45,857	930	2,324	16,022	4,110	9,717	1,854	4,683	6,217

See explanatory notes, sections A-G, and the glossary for definitions.

TABLE 2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry  
Division and Group

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1951			1950	
	March	February	January	March	February
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45,857</b>	<b>45,390</b>	<b>45,246</b>	<b>42,295</b>	<b>41,661</b>
<b>MINING</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>595</b>
Metal mining	105.9	105.7	105.2	98.4	97.9
Anthracite	72.3	72.9	72.7	76.9	75.9
Bituminous-coal	397.4	402.8	402.8	422.9	82.6
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	254.8	254.2	253.3	249.2	249.8
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	99.2	97.3	98.0	90.2	88.6
<b>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>2,324</b>	<b>2,222</b>	<b>2,281</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>1,861</b>
<b>NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>312</b>
Highway and street	150.2	135.2	141.1	118.3	110.4
Other nonbuilding construction	244.0	233.6	242.1	210.0	201.9
<b>BUILDING CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>1,549</b>
<b>GENERAL CONTRACTORS</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>641</b>
<b>SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>908</b>
Plumbing and heating	283.1	281.4	287.4	242.6	241.7
Painting and decorating	148.7	130.4	123.0	104.5	100.6
Electrical work	137.3	138.3	138.7	118.6	118.0
Other special-trade contractors	558.8	542.4	550.4	461.9	447.2
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>16,022</b>	<b>15,971</b>	<b>15,784</b>	<b>14,103</b>	<b>13,997</b>
DURABLE GOODS	8,968	8,870	8,742	7,418	7,324
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,054	7,101	7,042	6,685	6,673
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	<b>4,110</b>	<b>4,079</b>	<b>4,072</b>	<b>3,873</b>	<b>3,841</b>
Transportation	2,891	2,864	2,858	2,682	2,651
Interstate railroads	1,449	1,429	1,428	1,315	1,290
Class I railroads	1,273	1,253	1,253	1,148	1,123
Local railways and bus lines	145	144	145	151	152
Trucking and warehousing	625	623	616	550	545
Other transportation and services	672	668	669	666	664
Air transportation (common carrier)	77.2	76.0	75.1	74.2	73.6
Communication	675	671	668	654	654
Telephone	625.9	622.6	618.4	607.0	606.7
Telegraph	47.8	47.9	48.3	45.7	46.2

See explanatory notes, sections A-G, and the glossary for definitions.



TABLE 2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1951			1950	
	March	February	January	March	February
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</b> (Continued)					
Other public utilities	544	544	546	537	536
Gas and electric utilities	518.9	519.7	521.0	511.5	510.6
Electric light and power utilities	231.0	232.0	232.0	232.0	232.1
Gas utilities	115.5	115.7	116.4	110.5	110.2
Electric light and gas utilities combined	172.4	172.0	172.6	169.0	168.3
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.0	25.1
<b>TRADE</b>	9,717	9,564	9,592	9,206	9,152
Wholesale trade	2,590	2,596	2,587	2,484	2,495
Retail trade	7,127	6,968	7,005	6,722	6,657
General merchandise stores	1,508	1,429	1,459	1,392	1,360
Food and liquor stores	1,264	1,257	1,244	1,192	1,185
Automotive and accessories dealers	736	736	743	699	700
Apparel and accessories stores	575	517	523	519	496
Other retail trade	3,044	3,029	3,036	2,920	2,916
<b>FINANCE</b>	1,854	1,841	1,831	1,791	1,777
Banks and trust companies	449	447	441	419	416
Security dealers and exchanges	63.9	63.5	62.0	57.7	57.2
Insurance carriers and agents	661	657	653	637	634
Other finance agencies and real estate	680	673	675	677	670
<b>SERVICE</b>	4,683	4,658	4,666	4,708	4,696
Hotels and lodging places	436	432	429	431	430
Laundries	351.6	351.0	353.6	345.5	345.0
Cleaning and dyeing plants	150.3	145.1	145.8	141.3	139.7
Motion pictures	243	241	242	236	236
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	6,217	6,122	6,088	5,769	5,742
Federal	2,146	2,085	2,027	1,802	1,800
State and local	4,071	4,037	4,061	3,967	3,942

See explanatory notes, sections A-G, and the glossary for definitions.

TABLE 3: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1951			1951		
	March	February	January	March	February	January
MINING	930	933	932	--	--	--
METAL MINING	105.9	105.7	105.2	94.0	93.8	93.2
Iron mining	36.4	36.4	36.2	32.8	32.8	32.6
Copper mining	29.4	29.3	29.3	25.8	25.7	25.7
Lead and zinc mining	21.5	21.6	21.4	18.9	19.0	18.7
ANTHRACITE	72.3	72.9	72.7	68.0	68.5	68.4
BITUMINOUS-COAL	397.4	402.8	402.8	372.3	377.1	377.4
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION	254.8	254.2	253.3	--	--	--
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)	--	--	--	123.5	123.2	122.7
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	99.2	97.3	98.0	86.5	84.6	85.2
MANUFACTURING	16,022	15,971	15,784	13,197	13,180	13,018
DURABLE GOODS	8,968	8,870	8,742	7,433	7,366	7,256
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,054	7,101	7,042	5,764	5,814	5,762
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	36.0	33.7	30.8	29.1	27.4	25.0
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,478	1,480	1,499	1,096	1,098	1,120
Meat products	295.0	300.8	312.8	233.3	237.9	250.8
Dairy products	139.7	135.4	134.4	98.8	94.9	94.6
Canning and preserving	149.5	151.6	157.0	124.4	126.3	131.6
Grain-mill products	127.4	127.9	127.5	95.0	95.4	95.4
Bakery products	288.6	286.3	286.3	190.2	188.4	187.8
Sugar	29.1	28.9	31.8	24.2	24.1	27.0
Confectionery and related products	96.3	99.6	100.6	79.7	82.6	83.8
Beverages	213.4	211.4	212.2	147.3	145.8	146.8
Miscellaneous food products	138.9	138.1	136.1	103.5	102.7	101.7
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	85	87	88	78	80	80
Cigarettes	25.7	25.8	25.9	23.3	23.3	23.3
Cigars	42.0	42.2	41.2	39.8	40.0	39.0
Tobacco and snuff	12.2	12.1	12.0	10.8	10.6	10.6
Tobacco stemming and redrying	4.9	6.7	8.5	4.2	5.9	7.4

See explanatory notes, sections A-G, and the glossary for definitions.

TABLE 3: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1951			1951		
	March	February	January	March	February	January
<b>TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>1,257</b>
Yarn and thread mills	172.6	174.0	172.0	161.7	163.5	161.5
Broad-woven fabric mills	599.7	635.5	633.0	568.6	604.3	602.0
Knitting mills	255.7	255.7	252.0	236.1	236.0	232.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles	93.9	94.9	93.5	83.8	84.4	83.3
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	62.0	62.4	62.2	54.1	54.5	54.5
Other textile-mill products	137.7	141.5	138.9	122.7	126.5	123.7
<b>APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>1,070</b>
Men's and boys' suits and coats	156.3	155.8	152.7	141.8	141.5	138.4
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	282.3	277.5	269.6	262.8	258.6	251.0
Women's outerwear	337.9	351.0	338.1	304.5	316.9	303.3
Women's, children's under garments	107.2	107.2	103.6	96.8	96.6	93.1
Millinery	25.4	26.3	24.3	22.7	23.6	21.7
Children's outerwear	67.9	70.3	67.3	62.2	64.5	61.8
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	96.2	94.4	88.7	84.5	82.5	76.9
Other fabricated textile products	153.9	152.8	146.0	131.2	130.4	124.0
<b>LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>739</b>
Logging camps and contractors	63.4	69.0	69.5	59.1	64.4	64.9
Sawmills and planing mills	458.4	457.6	460.8	425.9	426.1	429.4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	123.6	123.4	126.2	108.0	107.8	110.3
Wooden containers	83.4	83.2	82.8	77.3	77.2	76.9
Miscellaneous wood products	64.9	64.8	64.2	58.5	58.4	57.9
<b>FURNITURE AND FIXTURES</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>321</b>
Household furniture	264.5	263.9	262.9	235.7	235.1	233.7
Other furniture and fixtures	109.0	107.6	106.8	90.1	88.6	87.6

See explanatory notes, sections A-G, and the glossary for definitions.

