EMPLOYMENT and payrolls

DETAILED REPORT
APRIL 1951

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

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics
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EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Detailed Report

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NOTICE

This issue presents two new sections interpreting national employment developments. The section headed, "Employment Trends," reviews recent changes in employment. Tables 1 and 2 show preliminary data for May 1951. The section headed, "Industrial Highlights," presents brief statements on trends in selected industries.

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EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

In contrast to the generally sustained uptrend in nonfarm employment during the first three quarters following the outbreak of Korean hostilities, reports for April and May reflect significant cross currents in the National employment situation. An upward movement continued in activities closely allied to the defense effort. This was offset, however, by moderate curtailments in certain consumer durable goods industries, including automobiles and television manufacturing, where employment declined by about 100,000 between March and May, partly reflecting the initial impact of metals limitations orders. In addition, there was a pronounced off-season slackening in other consumer goods industries, including apparel, textiles, leather products and furniture, where some easing in demand has been noted in recent months. As a result, there has been little net change in the over-all level of nonfarm employment since March, apart from normal seasonal movements.

Employment up sharply since Korea

The recent pause, however, has occurred at an unprecedented level of activity. The number of employees in nonagricultural establishments totaled 46.1 million in May, nearly 2.8 million above the relatively high level prevailing in May 1950, shortly before the outbreak of Korean hostilities. (See tables 1 and 2.) This increase over the year was, moreover, accomplished despite the simultaneous withdrawal of more than 1-½ million young men from civilian life into the armed forces.

In its initial phases, during the Summer and Fall of 1950, the post-Korean employment expansion was due in large measure to sharply accelerated demand for a wide range of civilian-type goods by consumers and businessmen in anticipation of future shortages and of rising prices. Although employment gains were widespread, the greatest increases occurred in the metal and metal products industries and in construction activities, partly because anticipations of shortages were most widespread in these industries. Particularly significant, too, was the sharp rise in employment in the machinery and related producers goods industries as industry expanded and accelerated its new plant and equipment programs and as tooling-up for defense production got under way.

The initial direct impact of the expanded defense production program upon employment was relatively moderate during the first half-year after Korea and was largely limited to industries such as aircraft, ordnance, and chemicals and to the National Military Establishment.

The relatively large addition of workers to plants in the metal and metal products industries, although mainly stimulated by the increased demand for civilian-type goods, had the effect of making available to these industries a large additional labor supply which could be drawn upon as they began to shift to defense production. Employment increases continued in this group of industries through the first quarter of 1951, although at a somewhat slower rate, and were followed by a leveling-off in April and May as further employment gains in aircraft, machinery, primary metals, and other industries were offset by the initial effects of cutbacks in consumer goods production.

During the past few months, sizable shifts of workers from nondefense to defense activities have probably occurred within individual plants and industries. Detailed information on the changing composition of manufacturing output is not yet available for recent months. However, data on construction activity indicate the extent to which this important sector of the economy has already moved from civilian to defense and related activity. New construction expenditures were at an annual rate (seasonally adjusted) of $2.5 billion in May 1951, about 10 percent higher than a year ago. However, private nonfarm residential building activity in May---after a sharp rise during 1950--had declined by nearly one-fifth from the level a year earlier, largely because of the effects of credit restrictions, whereas very sharp increases had been reported in construction of defense plants, military installations and related work.

Unemployment at postwar low; "extra" workers entering labor force.

The change-over within the construction industry illustrates one of the major ways in which experienced workers have been made available for the progressively expanding needs of defense production. As conversion proceeds during the balance of the current year, shifts of workers from nondefense to defense activity will become an increasingly important source of manpower supply. During the past 12 months, however, the bulk of the additional manpower required by nonagricultural industries and by the military establishment was largely obtained from two sources: reductions in unemployment and labor force growth.

The rapid expansion in job opportunities over the year, combined with the effects of armed forces inductions, resulted in a sharp reduction in unemployment, from 3.1 million in May 1950 to 1.6 million in May 1951, according to Census Bureau estimates. By the latter month, the number of unemployed had declined to the lowest comparable level since the end of World War II, and consisted very largely of workers idle for relatively short periods between jobs or during their slack season. About 900,000 or three-fifths of the jobseekers in May 1951 had been seeking work for 1 month or less, whereas only about 300,000 had been unemployed for 3 months or more.

The reduction in unemployment was matched by the growth in the total labor force (including the armed forces) over the year. The civilian labor force totaled 62.8 million in May 1951, or about the same as a year ago, according to Census data. At the same time, the armed forces were expanding from less than 1.5 million in May 1950 to an announced level of 2.9 million in March 1951 and to a scheduled goal of over 3.3 million by the end of June 1951. This suggests that the total labor force in May 1951 had risen by 1-1/2 million or more over the year--or by about one-half million more than would "normally" be expected from population growth and a continuation of previous labor force trends. A relatively heavy flow of women and young persons into the labor force largely accounts for the greater-than-normal rise.

Additional labor supply was provided for nonagricultural industry through the continued movement of workers away from the farm. Agricultural employment, in the Spring of 1951, averaged about one-half million lower than the comparable level a year ago, according to Census Bureau estimates. Part of the reduction was due to unfavorable weather conditions in early Spring; however, the pull of increased job opportunities in nonfarm employment was probably an important contributing factor.

Labor supply tight but generally adequate

The expansion in manpower needs during the past year has resulted in a tighter over-all balance between labor supply and demand than at any time since the end of World War II. Spot occupational shortages have appeared in particular skills and in particular areas where the defense program has had the greatest initial impact. However, no general manpower shortages of the type prevailing in the latter phases of World War II, have appeared nor are they anticipated under the current defense program.

Changes in hours of work are a significant indicator of changes in relative labor supply for different industries. Shortly after the Korean outbreak, the average workweek in manufacturing industries rose from a level of about 40 hours per week in the first half of 1950 to an average of about 41 hours between July 1950 and April 1951. Increases in the average workweek were most pronounced in the durable goods industries and, specifically, in industries such as machinery, aircraft and instruments, where spot shortages of key workers had been reported. Between April and May 1951, average manufacturing hours declined to 40.6 hours, partly reflecting the effects of production cutbacks in the consumer metal goods industries, as well as a greater-than-seasonal slackening in other consumer goods industries. The May 1951 level was approximately the same as in June 1950 and only about one-half hour above the average in the first half of 1950.

Over the year, it is significant that hours of work have risen only moderately. This indicates that, in general, employers have expanded production by adding new employees, rather than by substantially increasing hours of work for their existing staff.

Labor turn-over rates in manufacturing industries also indicate a moderate tightening in labor supply, without any evidence of major recruitment difficulties. The hiring rate in manufacturing industries rose sharply after Korea and through April 1951, the latest month for which data are currently available, continued generally higher than the rate in the preceding year. Factory lay-off rates dropped sharply and were at postwar lows for the month in March and April 1951. Quit rates, on the other hand, more than doubled over year-ago levels. This is a typical pattern in a tightening labor market situation: As job opportunities develop, more workers are likely to shift jobs voluntarily, and employers tend to retain workers on their payrolls when possible, even during temporary slack periods. The average quit rate in manufacturing — .7 per 100 employees in April 1951 — was, however, still well below the comparable rates in earlier postwar years such as 1947 and 1948, indicating that labor turn-over had not, as yet, become a problem of major dimensions.

TABLE 1: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Selected Groups

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1951			1950	Net change	
	May 1/	April	March	May	Apr. 1951 to May 1951	May 1950 to May 1951
TOTAL	46,068	45,975	45,856	43,311	+ 93	+2,757
MANUFACTURING	15,806	15,942	16,031	14,413	- 136	+1,393
MINING	904	908	924	940	- 4	- 36
Metal mining	105	105	106	100	0	+ 5
Bituminous-coal	374	382	397	413	- 8	- 39
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	106	103	99	97	+ 3	+ 9
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,582	2,478	2,330	2,245	+ 104	+ 337
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,134	4,132	4,110	3,885	+ 2	+ 249
Transportation	2,907	2,908	2,891	2,685	- 1	+ 222
Communication	682	679	675	659	+ 3	+ 23
Other public utilities	545	545	544	541	0	+ 4
TRADE	9,601	9,613	9,707	9,326	- 12	+ 275
Wholesale trade	2,571	2,576	2,587	2,479	- 5	+ 92
Retail trade	7,030	7,037	7,120	6,847	- 7	+ 183
General merchandise stores	1,430	1,444	1,510	1,412	- 14	+ 18
Food and liquor stores	1,252	1,261	1,264	1,204	- 9	+ 48
Automotive and accessories dealers	738	738	735	714	0	+ 24
Apparel and accessories stores	549	543	573	533	+ 6	+ 16
Other retail trade	3,061	3,051	3,038	2,984	+ 10	+ 77
FINANCE	1,877	1,866	1,854	1,812	+ 11	+ 65
SERVICE	4,787	4,744	4,683	4,790	+ 43	- 3
GOVERNMENT	6,377	6,292	6,217	5,900	+ 85	+ 477
Federal	2,244	2,201	2,146	1,890	+ 43	+ 354
State and local	4,133	4,091	4,071	4,010	+ 42	+ 123

