EMPLOYMENT
and payrolls

DETAILED REPORT
MAY 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

July 31, 1951

May 1951

CONTENTS PAGE

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 June 1951. The section headed, Industry Highlights, presents brief statements on trends in selected industries. In addition, statistical data on employment of women in manufacturing industries in March 1951 are presented on page A:24.

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EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
JUNE 1951

The general employment situation at mid-year 1951 was characterized by overall stability as expansion in defense-related sectors of the economy offset some slackening in the demand for labor in certain other sectors. Total employment in commerce, industry, and government was at an all-time high, and remained stable through the second quarter of the year, except for minor seasonal changes. Lay-offs rose significantly and hours of work were reduced somewhat in industries affected by a falling off in consumer demand or by restrictions on metals supply. However, continued moderate tightness of the labor market, on an overall national basis, was evidenced by the lowest level of unemployment for the season since World War II, by the high rate of voluntary job shifting on the part of employed workers, and by extensive overtime work in defense-related industries.

Employment declines in consumer goods industries

Continued employment declines were reported in a number of consumer goods industries between mid-May and mid-June, whereas employment in defense-related industries showed further gains. In addition, employment increases were reported in construction, food-processing, and other seasonal activities. As a result, the number of employees in nonfarm establishments rose slightly over the month, to 46.4 million, about 2-1/2 million higher than at the start of the Korean War in June 1950. (See Tables 1&2)

Among the industries showing declines in employment over the month were textiles, apparel, television, furniture, and automobiles, where labor turn-over reports for May revealed a significant rise in lay-offs. In these industries, June employment was at or below the level of a year ago, in contrast to an over-all gain of 1.2 million in the number of factory jobs. Some slackening in employment in many consumer goods industries has been reported since early spring, reflecting reduced consumer demand as well as restrictions on the use of metals in certain industries.

The growing volume of defense orders brought further employment gains between May and June in such industries as aircraft, shipbuilding, and metalworking machinery. Since June 1950, employment has risen by approximately 190,000 in the aircraft industry, by 80,000 in metalworking machinery plants and by 50,000 in private shipyards.

Employment in contract construction rose seasonally between May and June, reaching an all-time high of 2.7 million. In recent months, a less-than-seasonal gain in housebuilding activity has been offset by sharp expansion in industrial, military, and other heavy construction.

Employment in Federal defense activities, including arsenals, military bases, and naval shipyards rose by about 20,000 over the month. This was only about half the average monthly gain since the Korean outbreak.

Unemployment continues at seasonal low in June

Unemployment totaled 2.0 million in early June, according to Bureau of the Census estimates; the number of jobless had risen by 400,000 from early May. All of the net increase occurred among young people entering the labor force at the end of the school year. However, the number of unemployed adult males did not show the moderate drop usually noted at this time of the year. This may have reflected recent cut-backs in the output of certain civilian goods. Nevertheless, unemployment remained at a postwar low for the season for the fourth consecutive month, indicating continued strength in the general employment situation despite the rise in lay-offs in certain industries. The unemployment total in June 1951 was 200,000 lower than in June 1948 (the previous postwar low for the month and 1.4 million below the pre-Korea level of June 1950.

Claims for State unemployment insurance benefits continued at very low levels through the second quarter of this year. Continued claims averaged about 900,000 during the second quarter, or about 10 percent below the 1948 level for the corresponding period. Initial claims - representing the first filing for benefits by a newly unemployed worker - were slightly over 200,000, approximately equal to the 1948 level. These figures pointed to a volume of lay-offs comparable with the most favorable postwar experience and indicates an even more rapid rate of absorption of laid-off workers into employment.

In the first week of July 1951, however, initial claims for State unemployment insurance benefits rose to approximately 270,000, almost two-fifths higher than in the corresponding week in 1948 and approximately the same as in the comparable period of 1950, before the post-Korea boom got under way. According to reports of State employment security agencies, the sharp rise in initial claims resulted, in large part, from vacation shut-downs. The increase in claims, however, was greater than usually experienced at this time of year and may reflect the fact that plants have taken on especially large numbers of workers during the past year. Many of these workers may not be eligible for vacation pay when their plant shuts down. There have been indications, also, of somewhat earlier and more extensive vacation shut-downs this year.

Factory layoff rate increases

Lay-offs of workers in manufacturing industries rose in May for the second straight month, largely because of cut-backs in automobile production and reduced activity in certain other consumer goods manufacturing industries. The factory lay-off rate per 1,000 employees rose to 13 in May from 10 in April and 8 in March. The May rate however, was still at approximately the same level as in the earlier postwar years of high employment of 1947 and 1948.

One of the sharpest rises in lay-offs over the month was in the automobile industry, where the rate increased from 20 per 1,000 in April, to 52 in May. Sizable increases in lay-offs were also reported in the textile, apparel, leather products, and furniture industries.

Despite the rise in lay-offs, factories continued to hire workers in May at about the same rate as in the three preceding months - 45 per 1,000 employees. Compared with year-ago levels, the hiring rate has continued relatively high in a number of industries closely allied to defense activity, including ordnance, primary metals, machinery, and instruments.

The quit rate of factory workers, at 28 per 1,000 in May was unchanged from the April rate and continued substantially above the rate of 16 per 1,000 in May 1950. Over the year the quit rate has increased in every industry group and most pronouncedly in defense-related industries, where expanded job opportunities have made job shifting between plants easier.

Factory hours level off

The workweek of production workers in manufacturing averaged 40.8 hours in June, virtually unchanged from the preceding month, and less than half an hour above the level of a year ago. Largely as a result of reduced activity during the past few months, the average workweek in June 1951 was lower than a year ago in plants producing automobiles, furniture, household appliances, apparel, rubber products, textiles, and leather products. On the other hand, sizable gains in weekly hours over the year were reported by most of the metals and metals products industries. The greatest increases, of 2 hours or more, were in the metalworking machinery, aircraft, shipbuilding, heavy electrical equipment, and basic steel industries. Most of these gains occurred in the last half of 1950, however; the workweek has been relatively stable in recent months. The average workweek in June 1951 exceeded 41 hours in nearly all of the metals and metals producing industries, indicating that many plants in these industries were scheduling extensive overtime work.

Average weekly earnings of the Nation's 13 million production workers in manufacturing totaled $65.44 in June 1951, an increase of 89 cents since May and $6.59 since June 1950. Durable goods industries showed the major gain over the month, $1.21, as compared with 62 cents in nondurable industries. The rise in earnings in durable goods manufacturing was the result both of increases in hours in certain industries and of some cost-of-living adjustments in wage rates.

Average gross hourly earnings - including overtime and other premium pay - were $1.60 in June 1951, up by 2 cents over the month, and 15 cents over the year.

TABLE 1

Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Selected Groups, June, May, April 1951 and June 1950

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1951 June 1/	1951 May	1951 April	1950 June	Net change May 1951 to June 1951	Net change June 1950 to June 1951
TOTAL	46,410	46,191	45,960	43,945	+219	+2,465
MANUFACTURING	15,864	15,839	15,928	14,666	+ 25	+1,198
MINING	917	912	910	946	+ 5	- 29
Metal mining	105	104	104	102	+ 1	+ 3
Bituminous-coal	379	377	381	410	+ 2	- 31
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	107	106	104	100	+ 1	+ 7
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,674	2,592	2,472	2,414	+ 82	+ 260
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,164	4,139	4,132	4,023	+ 25	+ 141
Transportation	2,924	2,912	2,907	2,813	+ 12	+ 111
Communication	685	681	680	662	+ 4	+ 23
Other public utilities	555	546	545	548	+ 9	+ 7
TRADE	9,695	9,670	9,618	9,411	+ 25	+ 284
Wholesale trade	2,577	2,567	2,579	2,502	+ 10	+ 75
Retail trade	7,118	7,103	7,039	6,909	+ 15	+ 209
General merchandise stroes	1,459	1,465	1,446	1,411	- 6	+ 48
Food and liquor stores	1,270	1,267	1,262	1,205	+ 3	+ 65
Automotive and accessories dealers	746	742	738	733	+ 4	+ 13
Apparel and accessories stores	546	551	543	536	- 5	+ 10
Other retail trade	3,097	3,078	3,050	3,024	+ 19	+ 73
FINANCE	1,893	1,875	1,865	1,827	+ 18	+ 66
SERVICE	4,830	4,787	4,743	4,826	+ 43	+ 4
GOVERNMENT	6,373	6,377	6,292	5,832	- 4	+ 541
Federal	2,271	2,244	2,201	1,851	+ 27	+ 420
State and local	4,102	4,133	4,091	3,981	- 31	+ 121

1/ Preliminary

TABLE 2

Employees in Manufacturing Industry Groups
June, May, April 1951 and June 1950

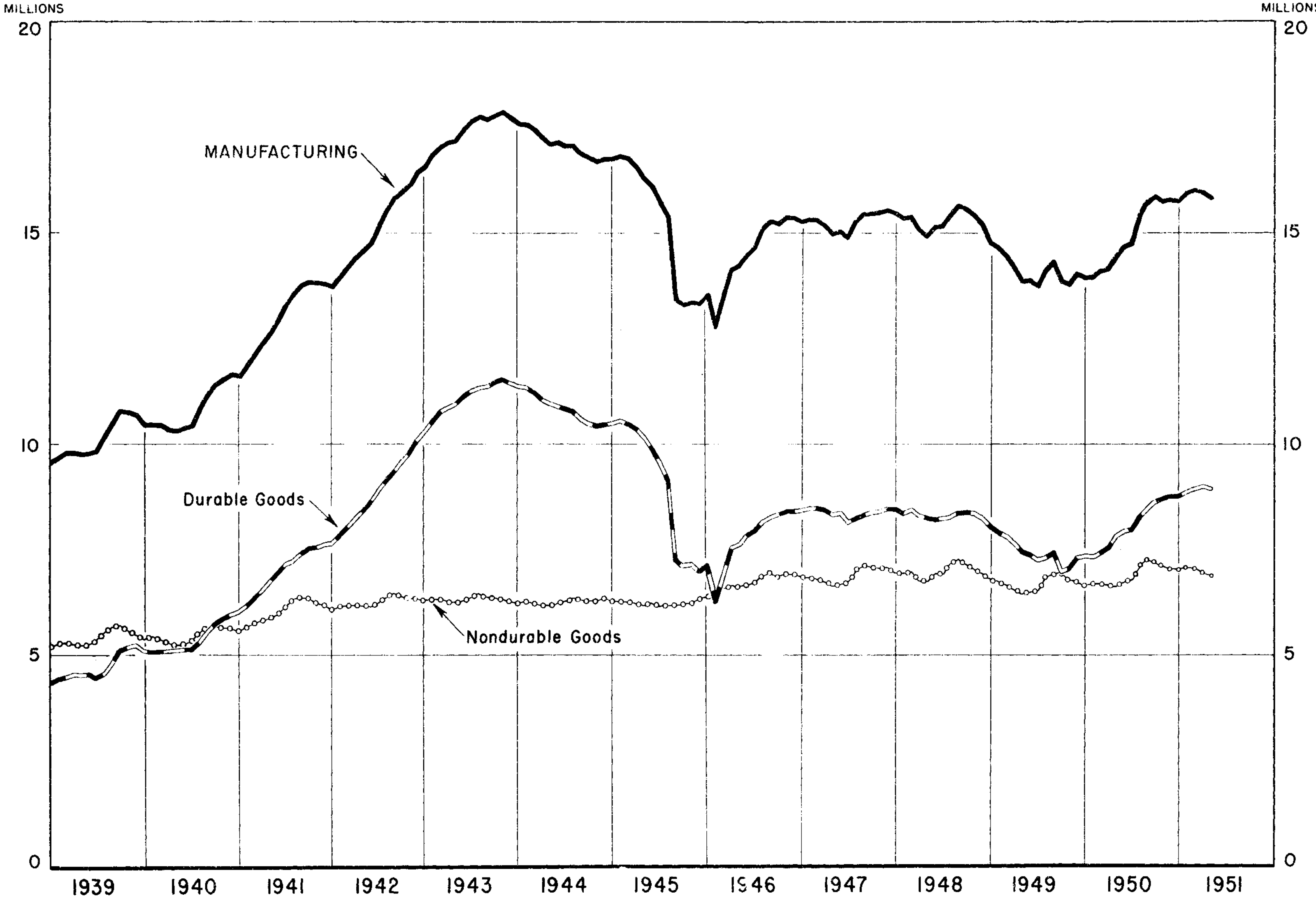
(In thousands)