TABLE 3: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1951			1951		
	March	February	January	March	February	January
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	499	497	496	424	423	423
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	242.5	242.0	242.4	209.1	209.3	209.2
Paperboard containers and boxes	140.3	140.1	139.5	119.6	119.4	119.6
Other paper and allied products	116.4	114.7	114.3	95.7	94.6	94.5
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	758	758	758	510	510	510
Newspapers	297.4	297.6	295.5	150.2	149.7	148.9
Periodicals	52.6	52.6	53.0	35.4	35.1	34.6
Books	49.4	48.8	48.1	36.4	36.2	35.8
Commercial printing	205.2	205.3	207.3	168.9	168.8	170.0
Lithographing	41.1	40.9	40.8	32.1	31.9	31.7
Other printing and publishing	112.1	112.6	113.2	87.4	88.1	88.6
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	746	738	729	539	532	526
Industrial inorganic chemicals	80.4	79.8	78.5	58.8	58.3	57.3
Industrial organic chemicals	220.3	216.2	214.5	166.6	163.2	162.8
Drugs and medicines	104.3	103.0	101.1	69.4	68.6	66.9
Paints, pigments, and fillers	76.4	76.4	73.1	49.7	49.5	47.5
Fertilizers	42.4	39.8	37.5	35.7	33.3	30.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	53.4	55.0	57.6	42.1	43.8	45.5
Other chemicals and allied products	168.9	167.3	166.3	116.6	115.5	115.1
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	257	255	254	192	191	190
Petroleum refining	205.0	203.7	202.3	149.1	148.3	147.1
Coke and byproducts	21.4	21.3	21.3	18.5	18.5	18.5
Other petroleum and coal products	30.7	30.2	30.1	24.7	24.4	24.3
RUBBER PRODUCTS	272	274	273	220	223	222
Tires and inner tubes	112.7	114.9	115.1	88.3	90.6	91.3
Rubber footwear	30.7	30.8	30.1	25.0	25.3	24.9
Other rubber products	128.9	128.6	127.5	106.9	106.7	105.8
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	410	413	403	371	373	364
Leather	50.6	51.7	51.8	45.9	47.0	47.3
Footwear (except rubber)	259.9	261.9	256.8	237.3	238.9	234.2
Other leather products	99.0	98.9	94.5	87.6	87.4	82.8

See explanatory notes, sections A-G, and the glossary for definitions.

**TABLE 3: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries (Continued)**  
(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1951			1951		
	March	February	January	March	February	January
<b>STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS</b>	555	548	548	479	472	473
Glass and glass products	146.8	143.6	143.8	130.0	127.1	127.5
Cement, hydraulic	42.2	41.9	42.0	36.2	35.9	35.9
Structural clay products	88.2	87.3	88.2	79.9	79.1	79.8
Pottery and related products	61.2	60.9	60.4	55.4	55.1	54.7
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	99.9	97.9	97.8	84.3	82.9	83.0
Other stone, clay, and glass products	117.0	116.1	115.3	93.1	92.3	91.8
<b>PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES</b>	1,338	1,331	1,327	1,158	1,153	1,149
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	643.2	641.0	640.3	561.5	559.6	559.0
Iron and steel foundries	279.3	274.8	270.8	248.5	244.6	240.7
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	57.2	57.0	56.9	47.5	47.4	47.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	102.7	103.7	104.3	85.8	86.7	87.1
Nonferrous foundries	109.4	109.7	110.1	93.1	93.7	94.5
Other primary metal industries	145.7	144.4	144.1	121.8	120.5	120.5
<b>FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)</b>	1,030	1,023	1,016	858	853	847
Tin cans and other tinware	48.7	48.2	50.7	42.7	42.2	44.2
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	166.5	168.9	168.4	142.0	144.1	144.0
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	163.0	160.9	158.6	134.0	132.1	129.9
Fabricated structural metal products	224.3	222.1	220.4	176.7	174.8	173.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	192.4	190.7	187.4	165.5	164.0	161.5
Other fabricated metal products	234.3	232.5	230.0	197.3	195.6	193.7
<b>MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)</b>	1,577	1,560	1,528	1,232	1,219	1,192
Engines and turbines	85.7	83.6	83.2	65.6	63.9	63.7
Agricultural machinery and tractors	191.4	189.7	186.8	150.8	150.2	146.5
Construction and mining machinery	117.5	116.6	114.0	87.7	86.9	84.7
Metalworking machinery	281.9	276.2	268.1	223.0	218.2	211.3
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	194.4	192.8	188.5	148.9	147.3	143.9
General industrial machinery	224.5	221.5	216.4	163.7	161.5	157.7
Office and store machines and devices	102.8	101.8	100.0	85.9	85.2	84.2
Service-industry and household machines	184.2	185.2	181.7	148.5	148.9	146.8
Miscellaneous machinery parts	194.8	192.7	188.9	158.2	156.5	153.0

See explanatory notes, sections A-G, and the glossary for definitions.

TABLE 3: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1951			1951		
	March	February	January	March	February	January
<b>ELECTRICAL MACHINERY</b>	947	933	924	724	716	711
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	358.9	352.2	349.0	262.3	257.8	255.8
Electrical equipment for vehicles	79.5	78.6	77.9	64.4	63.7	63.4
Communication equipment	356.1	349.2	345.1	273.8	270.3	267.8
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	152.3	152.7	151.8	123.7	124.3	124.0
<b>TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT</b>	1,520	1,483	1,425	1,253	1,228	1,175
Automobiles	936.6	921.6	897.6	799.0	790.5	767.3
Aircraft and parts	390.9	376.1	352.2	293.2	282.8	262.7
Aircraft	253.2	252.6	234.7	199.3	190.9	175.8
Aircraft engines and parts	75.6	73.6	70.4	54.5	53.6	51.3
Aircraft propellers and parts	9.5	9.4	9.3	6.6	6.5	6.2
Other aircraft parts and equipment	41.9	42.5	37.8	32.8	31.8	29.4
Ship and boat building and repairing	110.1	109.0	96.5	96.0	95.0	82.7
Ship building and repairing	95.8	94.7	82.4	83.3	82.3	70.3
Boat building and repairing	14.3	14.3	14.1	12.7	12.7	12.4
Railroad equipment	68.9	63.1	66.3	53.9	48.6	52.1
Other transportation equipment	13.2	13.2	12.3	11.3	11.4	10.4
<b>INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS</b>	290	285	280	217	214	211
Ophthalmic goods	28.0	27.7	27.2	22.9	22.5	22.2
Photographic apparatus	57.6	56.8	55.6	42.5	41.9	40.9
Watches and clocks	34.2	34.5	33.3	28.9	28.8	28.3
Professional and scientific instruments	169.8	166.6	164.1	123.1	121.1	119.6
<b>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>	507	503	489	428	426	413
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	57.2	58.4	57.3	47.1	48.2	46.9
Toys and sporting goods	77.5	75.3	71.5	68.2	66.1	62.3
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	64.3	65.1	62.0	54.8	55.7	52.8
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	307.4	304.4	298.3	257.9	256.0	250.6

See explanatory notes, sections A-G, and the glossary for definitions.

**TABLE 4: Indexes of Production Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries**

(1939 Average = 100)

Period	Production-worker employment index	Production-worker pay-roll index
<u>Annual averages:</u>		
1939	100.0	100.0
1940	107.5	113.6
1941	132.8	164.9
1942	156.9	241.5
1943	183.3	331.1
1944	178.3	343.7
1945	157.0	293.5
1946	147.8	271.7
1947	156.2	326.9
1948	155.2	351.4
1949	141.6	325.3
1950	149.7	371.7
<u>1950</u>		
January	139.8	329.2
February	139.9	330.0
March	141.0	333.5
April	141.6	337.2
May	144.5	348.0
June	147.3	362.7
July	148.3	367.5
August	156.3	394.4
September	158.9	403.2
October	160.3	415.8
November	159.2	414.6
December	159.4	426.0
<u>1951</u>		
January	158.9	424.0
February	160.9	429.5
March	161.1	433.6

See explanatory notes, section D, and the glossary for definitions.