1/ Preliminary

TABLE 2: Employees in Manufacturing Industry Groups

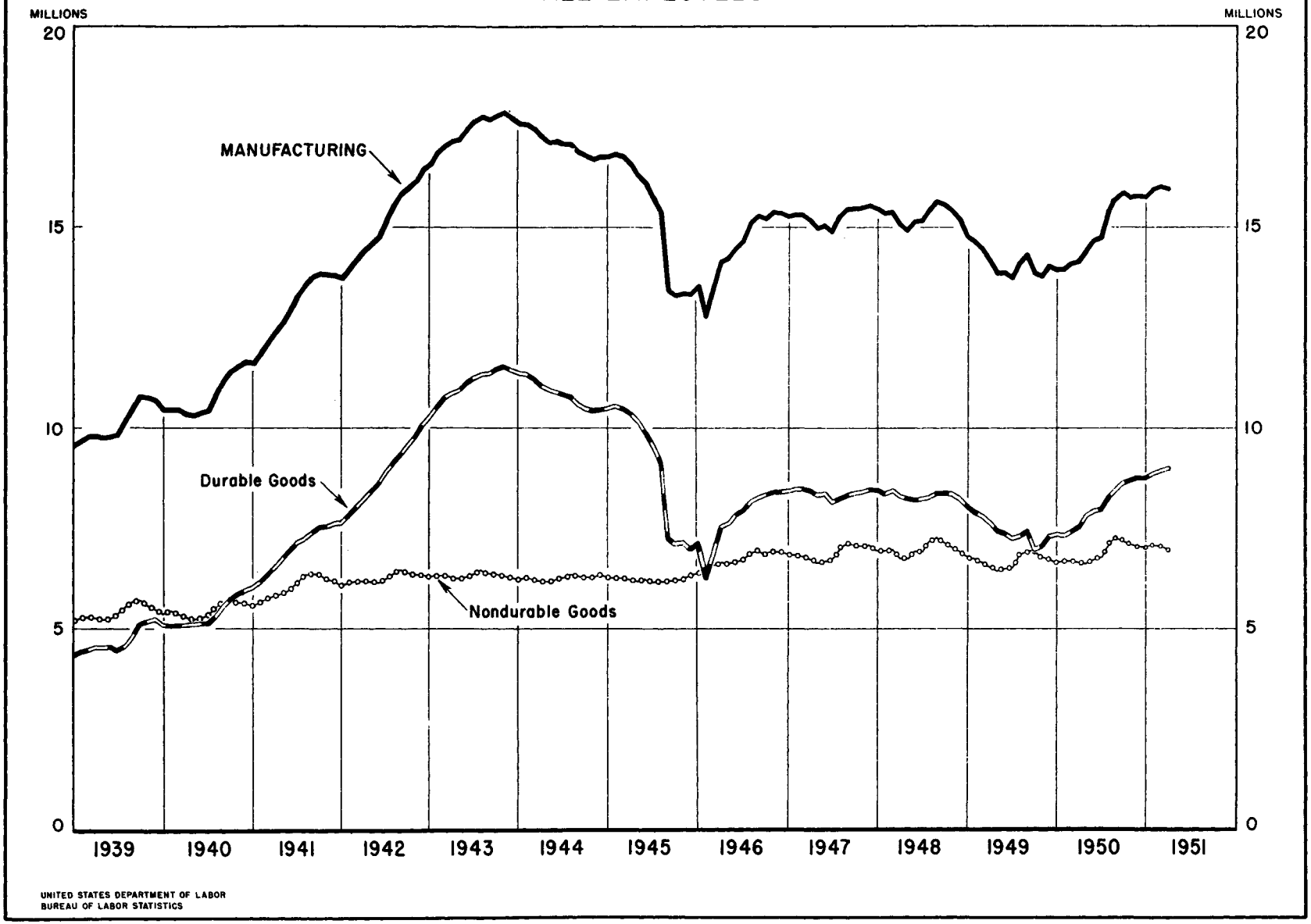
(In thousands)

Industry group	1951			1950	Net change	
	May 1/	April	March	May	Apr. 1951 to May 1951	May 1950 to May 1951
MANUFACTURING	15,806	15,942	16,031	14,413	-136	+1393
DURABLE GOODS	8,938	8,985	8,975	7,809	- 47	+1129
Ordnance and accessories	37.8	37.6	35.6	23.2	+ 0.2	+ 14.6
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	816	814	796	784	+ 2	+ 32
Furniture and fixtures	354	367	374	348	-13	+ 6
Stone, clay, and glass products	561	559	555	501	+ 2	+ 60
Primary metal industries	1,345	1,341	1,339	1,190	+ 4	+155
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,021	1,030	1,028	894	- 9	+127
Machinery (except electrical)	1,601	1,587	1,576	1,328	+14	+273
Electrical machinery	928	938	944	800	-10	+128
Transportation equipment	1,492	1,515	1,528	1,269	-23	+223
Instruments and related products	295	295	291	238	0	+ 57
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	487	501	508	434	-14	+ 53
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,868	6,957	7,056	6,604	-89	+264
Food and kindred products	1,482	1,468	1,476	1,461	+14	+ 21
Tobacco manufactures	82	83	85	83	- 1	- 1
Textile-mill products	1,286	1,313	1,322	1,252	-27	+34
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,119	1,167	1,229	1,091	-48	+ 28
Paper and allied products	500	500	498	459	0	+ 41
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	758	756	759	736	+ 2	+ 22
Chemicals and allied products	741	747	747	671	- 6	+ 70
Products of petroleum and coal	260	259	258	236	+ 1	+ 24
Rubber products	272	271	272	241	+ 1	+ 31
Leather and leather products	368	393	410	374	-25	- 6

1/ Preliminary.

EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ALL EMPLOYEES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

AUTOMOBILES

Employment in the automobile industry declined by nearly 23,000 production workers between March and April 1951. This was in sharp contrast to a steady increase throughout the first quarter of 1951 which boosted employment to a postwar peak of 799,600 workers in March. This decline is indicative of cutbacks in employment which may be anticipated as restrictions on the volume of materials available for the production of passenger cars become effective. Average weekly hours declined throughout the first quarter, although employment was increasing. The first quarter average of about 39 hours a week represents a drop of 2 hours from the 1950 average.

Current estimates indicate that the industry will produce about 5.4 million passenger cars this year--a decline of 1.2 million from the 1950 record level of 6.7 million cars. Truck production in 1950 totaled 1.3 million vehicles, and no limitations on materials for this segment of the industry have been announced. If military orders for trucks are added to civilian requirements, it appears that employment in this part of the industry may increase during the second half of 1951.

Temporary shut-downs and a shortened workweek will characterize employment in the industry as a whole in the remainder of 1951, and a decline is expected in the number of workers producing passenger cars.

Declines in some plants will be offset by an increase in the number of workers making defense items such as tanks and aircraft parts. The volume of defense contracts awarded firms in the automobile industry stood at about $4 billion in February 1951. In addition a large percentage of the $10 billion in defense orders which had at that time been placed for aircraft will be produced by workers in plants now included in the automobile industry. Plants having such orders will retain workers whenever possible while doing preliminary engineering work and re-tooling.

RAILROAD AND STREET CARS

Employment in the railroad and street car industry increased from 51,300 production workers in March 1951 to 31,600 in April. This represents a continuation of the slow upward employment trend which has carried employment to a point 28 percent higher than in April 1950. Although a previous downward trend, in which employment declined from 53,100 in February 1949 to 24,700 in April 1950, has been reversed, there are still about 37 percent fewer production workers in the industry than during the peak postwar years of 1947 and 1948.

Continued heavy demand for freight cars, the major product of the industry, is expected to result in further substantial increases in employment. The NPA's freight car program calls for an estimated tripling of production over 1950. In the first quarter of 1951, 18,802 cars were built, an average of 6,267 a month. It is expected that the goal of 10,000 freight cars a month (which includes about 25 percent produced outside the industry by railroad shops) will be achieved by the fall of 1951.

RAILROADS

Railroad employment in April 1951 was 1,462,000, an increase of 13,000 over March and 8 percent higher than in April 1950. A downward trend in employment beginning with the end of World War II was reversed in June 1950. Since then the class I railroads have reported more workers each month than in the same month of the preceding year. The biggest yearly gain was from October 1949 to October 1950, when class I railroads registered an 18 percent increase in employment.

These gains reflect an increase in railroad freight traffic. Ton miles on class I roads were 17 percent greater in March 1951 than in March 1950. For the year 1950, ton miles were 11.8 percent greater than in 1949. The trend in passenger traffic, on the other hand, has not been as greatly affected by the defense program, although in recent months there have been gains over the corresponding months of 1950. For the year 1950, class I roads reported 9.5 percent fewer passenger miles than for 1949.

ELECTRONICS

The electronics industry is still converting from civilian to military production. Employment in the radio and related products industry has declined from a postwar peak of 192,000 production workers in November 1950 to 171,000 in April 1951. Employment variations within the industry have been much more marked. Radio and television manufacturers reduced their employment sharply while military electronics manufacturers increased theirs. Declines in employment in the radio and television industry have been due almost entirely to cut backs in television receiver production. Radio production is still continuing at high levels. More radio receivers were produced during the first 4 months of 1951 than during the comparable period of 1950.

Television receiver production has exceeded sales since December 1950 and manufacturers and retailers have accumulated large inventories. Inventories were still increasing at the end of April despite sharp cut backs in production.

Recent lay offs in television receiver manufacturing are attributable to excessive inventory accumulations rather than to material shortages. However, material shortages have caused lay offs in components manufacturing.

Until expanding defense production compensates for this decline in civilian production, employment in radio and television receiver and components manufacturing will be subject to conversion uncertainties. By late fall, defense production may reach a volume which will require

an increase in the industry's total labor force. Moreover, receiving set manufacturers and retailers may have liquidated their inventories by then and again be producing to the limit of available materials.

GRAY IRON FOUNDRIES

Production worker employment in gray iron foundries reached 163,300 in April 1951, about the same as the record peak established in March. There has been a steady upward trend from a postwar low of 118,000 in July 1949. The rate of employment growth has slowed in recent months, however. In 1950, 30,600 workers were added; in the first 4 months of 1951, employment has risen by only 2,800. It is expected that very little further increase in employment will occur and that by the end of the summer the trend may possibly be reversed. A reduction in the demand for castings for construction and for production of automobiles and other consumers metal goods is likely to offset increased requirements for such industries as machine tools, steel (ingot molds), ordnance, and shipbuilding. As a result, production in the second half of 1951 is at or below current levels and some shifts in importance among different types of castings may occur.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND TRACTORS

Agricultural machinery and tractor plants have shown an uninterrupted rise in employment during the first 4 months of 1951 and the last quarter of 1950. The April employment of 193,000 was about 12 percent above the 1950 average and near the all-time peak reached in 1948. The recent increase has been proportionately higher in tractor plants than in farm machinery plants, although both have risen steadily.

The United States Department of Agriculture has asked American farmers for the greatest agricultural production in our history to meet the food and fiber requirements for the defense program. To achieve these goals, farm machinery and tractor production must be maintained at or above recent postwar levels. The National Production Authority has authorized steel for farm machinery production during the third quarter of 1951 equal to that used in the same quarter of 1949, an amount slightly less than was consumed in the first quarter of 1951. The industry will be permitted to produce a larger number of units, however, by using less steel per unit.

METAL MINING

Employment in metal mining in April 1951 was 104,600 a slight decline from the 105,900 reported in March but an increase of 6.2 percent over the same month in 1950. The largest gains in employment over the year were in iron mining and in lead and zinc mining, each of which increased 10.8 percent, iron from 33,800 to 36,800 workers, and lead and zinc from 19,100 to 20,600 workers. Despite the critical importance of copper to the defense production program, copper mining showed a gain of only about a thousand over the 28,000 employed in April 1950.