Industry Group	1951 June 1/	1951 May	1951 April	1950 June	Net change May 1951 to June 1951	Net change June 1950 to June 1951
MANUFACTURING	15,864	15,839	15,928	14,666	+ 25	+1,198
DURABLE GOODS	8,960	8,959	8,977	7,964	+ 1	+ 996
Ordnance and accessories	41.8	39.7	37.6	23.7	+ 2.1	+ 18.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	824	822	803	803	+ 2	+ 21
Furniture and fixtures	340	350	367	349	- 10	- 9
Stone, clay, and glass products	559	559	559	511	0	+ 48
Primary metal industries	1,347	1,343	1,343	1,216	+ 4	+ 131
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,019	1,025	1,034	923	- 6	+ 96
Machinery (except electrical)	1,611	1,598	1,583	1,341	+ 13	+ 270
Electrical machinery	912	928	937	810	- 16	+ 102
Transportation equipment	1,531	1,512	1,514	1,305	+ 19	+ 226
Instruments and related products	298	296	294	243	+ 2	+ 55
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	477	486	500	439	- 9	+ 38
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,904	6,880	6,951	6,702	+ 24	+ 202
Food and kindred products	1,526	1,483	1,463	1,519	+ 43	+ 7
Tobacco manufactures	81	81	83	82	0	- 1
Textile-mill products	1,271	1,301	1,309	1,264	- 30	+ 7
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,103	1,118	1,166	1,093	- 15	+ 10
Paper and allied products	501	498	500	467	+ 3	+ 34
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	760	757	757	739	+ 3	+ 21
Chemicals and allied products	745	742	748	670	+ 3	+ 75
Products of petroleum and coal	261	259	257	239	+ 2	+ 22
Rubber products	276	271	270	247	+ 5	+ 29
Leather and leather products	380	370	393	382	+ 10	- 2

1/ Preliminary

EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ALL EMPLOYEES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SUMMARY REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT TRENDS FOR 72 METROPOLITAN AREAS NOW AVAILABLE . . .

NEW ANNUAL PUBLICATION The Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently released a new publication entitled "Area Employment, 1950". This publication is one in a series of 5 volumes, each with the general title "Employment, Hours, and Earnings--State and Area Data". All five volumes will be prepared annually. The names of the other volumes are as follows: Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing by State, Nonagricultural Employment by State, Manufacturing Employment by State, and Summary Volume--State and Area Data.

The current volume, "Area Employment, 1950" includes employment trend data in varying detail for 72 metropolitan areas. For all 72 areas there are estimates of employment in manufacturing industries for 1950, by month, and for all but four there are comparable figures for 1949. For 20 areas complete statistics for 1950 are available, i.e., estimates of total nonagricultural employment and employment in each of the major industry divisions. For 15 areas, there is a manufacturing series starting in 1947.

Data on employment trends will eventually be provided for 114 major metropolitan areas, the population of which comprises half the United States total. The area employment series are prepared by State agencies cooperating with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each State is scheduled to participate by preparing estimates for at least one area; 14 States will eventually contribute data on three or more areas. Information for several areas is now compiled by State agencies in addition to the basic group and this number may expand as the program advances.

DATA HAVE MANY USES Manufacturing trends in urban areas frequently are a significant barometer of the economic health of the community. Factory workers usually comprise the largest single segment in a metropolitan workforce. Many of the other industries, such as trade and service, derive their prosperity from the level of factory employment and payrolls. It is not surprising, therefore, that changes in manufacturing employment in each city are followed with the keenest interest. In many cities where public officials or citizens' groups are actively engaged in attracting new industry, manufacturing employment is one of the more important indexes in gauging success or failure of their efforts.

Distribution of employment by industry in metropolitan areas affords insight into the character of our major population centers. It highlights the extent to which cities are manufacturing centers, financial centers, government centers, or resort centers. Government administrators are provided the basis for a more complete evaluation of public welfare activity. Management is given an invaluable tool for market analysis.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS — Approximately 6 out of every 7 reporting areas showed an upward trend in manufacturing employment between 1949 and 1950. Areas in which durable goods are relatively important generally had a more favorable employment experience than those where soft goods predominated. From the data available, it was obvious that manufacturing employment in areas of less than 200,000 was subject to more violent fluctuations than those in the larger metropolitan centers which tend to have more diversified industries.

Urban areas differ greatly in their industrial composition. This was illustrated by the wide variation in the proportion of workers engaged in manufacturing in each of the areas. Approximately 1 out of every 2 workers in Providence, Fort Wayne, and Evansville, for example, are engaged in factory work. At the other extreme is Washington, D. C., where the bulk of the workers are in Government, trade, and service.

COPIES AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC — Copies of the "Area Employment, 1950" volume may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C. Current employment data for the 72 metropolitan areas are available monthly in the Bureau's regular report "Employment and Payrolls--Detailed Report" (They appear on page A:17 of the present issue). Requests for more detailed industry information should be directed to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or to the appropriate State agency. Names and addresses of these agencies appear on page iv.

INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Electrical Power & Industrial Apparatus

Substantial increases in employment have occurred in the manufacture of electrical generating, transmission, distribution and industrial apparatus since the beginning of 1950. Gains in employment were noted in the early part of 1950 and were accelerated after the beginning of hostilities in Korea. The 270,800 production workers employed in May 1951 marked a 22 percent gain since June 1950. This recent upsurge has carried employment above the previous postwar peak of 266,000 in 1947.

Current plans call for an expansion of 40 percent in electric power capacity by 1953. Achievement of this goal will require a substantial output of generating, transmission and distribution equipment. Large quantities of metals are being allocated for this program, and as a result, continued expansion of employment in this industry is expected.

RUBBER PRODUCTS

High levels of employment in the rubber products industry continued into May 1951, when 220,000 production workers were reported. The demands of the mobilization program, a generally favorable tire market, and the development of new rubber products, such as mattresses, pillows and upholstery, have all contributed to the upswing of employment from a postwar low of 167,000 in September 1949.

The outlook for the industry is affected by the efforts of the Federal Government to guard against a possible repetition of World War II experience, when the cutting off of Far Eastern natural rubber drastically curtailed production. Synthetic rubber plants built during World War II are being reopened and natural rubber is being stock piled by the Government. Military and civilian orders for rubber products will keep employment high for at least the next several months. Passenger-car tire production will probably decrease somewhat owing to a decline in automobile production.

RETAIL TRADE

Employment in retail trade in May 1951 stood at 7,103,000 compared with 6,847,000 a year ago. In the first 5 months of 1951 employment in this field has averaged 7,046,000 -- about 4 percent higher than the corresponding period in 1950. This increase reflects, mainly, higher consumer incomes which have resulted from expanding employment and increasing wage rates. A heavy advance buying of goods in which the defense program was expected to cause shortages, has also helped to boost sales volume and employment in retail establishments. This factor, however, has decreased in importance in the past few months as continued high volume production of some products has caused inventory accumulations to appear. Employment in retail trade is considerably above the wartime years and is slightly higher than in 1947 and 1948.

Under the conditions of partial mobilization which are expected to continue for the next several years, employment in retail trade is likely to remain at relatively high levels. Production of most civilian goods will continue at rates considerably above that of World War II. However, as expanding defense production causes a general tightening of the labor market, turn over will increase since many workers will leave retail trade for better paying jobs in other industries. The average hourly earnings of $1.25 in April 1951 were 9 cents higher than in April 1950. There was little change in average weekly hours over the same period, 40.0 in April 1951 compared with 40.1 in April 1950.

CONSTRUCTION & MINING MACHINERY

The construction and mining machinery industry has had an uninterrupted rise in employment during the past 12 months. May 1951 employment of 119,100 was about 24 percent above May 1950 but slightly below 1947 and 1948 levels. A lengthening workweek has accompanied rising employment. The average weekly hours have increased from 41.8 hours in May 1950 to 44.4 in April 1951. Heavy demands for construction and mining machinery are expected to continue during the next several years, and production levels will depend on the availability of steel.

STEEL FOUNDRIES

Production worker employment in steel foundries has almost doubled since the beginning of 1950, jumping from 33,300 in January to 62,100 in May 1951. About two-thirds of this gain has been made since the start of the Korean War. A further substantial growth in employment is expected, by 1953, but the number of jobs will remain below the peak levels of World War II.

In peacetime, steel castings are mainly used for industrial machinery, railroad equipment, construction, and construction machinery. Demands from these industries will continue at relatively high levels, and there will be a sharp increase in the requests for steel castings for heavy guns, tanks and ships.

THE TELEPHONE INDUSTRY

Employment in the telephone industry increased by about 21,000 between May 1950 and May 1951, but the number of jobs remained below the postwar peak which was reached in 1948. A slight rise in employment is expected in the next 6 months. Telephone employment has increased by 70 percent since 1940 while the number of telephones jumped from 22 million to 43 million. This growth in the number of telephones is largely the result of population growth and the higher levels of industrial activity and consumer income. The high employment levels in 1948 reflected the large volume of installations of new central stations, lines and phones.

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT REPORTS

SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRS

. . . employment rises to meet defense needs

Shipyard employment has increased over 60 percent since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. In May 1950, employment in the yards had declined to a postwar low of 132,400 workers and these were equally divided between Navy yards and private yards. By May 1951, shipyard employment had risen to 216,900 with 55 percent of this total in Navy yards. (See table 1.)

There is no general shortage of shipyard workers at the present time although local shortages in some individual occupations have appeared. The List of Critical Occupations issued by the United States Department of Labor includes the following shipyard occupations: marine loftsmen, shipriggers, shipfitters, marine boilermakers, and marine lay-out men. Shortages in these key occupations, which are employed mainly on new construction, may become more serious when the shipbuilding programs of the Navy and Maritime Administration reach their peak.

Shipyard employment is expected to increase during the next few years. It is estimated that about 40,000 more workers will be added by the middle of 1952. These new workers will be engaged largely in Navy and Merchant Marine construction.

Past Trends in Production and Employment

Shipbuilding activity is subject to very wide fluctuations. During both World Wars, the United States engaged in huge shipbuilding programs. After each war the volume of shipping which had been produced proved greater than could be utilized in peacetime commerce and excess ships were placed in reserve anchorages. These large stand-by fleets had a depressing effect upon new construction and shipyards were limited almost entirely to repair activities for several years.