TABLE 5: Employees in the Shipbuilding and Repairing Industry, by Region 1/

(In thousands)

Region	1951			1950	
	March	February	January	March	February
ALL REGIONS	211.5	199.1	180.4	136.0	138.4
PRIVATE	95.8	94.7	82.4	68.3	70.0
NAVY	115.7	104.4	98.0	67.7	68.4
NORTH ATLANTIC	95.1	90.2	82.5	65.0	66.6
Private	43.9	42.7	39.1	35.2	36.9
Navy (includes Curtis Bay Coast Guard)	51.2	47.5	43.4	29.8	29.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC	36.5	34.1	31.5	22.0	22.4
Private	14.1	13.3	11.9	8.3	8.7
Navy	22.4	20.8	19.6	13.7	13.7
GULF:					
Private	17.0	16.5	12.8	9.8	9.8
PACIFIC	51.9	47.6	43.5	31.3	31.8
Private	9.8	11.5	8.5	7.1	6.8
Navy	42.1	36.1	35.0	24.2	25.0
GREAT LAKES:					
Private	6.7	6.5	5.8	4.1	4.1
INLAND:					
Private	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.8	3.7

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

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

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.



TABLE 6: Federal Civilian Employment and Pay Rolls in All Areas and in Continental United States and Total Civilian Government Employment and Pay Rolls in Washington, D. C. <sup>1/</sup>

(In thousands)

Area and branch	Employment (as of first of month)			Pay rolls (total for month)		
	1951			1951		
	March	February	January	March	February	January
<u>All Areas</u>						
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,332.3	2,265.5	2,204.3	\$704,643	\$638,193	\$680,926
Executive	2,320.2	2,253.5	2,192.3	700,278	633,514	676,007
Defense agencies	1,133.4	1,076.8	1,017.3	347,267	303,042	319,738
Post Office Department	489.0	437.1	486.5	129,546	129,603	132,037
Other agencies	697.8	639.6	688.5	223,215	200,869	224,232
Legislative	8.2	8.1	8.1	3,261	3,182	3,249
Judicial	3.9	3.9	3.9	1,354	1,497	1,670
<u>Continental United States</u>						
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,169.3	2,105.0	2,047.4	663,508	601,374	641,330
Executive	2,157.3	2,093.1	2,035.5	658,931	596,736	636,455
Defense agencies	1,015.5	961.0	905.1	318,961	277,370	292,875
Post Office Department	487.1	435.3	434.7	129,065	129,123	131,549
Other agencies	654.7	646.8	645.7	210,905	189,743	212,031
Legislative	8.2	8.1	8.1	3,261	3,182	3,249
Judicial	3.8	3.8	3.8	1,316	1,456	1,626
<u>Washington, D. C.</u>						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	264.6	258.8	253.8	93,438	84,018	91,052
D. C. government	20.3	20.4	20.6	5,466	5,431	5,923
Federal	244.3	238.4	233.2	87,972	78,587	85,129
Executive	235.4	229.6	224.4	84,422	75,120	81,564
Defense agencies	80.2	77.4	74.8	28,987	25,725	26,543
Post Office Department	7.7	7.7	7.8	2,916	2,828	2,944
Other agencies	147.5	144.5	141.8	52,519	46,567	52,077
Legislative	8.2	8.1	8.1	3,261	3,182	3,249
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	289	285	316

See the glossary for definitions.

<sup>1/</sup> Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

TABLE 7: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division,  
by State  
(In thousands)

State	Total			Mining			Contract Construction		
	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Alabama	627.1	621.1	586.7	23.7	24.6	27.1	27.5	27.2	24.3
Arizona	177.4	175.0	157.4	12.4	12.5	11.8	16.9	16.4	11.3
Arkansas	304.9	297.7	282.8	6.6	6.6	7.0	21.0	18.8	15.1
California	3,335.9	3,308.9	3,051.2	34.3	34.2	32.9	225.5	227.3	201.3
Colorado	363.1	357.6	328.7	9.9	10.5	9.8	29.9	28.0	20.6
Connecticut	797.4	792.8	714.6	2/	2/	2/	35.8	34.7	25.4
Delaware*									
District of Columbia	509.6	499.6	475.0	3/	3/	3/	25.7	25.8	22.9
Florida	727.3	727.4	678.4	6.5	6.4	5.9	62.4	64.8	49.8
Georgia	822.9	813.8	751.9	4.5	4.5	4.1	47.2	47.0	32.4
Idaho	128.6	128.3	116.1	5.9	5.9	5.2	11.4	10.8	7.1
Illinois									
Indiana	1,283.3	1,268.7	1,156.4	14.0	14.0	14.0	49.2	44.5	40.8
Iowa	596.4	594.8	573.5	2.7	3.3	3.1	24.9	25.3	21.6
Kansas	478.7	468.9	435.4	17.1	17.0	16.1	30.3	27.3	24.4
Kentucky				59.7	59.8	64.9			
Louisiana				25.7	25.8	26.0			
Maine	252.4	254.9	236.1	.6	.6	.4	7.0	7.7	5.0
Maryland*	735.0	721.0	668.5	2.0	2.0	2.5	56.4	50.0	46.9
Massachusetts	1,784.9	1,778.2	1,675.7	3/	3/	3/	61.9	56.9	57.5
Michigan									
Minnesota	801.2	799.5	754.7	16.4	16.4	14.7	38.2	38.7	29.7
Mississippi									
Missouri	1,185.9	1,176.5	1,121.0	8.8	9.2	9.1	44.0	43.4	42.4
Montana	143.2	143.0	135.2	11.2	11.2	9.8	7.1	7.4	6.3
Nebraska	317.5	314.5	296.4	3/	3/	3/	14.6	14.0	13.2
Nevada	54.6	53.5	49.0	3.3	3.3	2.6	4.1	3.9	3.9
New Hampshire	166.9	167.7	161.3	.2	.2	.2	5.5	5.7	6.3
New Jersey	1,666.6	1,664.0	1,538.0	3.8	3.8	3.6	81.0	78.9	62.2
New Mexico	154.1	151.1	141.2	12.0	11.9	11.0	17.0	16.1	14.7
New York	5,716.0	5,668.8	5,426.9	10.4	9.7	9.7	218.5	209.3	136.5
North Carolina	928.6	919.6	867.4	3.6	3.5	3.1	55.2	51.0	40.9
North Dakota	108.6	108.3	103.4	.8	.8	.7	5.9	6.4	4.5
Ohio									
Oklahoma	485.7	475.3	461.5	43.5	42.7	42.5	32.7	31.0	29.0
Oregon	429.0	426.0	393.8	1.4	1.4	1.2	22.6	22.8	19.7
Pennsylvania	3,702.1	3,656.3	3,417.2	185.5	186.0	193.9	149.0	138.4	121.1
Rhode Island	301.7	306.7	282.1	3/	3/	3/	14.8	14.0	10.6
South Carolina	468.2	462.5	434.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	25.5	24.6	21.1
South Dakota	113.1	113.3	113.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	4.0	4.5	4.9
Tennessee	750.0	742.1	705.4	13.0	12.9	12.8	41.8	40.8	34.7
Texas	1,972.8	1,944.7	1,821.5	108.8	107.6	99.2	155.9	148.5	124.6
Utah	196.6	194.1	174.7	13.3	13.6	12.8	12.0	11.0	9.4
Vermont	97.1	97.9	92.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	3.0	3.0	2.6
Virginia	823.3	814.2	749.7	23.1	23.2	23.9	53.9	51.1	42.9
Washington 1/	689.0	684.9	625.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	39.8	40.1	37.0
West Virginia	530.9	522.4	506.0	127.2	126.8	131.0	16.6	15.8	14.7
Wisconsin	1,032.7	1,021.8	957.8	3.3	3.2	3.1	38.9	36.9	33.5
Wyoming	77.7	76.4	72.4	8.8	8.7	8.9	4.6	4.2	5.1

See footnotes at end of table and explanatory notes, sections G and H.