Working hours have also increased from an average of 41.7 hours a week for all metal mining in the first quarter of 1950 to 43.4 hours for the same period of 1951. The longest workweek is in copper mining where average weekly hours have been more than 46 for the last 6 months.

Increases in employment in all metals in the next 6 months of this year will probably bring employment up to about 110,000. This total is still well below the World War II peak of 136,000.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER

Employment in the electric light and power industry in April 1951 was 231,400, about the same as the preceding month in April 1950. In contrast, productive capacity in the industry has increased approximately 11 percent over the past year.

Electric utility systems are currently engaged in a large expansion program which by 1953 is expected to increase generating capacity about 30 percent over the 1950 level. Employment, however, is not expected to increase greatly, mainly because of the greater efficiency of the new facilities being installed. Large increases in output without corresponding rises in employment are characteristic of the electric light and power industry. Between 1940 and 1950 generating capacity was increased almost 75 percent while employment rose only about 15 percent. Productivity indexes show an increase in output per man-hour from 54.1 in 1929 to 171.0 in 1950. During World War II productivity was even higher, largely because existing equipment was used intensively and a relatively small amount of manpower was used on new construction in the industry.

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT REPORTS

IRON AND STEEL

. . . capacity expansion will add jobs

The iron and steel industry[1/] employed an all-time high of 643,100 wage and salary workers in April 1951 to produce the huge quantities of steel needed by the American economy. Further increases in employment are expected in the next two years. During the first quarter of 1951 the industry was producing steel at an annual rate of 104 million tons, considerably more than at the peak of World War II. Even this tremendous production is not sufficient to supply the combined demands of the mobilization program and civilian needs. New facilities now planned or under construction are expected to raise the capacity of the industry about 15 percent by early 1953. Thousands of new workers will be required to man the new facilities and to replace workers leaving the industry.

Recent Production Trends

Wide fluctuations in output have been an important aspect of steel activity for many years. To a high degree, the fluctuations are associated with changes in general business conditions. War, with its tremendous requirements for steel (for ships, aircraft, ordnance, and new factories and production equipment) leads to a sharp rise in steel output. At the peak of World War II, production rose to an annual rate of almost 90,000,000 tons, nearly 70 percent higher than in 1939 (table 1). After reaching the wartime peak in 1944, production fell off somewhat in 1945 and 1946. As the peacetime economy expanded, the demand for steel rose, and output increased steadily during 1947 and 1948. New production records were set during the first quarter of 1949, but demand fell off sharply during the rest of that year.

During the first part of 1950 there was an increase in steel-making activity because of improvement in general business conditions, and a steel shortage which resulted from the steel strike

1/ Includes only blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills.

in October and November 1949. At the beginning of the Korean hostilities, the industry was operating at peak capacity and output had reached a level higher than at any time during World War II. Steel production continued to increase slowly throughout the last half of 1950 and in the first quarter of 1951. In order to satisfy the needs of the mobilization program and essential civilian activities, limitation orders on the use of steel in many products were issued. New plants and additions to present facilities are now being constructed, or are planned. It is estimated that in early 1953 steel capacity may reach 120,000,000 tons, 15 percent above present levels.

Recent Employment Trends

Employment has fluctuated less than production, primarily because the workweek has increased or decreased as production rose or fell. During World War II, employment reached its peak in 1942 when an average of 547,000 production workers were employed (table 2). This was a rise of 34 percent over 1939. The production peak, which did not occur until 1944, was 70 percent above the 1939 level. After 1942, employment fell off steadily, reaching a low of less than 438,000 production workers in September 1945. Employment rose steadily from this low point until February 1949 when nearly 553,000 production workers were turning out steel. This was almost as many workers as at the wartime peak of 557,000 in July 1942. A sharp drop in employment occurred during the summer and fall of 1949; the number of production workers declined by more than 65,000. This downward trend was reversed at the beginning of 1950 and employment increased each month during the year. By October, employment had reached the 1949 high. Further increases in employment have occurred during the first few months of 1951, bringing production worker employment up to 561,500, a new all-time high.

Employment Outlook

Employment is expected to continue to rise during the next two years as output expands. Although a 15-percent increase in capacity and production is anticipated by early 1953, employment is expected to increase by less than one-half this amount. Several factors account for this difference in rate of growth. One important factor is the possible change in the length of the workweek. World War II experience clearly illustrates this point. In 1944 the industry, with 8.5 percent fewer workers, was able to produce about 40 percent more steel than in 1942, principally because average weekly hours rose from 41.1 to 47.3. During the next few years the average workweek is expected to increase over the March 1951 level of 41.0 hours. However, this increase is expected to be much less than that of World War II. Another factor which influences the number of workers needed to produce a given amount of steel is the "product mix" -- the kinds of steel products made in the mills. Heavier products such as

plate, plate bars, and structural shapes require fewer man-hours to produce than do the "lighter" steel products such as tin plate, pipes, and tubes. Shifts in the relative importance of the two classes of products during the mobilization period are expected to increase the number of tons produced per man-hour worked. A third factor expected to limit the employment gain is the general increase in productivity, a major characteristic in the history of steel-making. Increasing efficiency of equipment and more expert technical knowledge are expected to result in greater output per man-hour.

Even though the increase in employment is not expected to be as great as the rise in production and capacity, many new workers will be needed to man new facilities. In addition, thousands of new workers will be required because of replacement needs resulting from (1) normal deaths and retirements which should provide from 12 to 15 thousand jobs annually, (2) the yearly shifting of thousands of steel workers to other fields of employment, and (3) the entrance of workers into the armed forces.

Location of the Industry

Most new jobs will be in the present principal steel-producing areas in the northern and eastern parts of the United States. The Pittsburgh-Youngstown area is the leading steel center. Farther east are large plants in Buffalo, N. Y., Johnstown and Bethlehem, Pa., and Sparrows Point (near Baltimore, Md.). The Great Lakes region has many important steel centers, particularly in the Chicago and Cleveland areas. Much of the steel-making in the South is done in the Birmingham area. In the far West, mills are located in Geneva and Provo, Utah, and Fontana, Calif.

About three-fourths of the workers in the industry are employed in five States: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and New York. Pennsylvania alone employs nearly one-third of the workers. It is not expected that the present expansion will alter this distribution since almost all new facilities will be additions to existing plants. An integrated plant at Morrisville, Pa., which will have a capacity of 1,700,000 tons, is the only complete plant being built at present.

The Labor Force

Four thousand or more separate and distinct jobs are found in the plants and offices of the basic iron and steel industry. Many of these occupations are found in no other industry. Because this is a highly mechanized industry, a large share of the jobs are concerned with the operation of a great variety of machines and equipment. Another large group of workers is employed in the maintenance departments of the steel plants. This group keeps the machinery and equipment in good operating condition. The highly technical nature of steel-making requires also technically trained personnel, such as engineers, chemists, and metallurgists. Finally, there are many administrative and clerical jobs.

The working force of the industry is predominantly male, reflecting in part the heat and great physical demands of much of the production work. About 3 percent of the workforce are women who are in offices and in the less physically demanding plant jobs such as sorting and inspecting tinplate. The proportion of Negroes in iron and steel plants is higher than in most manufacturing industries; they constitute about one-eighth of the plant workers. Although a large number work on the labor gang and in other unskilled jobs, many are employed in semiskilled and skilled occupations.

Earnings in the iron and steel industry compare favorably with other manufacturing industries. In March 1951, production workers in blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills earned on the average of $75.77 for a workweek of 41.0 hours. In the same month, the average for all manufacturing industries was $64.33 for 41.0 hours of work. Average hourly earnings in iron and steel and in manufacturing generally were $1.85 and $1.57, respectively.

Table 1.

STEEL PRODUCTION AND CAPACITY[1/], 1939-1951

(Net Tons)

Period	Production	Capacity	Production as percent of capacity
1939	52,798,714	81,828,958	64.5
1940	66,982,686	81,619,496	82.1
1941	82,839,259	85,158,150	97.1
1942	86,031,931	88,886,550	96.8
1943	88,836,512	90,589,190	98.1
1944	89,641,600	93,854,420	95.5
1945	79,701,648	95,505,280	83.5
1946	66,602,724	91,890,560	72.5
1947	84,894,071	91,241,250	93.0
1948	88,640,470	94,243,460	94.1
1949	77,978,176	96,120,930	81.1
1950	96,954,186		97.0
January	7,930,372	99,392,800	93.9
February	6,793,245		89.1
March	7,487,036		88.7
April	8,212,672		100.4
May	8,551,887		101.3
June	8,131,515		99.4
July	8,071,294	100,563,500	94.7
August	8,230,317		96.3
September	8,200,020		99.3
October	8,718,978		102.3
November	8,012,000		97.0
December	8,343,000		98.0
1951			
January	8,843,000	104,229,650	99.9
February	7,765,701		97.1
March	9,050,000		102.4
April	8,884,521		103.1

1/ Openhearth, Bessemer and electric furnace ingots and steel for castings. Capacity is computed semi-annually.

SOURCE: American Iron and Steel Institute

Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN BLAST FURNACES, STEEL WORKS AND ROLLING MILLS

1939 - 1951

Period	Production worker employment	Average weekly hours	Average weekly earnings
1939	407.7	35.3	29.58
1940	468.6	37.0	31.23
1941	538.9	39.7	37.36
1942	547.4	41.1	41.84
1943	539.1	45.3	50.55
1944	500.3	47.4	54.84
1945	474.2	45.0	53.06
1946	463.5	37.1	47.53
1947	517.6	39.0	56.12
1948	536.8	39.5	62.41
1949	476.7	38.3	63.04
1950	535.6	39.9	67.47
January	510.5	39.3	65.83
February	512.3	39.3	64.81
March	506.9	37.5	61.84
April	522.5	40.0	66.08
May	529.3	39.7	65.86
June	538.1	39.8	66.63
July	542.5	39.9	67.83
August	550.4	40.1	67.37
September	552.2	40.2	69.30
October	552.0	41.0	69.13
November	553.6	40.8	69.03
December	556.4	41.1	75.21
1951			
January	559.0	40.6	76.41
February	559.6	39.9	73.18
March	561.5	41.0	75.77
April	560.8	N.A.	N.A.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Detailed Report

Statistical Tables

April 1951

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 report appear in the appendix. See pages i - vii.