Since shipyards often engage in both construction and repair and since ships take an appreciable time to construct, employment is a better measure of shipyard activity than tonnage completed or other measures of production. Shipyard employment reached an all-time high in December 1943 when 1,723,000 workers were employed. Thereafter, employment declined steadily until May 1950 when only 132,400 workers were employed in American shipyards. As table 1 indicates, employment in private yards declined more precipitously than employment in Navy yards.

TABLE 1

EMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE AND NAVY SHIPYARDS, 1939-51

Year and month	Total	Private 1/	Navy
1939	119,900	72,500	47,400
1940	180,300	102,700	77,500
1941	377,000	236,000	141,000
1942	1,004,000	761,700	242,300
1943	1,655,500	1,336,900	318,600
1944	1,568,600	1,242,500	326,100
1945	1,033,900	741,900	292,000
1946	354,100	210,000	144,100
1947	224,000	137,300	86,600
1948	213,900	124,200	89,700
1949	171,800	88,100	83,700
1950:	144,900	71,300	73,600
May	132,400	66,200	66,200
June	134,800	66,400	68,400
July	137,500	67,400	70,100
August	153,000	78,400	74,600
September	153,700	75,800	76,900
October	156,300	75,300	81,000
November	160,200	75,500	84,700
December	167,100	77,800	89,300
1951:			
January	180,400	82,400	98,000
February	198,800	94,400	104,400
March	210,700	95,000	115,700
April	214,700	93,700	121,000
May	216,900	94,200	122,700

1/ Shipbuilding and repairing industry. Excludes boatbuilding.

Since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea there has been an acceleration of construction activities and a withdrawal of naval and merchant ships from reserve fleets. The Maritime Administration and the Military Sea Transportation Service have removed approximately 200 vessels from the reserve fleets. As a result, the increase in employment was most marked in the segment of the industry engaged in repair and reconditioning.

Nature of the Industry

Although shipbuilders utilized some mass production techniques during World War II, these methods are generally not adaptable to shipbuilding, especially during periods of low activity when there is a limited demand for ships of similar specifications. Ships are usually designed for the requirements of a particular customer and often differ in basic structure. Tankers, for example, are quite different from dry cargo ships or passenger ships.

During peacetime the private shipbuilding market is small and highly competitive. American shipbuilders also face keen competition in world markets. Other industries compete successfully in world markets despite higher wages because their large domestic markets enable them to use mass production techniques and machinery and thereby reduce total labor costs. The nature of the productive processes used in shipbuilding, however, does not permit the substitution of machines for labor to the extent possible in other industries. Labor costs comprise a large proportion of shipbuilding costs and these higher wages place American shipbuilders at a disadvantage in competing with foreign shipbuilders. Besides lower labor costs, foreign shipbuilders often receive government subsidies. The United States Maritime Administration has provided various subsidies to the maritime industries in an attempt to equalize cost differences and offset the effects of foreign subsidies.

As a further aid to the American shipbuilding industry, shipping laws require that coastal, intercoastal, and inland waterways commerce be carried in American made vessels. Thus, a large proportion of peacetime ship construction in private yards consists of tankers, ore vessels, barges, and various types of inland waterways craft used in domestic commerce.

Private shipyards also participate in construction, modification, and repair of naval vessels. However, these yards are usually heavily loaded with orders for merchant vessels during wartime when peak naval construction occurs. In peacetime, since the Navy needs a smaller fleet, surplus warships remaining after the war are placed in reserve. This stand-by fleet tends to limit postwar naval construction in the same way that the existence of surplus merchant vessels limits commercial construction.

Although the primary function of Navy yards is the repair and maintenance of the fleet, Navy yards also construct and modify naval vessels as only a small number of private yards have long enough ways to construct battle cruisers or large aircraft carriers. Moreover, the Vinson-Trammell Act of 1934 requires that the first and each alternate combat vessel must be built in Navy yards. The President can lift this restriction in the interest of national defense during an emergency. At the present time, naval construction is almost equally divided between private and Navy yards. Naval modification and repair is heavily concentrated in Navy yards.

Location of the Industry

Shipyards located along the Atlantic seaboard employ the largest number of shipyard workers. Almost two-thirds of the workers in Navy yards and about 60 percent of the workers in private yards are employed in Atlantic shipyards. (See table 2.) During World War II, Atlantic yards also employed the greatest number of workers and accounted for almost half of the total shipbuilding labor force.

Pacific Coast yards employed 35 percent of all shipyard workers during the height of the wartime shipbuilding program in 1943, but currently employ less than a quarter of the industry's total labor force. This decline in relative importance is attributable to the lack of new construction. Only 17 percent of Pacific Coast shipyard workers were employed in private yards during May 1951, and these workers were engaged almost entirely in ship repair activities.

Employment in shipyards located along the Great Lakes increased during 1950. Increased demand for iron ore has stimulated the construction of additional ore vessels. Employment on new construction doubled during 1950 and partially offset the normal seasonal decline in Great Lakes ship repair during the summer months. Only 8 percent of all shipyard workers are employed in Gulf Coast yards, and these are engaged largely in ship repair activities.

TABLE 2

SHIPBUILDING EMPLOYMENT BY REGION

(May 1951)

Region	Total	Private	Navy
North Atlantic	99,900	44,600	55,300
South Atlantic	37,200	14,100	23,100
Gulf of Mexico	16,600	16,600	----
Pacific	53,400	9,100	44,300
Great Lakes	5,400	5,400	----
Inland	4,400	4,400	----
TOTAL	216,900	94,200	122,700

Atlantic seaboard yards only employed more workers on new construction than on repair in December 1950. (See table 3.) Only 2 percent of Pacific Coast shipyard workers were employed on new construction. Since Atlantic seaboard yards employ more workers than all other regions combined, employment on new construction is highly concentrated in these yards. Over 80 percent of all workers engaged in new construction were employed in Atlantic yards in December 1950.

TABLE 3

PERCENT OF PRODUCTION WORKERS EMPLOYED
IN VARIOUS PRIVATE SHIPYARD ACTIVITIES, BY REGION,
(December 1950)

Region	Total	New construction	Repair and modification	Other activities (includes some shipbuilding work not allocable between new construction and repair)
Atlantic	100	47	34	19
Gulf of Mexico	100	8	82	10
Pacific	100	2	79	19
Great Lakes and Inland	100	37	37	26
United States	100	35	47	18

During the past few years of low shipyard activity, many yards engaged in other activities in order to retain their skilled labor force. Approximately 7 percent of the industry's workers were engaged in activities other than ship construction or repair in December 1950. These activities included the fabrication of steel products, boiler and machine shop products, large turbine casings, heavy industrial machinery, bridge caissons, and even wind tunnels for aeronautical research.

Outlook for the Industry

Shipyard employment depends upon the volume of ship construction, repair, and reconditioning. The size of the Navy and the Merchant Marine determines the level of repair and reconditioning activity and partially determines the volume of new construction. At the present time, the majority of ship construction, reconditioning, and repair is for the Navy.

Congress authorized a $2 billion naval construction and reconditioning program in March 1951. This authorization provides for 500,000 tons of naval vessels as follows:

1. Warships - 100,000 tons, including aircraft carriers
2. Landing craft and amphibious warfare vessels -- 175,000 tons
3. Mine warfare vessels - 25,000 tons
4. Patrol vessels - 15,000 tons
5. Auxiliary vessels - 175,000 tons
6. Service craft - 9,000 tons
7. Experimental types - 1,000 tons

A large part of this anticipated new construction will probably be done in private shipyards, principally on the Atlantic Coast. Present naval construction is almost equally divided between Navy yards and private yards and over 90 percent of the total tonnage is being constructed in Atlantic yards.

Private shipbuilders had under construction or on order 62 large merchant vessels as of May 1, 1951. Of the 62 vessels under contract, 6 are scheduled for delivery in 1951, 48 in 1952, and 6 in 1953. Twenty-five of these merchant vessels are the new high-speed "Mariners" ordered by the Maritime Administration. Most of the remaining ships are tankers and bulk ore carriers.

In addition to the expanded naval construction program, the Navy plans to recondition and modernize a great many older ships. Although a large part of this work will probably be done in Navy yards, some of it will be sub-contracted to private shipbuilders. Moreover, another 100 cargo vessels are expected to be brought out of the reserve fleets in the near future. The reconditioning and repair of these vessels will continue to provide employment to private shipyard workers now engaged in repair work. Almost half of the 1,807 vessels in the USMA reserve fleet on May 31, 1949, were located in Atlantic anchorages, so Atlantic shipyards will probably receive the largest share of this work. The remainder will be almost equally divided between Pacific and Gulf Coast yards.

Commercial and Navy requirements for ship repair are difficult to forecast because the volume varies widely. Repair activity, however, generally increases with the size of the Navy and Merchant Marine. The Navy and some commercial shippers use a cycle system of repair whereby ships are docked for repairs after a specified length of service. Some other shippers repair their vessels only when necessary. A higher volume of ship repair activity is anticipated during the next few years because of the increased size of the Navy and Merchant Marine and the increased combat activity of naval vessels resulting from the Korean War. However, the resultant increase in employment will be small and will be divided between Navy and private yards.

The size of present shipbuilding, repair, and modification programs indicates that present shipyards are likely to receive all of the orders and stand-by shipyards will not be reactivated.

The Labor Force

Shipbuilding and repair requires a large proportion of skilled workers. During World War II, over half of all shipyard employees were classified as skilled workers or supervisory employees. About 40 percent were classified as semiskilled and less than 10 percent unskilled. Welders, shipfitters, machinists, carpenters, shipwrights, pipefitters, electricians, chippers and caulkers, and painters made up the largest shipyard occupations. At the present time, production workers comprise almost 90 percent of the industry's total work force although, in periods of lower activity, the ratio is usually lower.

Women comprise only a small percentage of shipyard workers. This is because of the physical requirements of the work and the large proportion of skilled trades required. During World War II, female participation in shipbuilding was encouraged and women reached a peak of 11 percent of all workers in the industry. Pacific Coast shipyards utilized a much larger proportion of women than other areas. More women were employed in new construction than in ship repair. At the present time, women comprise about 3 percent of the industry's employment and most of these are engaged in office work.

Hours and Earnings

In May 1951 average hourly earnings of shipyard workers were $1.73 as compared with $1.59 for all manufacturing industries and $1.66 in durable goods industries. Weekly earnings in shipyards also have averaged higher than in durable goods or all manufacturing, but they fell below the durable goods average during the spring of 1951 as a result of a shorter workweek. In May shipyard weekly earnings were $68.89 and the durable goods average was $69.39. However, weekly earnings are expected to increase following the Wage Stabilization Board's recent approval of shipyard wage agreements which raised the pay of 25,000 workers.

TABLE 4

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS
IN
PRIVATE SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIR, 1947-51

Year and month	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly hours
1947	$ 57.59	$1.458	39.5
1948	61.22	1.582	38.7
1949	61.88	1.637	37.8
1950	63.83	1.671	38.2
1951:			
January	64.73	1.677	38.6
February	69.41	1.718	40.4
March	69.33	1.729	40.1
April	69.19	1.734	39.9
May	68.89	1.731	39.8

There are marked regional variations in average hourly earnings. Hourly earnings in Pacific yards were substantially higher in December 1950 than earnings in other areas (table 5). Workers engaged in repair activities averaged slightly higher earnings than workers engaged in new construction, although this was not true in all regions.