TABLE 7: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division,  
by State  
(In thousands)

State	Manufacturing			Trans. & Public Util.			Trade		
	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Alabama	224.7	224.0	206.0	52.0	51.4	49.3	122.5	120.0	115.5
Arizona	17.4	17.0	14.1	22.3	22.3	21.2	43.5	42.8	40.0
Arkansas	78.1	76.7	70.3	31.3	31.5	30.0	71.1	69.5	66.9
California	832.9	823.5	688.0	307.6	306.9	295.5	783.4	780.9	759.4
Colorado	59.9	59.8	52.5	42.7	42.1	39.0	94.3	92.8	89.2
Connecticut	410.2	410.4	354.4	41.4	41.3	40.1	131.2	128.2	120.7
Delaware	49.3	46.9	44.0						
District of Columbia	16.0	16.2	16.1	30.1	28.5	28.7	91.2	89.6	89.3
Florida	105.7	105.7	96.7	68.4	68.1	65.7	223.2	222.6	209.0
Georgia	221.4	221.5	271.3	71.0	70.4	65.8	142.0	177.0	168.1
Idaho	20.2	19.8	16.4	16.5	16.6	14.7	32.9	33.8	31.9
Illinois									
Indiana	606.8	603.7	527.2	112.6	111.7	101.7	239.0	235.0	224.9
Iowa	158.7	159.7	148.8	62.4	61.7	58.3	164.7	162.9	160.9
Kansas	109.0	106.6	66.1	62.7	61.7	58.4	116.2	114.3	113.0
Kentucky	147.9	152.9	130.3	57.9	56.9	55.7	116.0	112.2	109.1
Louisiana	138.5	136.7	130.9	80.4	79.6	75.2	148.9	145.8	140.7
Maine	109.4	111.5	99.2	18.3	18.4	18.4	48.1	48.3	46.1
Maryland	237.2	234.5	204.2	76.3	75.3	71.2	129.0	124.2	118.2
Massachusetts	744.3	753.2	684.5	127.4	128.3	122.8	366.1	359.2	350.9
Michigan	1,177.9	1,166.2	909.9						
Minnesota	203.7	201.6	163.2	88.9	88.9	83.5	208.9	209.5	202.8
Mississippi	87.8	86.8	80.3	25.3	25.3	24.7			
Missouri	369.0	367.5	335.1	127.1	126.0	118.7	303.2	299.4	292.5
Montana	17.3	17.3	15.9	21.7	21.7	20.6	35.4	35.4	34.2
Nebraska	52.4	52.3	46.9	41.3	40.5	37.5	91.3	91.0	87.7
Nevada	3.3	3.3	3.0	8.4	8.3	7.8	11.2	10.7	10.0
New Hampshire	82.4	83.1	76.8	10.5	10.5	10.2	28.2	28.1	28.1
New Jersey	771.4	779.2	699.0	137.9	135.8	131.3	271.7	269.2	261.7
New Mexico	12.8	12.7	10.9	16.2	16.0	14.5	35.4	34.8	32.7
New York	1,951.1	1,944.3	1,781.2	486.3	484.4	479.7	1,239.2	1,225.1	1,207.7
North Carolina	431.3	432.2	402.4	58.5	58.2	53.7	167.9	164.5	161.9
North Dakota	6.0	6.0	5.3	13.7	13.5	13.1	35.6	35.4	34.7
Ohio	1,289.3	1,284.5	1,119.8						
Oklahoma	70.3	68.3	63.0	48.8	48.7	48.7	121.7	118.8	120.7
Oregon	131.8	132.8	115.7	48.1	47.9	43.4	99.9	97.8	94.3
Pennsylvania	1,515.5	1,506.4	1,339.8	345.1	342.1	321.3	686.2	671.9	654.0
Rhode Island	151.2	160.2	141.2	15.3	15.2	15.3	54.0	52.4	50.7
South Carolina	216.5	217.3	203.9	27.0	26.7	25.6	87.0	84.4	80.8
South Dakota	10.9	11.0	10.8	11.3	11.1	10.8	34.6	34.8	36.7
Tennessee	261.3	260.1	239.2	60.0	59.4	56.6	164.8	161.5	161.3
Texas	385.2	381.6	338.0	217.4	216.3	212.4	511.1	505.2	488.9
Utah	28.6	28.2	25.1	21.5	21.3	19.4	43.3	42.9	41.6
Vermont	38.0	39.2	35.1	8.8	8.8	8.8	17.2	17.1	17.3
Virginia	240.8	238.8	217.2	80.3	80.8	75.6	175.3	174.3	162.0
Washington	179.4	180.5	157.5	67.1	67.1	60.1	156.5	155.8	147.0
West Virginia	140.3	137.6	126.1	53.2	52.9	47.9	87.3	84.0	82.0
Wisconsin	453.7	448.3	404.5	76.2	76.0	72.6	206.9	203.8	200.4
Wyoming	6.0	6.0	5.3	15.2	15.0	13.4	17.2	17.1	15.7

See footnotes at end of table and explanatory notes, sections G and H.

TABLE 7: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division,  
by State  
(In thousands)

State	Finance			Service			Government		
	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Alabama	17.3	17.2	16.8	52.5	52.0	52.5	106.9	104.7	95.2
Arizona	5.5	5.3	5.2	23.6	23.4	20.1	35.8	35.3	33.7
Arkansas	8.0	7.9	7.6	35.4	34.4	34.7	52.8	52.2	49.2
California	151.5	149.6	141.6	434.0	431.0	424.4	566.7	555.5	508.1
Colorado	14.0	13.9	13.3	44.6	43.7	43.2	67.8	66.8	61.3
Connecticut	36.7	36.6	36.1	76.9	76.7	74.2	65.2	64.7	63.7
Delaware							10.0	9.9	9.6
District of Columbia	23.6	22.8	21.5	58.4	57.7	57.5	254.6	253.0	237.0
Florida	30.7	30.7	28.8	112.6	113.2	110.7	117.8	115.9	111.8
Georgia	24.6	24.3	24.1	74.4	73.8	72.5	127.8	125.3	113.6
Idaho	3.7	3.8	3.5	14.3	14.2	14.2	23.6	23.5	23.1
Illinois									
Indiana	34.5	34.4	33.4	89.8	89.6	88.6	137.4	135.7	125.9
Iowa	23.8	23.6	22.8	64.1	63.9	65.2	95.2	94.5	92.9
Kansas	16.6	16.4	15.2	46.3	46.0	45.6	80.5	79.6	76.6
Kentucky	15.2	15.1	14.5	56.4	55.1	55.4	84.6	83.5	76.8
Louisiana	19.7	19.5	18.9	73.6	74.3	66.2	93.5	92.4	90.1
Maine	6.6	6.6	6.4	22.4	22.4	22.5	40.0	39.4	38.1
Maryland	31.2	31.1	30.1	106.3	106.1	106.1	99.6	97.8	89.3
Massachusetts	80.6	80.2	75.7	188.9	187.8	184.0	215.7	212.6	200.3
Michigan							226.4	224.0	214.6
Minnesota	36.5	36.5	35.0	96.3	95.8	95.1	112.4	112.1	110.8
Mississippi	7.8	7.9	7.5				63.7	62.9	62.1
Missouri	53.3	53.0	50.7	137.1	136.4	135.6	143.4	141.6	135.9
Montana	4.0	4.0	3.7	12.8	18.6	17.8	27.7	27.4	26.9
Nebraska	16.6	16.5	15.8	38.9	38.7	37.7	62.3	61.4	57.5
Nevada	1.2	1.2	1.1	11.3	11.2	10.4	11.9	11.6	10.3
New Hampshire	4.5	4.5	4.4	16.1	16.2	16.2	19.6	19.4	19.2
New Jersey	57.8	57.2	56.0	152.7	152.3	159.6	180.3	177.6	164.6
New Mexico	4.5	4.4	4.6	23.0	22.7	21.7	33.3	32.7	31.3
New York	388.1	386.5	384.5	750.0	745.8	735.1	672.3	663.7	642.5
North Carolina	22.0	21.6	21.4	83.3	82.9	81.9	106.8	105.7	102.1
North Dakota	4.1	4.1	3.7	13.3	13.2	13.0	29.2	28.9	28.4
Ohio							308.0	302.2	283.7
Oklahoma	18.1	17.8	17.5	48.9	48.9	50.0	101.7	99.1	90.1
Oregon	14.5	14.4	14.0	47.7	46.6	44.2	63.0	62.3	61.3
Pennsylvania	117.2	116.6	114.3	345.1	343.2	342.4	357.4	351.7	330.4
Rhode Island	10.4	10.2	10.1	24.0	23.2	24.9	32.0	31.5	29.3
South Carolina	6.5	8.8	8.2	35.2	35.2	34.7	65.5	64.5	59.4
South Dakota	4.1	4.1	3.9	14.4	14.4	13.7	31.6	31.2	30.2
Tennessee	23.5	23.3	22.5	75.4	75.3	75.3	110.2	108.8	103.0
Texas	75.9	74.9	70.7	229.2	226.9	222.6	289.3	283.7	265.1
Utah	6.3	6.2	6.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	52.6	51.9	41.4
Vermont	2.9	2.9	2.8	11.3	11.1	10.6	14.8	14.7	14.5
Virginia	26.3	26.0	25.6	73.8	73.2	72.3	149.8	146.8	130.2
Washington	26.5	25.9	25.3	76.5	74.7	74.5	140.3	137.9	121.0
West Virginia	9.5	9.5	9.3	40.2	39.6	38.9	56.6	56.2	56.1
Wisconsin	31.8	31.7	31.2	95.1	97.4	91.7	125.8	124.6	120.8
Wyoming	2.1	2.1	1.6	8.8	8.6	8.1	15.0	14.7	14.3