TABLE 1: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division
(In thousands)

Year and month	Total	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Government
Annual average:									
1939	30,287	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,612	1,382	3,321	3,987
1940	32,031	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,419	3,477	4,192
1941	36,164	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,416	1,462	3,705	4,622
1942	39,697	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,440	3,857	5,431
1943	42,042	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,401	3,919	6,049
1944	41,480	883	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,260	1,374	3,934	6,026
1945	40,069	826	1,132	15,302	3,872	7,522	1,394	4,055	5,967
1946	41,412	852	1,661	14,461	4,023	8,602	1,586	4,621	5,607
1947	43,371	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
1950									
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	5,852
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	9,696	1,820	4,723	6,037
Dec..	46,595	937	2,403	15,789	4,125	10,443	1,828	4,694	6,376
1951									
Jan..	45,246	932	2,281	15,784	4,072	9,592	1,831	4,666	6,088
Feb..	45,390	930	2,228	15,978	4,082	9,554	1,839	4,657	6,122
Mar..	45,856	924	2,330	16,031	4,110	9,707	1,854	4,683	6,217
Apr..	45,975	908	2,478	15,942	4,132	9,613	1,866	4,744	6,292

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	
	April	March	February	April	March
TOTAL	45,275	45,856	45,390	42,926	42,295
MINING	908	924	930	939	938
Metal mining	104.6	105.8	105.8	98.5	98.4
Anthracite	67.7	72.2	72.8	75.3	76.9
Bituminous-coal	382.2	397.3	402.3	419.0	422.9
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	250.3	250.0	251.5	251.4	249.2
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	102.8	99.0	97.1	94.5	90.2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,478	2,330	2,228	2,076	1,907
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	459	396	371	389	328
Highway and street	181.2	149.7	134.8	150.2	118.3
Other nonbuilding construction	277.6	246.4	235.8	238.4	210.0
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	2,019	1,934	1,857	1,687	1,579
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	851	805	763	702	651
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	1,168	1,129	1,094	985	928
Plumbing and heating	289.7	284.3	282.6	249.3	242.6
Painting and decorating	156.8	148.5	130.2	117.1	104.5
Electrical work	139.0	137.9	139.0	120.2	118.6
Other special-trade contractors	582.5	558.0	541.7	498.7	461.9
MANUFACTURING	15,942	16,031	15,978	14,162	14,103
DURABLE GOODS	8,985	8,975	8,877	7,548	7,418
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,957	7,056	7,101	6,614	6,685
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,132	4,110	4,082	3,928	3,873
Transportation	2,908	2,891	2,856	2,733	2,682
Interstate railroads	1,462	1,449	1,429	1,356	1,315
Class I railroads	1,286	1,273	1,253	1,188	1,148
Local railways and bus lines	144	144	144	150	151
Trucking and warehousing	624	626	624	554	550
Other transportation and services	678	672	669	673	666
Air transportation (common carrier)	78.5	77.3	76.1	73.7	74.2
Communication	679	675	671	657	654
Telephone	630.1	625.9	622.6	609.2	607.0
Telegraph	48.4	47.8	47.9	46.9	45.7

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	
	April	March	February	April	March
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (Continued)					
Other public utilities	545	544	545	538	537
Gas and electric utilities	519.2	519.1	519.9	512.5	511.5
Electric light and power utilities	231.4	231.3	232.3	231.4	232.0
Gas utilities	115.6	115.6	115.8	111.7	110.5
Electric light and gas utilities combined	172.2	172.2	171.8	169.4	169.0
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	25.4	24.6	24.7	25.3	25.0
TRADE	9,613	9,707	9,554	9,346	9,206
Wholesale trade	2,576	2,587	2,593	2,477	2,484
Retail trade	7,037	7,120	6,961	6,869	6,722
General merchandise stores	1,444	1,510	1,431	1,466	1,392
Food and liquor stores	1,261	1,264	1,257	1,200	1,192
Automotive and accessories dealers	738	735	735	706	699
Apparel and accessories stores	543	573	515	545	519
Other retail trade	3,051	3,038	3,023	2,952	2,920
FINANCE	1,866	1,854	1,839	1,803	1,791
Banks and trust companies	451	449	446	420	419
Security dealers and exchanges	63.9	63.8	63.4	58.2	57.7
Insurance carriers and agents	661	661	657	639	637
Other finance agencies and real estate	690	680	673	686	677
SERVICE	4,744	4,683	4,657	4,757	4,708
Hotels and lodging places	446	436	432	441	431
Laundries	352.8	351.5	350.9	347.4	345.5
Cleaning and dyeing plants	152.9	150.2	145.1	146.1	141.3
Motion pictures	249	243	240	236	236
GOVERNMENT	6,292	6,217	6,122	5,915	5,769
Federal	2,201	2,146	2,085	1,939	1,802
State and local	4,091	4,071	4,037	3,976	3,967

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		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
MINING	908	924	930	--	--	--
METAL MINING	104.6	105.8	105.8	92.7	93.7	93.6
Iron mining	36.8	36.4	36.5	33.1	32.6	32.7
Copper mining	29.1	29.4	29.3	25.5	25.8	25.7
Lead and zinc mining	20.6	21.6	21.6	18.1	18.9	19.0
ANTHRACITE	67.7	72.2	72.8	63.6	67.9	68.4
BITUMINOUS-COAL	382.2	397.3	402.3	358.0	372.3	377.0
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION	250.3	250.0	251.5	--	--	--
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)	--	--	--	124.5	123.5	123.2
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	102.8	99.0	97.1	90.1	86.5	84.7
MANUFACTURING	15,942	16,031	15,978	13,104	13,205	13,186
DURABLE GOODS	8,985	8,975	8,877	7,438	7,440	7,371
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,957	7,056	7,101	5,666	5,765	5,815
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	37.6	35.6	33.3	30.3	28.7	27.0
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,468	1,476	1,478	1,087	1,097	1,099
Meat products	290.9	294.7	299.4	229.0	233.1	237.7
Dairy products	144.0	139.5	135.2	103.1	99.1	95.2
Canning and preserving	154.4	150.4	152.5	128.8	125.3	127.2
Grain-mill products	126.1	126.8	127.4	93.6	95.0	95.4
Bakery products	286.1	286.7	285.7	190.0	190.1	188.3
Sugar	29.1	29.4	29.1	24.1	24.4	24.3
Confectionery and related products	91.7	96.1	99.4	75.0	79.6	82.6
Beverages	210.4	213.8	211.7	143.9	146.9	145.4
Miscellaneous food products	134.9	138.5	137.6	99.5	103.2	102.4
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	83	85	87	76	78	80
Cigarettes	25.6	25.7	25.8	23.1	23.3	23.3
Cigars	41.1	42.0	42.3	38.9	39.9	40.1
Tobacco and snuff	12.1	12.2	12.1	10.5	10.7	10.5
Tobacco stemming and redrying	4.6	4.9	6.7	3.8	4.2	5.9

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		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	1,313	1,322	1,365	1,217	1,227	1,269
Yarn and thread mills	171.1	172.7	174.3	160.2	161.8	163.6
Broad-woven fabric mills	601.4	599.7	636.1	570.2	568.6	604.3
Knitting mills	250.0	255.7	256.2	230.0	236.0	235.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles	87.6	93.9	94.6	77.4	83.9	84.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	61.0	62.1	62.4	52.9	54.2	54.6
Other textile-mill products	141.8	137.7	141.7	126.6	122.7	126.5
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,167	1,229	1,237	1,047	1,107	1,115
Men's and boys' suits and coats	152.5	155.9	155.4	138.5	141.4	141.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	280.6	282.5	277.7	261.5	263.0	258.8
Women's outerwear	299.8	340.0	352.7	265.6	305.0	317.4
Women's, children's under garments	105.5	107.7	107.4	95.0	97.2	97.0
Millinery	20.4	25.3	26.3	17.9	22.8	23.7
Children's outerwear	65.1	67.9	70.0	59.4	61.9	64.2
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	95.3	95.9	94.4	83.6	84.6	82.6
Other fabricated textile products	147.8	153.9	152.9	125.7	131.3	130.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	814	796	800	751	731	736
Logging camps and contractors	71.0	64.0	69.8	67.0	60.0	65.4
Sawmills and planing mills	472.6	460.3	459.0	441.4	427.6	427.8
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	123.2	123.0	122.8	107.6	107.3	107.1
Wooden containers	82.3	83.5	83.2	76.1	77.4	77.3
Miscellaneous wood products	64.8	65.0	64.8	58.5	58.6	58.4
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	367	374	373	318	326	324
Household furniture	257.4	264.9	265.1	227.8	236.0	235.4
Other furniture and fixtures	109.7	109.0	107.6	90.6	90.0	88.5