TABLE 5

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN PRIVATE SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING, BY REGION

December 1950

Region	Average Hourly Earnings
All regions	1.69
North Atlantic	1.68
South Atlantic	1.65
Gulf	1.52
Pacific	2.06
Great Lakes	1.63
Inland	1.67

Despite the 60 percent increase in employment since Korea, there has been only a moderate increase in the workweek. In June 1950, the average workweek was 37.8 hours and in May of this year it was 39.8. During World War II, the workweek ranged from 45 to 49 hours. Despite an average workweek below 40 hours an appreciable number of shipyard workers were employed on extra shift operations or engaged in Saturday or Sunday work in April. There are marked regional variations in the average workweek. Pacific Coast and Gulf Coast yards had an average workweek in December 1950, which was almost 2 hours less than the national average.

Turn-over

The turn-over rates in shipyard employment continue to be among the highest in manufacturing. Total accessions and separations in shipbuilding and repair are still several times the average for durable goods or all manufacturing industries. This high turn-over is due to the heavy lay-offs which are characteristic of the industry. Some trades are needed only during certain stages of construction, with the majority of the labor force required at the half-way point. Only special skills are required after the ship is launched. The construction of a series of vessels of identical specifications, as in World War II, can cause a drop in the lay-off rate because workers in specialized trades can move from one ship to the next. Another cause of high turn-over is the large variation in the volume of ship construction and repair.

TABLE 6

LABOR TURN-OVER RATES (PER 100 EMPLOYEES) IN SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIR, AND ALL DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES, 1947-51

Year and month	Shipbuilding				Durable Goods			
	Separations				Separations			
	Total 1/	Quits	Lay-offs	Accessions	Total 1/	Quits	Lay-offs	Accessions
1947	12.4	5.0	6.3	11.5	5.0	3.4	1.0	5.2
1948	13.7	3.1	9.8	11.1	4.8	2.8	1.3	4.5
1949	16.5	1.6	14.4	13.7	5.2	1.4	2.7	3.5
1950	16.4	2.2	13.2	17.4	3.6	2.0	1.1	4.9
1951:								
January	14.3	3.6	8.7	39.3	4.4	2.2	1.1	5.7
February	14.2	4.1	8.4	20.5	3.9	2.2	.7	5.0
March	17.9	5.1	11.0	14.7	4.4	2.7	.7	5.1
April	14.6	4.8	8.8	17.6	4.7	3.0	.8	5.2

1/ Includes discharges and miscellaneous separations.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Detailed Report

Statistical Tables

May 1951

TABLE	CONTENTS	PAGE

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

* * * * * * * * * * * *

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									
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	3,835	9,326	1,812	4,790	5,900
June.	43,945	946	2,414	14,666	4,023	9,411	1,827	4,826	5,832
July.	44,096	922	2,532	14,777	4,062	9,390	1,831	4,841	5,741
Aug..	45,080	950	2,629	15,450	4,120	9,474	1,837	4,827	5,793
Sept.	45,684	946	2,626	15,685	4,139	9,641	1,827	4,816	6,004
Oct..	45,898	939	2,631	15,827	4,132	9,752	1,821	4,757	6,039
Nov..	45,873	938	2,571	15,765	4,123	9,896	1,820	4,723	6,037
Dec..	46,595	937	2,403	15,789	4,125	10,443	1,828	4,694	6,376
1951									
Jan..	45,246	932	2,281	15,734	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..	45,850	924	2,326	16,022	4,112	9,713	1,854	4,682	6,217
Apr..	45,960	910	2,472	15,928	4,152	9,618	1,865	4,743	6,292
May..	46,191	912	2,592	15,839	4,139	9,670	1,875	4,787	6,377

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	
	May	April	March	May	April
TOTAL	46,191	45,960	45,850	43,311	42,926
MINING	912	910	924	940	939
Metal mining	104.1	104.4	105.3	99.9	98.5
Anthracite	70.4	67.6	72.2	76.1	75.3
Bituminous-coal	377.3	381.3	396.3	413.1	419.0
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	254.0	253.3	250.2	253.9	251.4
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	105.9	103.5	99.6	97.3	94.5
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,592	2,472	2,326	2,245	2,076
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	504	456	394	442	389
Highway and street	213.3	180.9	149.5	182.4	150.2
Other nonbuilding construction	290.7	274.9	244.0	260.0	238.4
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	2,088	2,016	1,932	1,803	1,687
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	895	852	807	766	702
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	1,193	1,164	1,125	1,037	985
Plumbing and heating	292.2	290.1	284.7	257.1	249.3
Painting and decorating	166.5	154.9	146.7	126.7	117.1
Electrical work	140.1	139.4	138.3	122.0	120.2
Other special-trade contractors	593.7	579.9	555.5	530.8	498.7
MANUFACTURING	15,839	15,928	16,022	14,413	14,162
DURABLE GOODS	8,959	8,977	8,969	7,809	7,548
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,880	6,951	7,053	6,604	6,614
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,139	4,132	4,112	3,885	3,928
Transportation	2,912	2,907	2,893	2,685	2,733
Interstate railroads	1,466	1,462	1,451	1,296	1,356
Class I railroads	1,291	1,286	1,274	1,135	1,188
Local railways and bus lines	144	144	144	149	150
Trucking and warehousing	619	624	626	562	554
Other transportation and services	683	677	672	678	673
Air transportation (common carrier)	79.1	78.1	76.9	74.6	73.7
Communication	681	680	675	659	657
Telephone	631.5	630.1	625.9	610.7	609.2
Telegraph	48.8	48.5	47.8	46.9	46.9

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	
	May	April	March	May	April
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (Continued)					
Other public utilities	546	545	544	541	538
Gas and electric utilities	520.7	519.3	519.1	515.8	512.5
Electric light and power utilities	232.2	231.6	231.5	232.5	231.4
Gas utilities	116.0	115.6	115.6	113.1	111.7
Electric light and gas utilities combined	172.5	172.1	172.0	170.2	169.4
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	24.9	25.4	24.6	25.0	25.3
TRADE	9,670	9,618	9,713	9,326	9,346
Wholesale trade	2,567	2,579	2,590	2,479	2,477
Retail trade	7,103	7,039	7,123	6,847	6,869
General merchandise stores	1,465	1,446	1,512	1,412	1,466
Food and liquor stores	1,267	1,262	1,264	1,204	1,200
Automotive and accessories dealers	742	738	736	714	706
Apparel and accessories stores	551	543	574	533	545
Other retail trade	3,078	3,050	3,037	2,984	2,952
FINANCE	1,875	1,865	1,854	1,812	1,803
Banks and trust companies	452	451	449	421	420
Security dealers and exchanges	63.8	63.9	63.9	59.2	58.2
Insurance carriers and agents	664	662	662	640	639
Other finance agencies and real estate	695	688	679	692	686
SERVICE	4,787	4,743	4,682	4,790	4,757
Hotels and lodging places	451	445	435	451	441
Laundries	357.8	352.6	351.3	353.7	347.4
Cleaning and dyeing plants	158.6	153.1	150.4	150.1	146.1
Motion pictures	250	249	243	236	236
GOVERNMENT	6,377	6,292	6,217	5,900	5,915
Federal 1/	2,244	2,201	2,146	1,890	1,939
State and local	4,133	4,091	4,071	4,010	3,976

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

1/ Fourth class postmasters are excluded here but are included in Table 6.

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees 1951 May	April	March	Production workers 1951 May	April	March
MINING	912	910	924	-	--	--
METAL MINING	104.1	104.4	105.3	91.7	91.9	93.2
Iron mining	37.7	36.9	36.4	33.7	33.0	32.6
Copper mining	28.5	28.9	29.2	24.9	25.3	25.6
Lead and zinc mining	20.5	20.8	21.6	17.9	18.2	19.0
ANTHRACITE	70.4	67.6	72.2	66.1	63.6	67.9
BITUMINOUS-COAL	377.3	381.3	396.3	353.2	357.8	372.2
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION	254.0	253.3	250.2	--	--	--
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)	--	--	--	125.7	125.0	124.0
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	105.9	103.5	99.6	93.1	90.4	86.8
MANUFACTURING	15,839	15,928	16,022	12,991	13,090	13,189
DURABLE GOODS	8,959	8,977	8,969	7,404	7,428	7,428
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,880	6,951	7,053	5,587	5,662	5,761
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	39.7	37.6	35.5	32.1	30.3	28.7
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,483	1,468	1,476	1,098	1,086	1,096
Meat products	290.2	291.1	295.3	229.2	229.1	233.3
Dairy products	149.5	143.5	139.1	109.0	103.1	99.0
Canning and preserving	162.7	153.6	150.0	136.5	128.1	124.6
Grain-mill products	122.7	125.7	126.4	90.2	93.8	95.2
Bakery products	288.5	288.1	287.5	189.5	189.9	190.0
Sugar	29.3	28.6	28.8	24.1	23.5	23.8
Confectionery and related products	90.9	92.4	97.2	74.0	75.6	80.3
Beverages	213.8	210.0	213.4	146.0	143.6	146.6
Miscellaneous food products	135.0	134.5	138.1	99.1	99.2	102.8
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	81	83	85	74	76	78
Cigarettes	25.4	25.6	25.7	22.9	23.1	23.3
Cigars	39.6	41.1	42.0	37.5	38.9	39.9
Tobacco and snuff	12.1	12.1	12.2	10.5	10.5	10.7
Tobacco stemming and redrying	4.3	4.6	4.9	3.5	3.8	4.2

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		
	May	April	March	May	April	March
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	1,301	1,309	1,319	1,206	1,214	1,223
Yarn and thread mills	170.8	171.1	172.5	159.8	160.2	161.8
Broad-woven fabric mills	602.2	597.0	596.6	571.5	566.0	564.4
Knitting mills	241.3	250.4	256.1	221.7	230.4	236.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	90.7	87.6	94.0	80.2	77.5	83.9
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	58.6	61.1	62.2	50.5	53.0	54.3
Other textile-mill products	137.3	141.7	137.8	121.8	126.6	122.6
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,118	1,166	1,229	1,000	1,046	1,106
Men's and boys' suits and coats	148.5	152.1	155.3	134.6	138.1	141.0
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	271.8	280.3	281.9	253.0	261.2	262.7
Women's outerwear	283.8	299.9	339.8	249.7	265.7	305.1
Women's, children's under garments	99.1	105.5	107.8	89.1	94.9	97.2
Millinery	17.6	20.5	25.4	15.1	17.9	22.8
Children's outerwear	61.9	65.3	68.1	56.4	59.6	62.1
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	94.1	94.9	95.9	82.8	83.3	84.2
Other fabricated textile products	141.3	147.8	154.3	119.2	125.7	131.3
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	822	803	785	757	740	722
Logging camps and contractors	70.9	62.0	56.1	67.0	58.2	52.1
Sawmills and planing mills	483.3	470.9	457.1	449.5	439.8	426.0
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	122.5	123.2	123.0	107.4	107.7	107.4
Wooden containers	82.1	82.3	83.5	76.2	76.1	77.4
Miscellaneous wood products	63.5	64.9	65.0	57.3	58.5	58.7
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	350	367	374	303	319	326
Household furniture	241.5	257.5	265.0	213.0	227.9	236.1
Other furniture and fixtures	108.9	109.7	109.1	89.9	90.6	90.0