See footnotes at end of table and explanatory notes, sections G and H.

TABLE 7: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division,  
by State

See explanatory notes, sections G and H.

\* The manufacturing series for these States are based on the 1942 Social Security Board Classification (others are on the 1945 Standard-Industrial Classification).

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

2/ Mining combined with construction.

3/ Mining combined with service.

TABLE 8: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division, Selected Areas  
(In thousands)

	Number of Employees				Number of Employees		
	1951		1950		1951		1950
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.		Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
<b>ALABAMA</b>				<b>CONNECTICUT (Cont'd.)</b>			
<u>Birmingham 1/</u>				<u>Bridgeport (Cont'd.)</u>			
Mining	17.0	17.9	19.1	Trade	17.0	16.9	N.A.
Manufacturing	57.9	57.9	53.7	Finance	2.2	2.1	N.A.
				Service	5.7	5.7	N.A.
<b>ARIZONA</b>				<u>Hartford</u>			
<u>Phoenix</u>				Cont. Const. 3/	6.8	6.7	N.A.
Mining	.1	.1	.2	Manufacturing	73.3	72.4	N.A.
Manufacturing	11.1	10.8	7.9	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	7.0	7.0	N.A.
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 2/	7.0	7.2	7.4	Trade	36.8	36.2	N.A.
Trade	23.6	23.4	21.4	Finance	23.4	23.3	N.A.
Finance	3.5	3.3	3.4	Service	10.3	10.2	N.A.
Service	11.6	11.8	10.9				
<u>Tucson</u>				<u>New Britain</u>			
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.6	Cont. Const. 3/	.9	.9	N.A.
Manufacturing	1.9	1.9	1.7	Manufacturing	28.9	28.5	N.A.
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 2/	3.2	2.9	2.5	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	1.4	1.4	N.A.
Trade	8.8	8.7	8.3	Trade	4.8	4.7	N.A.
Finance	1.1	1.1	.9	Finance	.5	.5	N.A.
Service	8.2	7.9	5.5	Service	1.3	1.3	N.A.
<b>ARKANSAS</b>				<u>New Haven</u>			
<u>Little Rock</u>				Cont. Const. 3/	5.4	5.3	N.A.
Total	64.8	63.9	61.4	Manufacturing	44.2	43.9	N.A.
Cont. Const.	5.3	5.4	5.1	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	12.8	12.8	N.A.
Manufacturing	12.3	12.0	11.0	Trade	20.5	20.1	N.A.
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.5	6.5	6.1	Finance	4.9	4.8	N.A.
Trade	18.1	17.4	16.8	Service	8.4	8.4	N.A.
Finance	3.5	3.5	3.5				
Service 3/	8.4	8.5	8.4	<u>Waterbury</u>			
Government	10.7	10.7	10.6	Cont. Const. 3/	1.9	1.7	N.A.
				Manufacturing	44.3	44.3	N.A.
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	2.5	2.5	N.A.
<u>Los Angeles</u>				Trade	8.6	8.5	N.A.
Manufacturing	478.6	469.9	390.2	Finance	1.0	1.0	N.A.
				Service	2.6	2.6	N.A.
<u>Sacramento</u>				<b>FLORIDA</b>			
Manufacturing	8.0	7.9	7.4	<u>Jacksonville</u>			
				Manufacturing	17.9	17.6	14.5
<u>San Diego</u>				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	14.9	14.8	14.1
Manufacturing	37.0	36.5	21.2	Trade	31.3	31.2	30.8
				Finance	5.8	5.8	5.7
<u>San Francisco-Oakland</u>				Service 3/	11.7	11.7	11.0
Manufacturing	174.0	175.0	151.0	Government	14.1	13.4	13.2
<u>San Jose</u>				<u>Miami</u>			
Manufacturing	19.5	19.0	16.4	Manufacturing	16.7	16.7	13.8
				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	21.8	21.8	20.2
<b>COLORADO</b>				Trade	58.5	58.1	54.7
<u>Denver</u>				Finance	8.6	8.8	8.2
Mining	1.0	1.0	1.0	Service 3/	36.6	37.2	31.7
Cont. Const.	19.5	18.2	13.4	Government	13.8	16.7	17.5
Manufacturing	40.4	40.2	34.3				
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	25.0	24.7	22.7	<u>Tampa-St. Petersburg</u>			
Trade	57.1	56.4	53.6	Total	111.1	110.7	107.3
Finance	2.7	9.5	9.0	Cont. Const.	9.0	9.2	9.1
				Manufacturing	22.0	21.7	20.4
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	9.8	9.7	9.5
<u>Bridgeport</u>				Trade	36.7	36.7	35.7
Cont. Const. 3/	4.3	3.9	N.A.	Finance	5.0	5.1	4.6
Manufacturing	64.9	64.6	N.A.	Service 3/	16.0	15.9	16.0
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	5.0	5.0	N.A.	Government	12.7	12.6	12.2

See footnotes at end of table and explanatory notes, sections G, H, and I.

TABLE 8: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division, Selected Areas  
(In thousands)