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		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	500	498	496	427	424	423
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	245.6	242.5	242.2	212.5	209.1	209.3
Paperboard containers and boxes	139.2	139.4	139.4	119.2	119.3	119.1
Other paper and allied products	115.6	116.3	114.7	95.4	95.6	94.5
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	756	759	758	509	511	510
Newspapers	296.3	297.1	296.7	150.8	150.0	149.6
Periodicals	52.7	52.8	52.8	35.3	35.5	35.2
Books	49.2	49.4	48.8	36.0	36.3	36.1
Commercial printing	204.9	206.1	206.2	167.8	169.6	169.5
Lithographing	41.1	41.1	40.9	31.9	32.1	31.8
Other printing and publishing	112.0	112.3	112.8	87.0	87.4	88.0
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	747	747	738	536	538	532
Industrial inorganic chemicals	81.4	80.0	79.4	59.2	58.5	58.1
Industrial organic chemicals	223.9	221.9	216.9	168.2	166.7	163.3
Drugs and medicines	104.9	104.5	103.7	69.5	69.3	68.6
Paints, pigments, and fillers	75.8	75.7	73.8	49.7	49.6	49.5
Fertilizers	40.1	42.5	39.9	33.4	35.6	33.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	51.6	53.5	55.1	40.1	42.2	43.9
Other chemicals and allied products	169.5	169.1	167.5	116.3	116.5	115.4
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	259	258	256	194	192	191
Petroleum refining	206.6	205.5	204.1	150.2	149.0	148.2
Coke and byproducts	21.5	21.4	21.3	18.6	18.5	18.4
Other petroleum and coal products	30.9	30.7	30.1	24.8	24.6	24.3
RUBBER PRODUCTS	271	272	273	219	220	222
Tires and inner tubes	112.4	112.7	114.6	87.7	88.3	90.6
Rubber footwear	30.3	30.6	30.8	24.8	25.0	25.3
Other rubber products	128.3	128.4	128.0	106.3	106.4	106.3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	393	410	413	354	371	374
Leather	49.0	50.6	51.8	44.3	45.9	47.0
Footwear (except rubber)	248.0	260.0	261.7	225.5	237.4	238.9
Other leather products	95.9	99.3	99.2	84.4	87.9	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		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	559	555	547	484	480	473
Glass and glass products	148.8	147.2	143.9	132.2	130.4	127.5
Cement, hydraulic	42.4	42.2	41.9	36.3	36.2	35.9
Structural clay products	90.4	88.7	87.5	81.8	80.3	79.5
Pottery and related products	61.0	61.1	60.9	55.2	55.3	55.1
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	100.5	99.3	97.4	85.0	84.2	82.8
Other stone, clay, and glass products	116.1	116.0	115.6	93.0	93.1	92.2
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,341	1,339	1,331	1,159	1,158	1,153
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	643.1	642.3	640.1	560.8	560.7	558.8
Iron and steel foundries	281.4	279.6	274.8	250.4	248.8	244.9
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	56.4	56.7	56.8	47.2	47.3	47.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	102.3	103.3	104.3	84.8	85.8	86.8
Nonferrous foundries	110.9	110.8	110.7	93.4	93.6	94.2
Other primary metal industries	147.2	146.1	144.4	122.5	122.2	120.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	1,030	1,028	1,022	858	858	852
Tin cans and other tinware	49.3	48.7	48.2	43.0	42.6	42.1
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	164.5	166.1	168.3	140.2	141.6	143.7
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	161.1	162.1	160.4	132.8	133.9	132.0
Fabricated structural metal products	226.6	224.9	222.7	177.9	176.5	174.6
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	193.0	192.9	190.8	166.3	165.9	164.5
Other fabricated metal products	235.8	233.5	232.0	198.0	197.1	195.4
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1,587	1,576	1,557	1,234	1,228	1,215
Engines and turbines	88.4	85.8	83.8	66.7	65.7	64.0
Agricultural machinery and tractors	193.0	191.9	189.7	150.9	150.3	149.7
Construction and mining machinery	117.2	116.6	115.5	87.5	87.1	86.3
Metalworking machinery	286.2	282.9	277.2	226.9	223.2	218.4
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	195.8	194.4	192.8	149.8	148.9	147.3
General industrial machinery	224.9	222.3	219.0	162.8	160.9	158.8
Office and store machines and devices	103.5	102.4	101.4	86.9	86.2	85.4
Service-industry and household machines	178.3	184.0	184.8	142.5	148.3	148.7
Miscellaneous machinery parts	199.3	195.8	193.0	160.2	157.8	156.1

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		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	938	944	931	717	724	716
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	363.2	359.5	352.8	267.3	262.8	258.3
Electrical equipment for vehicles	81.3	79.7	78.7	66.0	64.6	63.9
Communication equipment	341.7	352.7	347.3	260.4	273.0	269.5
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	151.7	152.2	152.6	123.2	123.7	124.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,515	1,528	1,493	1,244	1,259	1,233
Automobiles	911.6	938.4	925.8	776.7	799.6	790.6
Aircraft and parts 1/	413.2	398.1	382.7	307.8	298.2	287.6
Aircraft 1/	279.5	270.1	258.2	210.2	203.9	195.4
Aircraft engines and parts	80.6	76.6	74.6	56.8	54.9	53.9
Aircraft propellers and parts	10.2	9.5	9.4	7.3	6.6	6.5
Other aircraft parts and equipment	42.9	41.9	40.5	33.5	32.8	31.8
Ship and boat building and repairing	108.7	109.8	108.9	94.2	95.7	94.9
Ship building and repairing	94.1	95.4	94.4	81.2	82.9	82.1
Boat building and repairing	14.6	14.4	14.5	13.0	12.8	12.8
Railroad equipment	69.7	68.6	62.2	55.2	54.1	48.5
Other transportation equipment	11.9	13.2	13.2	10.0	11.3	11.4
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	295	291	286	221	218	215
Ophthalmic goods	28.1	27.8	27.5	23.1	22.9	22.5
Photographic apparatus	58.2	57.8	57.0	42.7	42.5	42.0
Watches and clocks	34.5	34.2	34.0	29.1	28.9	28.8
Professional and scientific instruments	174.0	170.7	167.4	126.0	123.9	121.9
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	501	508	504	422	429	427
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	55.3	56.8	58.2	45.6	47.1	48.2
Toys and sporting goods	79.1	78.5	76.1	69.2	69.2	67.0
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	60.7	64.2	65.1	51.9	55.1	55.9
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	305.4	308.2	304.5	255.5	257.4	255.5

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

1/ All-employee and production-worker data have been revised as follows:

Aircraft and parts - December-339.1 and 251.9; 1950 Average-275.4 and 201.8; and January 1951-354.2 and 264.2.

Aircraft - December-228.2 and 170.0; 1950 Average-184.2 and 135.7; and January 1951-236.7 and 177.3.

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
Annual average:		
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
1950		
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
1951		
January	158.9	424.0
February	161.0	430.0
March	161.2	435.5
April	160.0	433.3

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	
	April	March	February	April	March
ALL REGIONS	215.1	211.1	198.8	133.9	136.0
PRIVATE	94.1	95.4	94.4	66.7	68.3
NAVY	121.0	115.7	104.4	67.2	67.7
NORTH ATLANTIC	98.0	95.1	90.2	65.5	65.0
Private	43.6	43.9	42.7	35.5	35.2
Navy	54.4	51.2	47.5	30.0	29.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC	37.4	36.5	34.1	22.2	22.0
Private	14.5	14.1	13.3	8.4	8.3
Navy	22.9	22.4	20.8	13.8	13.7
GULF:					
Private	17.6	16.6	16.2	9.0	9.8
PACIFIC	52.0	51.8	47.5	29.8	31.3
Private	8.3	9.7	11.4	6.4	7.1
Navy	43.7	42.1	36.1	23.4	24.2
GREAT LAKES:					
Private	5.7	6.8	6.6	3.4	4.1
INLAND:					
Private	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8

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. 1/

(In thousands)

Area and branch	Employment (as of first of month)			Pay rolls (total for month)		
	1951			1951		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
All Areas						
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,385.5	2,332.3	2,265.5	$694,305	$706,184	$638,193
Executive	2,373.5	2,320.2	2,253.5	689,702	701,569	633,514
Defense agencies	1,180.0	1,133.4	1,076.8	339,241	345,685	303,042
Post Office Department	488.4	489.0	487.1	134,300	133,342	129,603
Other agencies	705.1	697.8	689.6	216,161	222,542	200,869
Legislative	8.1	8.2	8.1	3,197	3,261	3,182
Judicial	3.9	3.9	3.9	1,406	1,354	1,497
Continental United States						
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,219.9	2,169.3	2,105.0	653,574	664,389	601,374
Executive	2,208.0	2,157.3	2,093.1	649,011	659,812	596,736
Defense agencies	1,059.7	1,015.5	961.0	311,508	317,140	277,870
Post Office Department	486.6	487.1	485.3	133,797	132,847	129,123
Other agencies	661.7	654.7	646.8	203,706	209,825	189,743
Legislative	8.1	8.2	8.1	3,197	3,261	3,182
Judicial	3.8	3.8	3.8	1,366	1,316	1,456
Washington, D. C.						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	269.8	264.6	258.8	91,104	93,725	84,018
D. C. government	19.8	20.3	20.4	5,611	5,466	5,431
Federal	250.0	244.3	238.4	85,493	88,259	78,587
Executive	241.2	235.4	229.6	82,005	84,709	75,120
Defense agencies	82.2	80.2	77.4	28,539	29,403	25,725
Post Office Department	7.8	7.7	7.7	2,915	2,949	2,828
Other agencies	151.2	147.5	144.5	50,551	52,357	46,567
Legislative	8.1	8.2	8.1	3,197	3,261	3,182
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	291	289	285

See the glossary for definitions.

1/ 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
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
Alabama	621.5	627.2	592.8	23.3	23.7	27.1	28.1	27.6	25.3
Arizona 1/	179.1	179.1	158.5	12.2	12.2	11.4	15.4	16.0	11.3
Arkansas	307.0	304.9	287.0	6.6	6.6	5.9	24.0	22.0	19.3
California	3,367.0	3,337.3	3,095.7	34.5	34.3	33.0	228.0	225.5	210.5
Colorado	366.7	363.1	334.4	9.3	10.2	9.1	31.9	30.5	23.5
Connecticut	807.6	797.4	725.7	2/	2/	2/	39.9	35.8	30.3
Delaware									
District of Columbia	516.5	511.8	478.2	3/	3/	3/	26.0	25.6	24.1
Florida	702.9	727.3	671.4	6.5	6.5	5.8	61.5	62.4	53.5
Georgia	826.5	822.6	765.8	4.5	4.5	4.1	50.8	47.0	34.9
Idaho	132.9	128.6	120.4	5.6	5.9	5.3	13.4	11.4	8.8
Illinois									
Indiana	1,281.5	1,282.8	1,182.3	12.2	14.0	14.0	53.7	49.1	43.2
Iowa	605.4	596.4	586.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	29.1	24.9	26.3
Kansas	486.4	478.7	448.3	17.0	17.1	16.5	33.7	30.3	27.4
Kentucky				58.2	59.7	63.2			
Louisiana				25.6	25.7	25.8			
Maine	254.1	252.4	237.5	.6	.6	.6	7.7	7.0	6.2
Maryland 1/	726.0	724.2	673.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	55.9	54.6	49.5
Massachusetts	1,794.6	1,785.1	1,697.6	3/	3/	3/	62.9	61.9	68.2
Michigan									
Minnesota	801.8	801.2	764.0	16.5	16.4	14.9	39.3	38.2	31.9
Mississippi									
Missouri	1,189.0	1,185.9	1,125.6	8.7	8.8	8.5	50.2	44.0	44.4
Montana	148.9	143.0	142.1	10.6	11.0	10.1	11.1	7.2	9.1
Nebraska	320.9	316.4	302.6	3/	3/	3/	15.4	13.3	15.5
Nevada	55.9	54.6	51.3	3.3	3.3	2.7	4.3	4.1	4.1
New Hampshire	168.5	166.9	162.2	.3	.2	.2	6.5	5.5	7.5
New Jersey	1,661.7	1,666.5	1,561.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	87.0	81.5	70.5
New Mexico	155.0	154.1	143.6	12.2	12.0	11.2	17.1	17.0	15.5
New York	5,697.6	5,714.4	5,455.7	11.0	10.4	10.2	231.1	218.5	206.1
North Carolina	910.9	931.6	873.3	3.5	3.6	3.4	57.2	55.2	42.6
North Dakota	110.9	108.0	106.6	.9	.9	.7	6.5	5.4	5.5
Ohio									
Oklahoma	491.2	486.0	467.1	44.2	43.5	41.6	34.0	33.0	31.0
Oregon	442.9	427.7	413.2	1.6	1.4	1.2	26.3	22.7	22.5
Pennsylvania	3,711.4	3,702.8	3,474.3	179.5	184.9	191.5	157.6	149.1	138.3
Rhode Island	305.3	301.7	282.0	3/	3/	3/	15.6	14.8	12.0
South Carolina	465.8	469.5	440.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	28.3	26.5	21.9
South Dakota	113.8	112.7	115.9	2.1	2.2	2.5	4.7	3.8	5.9
Tennessee	751.3	750.0	716.7	12.7	13.0	13.4	43.8	41.8	41.4
Texas	1,985.5	1,972.4	1,848.6	110.5	108.8	101.6	159.4	155.9	126.4
Utah 1/	199.2	197.0	178.4	12.6	13.3	12.4	13.0	12.0	10.5
Vermont	99.4	97.0	93.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.2	3.0	3.1
Virginia	819.9	822.8	769.0	22.7	23.1	24.1	57.2	53.9	48.0
Washington	703.0	689.0	644.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	43.5	39.8	41.7
West Virginia	527.1	530.9	515.6	122.7	127.2	130.8	17.8	16.6	15.0
Wisconsin	1,038.1	1,032.6	967.0	3.5	3.3	3.2	42.1	38.8	32.9
Wyoming	78.9	77.8	75.2	8.7	8.8	8.7	5.4	4.8	6.2