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees 1951 May	April	March	Production workers 1951 May	April	March
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	498	500	498	425	427	424
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	246.3	245.6	242.2	213.1	212.5	209.1
Paperboard containers and boxes	137.4	138.9	139.3	117.2	118.9	119.0
Other paper and allied products	114.3	115.5	116.0	94.2	95.3	95.6
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	757	757	760	509	509	512
Newspapers	297.3	296.3	297.1	152.2	150.8	150.0
Periodicals	52.4	52.7	52.8	34.5	35.4	35.6
Books	49.0	49.1	49.3	35.7	36.0	36.3
Commercial printing	204.8	205.0	206.9	167.7	167.9	169.7
Lithographing	40.9	41.1	41.1	31.8	32.0	32.2
Other printing and publishing	112.5	112.6	112.8	87.2	87.3	87.7
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	742	748	748	530	537	539
Industrial inorganic chemicals	81.8	81.5	80.1	59.5	59.3	58.6
Industrial organic chemicals	225.1	224.0	221.7	169.5	168.2	166.7
Drugs and medicines	106.2	105.5	104.8	69.9	69.5	69.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers	76.5	75.7	76.0	49.8	49.7	49.6
Fertilizers	36.3	40.0	42.4	29.5	33.4	35.6
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	48.9	51.6	53.4	37.3	40.1	42.1
Other chemicals and allied products	166.7	169.8	169.3	114.8	116.6	116.8
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	259	257	257	194	194	192
Petroleum refining	206.9	205.3	204.7	150.8	150.3	149.0
Coke and byproducts	21.6	21.4	21.4	18.8	18.6	18.5
Other petroleum and coal products	30.4	30.6	30.5	24.4	24.7	24.5
RUBBER PRODUCTS	271	270	271	220	219	220
Tires and inner tubes	112.7	111.8	112.5	88.6	87.8	88.3
Rubber footwear	30.8	30.3	30.6	25.4	24.8	25.0
Other rubber products	127.9	128.2	128.3	105.7	106.2	106.3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	370	393	410	331	354	371
Leather	47.5	49.0	50.6	42.7	44.3	45.9
Footwear (except rubber)	232.9	247.6	259.6	210.5	225.1	237.0
Other leather products	89.4	96.0	99.3	77.6	84.1	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		
	May	April	March	May	April	March
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	559	559	554	484	483	479
Glass and glass products	147.9	148.5	146.9	130.9	131.9	130.1
Cement, hydraulic	42.6	42.3	42.3	36.5	36.3	36.2
Structural clay products	91.2	90.4	88.5	83.2	81.8	80.3
Pottery and related products	60.4	61.0	61.1	54.6	55.2	55.3
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	100.8	100.6	99.3	85.4	85.1	84.3
Other stone, clay, and glass products	116.4	116.1	116.0	93.0	92.9	92.9
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,343	1,343	1,341	1,159	1,160	1,159
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	646.8	643.5	643.4	564.0	561.1	561.1
Iron and steel foundries	283.1	282.1	279.9	251.9	251.1	249.4
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	55.3	56.3	56.6	46.4	47.2	47.4
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	99.2	102.9	104.0	81.3	84.9	85.9
Nonferrous foundries	110.8	110.8	110.7	92.9	93.2	93.4
Other primary metal industries	147.6	147.1	146.0	122.9	122.4	122.0
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	1,025	1,034	1,031	850	858	858
Tin cans and other tinware	49.1	49.4	48.9	42.9	43.1	42.7
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	163.8	165.8	167.1	138.3	140.2	141.7
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	158.4	161.1	162.7	130.0	132.7	133.9
Fabricated structural metal products	230.0	228.5	225.9	178.9	177.8	176.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	188.6	193.2	192.3	162.0	166.6	166.1
Other fabricated metal products	235.0	235.7	234.5	197.4	198.0	197.0
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1,598	1,588	1,579	1,243	1,237	1,231
Engines and turbines	89.4	88.3	85.7	67.4	66.6	65.7
Agricultural machinery and tractors	193.3	193.2	192.1	151.5	151.6	151.0
Construction and mining machinery	119.1	117.6	117.0	88.8	87.7	87.3
Metalworking machinery	288.8	285.8	282.6	228.7	226.7	222.9
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	196.7	196.2	194.8	149.7	149.9	149.0
General industrial machinery	226.9	226.1	224.1	165.6	164.6	162.7
Office and store machines and devices	104.7	103.4	102.3	88.1	86.7	86.0
Service-industry and household machines	178.0	178.4	184.1	142.0	142.6	148.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts	201.2	199.1	195.9	161.3	160.1	157.7

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 1951 May	April	March	Production workers 1951 May	April	March
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	928	937	944	708	717	724
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	367.9	362.3	359.0	270.8	266.6	262.1
Electrical equipment for vehicles	81.8	80.7	79.4	67.1	66.0	64.6
Communication equipment	327.7	342.0	353.4	247.7	260.6	273.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	150.3	151.7	152.3	121.9	123.4	123.9
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,512	1,514	1,527	1,236	1,240	1,253
Automobiles	894.6	909.8	935.6	759.5	772.4	793.4
Aircraft and parts	426.3	414.1	400.0	316.5	308.4	298.9
Aircraft	286.9	279.7	271.4	214.6	210.3	204.1
Aircraft engines and parts	84.3	81.2	77.2	59.3	57.1	55.1
Aircraft propellers and parts	10.4	10.2	9.5	7.4	7.4	6.7
Other aircraft parts and equipment	44.7	43.0	41.9	35.2	33.6	33.0
Ship and boat building and repairing	108.8	108.3	109.5	94.5	93.9	95.6
Ship building and repairing	94.2	93.7	95.0	81.4	80.9	82.7
Boat building and repairing	14.6	14.6	14.5	13.1	13.0	12.9
Railroad equipment	71.6	69.7	68.6	56.6	55.2	54.1
Other transportation equipment	11.1	11.9	13.2	9.3	10.0	11.3
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	296	294	290	222	221	218
Ophthalmic goods	28.1	28.0	27.8	23.0	23.1	22.9
Photographic apparatus	58.4	58.2	57.8	42.8	42.7	42.5
Watches and clocks	33.9	34.5	34.2	28.4	29.2	28.9
Professional and scientific instruments	175.3	173.3	170.0	127.3	125.5	123.4
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	486	500	508	410	423	429
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	52.8	55.1	56.8	43.4	45.6	47.2
Toys and sporting goods	76.7	78.3	78.0	67.1	68.9	68.9
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	55.6	60.7	64.5	47.1	52.0	55.1
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	301.2	305.7	308.6	252.1	256.1	258.0

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

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

(1939 Average = 100)

Period	Production-worker employment index	Production-worker pay-roll index
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		
March	141.0	333.5
April	141.6	337.2
May	144.5	348.0
June	147.3	352.7
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	161.0	435.0
April	159.8	432.9
May	158.6	428.3

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	
	May	April	March	May	April
ALL REGIONS	216.9	214.7	210.7	132.4	133.9
PRIVATE	94.2	93.7	95.0	66.2	66.7
NAVY	122.7	121.0	115.7	66.2	67.2
NORTH ATLANTIC	99.9	97.6	94.7	65.8	65.5
Private	44.6	43.2	43.5	35.7	35.5
Navy (includes Curtis Bay Coast Guard)	55.3	54.4	51.2	30.1	30.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC	37.2	37.5	36.6	22.8	22.2
Private	14.1	14.6	14.2	8.5	8.4
Navy	23.1	22.9	22.4	14.3	13.8
GULF:					
Private	16.6	17.5	16.6	8.9	9.0
PACIFIC	53.4	52.0	51.8	28.4	29.8
Private	9.1	8.3	9.7	6.6	6.4
Navy	44.3	43.7	42.1	21.8	23.4
GREAT LAKES:					
Private	5.4	5.7	6.8	2.4	3.4
INLAND:					
Private	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0

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) 1951			Pay rolls (total for month) 1951		
	May	April	March	May	April	March
All Areas						
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,432.6	2,385.5	2,332.3	$749,607	$687,876	$706,184
Executive	2,420.5	2,373.5	2,320.2	744,506	683,273	701,569
Defense agencies	1,212.1	1,180.0	1,133.4	377,690	337,876	345,685
Post Office Department 2/	492.1	488.4	489.0	129,611	129,796	133,342
Other agencies	716.3	705.1	697.8	237,205	215,601	222,542
Legislative	8.2	8.1	8.2	3,338	3,197	3,261
Judicial	3.9	3.9	3.9	1,763	1,406	1,354
Continental United States						
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,263.9	2,219.9	2,169.3	705,217	648,017	664,389
Executive	2,251.9	2,208.0	2,157.3	700,161	643,454	659,812
Defense agencies	1,089.8	1,059.7	1,015.5	347,360	310,605	317,140
Post Office Department 2/	490.3	486.6	487.1	129,117	129,310	132,847
Other agencies	671.8	661.7	654.7	223,684	203,539	209,825
Legislative	8.2	8.1	8.2	3,338	3,197	3,261
Judicial	3.8	3.8	3.8	1,718	1,366	1,316
Washington, D. C.						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	271.3	268.5	264.6	100,621	91,887	93,837
D. C. government	20.0	20.3	20.3	5,964	5,618	5,578
Federal	251.3	248.2	244.3	94,657	86,269	88,259
Executive	242.4	239.4	235.4	91,003	82,781	84,709
Defense agencies	83.6	82.2	80.2	31,747	28,739	29,403
Post Office Department	7.8	7.8	7.7	2,899	2,855	2,949
Other agencies	151.0	149.4	147.5	56,357	51,187	52,357
Legislative	8.2	8.1	8.2	3,338	3,197	3,261
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	316	291	289

See the glossary for definitions.

1/ Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

2/ Includes 4th class postmasters, excluded from Table 2.

TABLE 4: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division, by State
(In thousands)