	Number of Employees				Number of Employees		
	1951		1950		1951		1950
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.		Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
<b>GEORGIA</b>				<b>MAINE</b>			
<u>Atlanta</u>				<u>Portland</u>			
Total	268.7	265.3	249.6	Total	45.2	45.0	42.9
Cont. Const.	15.7	16.9	12.9	Cont. Const.	1.8	1.8	1.4
Manufacturing	62.6	61.8	59.1	Manufacturing	11.7	11.6	10.6
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	30.9	30.6	28.5	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	5.4	5.4	5.5
Trade	74.6	73.4	70.0	Trade	12.9	12.9	12.4
Finance	15.2	15.0	15.1	Finance	2.4	2.4	2.3
Service 3/	31.7	31.5	32.2	Service 3/	7.7	7.6	7.5
Government	37.0	36.1	31.8	Government	3.3	3.3	3.2
<u>Savannah</u>				<b>MINNESOTA</b>			
Manufacturing	13.4	13.3	12.2	<u>Duluth</u>			
<b>INDIANA</b>				Total	40.6	40.6	38.9
<u>Evansville</u>				Cont. Const.	2.2	2.2	1.8
Total	63.4	62.2	56.2	Manufacturing	11.4	11.4	10.8
Manufacturing	33.2	32.5	26.4	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.2	6.2	6.0
Nonmanufacturing	30.2	29.7	29.8	Trade	10.1	10.2	10.0
<u>Fort Wayne</u>				Finance	1.4	1.4	1.4
Total	78.7	78.3	69.1	Service 3/	5.2	5.2	4.9
Manufacturing	42.5	42.6	35.0	Government	4.1	4.1	4.1
Nonmanufacturing	36.2	35.7	34.1	<u>Minneapolis</u>			
<u>Indianapolis</u>				Total	256.6	256.3	240.5
Total	269.8	265.6	235.0	Cont. Const.	14.3	14.6	11.1
Cont. Const.	13.0	11.4	9.4	Manufacturing	72.0	71.1	62.2
Manufacturing	113.2	111.4	87.5	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	25.7	25.8	25.2
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	25.4	25.2	23.4	Trade	75.6	75.9	74.1
Trade	59.7	59.3	56.1	Finance	16.5	16.6	15.8
Finance	13.4	13.4	12.9	Service 3/	23.7	23.5	23.6
Other Nonmfg. 4/	45.1	44.9	45.6	Government	23.7	23.5	23.6
<b>IOWA</b>				<u>St. Paul</u>			
<u>Des Moines</u>				Total	143.8	144.1	136.5
Manufacturing	N.A.	N.A.	18.2	Cont. Const.	6.9	6.9	6.0
<b>KANSAS</b>				Manufacturing	41.8	41.4	39.1
<u>Topeka</u>				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	20.3	20.7	19.7
Total	39.8	38.9	36.8	Trade	35.4	35.9	33.7
Mining	.1	.1	.1	Finance	8.4	8.4	8.2
Cont. Const.	1.9	1.7	1.6	Service 3/	14.3	14.3	14.0
Manufacturing	6.5	6.3	5.0	Government	16.3	16.3	15.7
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	7.1	7.0	6.7	<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>			
Trade	8.3	8.4	8.0	<u>Jackson</u>			
Finance	2.0	2.0	1.9	Manufacturing	8.3	8.3	7.5
Service	4.2	4.2	4.2	<b>MISSOURI</b>			
Government	9.6	9.3	8.4	<u>Kansas City (including Kansas City, Kansas)</u>			
<u>Wichita</u>				Total	329.6	324.7	307.8
Total	95.8	93.6	74.5	Mining	.8	.8	.7
Mining	1.3	1.1	1.3	Cont. Const.	18.4	15.3	12.7
Cont. Const.	4.5	4.5	3.9	Manufacturing	95.5	95.5	87.4
Manufacturing	40.7	39.0	23.6	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	42.0	41.1	38.8
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.9	6.9	6.6	Trade	92.2	91.9	88.5
Trade	23.1	22.7	20.5	Finance	19.6	19.5	18.4
Finance	3.6	3.6	3.6	Service	39.8	39.7	40.7
Service	8.8	8.8	8.5	Government	21.3	20.9	20.6
Government	7.2	7.2	6.7	<u>St. Louis</u>			
<b>LOUISIANA</b>				Manufacturing	210.6	210.4	194.2
<u>New Orleans</u>							
Manufacturing	51.7	50.1	45.3				

See footnotes at end of table and explanatory notes, sections G, H, and I.

TABLE 8: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division, Selected Areas  
(In thousands)

	Number of Employees				Number of Employees		
	1951		1950		1951		1950
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.		Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
<b>NEVADA</b>				<b>OKLAHOMA</b>			
<u>Reno</u>				<u>Oklahoma City</u>			
Cont. Const.	1.9	1.9	1.5	Mining	5.5	5.6	5.2
Manufacturing 3/	1.5	1.5	1.4	Manufacturing	13.6	13.5	12.7
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	2.9	2.9	2.8	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	10.9	10.9	10.4
Trade	5.4	5.2	4.8	Trade	34.0	33.2	32.9
Finance	.9	.9	.8	Finance	6.9	7.1	6.8
Service	4.6	4.5	4.2	Service	13.1	13.0	12.4
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>				<u>Tulsa</u>			
<u>Manchester</u>				Mining	10.1	9.7	9.0
Manufacturing	21.9	21.7	20.1	Manufacturing	18.8	18.3	15.7
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	10.4	10.4	10.5
<u>Newark-Jersey City</u>				Trade	24.2	23.8	22.7
Manufacturing	368.9	367.9	329.4	Finance	4.4	4.4	4.3
<u>Paterson</u>				Service	9.5	9.3	9.9
Manufacturing	157.6	165.9	145.3	<b>OREGON</b>			
<u>Trenton</u>				<u>Portland</u>			
Manufacturing	46.0	46.3	42.0	Manufacturing	58.0	57.7	49.2
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>				<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>			
<u>Albuquerque</u>				<u>Providence</u>			
Cont. Const.	6.4	6.0	5.9	Total	295.9	301.0	273.2
Manufacturing	6.2	6.0	4.6	Cont. Const.	13.1	12.3	9.3
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	4.7	4.7	4.2	Manufacturing	157.3	165.9	143.9
Trade	11.7	11.5	10.7	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	13.7	13.6	13.9
Finance	2.5	2.4	2.4	Trade	51.3	50.0	47.9
Service 3/	5.2	6.0	6.0	Finance	10.3	10.2	10.1
<b>NEW YORK</b>				Service 3/	22.3	21.5	22.8
<u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy</u>				Government	27.9	27.5	25.3
Manufacturing	86.0	79.4	74.6	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>			
<u>Binghamton-Endicott-</u>				<u>Charleston</u>			
<u>Johnson City</u>				Manufacturing	9.5	9.5	9.0
Manufacturing	37.8	37.5	35.8	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	4.9	4.5	4.4
<u>Buffalo</u>				<u>Columbia</u>			
Manufacturing	200.5	197.2	173.8	Manufacturing	7.9	7.8	7.3
<u>Elmira</u>				<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>			
Manufacturing	16.0	16.1	13.8	<u>Sioux Falls</u>			
<u>New York City</u>				Manufacturing	5.0	5.0	5.0
Cont. Const.	113.1	109.2	106.5	<b>TENNESSEE</b>			
Manufacturing	1053.2	1057.9	985.6	<u>Chattanooga</u>			
Trade	845.6	837.0	823.8	Mining	.2	.2	.2
<u>Rochester</u>				Manufacturing	43.1	43.1	36.7
Manufacturing	106.2	106.7	94.8	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	4.7	4.8	4.6
<u>Syracuse</u>				Trade	17.9	17.4	15.4
Manufacturing	60.0	59.0	49.9	Finance	2.8	2.8	2.7
<u>Utica-Rome-Herkimer-</u>				Service	9.6	9.5	9.4
<u>Little Falls</u>				Government	7.8	7.8	7.5
Manufacturing	44.9	45.9	42.3	<u>Knoxville</u>			
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>				Mining	2.9	2.8	2.6
<u>Charlotte</u>				Manufacturing	41.5	41.0	35.7
Manufacturing	22.7	22.7	20.9	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	7.2	7.2	7.1
				Trade	21.5	21.0	20.8
				Finance	3.7	3.8	3.4
				Service	9.2	9.2	9.2
				Government	12.7	12.6	12.4

See footnotes at end of table and explanatory notes, sections G, H, and I.



TABLE 8: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division, Selected Areas  
(In thousands)