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
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
Alabama	217.4	224.7	205.8	51.7	52.0	49.6	120.7	122.5	117.3
Arizona	17.5	17.4	14.7	23.1	23.1	20.8	44.5	44.4	40.9
Arkansas	77.7	78.1	72.1	32.0	31.9	29.9	70.2	71.1	69.5
California	840.8	832.9	703.6	310.7	309.0	296.3	784.1	783.4	764.4
Colorado	60.5	59.9	53.2	42.9	42.6	39.9	93.5	93.8	89.8
Connecticut	414.1	410.2	356.9	41.6	41.4	40.1	131.3	131.2	121.3
Delaware	49.2	49.3	44.8						
District of Columbia	17.1	16.8	16.1	29.6	30.9	28.9	91.4	92.8	89.1
Florida	102.5	105.7	94.5	67.2	68.4	65.4	209.8	223.2	202.7
Georgia	290.8	291.6	274.1	70.7	70.9	65.3	179.0	181.9	172.2
Idaho	21.2	20.2	17.2	17.1	16.5	15.4	33.9	32.9	32.2
Illinois									
Indiana	600.3	606.2	538.7	112.9	112.8	105.1	238.8	239.0	229.4
Iowa	159.5	158.7	148.7	63.0	62.4	59.3	166.9	164.7	164.6
Kansas	106.6	109.0	87.3	63.8	62.7	59.6	117.6	116.2	116.7
Kentucky	146.1	147.5	131.8	59.7	59.5	57.6	114.7	116.0	110.8
Louisiana	137.7	138.5	131.4	80.1	80.4	75.3	145.7	148.9	144.0
Maine	107.4	109.4	95.9	18.2	18.3	18.0	49.0	48.1	47.6
Maryland	245.7	245.8	215.1	71.7	72.0	69.8	143.6	146.2	142.6
Massachusetts	747.8	744.3	678.1	128.2	127.4	122.3	362.5	366.1	357.8
Michigan	1,159.9	1,169.4	933.3						
Minnesota	203.3	203.7	184.4	89.2	88.9	83.6	208.0	208.9	204.6
Mississippi	89.8	87.9	79.3	25.6	25.3	25.2			
Missouri	367.4	369.0	333.7	128.1	127.1	119.9	299.7	303.2	293.7
Montana	16.7	16.8	16.4	22.3	22.0	21.0	36.7	35.7	35.8
Nebraska	52.6	52.6	46.7	42.5	41.3	38.6	91.8	91.3	88.6
Nevada	3.4	3.3	3.1	8.6	8.4	7.9	11.4	11.1	10.5
New Hampshire	82.3	82.4	74.9	10.6	10.5	10.3	28.2	28.2	28.5
New Jersey	773.9	770.5	697.0	139.6	138.2	133.5	270.9	271.7	267.3
New Mexico	13.1	12.8	11.2	16.4	16.2	14.8	35.0	35.4	32.9
New York	1,905.1	1,949.5	1,745.6	486.3	486.3	481.6	1,230.7	1,239.2	1,220.1
North Carolina	409.8	431.1	399.9	60.4	60.8	53.6	165.3	168.4	163.4
North Dakota	5.8	5.8	5.6	14.2	13.7	13.3	36.8	35.6	35.8
Ohio	1,286.5	1,269.0	1,134.1						
Oklahoma	71.7	70.3	63.9	49.0	48.8	48.8	121.2	121.7	121.2
Oregon	139.1	130.1	124.3	48.2	48.3	44.2	100.8	100.0	97.7
Pennsylvania	1,519.1	1,516.6	1,349.7	350.9	345.4	329.2	672.9	686.3	663.0
Rhode Island	154.5	151.2	138.4	15.1	15.3	15.3	53.3	54.0	50.9
South Carolina	213.6	218.5	204.2	27.4	27.2	25.5	84.7	87.0	82.3
South Dakota	11.1	10.9	10.8	11.4	11.3	10.8	34.5	34.4	37.8
Tennessee	259.8	261.3	237.9	60.3	60.0	57.4	163.3	164.8	161.6
Texas	385.9	384.7	336.2	214.8	217.4	212.4	511.6	511.4	497.9
Utah	28.8	28.6	25.7	21.8	21.5	19.9	43.4	43.3	42.5
Vermont	40.0	38.0	35.0	8.8	8.8	8.7	17.4	17.1	17.8
Virginia	232.4	240.8	216.7	80.4	80.3	78.1	172.1	174.8	165.4
Washington	182.2	179.4	162.6	68.7	67.1	60.9	158.3	156.4	151.3
West Virginia	141.2	140.3	128.6	53.3	53.2	49.8	85.1	87.3	84.3
Wisconsin	453.4	453.7	405.1	76.5	75.2	73.0	207.4	206.9	204.5
Wyoming	5.9	6.0	5.3	15.8	15.3	14.2	16.5	17.0	16.1

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	Finance			Service			Government		
	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
Alabama	17.8	17.3	17.1	53.0	52.5	53.1	109.5	106.9	97.5
Arizona	5.7	5.5	5.2	24.7	24.6	19.7	36.0	35.8	34.5
Arkansas	7.9	8.0	7.6	35.1	35.4	34.5	53.5	52.8	51.2
California	152.2	151.5	141.8	437.9	434.0	426.5	578.8	566.7	519.6
Colorado	14.2	14.0	13.5	44.1	44.3	43.1	70.3	67.8	62.3
Connecticut	36.5	36.7	36.2	76.4	76.9	75.1	65.8	65.2	65.8
Delaware							10.1	10.0	9.9
District of Columbia	23.3	22.8	22.0	59.3	58.3	58.1	269.8	264.6	239.9
Florida	30.4	30.7	29.1	105.9	112.6	105.7	119.1	117.8	114.7
Georgia	24.5	24.5	24.5	75.5	74.4	74.4	130.7	127.8	116.3
Idaho	3.8	3.7	3.6	14.1	14.3	14.4	23.8	23.6	23.6
Illinois									
Indiana	34.8	34.5	33.6	90.4	89.8	89.0	138.3	137.4	129.2
Iowa	23.7	23.8	22.8	65.4	64.1	66.5	95.3	95.2	95.7
Kansas	17.0	16.6	15.6	47.6	46.3	47.3	81.1	80.5	77.9
Kentucky	15.1	15.2	14.7	57.0	56.4	56.5	85.5	84.6	79.2
Louisiana	19.7	19.7	18.9	73.7	73.6	68.0	94.1	93.5	92.4
Maine	6.7	6.6	6.5	23.4	22.4	23.6	41.1	40.0	39.1
Maryland	30.1	29.5	29.6	75.6	73.4	72.8	100.9	100.3	91.9
Massachusetts	80.6	80.6	76.2	193.2	189.1	189.8	219.4	215.7	206.2
Michigan							227.8	226.4	220.6
Minnesota	36.5	36.5	35.3	97.1	96.3	95.7	112.1	112.4	113.5
Mississippi	7.9	7.8	7.8				63.9	63.7	64.2
Missouri	53.6	53.3	51.0	137.0	137.1	135.7	144.3	143.4	138.7
Montana	4.1	4.0	3.8	19.1	18.8	18.4	28.3	27.7	27.5
Nebraska	16.7	16.6	16.0	39.2	38.9	38.3	62.7	62.3	59.0
Nevada	1.2	1.2	1.1	11.6	11.3	11.4	12.1	11.9	10.5
New Hampshire	4.5	4.5	4.4	16.4	16.1	16.7	19.8	19.6	19.7
New Jersey	58.9	57.8	57.5	165.9	162.7	163.5	181.6	180.3	168.1
New Mexico	4.5	4.5	4.5	23.3	23.0	21.7	33.7	33.3	31.8
New York	390.3	388.1	386.6	760.9	750.0	745.6	682.3	672.3	658.9
North Carolina	22.2	22.0	21.5	85.2	83.7	83.3	107.3	106.8	105.6
North Dakota	4.1	4.1	3.7	13.3	13.3	13.0	29.3	29.2	29.1
Ohio							307.2	308.0	290.9
Oklahoma	18.0	18.1	17.6	49.5	48.9	50.6	103.6	101.7	92.4
Oregon	14.6	14.5	14.2	49.0	47.7	46.5	63.3	63.0	62.6
Pennsylvania	117.9	117.1	115.2	351.3	346.0	347.7	362.3	357.4	339.6
Rhode Island	10.4	10.4	10.2	23.9	24.0	24.8	32.5	32.0	30.4
South Carolina	8.5	8.5	8.3	35.8	35.2	35.6	66.4	65.5	61.5
South Dakota	4.2	4.1	3.9	14.3	14.4	13.6	31.7	31.6	30.8
Tennessee	23.8	23.5	22.5	76.6	75.4	76.8	111.0	110.2	105.7
Texas	76.4	75.7	71.7	235.7	229.2	231.1	291.2	289.3	271.3
Utah	6.3	6.3	6.1	19.3	19.0	19.1	54.0	53.0	42.2
Vermont	2.9	2.9	2.8	11.2	11.3	10.6	14.9	14.8	14.9
Virginia	27.6	26.3	25.5	75.5	73.8	75.1	152.0	149.8	136.1
Washington	26.8	26.4	25.7	77.9	76.5	75.9	142.6	140.3	123.7
West Virginia	9.6	9.5	9.5	40.9	40.2	39.9	56.5	56.6	57.7
Wisconsin	31.9	31.8	31.2	96.6	96.1	92.6	126.7	125.8	124.4
Wyoming	2.0	2.0	1.7	9.5	8.9	8.6	15.1	15.0	14.5

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.