State	Total 1951 May	Total 1951 Apr.	Total 1950 May	Mining 1951 May	Mining 1951 Apr.	Mining 1950 May	Contract Construction 1951 May	Contract Construction 1951 Apr.	Contract Construction 1950 May
Alabama	624.6	622.2	595.2	22.3	23.3	26.9	29.2	28.8	26.6
Arizona	178.6	179.0	158.4	12.2	12.2	11.5	14.3	15.1	11.6
Arkansas	307.6	306.5	291.1	6.6	6.6	5.8	25.5	24.0	18.1
California	3,396.0	3,367.3	3,123.0	34.8	34.5	33.0	230.7	228.0	211.5
Colorado	372.4	367.7	329.9	9.4	9.8	8.7	32.6	32.1	17.7
Connecticut 1/	818.2	814.8	751.4	2/	2/	2/	42.1	40.8	37.7
Delaware									
District of Columbia	515.5	515.2	480.1	3/	3/	3/	24.1	25.2	24.5
Florida	691.0	703.1	650.8	6.4	6.5	6.0	64.7	61.5	56.1
Georgia	829.8	826.4	770.7	4.5	4.5	4.0	52.6	50.4	38.9
Idaho	136.3	[illegible]	125.1	5.4	5.6	5.4	14.6	13.4	10.3
Illinois 1/	3,221.0	3,207.8	3,074.2	45.0	44.8	46.0	155.8	147.0	135.3
Indiana	1,291.2	1,281.2	1,205.9	13.9	12.2	14.1	59.5	53.6	49.3
Iowa	612.1	[illegible]	590.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	34.0	28.5	29.9
Kansas	490.8	486.8	454.6	17.2	17.0	16.7	34.5	34.1	30.5
Kentucky 1/				57.5	58.2	61.7			
Louisiana 1/				25.8	25.6	26.0			
Maine	260.4	254.1	246.7	.7	.6	.6	8.7	7.7	8.5
Maryland	732.9	725.9	679.1	2.4	2.5	2.3	58.0	55.8	52.0
Massachusetts	1,801.3	1,794.6	1,711.8	3/	3/	3/	68.0	62.9	75.3
Michigan									
Minnesota	815.9	801.8	774.3	18.3	16.5	15.7	42.3	39.3	36.5
Mississippi									
Missouri	1,200.7	1,188.8	1,137.3	8.9	8.7	8.3	55.8	50.2	47.6
Montana	151.5	148.5	147.3	10.2	10.6	10.2	12.7	11.4	11.1
Nebraska	324.8	320.8	309.2	3/	3/	3/	16.7	15.3	18.1
Nevada	56.3	55.9	53.2	3.4	3.3	2.8	4.1	4.3	4.6
New Hampshire	165.9	168.5	163.4	.3	.3	.3	7.0	6.5	8.0
New Jersey	1,680.1	1,682.1	1,573.2	3.9	3.8	3.7	89.4	86.0	74.8
New Mexico	154.9	155.1	145.3	12.4	12.2	11.2	16.4	17.0	15.8
New York	5,698.1	5,697.6	5,481.0	11.2	11.0	10.5	239.5	231.1	219.9
North Carolina	917.9	911.3	871.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	59.4	57.4	44.2
North Dakota	114.6	110.9	109.2	.9	.9	.7	9.4	6.5	7.0
Ohio									
Oklahoma	494.1	491.8	468.0	44.1	44.2	42.2	34.4	34.6	30.4
Oregon	453.0	445.3	430.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	26.8	26.4	25.5
Pennsylvania	3,718.4	3,710.6	3,469.0	175.0	179.4	192.6	166.4	157.1	150.2
Rhode Island	301.1	305.3	288.3	3/	3/	3/	16.3	15.6	13.3
South Carolina	470.4	465.8	439.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	30.5	28.3	23.4
South Dakota	[illegible]	113.9	117.3	2.1	2.1	2.5	6.5	4.7	7.6
Tennessee	752.1	751.1	717.4	12.5	12.7	13.3	44.8	43.8	45.1
Texas	1,993.0	1,984.2	1,856.6	111.1	110.5	102.3	158.7	158.5	129.3
Utah	202.0	199.0	181.6	12.6	12.6	12.3	13.0	13.0	11.4
Vermont	99.8	99.4	94.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	3.8	3.1	3.8
Virginia	829.3	819.3	758.1	22.5	22.7	24.0	60.3	57.2	50.9
Washington	717.9	703.0	661.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	44.7	43.5	44.7
West Virginia	535.6	527.6	518.5	125.1	122.7	128.1	19.5	17.7	19.6
Wisconsin	1,043.7	1,038.6	986.3	3.8	3.5	3.3	44.8	42.1	39.4
Wyoming	81.3	79.1	80.0	8.9	8.6	8.9	5.9	5.6	7.4

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 1951 May	Manufacturing 1951 Apr.	Manufacturing 1950 May	Trans. & Public Util. 1951 May	Trans. & Public Util. 1951 Apr.	Trans. & Public Util. 1950 May	Trade 1951 May	Trade 1951 Apr.	Trade 1950 May
Alabama	216.1	217.4	207.2	52.3	51.7	49.3	121.9	120.7	117.6
Arizona	18.0	17.7	14.6	23.0	23.1	20.9	44.5	44.5	40.7
Arkansas	75.5	77.7	73.9	31.8	32.0	30.3	70.9	70.2	70.3
California	842.1	840.8	715.2	311.3	311.0	298.6	790.7	784.1	773.0
Colorado	60.9	60.6	53.2	43.3	43.0	40.9	94.5	93.5	89.0
Connecticut	418.0	418.7	364.3	41.9	41.6	41.0	133.7	132.5	128.6
Delaware	50.1	49.3	44.6						
District of Columbia	16.7	16.8	16.3	29.4	30.3	28.9	91.0	90.9	90.1
Florida	100.8	102.7	92.7	66.6	67.2	64.9	204.4	209.8	194.2
Georgia	290.5	290.9	275.2	70.2	70.7	64.9	178.7	179.3	172.1
Idaho	23.0	21.2	20.0	17.2	17.1	15.7	33.8	33.9	32.3
Illinois	1,219.3	1,219.0	1,134.5	299.1	298.9	289.9	682.7	680.0	665.9
Indiana	597.7	600.2	557.1	112.5	112.9	108.8	240.1	238.8	231.0
Iowa	159.4	160.0	148.8	63.1	62.9	61.0	166.5	167.4	162.3
Kansas	110.0	108.6	89.1	64.1	63.8	60.4	118.0	117.6	116.6
Kentucky	144.7	146.1	132.4	59.5	60.0	57.2	114.7	114.7	110.0
Louisiana	138.9	137.7	133.7	78.5	80.1	75.2	145.0	145.7	144.0
Maine	109.5	107.4	100.9	18.5	18.2	18.7	49.4	49.0	48.0
Maryland	249.0	245.6	217.3	72.2	71.7	65.8	143.0	143.7	142.7
Massachusetts	736.5	747.8	675.4	128.6	128.2	124.2	365.4	362.5	359.6
Michigan	1,149.4	1,159.7	1,069.2						
Minnesota	202.5	203.3	187.2	97.2	89.2	87.0	208.7	208.0	205.3
Mississippi	89.7	89.7	80.9	25.5	25.5	25.2			
Missouri	368.8	367.2	339.3	128.4	128.1	120.3	302.4	299.7	294.4
Montana	18.9	18.7	17.7	23.3	22.5	21.8	37.0	36.5	35.1
Nebraska	53.1	52.6	47.8	43.1	42.5	40.2	92.3	91.8	88.9
Nevada	3.4	3.4	3.2	8.8	8.6	8.2	11.4	11.4	10.8
New Hampshire	79.0	82.3	74.5	10.7	10.6	10.4	28.5	28.2	28.5
New Jersey	765.0	774.5	697.3	139.2	139.8	134.3	273.3	271.6	269.3
New Mexico	13.3	13.1	11.5	16.5	16.3	15.1	35.1	35.1	33.5
New York	1,870.0	1,905.1	1,744.4	487.2	488.3	432.2	1,234.8	1,230.7	1,220.6
North Carolina	412.8	410.1	397.9	60.1	60.5	53.5	165.7	165.1	152.7
North Dakota	5.9	5.8	5.6	14.3	14.2	13.6	35.8	35.8	36.0
Ohio	1,283.7	1,287.8	1,151.3						
Oklahoma	72.2	71.7	65.2	49.1	49.0	46.6	121.8	121.2	121.3
Oregon	145.7	141.2	135.4	48.1	48.2	45.3	102.0	101.0	98.6
Pennsylvania	1,500.9	1,519.4	1,361.6	353.0	350.8	294.7	675.1	672.4	662.6
Rhode Island	149.9	154.5	136.6	15.2	15.1	15.5	53.1	53.3	50.7
South Carolina	214.5	213.3	203.2	28.9	27.4	25.3	65.1	64.7	62.1
South Dakota	11.1	11.0	10.9	11.5	11.4	11.1	34.4	34.[illegible]	36.9
Tennessee	259.0	259.6	236.9	60.1	60.3	57.3	163.5	163.3	159.5
Texas	383.9	386.1	340.8	214.6	214.8	212.0	515.5	511.1	496.4
Utah	29.2	28.8	25.1	21.8	21.8	20.3	44.3	43.4	43.2
Vermont	39.2	40.0	34.8	9.0	8.9	8.9	17.6	17.4	17.9
Virginia	234.4	231.8	215.5	80.0	80.4	78.0	173.1	172.1	164.5
Washington	190.4	182.2	171.4	69.8	66.7	62.5	159.5	158.3	152.6
West Virginia	142.6	141.2	129.7	54.3	53.8	50.2	85.8	85.2	84.2
Wisconsin	452.7	453.9	411.0	77.1	75.5	74.4	209.6	207.4	206.7
Wyoming	6.0	5.9	5.4	15.9	15.8	14.4	17.0	16.7	16.9