	Number of Employees				Number of Employees		
	1951		1950		1951		1950
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.		Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
TENNESSEE (Cont'd.)				WASHINGTON (Cont'd.)			
<u>Memphis</u>				<u>Spokane 1/</u>			
Mining	.3	.3	.3	Total	63.5	63.2	60.1
Manufacturing	41.4	41.0	38.0	Cont. Const.	2.8	2.7	2.9
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	15.6	15.5	15.2	Manufacturing	12.8	13.0	11.9
Trade	47.7	46.9	44.6	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	10.3	10.2	10.0
Finance	7.4	7.4	6.6	Trade	17.9	17.7	16.8
Service	22.5	22.5	22.9	Finance	3.0	2.9	2.8
Government	18.4	18.2	13.5	Service 3/	9.5	9.4	9.1
				Government	7.4	7.2	6.7
<u>Nashville</u>				<u>Tacoma 1/</u>			
Manufacturing	35.5	35.3	33.1	Total	69.9	69.6	62.6
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	11.5	11.4	11.3	Cont. Const.	3.9	3.8	3.9
Trade	24.1	23.9	24.5	Manufacturing	17.9	18.2	17.0
Finance	6.0	5.9	5.7	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.2	6.2	6.3
Service	14.0	14.0	14.2	Trade	14.4	14.2	13.8
Government	13.1	13.0	13.1	Finance	2.6	2.6	2.4
				Service 3/	6.6	6.7	6.5
UTAH				Government	18.3	17.9	12.9
<u>Salt Lake City</u>				WEST VIRGINIA			
Mining	6.1	6.1	5.9	<u>Charleston</u>			
Cont. Const.	7.1	6.8	5.8	Total	97.6	96.6	94.3
Manufacturing	14.3	14.4	12.6	Mining	22.2	22.2	24.4
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 2/	6.9	6.8	6.5	Cont. Const.	4.0	3.9	3.6
Trade	27.1	26.7	25.8	Manufacturing	27.9	27.4	24.4
Finance	4.8	4.7	4.6	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	9.0	9.0	7.9
				Trade	16.4	16.1	16.3
VERMONT				Finance	2.7	2.7	2.5
<u>Burlington</u>				Service	7.0	6.9	7.0
Manufacturing	4.2	5.8	5.3	Government	8.6	8.6	8.4
WASHINGTON				WISCONSIN			
<u>Seattle 1/</u>				<u>Milwaukee</u>			
Total	258.5	255.9	231.5	Manufacturing	194.0	190.9	168.4
Cont. Const.	12.0	12.3	11.7				
Manufacturing	69.4	67.7	56.2	<u>Racine</u>			
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	29.3	29.3	24.6	Manufacturing	24.8	24.6	21.7
Trade	65.3	64.8	61.8				
Finance	14.4	14.2	13.9				
Service 3/	32.1	31.7	31.6				
Government	36.2	35.8	31.7				

See explanatory notes, sections G, H, and I.

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

2/ Excludes interstate railroads.

3/ Includes mining and quarrying.

4/ Includes mining and quarrying, service, and government.

N.A. - Not available.

TABLE 9: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry	1951		
	March	February	January
<b>FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:</b>			
Meat packing, wholesale	162.8	166.7	176.6
Prepared meats	33.9	34.4	34.8
Concentrated milk	12.1	11.7	11.6
Ice cream and ices	18.1	17.1	17.2
Flour and meal	27.6	27.8	27.6
Cane-sugar refining	14.1	14.1	14.0
Beet sugar	5.5	5.6	7.7
Confectionery products	60.7	63.4	64.5
Malt liquors	60.1	57.3	57.6
Distilled liquors, except brandy	22.2	25.4	25.1
<b>TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:</b>			
Yarn mills, wool (except carpet), cotton and silk systems	113.1	114.9	113.5
Cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics	426.7	427.3	426.5
Woolen and worsted fabrics	74.3	107.1	105.8
Full-fashioned hosiery mills	66.9	67.4	67.4
Seamless hosiery mills	56.9	57.6	57.2
Knit underwear mills	36.9	36.5	35.6
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn	38.5	39.0	39.2
Fur-felt hats and hat bodies	9.3	9.3	9.3
<b>APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:</b>			
Men's dress shirts and nightwear	87.7	87.1	84.8
Work shirts	12.8	12.3	12.0
<b>FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:</b>			
Wood household furniture, except upholstered	125.0	125.4	125.7
Mattresses and bedsprings	29.0	28.7	28.1
<b>CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:</b>			
Plastics materials	22.1	21.1	21.7
Synthetic rubber	7.1	7.0	7.0
Synthetic fibers	56.6	56.2	56.2
Soap and glycerin	20.7	20.5	20.2
<b>STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:</b>			
Glass containers	43.4	42.0	41.5
Pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere classified	36.5	36.0	36.4
Brick and hollow tile	28.1	27.1	27.8
Sewer pipe	8.6	8.6	8.6

See explanatory notes, section A.

TABLE 9: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry	1951		
	March	February	January
<b>PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:</b>			
Gray-iron foundries	163.0	162.4	161.0
Malleable-iron foundries	27.6	27.1	26.8
Steel foundries	59.4	57.1	55.2
Primary copper, lead, and zinc	26.4	26.4	26.4
Primary aluminum	9.9	9.8	9.5
Iron and steel forgings	33.6	33.2	32.4
Wire drawing	43.6	43.8	43.9
<b>FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):</b>			
Cutlery and edge tools	24.8	25.6	25.2
Hand tools, not elsewhere classified, files, hand saws, and saw blades	38.5	38.2	38.1
Hardware, not elsewhere classified	74.9	76.3	76.9
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings	31.5	31.8	31.7
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	82.8	80.5	78.5
Structural and ornamental products	63.3	62.7	61.9
Boiler shop products	55.7	54.7	54.4
Metal stampings	123.5	122.3	120.1
<b>MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):</b>			
Tractors	71.9	71.8	70.1
Farm machinery, except tractors	75.6	75.0	73.2
Machine tools	57.4	56.0	53.4
Metalworking machinery, not elsewhere classified	41.7	41.5	41.1
Cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, etc.	86.7	84.1	81.9
Computing and related machines	40.3	39.8	39.4
Typewriters	20.8	20.7	20.7
Refrigeration machinery	106.2	106.0	103.4
Ball and roller bearings	45.3	44.9	44.4
Machine shops	45.0	45.2	43.1
<b>ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:</b>			
Radios and related products	183.4	181.5	180.5
Telephone and telegraph equipment and communication equipment, not elsewhere classified	38.5	37.8	37.0
<b>TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:</b>			
Locomotives and parts	23.6	19.7	23.7
Railroad and streetcars	31.1	30.2	29.4
<b>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:</b>			
Silverware and plated ware	17.6	17.8	17.8

See explanatory notes, section A.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

**Section A. Scope of the BLS Employment Series** - The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes each month the number of employees in all nonagricultural establishments and in the 8 major industry divisions: mining, contract construction, manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, trade, finance, service, and government. Both all-employee and production-worker employment series are also presented for 21 major manufacturing groups, over 100 separate manufacturing industries, and the durable and nondurable goods subdivisions. Within nonmanufacturing, total employment information is published for over 50 series. Production worker employment is also presented for most of the industry components of the mining division.

Table 9 shows production-worker data for 60 new industries. These series are based on the levels of employment indicated by the 1947 Census of Manufactures and have been carried forward by use of the employment changes reported by the BLS monthly sample of cooperating establishments. These series are not comparable with the data shown in table 3 since the latter are adjusted to bench-mark levels indicated by social insurance agency data through 1947.

Hours and earnings information for manufacturing and selected nonmanufacturing industries are published monthly in the Hours and Earnings Industry Report and in the Monthly Labor Review.

**Section B. Definition of Employment** - For privately operated establishments in the nonagricultural industries the BLS employment information covers all full- and part-time employees who were on the pay roll, i.e., who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For Federal establishments the employment period relates to the pay period ending prior to the first of the month; in State and local governments, during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and members of the armed forces are excluded from the employment information.

**Section C. Comparability With Other Employment Data** - The Bureau of Labor Statistics employment series differ from the Monthly Report on the Labor Force in the following respects: (1) The BLS series are based on reports from cooperating establishments, while the MRLF is based on employment information obtained from household interviews; (2) persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period would be counted more than once in the BLS series, but not in the MRLF; (3) the BLS information covers all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month; and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month, while the MRLF series relates to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month; (4) proprietors, self-employed, domestic servants, and unpaid family workers are excluded from the BLS but not the MRLF series.

**Section D. Methodology** - Changes in the level of employment are based on reports from a sample group of establishments, inasmuch as full coverage is prohibitively costly and time-consuming. In using a sample, it is essential that a complete count or "bench mark" be established from which the series may be carried forward. Briefly, the BLS computes employment data as follows: first, a bench mark or level of employment is determined; second, a sample of establishments is selected; and third, changes in employment indicated by this reporting sample are applied to the bench mark to determine the monthly employment between bench-mark periods. An illustration of the estimation procedure used in those industries for which both all-

employee and production-worker employment information is published follows: The latest production-worker employment bench mark for a given industry was 50,000 in January. According to the BLS reporting sample, 60 establishments in that industry employed 25,000 workers in January and 26,000 in February, an increase of 4 percent. The February figure of 52,000 would be derived by applying the change for identical establishments reported in the January-February sample to the bench mark:

$$50,000 \times \frac{26,000}{25,000} \text{ (or } 1.04) = 52,000$$

The estimated all-employee level of 65,000 for February is then determined by using that month's sample ratio (.800) of production workers to total employment

$$\frac{52,000}{.800} \text{ (or multiplied by } 1.25) = 65,000.$$

When a new bench mark becomes available, employment data prepared since the last bench mark are reviewed to determine if any adjustment of level is required. In general, the month-to-month changes in employment reflect the fluctuations shown by establishments reporting to the BLS, while the level of employment is determined by the bench mark.