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)

AREA	Number of Employees		
	1951		1950
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
ALABAMA			
Birmingham			
Mining	16.5	17.0	19.2
Manufacturing	56.1	57.9	54.3
ARIZONA			
Phoenix			
Mining	.1	.1	.2
Manufacturing	10.9	11.0	8.0
Trans. & Public Util. 2/	8.2	8.1	7.3
Trade	24.5	24.5	21.9
Finance	3.7	3.7	3.4
Service	11.3	11.5	10.4
Tucson			
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.6
Manufacturing	1.9	1.9	1.7
Trans. & Public Util. 2/	2.9	3.0	2.5
Trade	8.5	8.7	8.2
Finance	1.2	1.2	1.0
Service	9.2	9.1	5.3
ARKANSAS			
Little Rock			
Total	64.5	65.1	62.2
Contract Construction	5.9	5.7	5.2
Manufacturing	12.3	12.3	11.1
Trans. & Public Util.	6.4	6.5	6.2
Trade	17.5	18.0	17.1
Finance	3.4	3.5	3.5
Service 3/	8.4	8.5	8.5
Government	10.7	10.7	10.8
CALIFORNIA			
Los Angeles			
Manufacturing	477.2	478.6	393.7
Sacramento			
Manufacturing	8.9	8.0	9.8
San Diego			
Manufacturing	36.3	37.0	20.4
San Francisco-Oakland			
Manufacturing	172.4	174.0	153.0
San Jose			
Manufacturing	21.5	19.5	17.8
COLORADO			
Denver			
Mining	1.0	1.0	1.0
Contract Construction	20.3	19.5	15.3
Manufacturing	40.7	40.4	34.9
Trans. & Public Util.	25.0	25.0	23.1
Trade	56.6	56.8	54.2
Finance	9.9	9.7	9.1
CONNECTICUT			
Bridgeport			
Contract Construction 3/	5.1	4.3	N.A.
Manufacturing	65.9	64.9	N.A.
Trans. & Public Util.	5.2	5.0	N.A.

AREA	Number of Employees		
	1951		1950
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
CONNECTICUT (Cont'd.)			
Bridgeport (Cont'd.)			
Trade	17.0	17.0	N.A.
Finance	2.2	2.2	N.A.
Hartford			
Contract Construction 3/	7.7	6.8	N.A.
Manufacturing	74.1	73.3	N.A.
Trans. & Public Util.	7.1	7.0	N.A.
Trade	36.5	36.8	N.A.
Finance	23.5	23.4	N.A.
New Britain			
Contract Construction 3/	1.0	.9	N.A.
Manufacturing	29.3	28.9	N.A.
Trans. & Public Util.	1.4	1.4	N.A.
Trade	4.8	4.8	N.A.
Finance	.5	.5	N.A.
New Haven			
Contract Construction 3/	5.7	5.4	N.A.
Manufacturing	44.0	44.2	N.A.
Trans. & Public Util.	13.1	12.8	N.A.
Trade	20.6	20.5	N.A.
Finance	4.9	4.9	N.A.
Waterbury			
Contract Construction 3/	2.1	1.9	N.A.
Manufacturing	44.5	44.3	N.A.
Trans. & Public Util.	2.5	2.5	N.A.
Trade	8.7	8.6	N.A.
Finance	1.0	1.0	N.A.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Washington			
Total	606.3	601.5	564.4
Contract Construction	43.1	42.6	40.6
Manufacturing	25.0	24.2	21.4
Trans. & Public Util.	39.6	41.5	39.1
Trade	114.7	116.6	112.1
Finance	30.2	29.5	28.5
Service 3/	74.2	72.8	73.1
Government	279.5	274.3	249.6
FLORIDA			
Jacksonville			
Manufacturing	16.4	17.1	14.2
Trans. & Public Util.	14.9	14.9	14.1
Trade	31.0	31.3	31.1
Finance	5.8	5.8	5.6
Service 3/	11.8	11.7	11.1
Government	14.2	14.1	13.2
Miami			
Manufacturing	15.8	16.7	13.5
Trans. & Public Util.	21.7	21.8	19.9
Trade	55.9	59.1	52.6
Finance	8.5	8.6	8.3
Service 3/	33.5	36.6	30.0
Government	16.5	16.8	17.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg			
Total	107.5	111.3	104.5

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)

AREA	Number of Employees		
	1951		1950
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
FLORIDA (Cont'd.)			
Tampa-St. Petersburg (Cont'd.)			
Contract Construction	8.9	9.0	9.1
Manufacturing	20.6	22.1	20.2
Trans. & Public Util.	9.8	9.9	9.5
Trade	35.6	36.7	34.8
Finance	5.0	5.0	4.5
Service 3/	15.1	15.0	14.2
Government	12.8	12.7	12.4
GEORGIA			
Atlanta 1/			
Total	262.4	262.4	250.1
Contract Construction	17.6	16.6	14.4
Manufacturing	62.6	62.5	59.3
Trans. & Public Util.	30.5	30.9	28.5
Trade	73.4	74.5	70.7
Finance	15.1	15.2	15.1
Service 3/	31.9	31.7	32.5
Government	31.3	31.0	29.6
Savannah			
Manufacturing	13.2	13.4	12.3
INDIANA			
Evansville			
Total	63.3	63.4	57.3
Manufacturing	32.5	33.1	27.0
Nonmanufacturing	30.7	30.2	30.3
Fort Wayne			
Total	77.6	78.7	70.5
Manufacturing	41.2	42.5	35.8
Nonmanufacturing	36.4	36.2	34.7
Indianapolis			
Total	270.6	269.4	238.2
Contract Construction	13.9	13.0	10.0
Manufacturing	113.0	112.8	88.9
Trans. & Public Util.	25.2	25.4	23.7
Trade	59.7	59.8	57.1
Finance	13.6	13.4	13.0
Other Nonmanufacturing 4/	45.2	45.1	45.5
IOWA			
Des Moines			
Manufacturing	N.A.	N.A.	16.2
KANSAS			
Topeka			
Total	40.5	39.8	36.3
Mining	.1	.1	.1
Contract Construction	2.1	1.9	.7
Manufacturing	6.7	6.5	6.1
Trans. & Public Util.	7.1	7.1	6.7
Trade	8.6	8.6	8.0
Finance	2.0	2.0	2.0
Service	4.3	4.2	4.3
Government	9.7	9.6	8.5
Wichita			
Total	96.7	95.8	75.5
Mining	1.3	1.3	1.3

AREA	Number of Employees		
	1951		1950
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
KANSAS (Cont'd.)			
Wichita (Cont'd.)			
Contract Construction	4.7	4.5	4.1
Manufacturing	40.7	40.7	24.1
Trans. & Public Util.	6.9	6.9	6.6
Trade	23.4	23.1	20.7
Finance	3.7	3.6	3.6
Service	9.0	8.8	6.5
Government	7.2	7.2	6.7
LOUISIANA			
New Orleans			
Manufacturing	50.2	51.7	46.6
MAINE			
Portland			
Total	45.7	45.2	43.5
Contract Construction	1.9	1.8	1.7
Manufacturing	11.9	11.7	10.6
Trans. & Public Util.	5.4	5.4	5.3
Trade	12.9	12.9	12.5
Finance	2.4	2.4	2.4
Service 3/	7.8	7.7	7.7
Government	3.4	3.3	3.3
MARYLAND			
Baltimore			
Total	511.6	511.5	475.3
Mining	.5	.4	.5
Contract Construction	37.1	36.0	31.5
Manufacturing	187.4	187.3	164.3
Trans. & Public Util.	53.4	54.0	52.9
Trade	100.9	102.5	100.0
Finance	23.3	22.8	23.0
Service	53.9	53.5	52.0
Government	55.1	55.0	51.1
MASSACHUSETTS			
Boston			
Manufacturing	302.4	304.2	272.8
Fall River			
Manufacturing	32.3	32.2	28.8
New Bedford			
Manufacturing	36.8	36.7	31.5
Springfield-Holyoke			
Manufacturing	76.2	77.3	71.8
Worcester			
Manufacturing	56.0	55.6	48.2
MINNESOTA			
Duluth			
Total	40.2	40.6	39.6
Contract Construction	1.9	2.2	1.7
Manufacturing	10.5	11.4	11.2
Trans. & Public Util.	6.8	6.2	6.0
Trade	10.2	10.1	10.1
Finance	1.4	1.4	1.4
Service 3/	5.3	5.2	5.1
Government	4.1	4.1	4.2

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)

AREA	Number of Employees		
	1951		1950
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
MINNESOTA (Cont'd.)			
Minneapolis			
Total	257.2	256.6	242.4
Contract Construction	14.6	14.3	11.8
Manufacturing	72.8	72.0	62.8
Trans. & Public Util.	25.6	25.7	25.3
Trade	75.3	75.6	74.2
Finance	16.5	16.6	16.0
Service 3/	28.7	28.7	28.5
Government	23.5	23.7	23.8
St. Paul			
Total	143.7	143.8	138.7
Contract Construction	7.0	6.9	6.6
Manufacturing	41.6	41.8	39.8
Trans. & Public Util.	20.3	20.3	19.9
Trade	35.1	35.4	34.2
Finance	8.4	8.4	8.2
Service 3/	14.8	14.8	13.9
Government	16.4	16.3	16.1
MISSISSIPPI			
Jackson			
Manufacturing	8.2	8.3	7.6
MISSOURI			
Kansas City (including Kansas City, Kansas) 1/			
Total	329.8	329.6	310.0
Mining	.8	.8	.6
Contract Construction	20.1	18.4	13.1
Manufacturing	94.1	95.5	87.2
Trans. & Public Util.	42.5	42.0	39.5
Trade	91.6	92.2	89.3
Finance	19.3	19.6	18.7
Service	40.2	39.8	41.1
Government	21.2	21.3	20.5
St. Louis			
Manufacturing	209.8	210.7	194.4
NEBRASKA			
Omaha			
Total	138.9	138.6	129.0
Contract Construction	6.2	5.7	4.9
Manufacturing	32.0	32.6	28.6
Trans. & Public Util.	22.6	22.2	20.3
Trade	37.6	37.6	36.0
Finance	10.3	10.3	9.9
Service 3/	16.8	16.8	16.6
Government	13.5	13.5	12.9
NEVADA			
Reno			
Contract Construction	2.0	1.9	1.5
Manufacturing 3/	1.5	1.5	1.4
Trans. & Public Util.	3.0	2.9	2.8
Trade	5.4	5.4	5.0
Finance	.9	.9	.8
Service	4.7	4.6	4.4
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Manchester			
Manufacturing	21.7	21.9	19.4