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 1951 May	Finance 1951 Apr.	Finance 1950 May	Service 1951 May	Service 1951 Apr.	Service 1950 May	Government 1951 May	Government 1951 Apr.	Government 1950 May
Alabama	17.7	17.8	17.0	53.6	53.0	53.2	111.5	109.5	97.4
Arizona	5.7	5.7	5.2	24.5	24.7	19.5	36.4	36.0	34.4
Arkansas	7.9	7.9	7.7	35.2	35.1	34.9	53.2	53.0	50.1
California	152.3	152.2	142.6	442.8	437.9	432.2	591.3	578.8	515.9
Colorado	14.5	14.2	14.0	45.6	44.2	43.9	71.6	70.3	62.5
Connecticut	37.0	36.8	3[illegible].6	79.4	78.6	76.9	66.1	65.8	66.4
Delaware							10.2	10.1	10.0
District of Columbia	23.5	23.3	22.2	59.5	5[illegible].9	58.2	271.3	2[illegible]9.8	239.9
Florida	30.6	30.4	29.4	97.3	105.9	92.9	120.2	119.1	114.6
Georgia	24.7	24.4	24.8	75.4	75.5	74.6	133.2	130.7	116.2
Idaho	3.8	3.6	3.6	14.3	14.1	14.3	24.2	23.8	23.6
Illinois	146.9	145.9	146.5	341.8	338.2	335.8	339.4	334.2	320.6
Indiana	35.1	34.8	33.6	91.2	90.4	90.6	141.2	138.3	129.3
Iowa	23.6	23.7	22.9	67.9	66.2	67.6	95.4	95.3	95.2
Kansas	17.3	17.0	15.6	47.7	47.6	47.5	82.0	81.1	76.0
Kentucky	15.2	15.1	14.7	57.6	57.0	57.3	85.2	85.5	79.0
Louisiana	19.8	19.7	19.3	69.3	68.9	68.8	94.5	94.1	91.6
Maine	6.8	6.7	6.7	24.0	23.4	24.5	42.8	41.1	38.8
Maryland	30.4	30.1	30.0	76.5	75.[illegible]	75.2	101.4	100.9	92.8
Massachusetts	80.7	80.6	7[illegible].6	195.8	193.2	193.7	225.2	219.4	207.0
Michigan							231.2	227.8	221.4
Minnesota	36.8	36.5	35.6	97.6	97.1	95.8	112.5	112.1	111.3
Mississippi	7.9	7.9	7.7				[illegible]3.3	63.9	63.2
Missouri	54.3	53.[illegible]	51.8	139.3	137.0	135.5	144.8	144.3	139.1
Montana	4.1	4.1	3.9	19.5	19.0	18.9	27.8	27.7	27.6
Nebraska	1[illegible].8	1[illegible].7	1[illegible].1	39.7	39.2	39.0	63.1	62.7	59.0
Nevada	1.2	1.2	1.2	12.0	11.6	11.9	12.2	12.1	10.5
New Hampshire	4.5	4.5	4.4	1[illegible].9	1[illegible].4	17.7	20.1	19.8	19.7
New Jersey	59.3	58.9	57.6	1[illegible]7.9	165.9	166.6	1[illegible]2.0	161.6	159.6
New Mexico	4.3	4.4	4.4	23.1	23.3	21.9	33.8	33.7	31.9
New York	390.0	390.3	387.5	770.9	7[illegible]0.9	755.8	694.6	682.3	660.3
North Carolina	22.2	22.2	21.5	[illegible].1	65.2	65.3	108.0	107.3	103.6
North Dakota	4.1	4.1	3.9	13.3	13.3	13.0	29.5	29.3	29.4
Ohio							311.[illegible]	307.2	291.0
Oklahoma	18.1	18.0	17.7	50.3	49.5	50.8	104.1	103.6	91.8
Oregon	14.5	14.5	14.5	50.4	49.1	47.7	63.8	63.3	62.1
Pennsylvania	119.1	117.9	116.0	358.9	351.3	353.9	370.0	362.3	337.5
Rhode Island	10.4	10.4	10.2	23.3	23.9	23.9	32.9	32.5	30.1
South Carolina	8.5	6.5	6.3	35.1	35.8	35.8	67.7	66.4	[illegible]0.5
South Dakota	4.2	4.2	4.0	14.	14.3	13.7	32.0	31.7	30.9
Tennessee	23.9	23.8	22.7	77.3	7[illegible].6	77.2	111.0	111.0	105.4
Texas	76.9	76.4	72.3	236.5	235.6	233.2	295.8	291.2	270.3
Utah	6.3	6.3	6.1	20.3	19.3	19.8	54.8	54.0	42.4
Vermont	2.9	2.9	2.8	11.3	11.2	10.8	14.9	14.9	14.9
Virginia	28.2	27.6	25.5	77.5	75.5	76.1	153.3	152.0	132.6
Washington	26.7	26.8	26.0	79.5	77.9	77.9	144.4	142.6	123.6
West Virginia	9.6	9.[illegible]	9.4	42.0	40.9	40.2	56.7	5[illegible].5	57.2
Wisconsin	32.4	31.9	31.5	95.3	9[illegible].6	95.6	128.1	126.7	124.3
Wyoming	1.9	2.0	1.7	10.4	9.4	10.8	15.3	15.1	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 May	1951 Apr.	1950 May
ALABAMA			
Birmingham			
Mining	15.7	15.5	18.9
Manufacturing	58.5	57.8	55.3
ARIZONA			
Phoenix			
Mining	.1	.1	.2
Manufacturing	11.1	11.0	8.0
Trans. & Public Util. 1/	8.0	8.1	7.2
Trade	24.4	24.5	21.8
Finance	3.7	3.7	3.4
Service	10.9	11.3	10.3
Tucson			
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.6
Manufacturing	2.0	2.0	1.6
Trans. & Public Util. 1/	2.9	2.9	2.5
Trade	8.6	8.6	8.2
Finance	1.2	1.2	1.0
Service	9.5	9.2	5.2
ARKANSAS			
Little Rock			
Total	64.5	64.5	63.0
Contract Construction	6.0	5.9	5.7
Manufacturing	12.0	12.3	11.0
Trans. & Public Util.	6.4	6.4	5.6
Trade	17.7	17.5	17.2
Finance	3.5	3.4	3.5
Service 2/	8.5	8.4	8.5
Government	10.6	10.7	10.6
CALIFORNIA			
Los Angeles			
Manufacturing	470.4	477.2	395.7
Sacramento			
Manufacturing	10.1	9.9	9.9
San Diego			
Manufacturing	34.4	34.3	21.2
San Francisco-Oakland			
Manufacturing	173.4	172.4	155.0
San Jose			
Manufacturing	21.9	21.5	17.2
COLORADO			
Denver			
Mining	1.0	1.0	1.0
Contract Construction	20.0	19.9	10.0
Manufacturing	41.5	40.8	35.3
Trans. & Public Util.	25.1	25.1	23.7
Trade	57.1	56.7	53.3
Finance	10.4	9.9	9.6
CONNECTICUT			
Bridgeport			
Contract Construction 2/	5.8	5.1	N.A.
Manufacturing	66.5	65.9	N.A.
Trans. & Public Util.	5.1	5.1	N.A.
CONNECTICUT (Cont'd.)			
Bridgeport (Cont'd.)			
Trade	17.0	17.0	N.A.
Finance	2.2	2.2	N.A.
Hartford			
Contract Construction 2/	8.6	7.7	N.A.
Manufacturing	75.5	74.1	N.A.
Trans. & Public Util.	7.1	7.1	N.A.
Trade	35.4	36.5	N.A.
Finance	23.5	23.5	N.A.
New Britain			
Contract Construction	1.0	1.0	N.A.
Manufacturing	29.5	29.3	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 2/	5.9	5.7	N.A.
Manufacturing	44.9	44.0	N.A.
Trans. & Public Util.	13.1	13.1	N.A.
Trade	20.8	20.6	N.A.
Finance	5.0	4.9	N.A.
Waterbury			
Contract Construction 2/	2.2	2.1	N.A.
Manufacturing	44.1	44.5	N.A.
Trans. & Public Util.	2.4	2.4	N.A.
Trade	8.7	8.7	N.A.
Finance	1.0	1.0	N.A.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Washington			
Total	605.9	604.9	567.0
Contract Construction	40.3	42.1	41.4
Manufacturing	24.6	24.7	21.7
Trans. & Public Util.	39.8	40.7	38.9
Trade	114.2	114.0	113.3
Finance	30.4	30.2	20.7
Service 2/	75.4	73.7	73.4
Government	281.0	279.5	249.6
FLORIDA			
Jacksonville			
Manufacturing	16.4	16.4	14.2
Trans. & Public Util.	14.7	14.8	14.1
Trade	31.2	31.0	30.8
Finance	5.8	5.8	5.7
Service 2/	11.8	11.8	11.2
Government	14.5	14.2	13.1
Miami			
Manufacturing	15.0	15.8	13.1
Trans. & Public Util.	21.7	21.7	19.5
Trade	53.5	55.9	47.2
Finance	8.5	8.5	8.4
Service 2/	29.0	33.5	25.4
Government	16.6	16.5	17.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg			
Total	104.4	107.5	101.3

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

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

Area	Number of Employees 1951 May	1951 Apr.	1950 May
FLORIDA (Cont'd.)			
Tampa-St. Petersburg (Cont'd.)			
Contract Construction	9.2	6.9	9.2
Manufacturing	19.8	20.6	19.8
Trans. & Public Util.	9.7	9.8	9.4
Trade	34.4	35.6	33.3
Finance	5.0	5.0	4.5
Service 2/	13.7	15.1	13.1
Government	12.8	12.8	12.2
GEORGIA			
Atlanta			
Total	253.5	[illegible]	240.9
Contract Construction	16.3	17.7	15.3
Manufacturing	53.1	52.5	[illegible]
Trans. & Public Util.	30.3	30.6	28.4
Trade	[illegible]	73.7	70.9
Finance	15.3	15.1	15.3
Service 2/	[illegible]	31.9	32.8
Government	31.1	31.3	29.4
Savannah			
Total	40.9	40.5	38.6
Contract Construction	3.1	2.0	1.7
Manufacturing	12.9	13.2	12.5
Trans. & Public Util.	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.3
Trade	8.3	8.1	8.3
Finance	1.2	1.2	1.2
Service 2/	4.1	4.1	4.3
Government	4.5	4.5	4.3
INDIANA			
Evansville			
Total	64.1	63.2	62.8
Manufacturing	32.8	32.6	31.8
Nonmanufacturing	31.2	30.6	31.0
Fort Wayne			
Total	78.7	77.9	72.2
Manufacturing	41.7	41.4	37.0
Nonmanufacturing	36.9	[illegible]	35.2
Indianapolis			
Total	272.1	271.5	243.9
Contract Construction	14.5	13.9	12.2
Manufacturing	112.7	113.4	91.8
Trans. & Public Util.	25.0	25.2	23.9
Trade	60.3	60.2	57.3
Finance	13.7	13.6	13.1
Other Nonmanufacturing 3/	46.0	45.2	45.6
KANSAS			
Topeka			
Total	41.3	40.5	37.0
Mining	.1	.1	.1
Contract Construction	2.2	2.1	.9
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trans. & Public Util.	7.2	7.1	6.7
Trade	6.8	[illegible]	6.0
Finance	2.1	2.0	2.0
Service	4.3	4.9	4.4
Government	9.9	9.7	[illegible]
KANSAS (Cont'd.)			
Wichita			
Total	97.0	96.7	77.2
Mining	1.3	1.3	1.3
Contract Construction	[illegible]	4.7	4.7
Manufacturing	41.0	40.7	24.4
Trans. & Public Util.	6.9	6.9	5.7
Trade	23.5	23.4	21.3
Finance	3.7	3.7	3.6
Service	9.0	9.0	8.6
Government	7.2	7.2	6.7
LOUISIANA			
New Orleans			
Manufacturing	51.2	50.2	47.4
MAINE			
Portland			
Total	45.9	45.7	45.1
Contract Construction	2.2	1.9	2.1
Manufacturing	11.9	11.9	11.3
Trans. & Public Util.	5.4	5.4	5.6
Trade	12.7	12.9	12.7
Finance	2.4	2.4	2.3
Service 2/	7.9	7.8	7.8
Government	3.4	3.4	3.3
MARYLAND			
Baltimore			
Total	[illegible]	511.5	477.7
Mining	.5	.5	.5
Contract Construction	30.4	[illegible]	32.8
Manufacturing	169.6	[illegible]	165.7
Trans. & Public Util.	53.8	53.4	50.3
Trade	100.2	101.0	99.6
Finance	23.6	23.3	23.3
Service	54.7	53.9	54.2
Government	55.2	55.2	51.3
MASSACHUSETTS			
Boston			
Manufacturing	303.1	302.4	271.2
Fall River			
Manufacturing	31.5	32.3	26.5
New Bedford			
Manufacturing	36.9	[illegible]	31.6
Springfield-Holyoke			
Manufacturing	76.4	[illegible]	72.2
Worcester			
Manufacturing	54.9	56.0	49.5
MINNESOTA			
Duluth			
Total	40.6	40.2	41.1
Contract Construction	2.1	1.9	2.0
Manufacturing	10.4	10.5	11.3
Trans. & Public Util.	7.1	[illegible]	6.9
Trade	10.3	10.2	10.3