The pay-roll index is obtained by dividing the total weekly pay roll for a given month by the average weekly pay roll in 1939. Aggregate weekly pay rolls for all manufacturing industries combined are derived by multiplying gross average weekly earnings by production-worker employment.

Section E. Sources of Sample Data - Approximately 143,000 cooperating establishments furnish monthly employment and pay-roll schedules, by mail, to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition, the Bureau makes use of data collected by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Civil Service Commission, and the Bureau of the Census.

#### APPROXIMATE COVERAGE OF MONTHLY SAMPLE USED IN BLS EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL STATISTICS

Division or industry	: Number of : establishments	Employees	
		: Number in : sample	: Percent : of total
Mining	3,000	467,000	50
Contract construction	19,300	539,000	26
Manufacturing	39,000	9,092,000	64
Transportation and public utilities:			
Interstate railroads (ICC)	--	1,329,000	98
Rest of division (BLS)	12,500	1,309,000	51
Trade	58,100	1,676,000	18
Finance	7,900	367,000	20
Service:			
Hotels	1,300	144,000	33
Laundries and cleaning and dyeing plants	1,800	97,000	20
Government:			
Federal (Civil Service Commission)	--	1,939,000	100
State and local (Bureau of Census - quarterly)	--	2,450,000	62

Section F. Sources of Bench-Mark Data - Reports from Unemployment Insurance Agencies presenting (1) employment in firms liable for contributions to State unemployment compensation funds, and (2) tabulations from the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance on Employment in firms exempt from State unemployment insurance laws because of their small size comprise the basic sources of bench-mark data for nonfarm employment. Most of the employment data in this report have been adjusted to levels indicated by these sources for 1947. Special bench marks are used for industries not covered by the Social Security program. Bench marks for State and local government are based on data compiled by the Bureau of the Census, while information on Federal Government employment is made available by the U. S. Civil Service Commission. The Interstate Commerce Commission is the source for railroads.

Bench marks for production-worker employment are not available on a regular basis. The production-worker series are, therefore, derived by applying to all-employee bench marks the ratio of production-worker employment to total employment, as determined from the Bureau's industry samples.

Section G. Industrial Classification - In the BLS employment and hours and earnings series, reporting establishments are classified into significant economic groups on the basis of major postwar product or activity as determined from annual sales data. The following references present the industry classification structure currently used in the employment statistics program.

- (1) For manufacturing industries - Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Vol. I, Manufacturing Industries, Bureau of the Budget, November 1945;
- (2) For nonmanufacturing industries - Industrial Classification Code, Federal Security Agency Social Security Board, 1942.

Section H. State Employment - State data are collected and prepared in cooperation with various State Agencies as indicated below. The series have been adjusted to recent data made available by State Unemployment Insurance Agencies and the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. Since some States have adjusted to more recent bench-marks than others, and because varying methods of computation are used, the total of the State series differs from the national total. A number of States also make available more detailed industry data and information for earlier periods which may be secured directly upon request to the appropriate State Agency.

The following publications are available upon request from the BLS Regional Offices or the Bureau's Washington Office:

Nonagricultural Employment, by State, 1947-48-49;

Employment in Manufacturing Industries, by State, 1947-48-49.

### COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

Alabama - Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.  
Arizona - Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.  
Arkansas - Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.  
California - Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.  
Colorado - Department of Employment Security, Denver 2.  
Connecticut - Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 5.  
Delaware - Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pennsylvania.  
District of Columbia - U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.  
Florida - Unemployment Compensation Division, Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.  
Georgia - Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.  
Idaho - Employment Security Agency, Boise.  
Illinois - Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor Chicago 54.  
Indiana - Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 9.  
Iowa - Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.  
Kansas - Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, Topeka.  
Kentucky - Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.  
Louisiana - Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.  
Maine - Employment Security Commission, Augusta.  
Maryland - Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.  
Massachusetts - Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.  
Michigan - Unemployment Compensation Commission, Detroit 2.  
Minnesota - Division of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.  
Mississippi - Employment Security Commission, Jackson.  
Missouri - Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.  
Montana - Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.  
Nebraska - Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.  
Nevada - Employment Security Department, Carson City.  
New Hampshire - Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.  
New Jersey - Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.  
New Mexico - Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.  
New York - Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, New York Department of Labor, 1440 Broadway, New York 18.  
North Carolina - Department of Labor, Raleigh.  
North Dakota - Unemployment Compensation Division, Bismarck.  
Ohio - Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.  
Oklahoma - Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.  
Oregon - Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.  
Pennsylvania - Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (mfg.); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmfg.).  
Rhode Island - Department of Labor, Providence 2.  
South Carolina - Employment Security Commission, Columbia 10.  
South Dakota - Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.

Tennessee - Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.  
Texas - Employment Commission, Austin 19.  
Utah - Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 13.  
Vermont - Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.  
Virginia - Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry,  
Richmond 19.  
Washington - Employment Security Department, Olympia.  
West Virginia - Department of Employment Security, Charleston.  
Wisconsin - Industrial Commission, Madison 3.  
Wyoming - Employment Security Commission, Casper.

Section I. Area Employment - Figures on area employment are prepared by cooperating State agencies. The methods of adjusting to bench marks and of making computations used to prepare State employment are also applied in preparing area information. Hence, the appropriate qualifications should also be observed. For a number of areas, data in greater industry detail and for earlier periods can be obtained by writing directly to the appropriate State agency.

#### GLOSSARY

All Employees or Wage and Salary Workers - In addition to production and related workers as defined elsewhere, includes 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 foremen level). Also includes employees on the establishment pay roll engaged in new construction and major additions or alterations to the plant who are utilized as a separate work force (force-account construction workers).

Continental United States - Covers only the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

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 pay rolls of Federal, State, and local government, public utilities, and private establishments, are excluded from contract construction and included in the employment for such establishments.

Defense Agencies - Covers civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense: Army, Air Force, and Navy), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, Philippine Alien Property Administration, Philippine War Damage Commission, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council.

Durable Goods - The durable goods subdivision 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.



Federal Government - Executive Branch - Includes Government corporations (including Federal Reserve Banks and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration) and other activities performed by Government personnel in establishments such as navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction. Data, which are based mainly on reports to the Civil Service Commission, are adjusted to maintain continuity of coverage and definition with information for former periods.

Finance - Covers establishments operating in the fields of finance, insurance, and real estate; excludes the Federal Reserve Banks and the mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration which are included under Government.

Government - Covers Federal, State, and local governmental establishments performing legislative, executive, and judicial functions, as well as all government-operated establishments and institutions (arsenals, navy yards, hospitals, etc.), government corporations, and government force-account construction. Fourth-class postmasters are excluded from table 1, because they presumably have other major jobs; they are included, however, in table 6.

Indexes of Manufacturing Production-Worker Employment - Number of production workers expressed as a percentage of the average employment in 1939.

Indexes of Manufacturing Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls - Production-worker weekly pay rolls expressed as a percentage of the average weekly pay roll for 1939.

Manufacturing - Covers only privately-operated establishments; governmental manufacturing operations such as arsenals and navy yards are excluded from manufacturing and included with 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, tunnelling 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 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.

Pay Rolls - Private pay rolls represent weekly pay rolls of both full- and part-time production and related workers who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month, before deductions 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. Federal civilian pay rolls cover the working days in the calendar month.

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.

Service - Covers establishments primarily engaged in rendering services to individuals and business firms, including automobile repair services. Excludes all government-operated services such as hospitals, museums, etc., and all domestic service employees.

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.

Transportation and Public Utilities - Covers only privately-owned and operated enterprises 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. Government operated establishments are included under government.

Washington, D. C. - Data for the executive branch of the Federal Government also include areas in Maryland and Virginia which are within the metropolitan area, as defined by the Bureau of the Census.