AREA	Number of Employees		
	1951		1950
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
NEW JERSEY			
Newark-Jersey City			
Manufacturing	366.3	369.1	328.4
Paterson			
Manufacturing	164.8	157.6	143.5
Trenton			
Manufacturing	45.9	46.1	42.7
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque			
Contract Construction	6.4	6.4	5.9
Manufacturing	6.4	6.2	4.7
Trans. & Public Util.	4.8	4.7	4.3
Trade	11.6	11.7	11.1
Finance	2.5	2.5	2.4
Service 3/	6.3	6.2	6.1
NEW YORK			
Albany-Schenectady-Troy			
Manufacturing	86.0	85.0	74.9
Binghamton			
Manufacturing	38.0	37.8	35.7
Buffalo			
Manufacturing	200.9	200.5	176.4
Elmira			
Manufacturing	16.4	16.0	14.1
New York City			
Contract Construction	115.5	113.1	114.5
Manufacturing	999.6	1,053.2	948.6
Trade	838.7	845.6	827.0
Rochester			
Manufacturing	106.2	106.2	94.7
Syracuse			
Manufacturing	60.3	59.5	50.8
Utica-Rome			
Manufacturing	43.8	44.9	42.6
NORTH CAROLINA			
Charlotte			
Contract Construction	9.9	9.7	7.2
Manufacturing	21.2	22.8	20.4
Trans. & Public Util.	10.6	10.4	9.7
Trade	22.3	22.7	21.6
Finance	4.3	4.3	4.2
OKLAHOMA			
Oklahoma City			
Mining	5.9	5.6	5.0
Manufacturing	13.6	13.6	13.0
Trans. & Public Util.	11.1	10.9	10.4
Trade	34.5	34.2	33.7
Finance	6.7	6.9	6.6
Service	13.0	13.0	13.1

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)

AREA	Number of Employees		
	1951		1950
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
OKLAHOMA (Cont'd.)			
Tulsa			
Mining	10.4	10.1	8.7
Manufacturing	19.1	18.9	16.0
Trans. & Public Util.	10.6	10.5	10.5
Trade	24.0	24.4	23.1
Finance	4.5	4.4	4.4
Service	9.6	9.7	9.8
OREGON			
Portland			
Manufacturing	57.7	58.1	49.5
PENNSYLVANIA			
Philadelphia			
Manufacturing	596.5	595.6	524.9
RHODE ISLAND			
Providence			
Total	300.0	295.9	273.5
Contract Construction	13.8	13.1	10.6
Manufacturing	160.5	157.3	142.0
Trans. & Public Util.	13.6	13.7	13.9
Trade	51.1	51.3	48.1
Finance	10.4	10.3	10.1
Service 3/	22.2	22.3	22.6
Government	28.4	27.9	26.2
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Charleston			
Manufacturing	9.4	9.5	8.9
Trans. & Public Util.	5.2	4.9	4.2
Columbia			
Manufacturing	5.7	7.9	7.3
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Sioux Falls			
Manufacturing	5.0	5.0	5.0
TENNESSEE			
Chattanooga			
Mining	.2	.2	.2
Manufacturing	43.0	43.1	37.5
Trans. & Public Util.	4.8	4.7	4.7
Trade	17.2	17.9	15.6
Finance	2.8	2.8	2.7
Service	9.6	9.6	9.5
Government	7.8	7.8	7.6
Knoxville			
Mining	2.9	2.9	2.7
Manufacturing	41.8	41.5	35.8
Trans. & Public Util.	7.2	7.2	6.8
Trade	21.2	21.5	21.4
Finance	3.6	3.7	3.4
Service	9.2	9.2	9.1
Government	12.7	12.7	12.4
Memphis			
Mining	.4	.3	.3
Manufacturing	41.4	41.4	38.8
Trans. & Public Util.	15.6	15.6	15.4

AREA	Number of Employees		
	1951		1950
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
TENNESSEE (Cont'd.)			
Memphis (Cont'd.)			
Trade	46.9	47.7	45.2
Finance	7.4	7.4	6.6
Service	22.4	22.5	22.7
Government	18.4	18.4	19.3
Nashville			
Manufacturing	35.6	35.5	33.3
Trans. & Public Util.	11.5	11.5	11.3
Trade	23.9	24.1	24.0
Finance	6.0	6.0	5.7
Service	14.0	14.0	14.6
Government	13.1	13.1	13.1
UTAH			
Salt Lake City 1/			
Mining	6.1	6.1	5.8
Contract Construction	7.1	7.1	6.6
Manufacturing	14.2	14.3	12.7
Trans. & Public Util. 2/	6.9	6.9	6.5
Trade	27.0	27.1	26.4
Finance	4.8	4.8	4.6
VERMONT			
Burlington			
Manufacturing	6.0	4.2	5.3
WASHINGTON			
Seattle			
Total	258.3	258.5	235.0
Contract Construction	12.6	11.9	12.6
Manufacturing	66.8	69.4	56.0
Trans. & Public Util.	29.5	29.3	24.6
Trade	65.8	65.3	63.4
Finance	14.4	14.3	14.0
Service 3/	32.5	32.2	32.2
Government	36.7	36.1	32.2
Spokane			
Total	64.9	63.8	62.5
Contract Construction	3.3	2.8	3.5
Manufacturing	13.3	13.0	12.2
Trans. & Public Util.	10.3	10.3	10.2
Trade	18.1	17.9	17.4
Finance	2.9	3.0	2.9
Service 3/	9.6	9.5	9.4
Government	7.4	7.3	6.9
Tacoma 1/			
Total	72.2	70.1	64.1
Contract Construction	4.4	3.9	4.2
Manufacturing	18.7	17.9	17.3
Trans. & Public Util.	6.5	6.3	6.0
Trade	14.4	14.4	14.3
Finance	2.7	2.6	2.4
Service 3/	6.8	6.7	6.6
Government	18.7	18.3	13.3
WEST VIRGINIA			
Charleston			
Total	97.0	97.6	89.4
Mining	21.6	22.2	18.2

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)

AREA	Number of Employees			AREA	Number of Employees		
	1951		1950		1951		1950
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
WEST VIRGINIA (Cont'd.)				WISCONSIN			
Charleston (Cont'd.)				Milwaukee			
Contract Construction	3.9	4.0	4.0	Manufacturing	195.1	194.0	169.1
Manufacturing	28.2	27.9	24.6				
Trans. & Public Util.	9.0	9.0	8.2	Racine			
Trade	16.1	16.4	16.2	Manufacturing	25.0	24.8	21.8
Finance	2.7	2.7	2.6				
Service	7.1	7.0	7.1				
Government	8.5	8.6	8.6				

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		
	April	March	February
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:			
Meat packing, wholesale	159.1	162.4	166.3
Prepared meats	33.9	34.4	34.9
Concentrated milk	12.8	12.1	11.7
Ice cream and ices	19.1	18.1	17.2
Flour and meal	27.0	27.6	27.7
Cane-sugar refining	13.8	14.1	14.1
Beet sugar	5.9	5.6	5.7
Confectionery products	56.5	60.7	63.4
Malt liquors	60.8	60.4	57.6
Distilled liquors, except brandy	18.9	22.1	25.3
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:			
Yarn mills, wool (except carpet), cotton and silk systems	111.6	113.1	114.9
Cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics	397.2	426.6	427.1
Woolen and worsted fabrics	107.1	74.4	107.2
Full-fashioned hosiery mills	65.6	66.9	67.4
Seamless hosiery mills	54.6	56.9	57.6
Knit underwear mills	35.6	36.9	36.4
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn	38.2	38.6	39.1
Fur-felt hats and hat bodies	8.8	9.3	9.3
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:			
Men's dress shirts and nightwear	87.7	87.7	87.1
Work shirts	13.0	12.9	12.4
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:			
Wood household furniture, except upholstered	119.5	124.6	125.1
Mattresses and bedsprings	28.5	29.2	28.9
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:			
Plastics materials	22.3	22.2	21.2
Synthetic rubber	7.2	7.1	7.0
Synthetic fibers	56.6	56.6	56.2
Soap and glycerin	20.2	20.6	20.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:			
Glass containers	43.8	43.3	41.9
Pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere classified	36.5	36.5	36.0
Brick and hollow tile	28.8	28.2	27.2
Sewer pipe	8.8	8.6	8.6

See explanatory notes, section A.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1951		
	April	March	February
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:			
Gray-iron foundries	163.3	163.2	162.5
Malleable-iron foundries	27.8	27.6	27.1
Steel foundries	60.5	59.5	57.2
Primary copper, lead, and zinc	26.1	26.3	26.3
Primary aluminum	9.9	9.8	9.7
Iron and steel forgings	33.9	33.6	33.2
Wire drawing	44.1	43.8	44.0
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):			
Cutlery and edge tools	24.5	24.8	25.6
Hand tools, not elsewhere classified, files, hand saws, and saw blades	38.7	38.5	38.3
Hardware, not elsewhere classified	73.4	74.6	76.0
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings	31.4	31.5	31.8
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	81.7	82.6	80.3
Structural and ornamental products	63.6	63.2	62.6
Boiler shop products	56.2	55.7	54.8
Metal stampings	123.7	123.6	122.4
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):			
Tractors	71.4	71.5	71.4
Farm machinery, except tractors	76.2	75.6	75.1
Machine tools	58.5	57.5	56.0
Metalworking machinery, not elsewhere classified	41.9	41.7	41.6
Cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, etc.	88.8	86.9	84.3
Computing and related machines	41.0	40.3	39.9
Typewriters	21.3	20.8	20.7
Refrigeration machinery	102.2	106.2	106.1
Ball and roller bearings	46.0	45.3	45.0
Machine shops	46.6	45.6	44.8
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:			
Radios and related products	171.0	182.9	181.0
Telephone and telegraph equipment and communication equipment, not elsewhere classified	38.9	38.1	37.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:			
Locomotives and parts	24.7	24.0	20.0
Railroad and streetcars	31.6	31.3	30.4
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:			
Silverware and plated ware	17.5	17.6	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	19,500	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 foreman 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 2, 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 comsumption, 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.

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