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

Table 6: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division, Selected Areas
(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees 1951 May	1951 Apr.	1950 May
MINNESOTA (Cont'd.)			
Duluth (Cont'd.)			
Finance	1.4	1.4	1.4
Service 2/	5.3	5.3	5.0
Government	4.1	4.1	4.1
Minneapolis			
Total	256.2	257.2	244.3
Contract Construction	15.5	14.5	12.5
Manufacturing	72.4	72.8	64.2
Trans. & Public Util.	25.6	25.[illegible]	25.4
Trade	75.8	75.3	75.0
Finance	16.7	16.5	16.1
Service 2/	20.6	20.7	20.1
Government	23.4	23.5	23.1
St. Paul			
Total	144.0	143.7	139.4
Contract Construction	7.4	7.0	6.9
Manufacturing	41.4	41.3	40.4
Trans. & Public Util.	20.4	20.3	19.8
Trade	34.9	35.1	33.9
Finance	6.5	6.4	6.3
Service 2/	14.9	14.8	14.0
Government	15.4	15.4	15.2
MISSISSIPPI			
Jackson			
Manufacturing	7.9	8.2	7.7
MISSOURI			
Kansas City (including Kansas City, Kansas)			
Total	332.9	329.8	314.6
Mining	.9	.8	.7
Contract Construction	20.8	20.1	15.0
Manufacturing	95.0	94.1	88.6
Trans. & Public Util.	42.9	42.5	39.9
Trade	92.9	91.6	90.2
Finance	19.4	19.3	18.7
Service	39.8	40.2	41.0
Government	21.2	21.2	20.6
St. Louis			
Manufacturing	206.4	209.8	195.5
NEBRASKA			
Omaha			
Total	140.1	139.9	131.4
Contract Construction	6.5	6.2	6.3
Manufacturing	32.1	32.0	28.6
Trans. & Public Util.	22.0	22.6	21.1
Trade	37.7	37.6	3[illegible].0
Finance	10.4	10.3	9.9
Service 2/	17.0	16.8	1[illegible].7
Government	13.8	13.6	12.9
NEVADA			
Reno			
Contract Construction	1.9	2.0	1.7
Manufacturing 2/	1.5	1.5	1.5
Trans. & Public Util.	3.0	3.0	2.9
NEVADA (Cont'd.)			
Reno (Cont'd.)			
Trade	5.6	5.4	5.0
Finance	.9	.9	.8
Service	4.9	4.7	4.6
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Manchester			
Total	40.1	41.0	37.9
Contract Construction	1.5	1.5	1.7
Manufacturing	20.6	21.7	18.5
Trans. & Public Util.	2.3	2.3	2.1
Trade	7.6	7.4	7.7
Finance	1.5	1.5	1.5
Service	4.0	4.0	4.0
Government	2.5	2.5	2.5
NEW JERSEY			
Newark-Jersey City			
Manufacturing	365.8	367.4	329.1
Paterson			
Manufacturing	162.7	164.2	142.7
Perth Amboy			
Manufacturing	77.4	78.4	73.6
Trenton			
Manufacturing	45.4	46.1	43.6
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque			
Contract Construction	5.9	6.0	5.6
Manufacturing	5.6	6.4	4.8
Trans. & Public Util.	4.6	4.7	4.4
Trade	11.7	11.6	11.4
Finance	2.3	2.3	2.4
Service 2/	6.1	6.3	6.1
NEW YORK			
Albany-Schenectady-Troy			
Manufacturing	85.5	86.0	75.3
Binghamton			
Manufacturing	37.9	38.0	35.7
Buffalo			
Manufacturing	200.9	200.9	178.8
Elmira			
Manufacturing	16.6	1[illegible].4	14.5
New York City			
Contract Construction	117.4	115.5	119.9
Manufacturing	995.9	999.6	938.2
Trade	837.7	838.7	82[illegible].7
Rochester			
Manufacturing	105.0	106.2	95.3
Syracuse			
Manufacturing	59.9	60.9	51.5

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 May	1951 Apr.	1950 May
NEW YORK (Cont'd.)			
Utica-Rome			
Manufacturing	45.8	43.7	42.7
NORTH CAROLINA			
Charlotte			
Contract Construction	10.7	10.1	7.6
Manufacturing	21.7	21.2	20.5
Trans. & Public Util.	10.5	10.6	9.7
Trade	22.5	22.3	21.8
Finance	4.4	4.3	4.2
OKLAHOMA			
Oklahoma City			
Total	123.5	123.3	111.6
Contract Construction	[illegible]	8.5	9.2
Mining	5.9	[illegible]	5.4
Manufacturing	13.7	13.6	13.0
Trans. & Public Util.	11.1	11.1	10.3
Trade	33.7	34.2	33.7
Finance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Service	13.1	13.0	13.2
Government	30.9	30.3	20.4
Tulsa			
Total	90.1	89.9	85.2
Mining	9.8	10.2	9.0
Contract Construction	6.3	[illegible]	5.4
Manufacturing	19.5	19.2	[illegible]
Trans. & Public Util.	[illegible]	10.7	10.7
Trade	24.0	23.8	23.3
Finance	4.5	4.5	4.4
Service	9.7	9.7	9.9
Government	5.6	5.5	5.5
OREGON			
Portland			
Manufacturing	56.5	58.2	52.8
PENNSYLVANIA			
Philadelphia			
Manufacturing	582.1	596.5	526.8
Pittsburgh			
Manufacturing	372.9	372.1	330.5
RHODE ISLAND			
Providence			
Total	295.9	300.0	271.9
Contract Construction	14.5	13.6	11.7
Manufacturing	156.1	160.5	140.3
Trans. & Public Util.	13.7	13.5	14.1
Trade	51.0	51.1	47.9
Finance	10.4	10.4	10.1
Service 2/	21.4	22.2	21.9
Government	26.8	26.4	25.9
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Charleston			
Manufacturing	8.8	9.4	8.6
Trans. & Public Util.	5.1	5.2	4.2
SOUTH CAROLINA (Cont'd.)			
Columbia			
Manufacturing	5.8	5.7	7.2
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Sioux Falls			
Manufacturing	5.0	5.0	4.9
TENNESSEE			
Chattanooga			
Mining	.2	.2	.2
Manufacturing	[illegible]	43.0	37.3
Trans. & Public Util.	4.8	4.8	4.7
Trade	17.5	17.2	[illegible]
Finance	2.8	2.8	2.7
Service	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.5
Government	7.8	7.8	7.7
Knoxville			
Mining	2.7	2.9	2.6
Manufacturing	41.8	41.8	[illegible]
Trans. & Public Util.	7.0	7.2	7.1
Trade	21.3	21.2	21.4
Finance	3.5	[illegible]	3.5
Service	9.2	9.2	9.1
Government	12.9	12.7	12.4
Memphis			
Mining	.4	.4	.3
Manufacturing	41.4	41.4	36.5
Trans. & Public Util.	15.4	[illegible]	15.3
Trade	47.1	46.9	45.0
Finance	7.4	7.4	6.6
Service	22.5	22.4	23.2
Government	16.7	16.4	13.4
Nashville			
Manufacturing	35.3	35.5	33.1
Trans. & Public Util.	11.4	11.5	11.3
Trade	24.1	23.9	24.1
Finance	5.9	6.0	5.7
Service	14.0	14.0	14.7
Government	13.1	13.1	13.1
UTAH			
Salt Lake City			
Mining	6.0	6.0	5.8
Contract Construction	7.7	7.5	7.1
Manufacturing	14.1	14.1	12.8
Trans. & Public Util. 1/	9.9	9.9	[illegible]
Trade	27.3	26.8	[illegible]
Finance	4.8	4.8	4.6
VERMONT			
Burlington			
Manufacturing	5.9	6.0	5.1
WASHINGTON			
Seattle			
Total	265.0	258.3	238.4
Contract Construction	13.1	12.5	13.5

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 May	1951 Apr.	1950 May
WASHINGTON (Cont'd.)			
Seattle (Cont'd.)			
Manufacturing	71.3	66.8	56.9
Trans. & Public Util.	29.6	29.5	25.3
Trade	66.6	65.8	63.7
Finance	14.4	14.4	14.1
Service 2/	33.3	32.5	33.2
Government	37.3	36.7	31.7
Spokane			
Total	65.8	65.0	63.8
Contract Construction	3.7	3.3	4.0
Manufacturing	13.5	13.3	12.6
Trans. & Public Util.	10.4	10.4	10.4
Trade	18.1	18.1	17.6
Finance	2.9	2.9	3.0
Service 2/	9.7	9.5	9.5
Government	7.5	7.4	6.7
Tacoma			
Total	72.4	72.2	65.1
Contract Construction	4.5	4.4	4.5
Manufacturing	18.[illegible]	18.7	17.9
Trans. & Public Util.	[illegible].5	[illegible].5	[illegible].1
Trade	1[illegible].4	14.4	14.3

Area	Number of Employees 1951 May	1951 Apr.	1950 May
WASHINGTON (Cont'd.)			
Tacoma (Cont'd.)			
Finance	2.7	2.7	2.4
Service 2/	6.9	6.8	[illegible].8
Government	18.6	18.7	13.1
WEST VIRGINIA			
Charleston			
Total	97.3	97.0	95.4
Mining	21.3	21.6	22.5
Contract Construction	4.1	3.9	5.1
Manufacturing	28.2	28.2	24.9
Trans. & Public Util.	9.0	9.0	6.4
Trade	16.3	16.1	16.4
Finance	2.7	2.7	2.6
Service 2/	7.1	7.1	7.1
Government	8.7	8.5	8.6
WISCONSIN			
Milwaukee			
Manufacturing	194.2	195.1	174.2
Racine			
Manufacturing	24.8	25.0	22.0

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

1/ Excludes interstate railroads.

2/ Includes mining.

3/ Includes mining, service, and government.

N.A. - Not available.

TABLE 9: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry	1951 May	1951 April	1951 March
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:			
Meat packing, wholesale	159.1	159.3	162.6
Prepared meats	33.8	33.8	34.3
Concentrated milk	13.4	12.9	12.1
Ice cream and ices	21.1	19.1	18.1
Flour and meal	27.1	27.0	27.6
Cane-sugar refining	13.9	13.8	14.1
Beet sugar	5.8	5.4	5.1
Confectionery products	56.2	57.0	61.3
Malt liquors	62.9	60.6	60.3
Distilled liquors, except brandy	17.5	19.1	22.3
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:			
Yarn mills, wool (except carpet), cotton and silk systems	111.7	111.6	113.1
Cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics	404.8	397.1	426.5
Woolen and worsted fabrics	101.1	103.8	72.0
Full-fashioned hosiery mills	63.5	65.9	67.2
Seamless hosiery mills	51.3	54.6	56.9
Knit underwear mills	34.4	35.7	36.9
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn	35.7	38.3	38.7
Fur-felt hats and hat bodies	8.3	8.9	9.4
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:			
Men's dress shirts and nightwear	84.9	87.7	87.7
Work shirts	13.0	12.9	12.9
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:			
Wood household furniture, except upholstered	110.7	119.6	124.7
Mattresses and bedsprings	27.5	28.5	29.2
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:			
Plastics materials	22.5	22.3	22.2
Synthetic rubber	7.5	7.3	7.1
Synthetic fibers	56.4	56.6	56.6
Soap and glycerin	19.2	20.2	20.7
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:			
Glass containers	44.1	44.0	43.4
Pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere classified	35.3	36.5	36.5
Brick and hollow tile	29.1	28.7	28.1
Sewer pipe	8.7	8.7	8.6

See explanatory notes, section A.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1951		
	May	April	March
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:			
Gray-iron foundries	162.5	163.5	163.3
Malleable-iron foundries	27.9	27.7	27.5
Steel foundries	62.1	60.8	59.8
Primary copper, lead, and zinc	26.0	26.1	26.3
Primary aluminum	9.4	9.9	9.8
Iron and steel forgings	34.2	34.0	33.7
Wire drawing	44.1	43.9	43.6
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):			
Cutlery and edge tools	24.1	24.5	24.9
Hand tools, not elsewhere classified, files, hand saws, and saw blades	38.9	38.7	38.5
Hardware, not elsewhere classified	71.9	73.5	74.7
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings	31.1	31.4	31.5
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	79.4	81.6	82.5
Structural and ornamental products	64.4	63.6	63.2
Boiler shop products	56.3	56.1	55.6
Metal stampings	119.9	123.7	123.6
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):			
Tractors	72.3	72.0	72.0
Farm machinery, except tractors	75.8	76.3	75.7
Machine tools	58.5	58.4	57.4
Metalworking machinery, not elsewhere classified	42.3	41.8	41.6
Cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, etc.	90.8	88.8	86.9
Computing and related machines	41.5	41.0	40.3
Typewriters	21.5	21.2	20.8
Refrigeration machinery	101.3	102.3	106.2
Ball and roller bearings	46.6	46.1	45.4
Machine shops	46.6	46.3	45.4
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:			
Radios and related products	157.8	171.2	183.2
Telephone and telegraph equipment and communication equipment, not elsewhere classified	39.3	38.9	38.2
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:			
Locomotives and parts	24.9	24.7	24.0
Railroad and streetcars	33.0	31.6	31.3
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:			
Silverware and plated ware	16.9	17.5	17.6

See explanatory notes, section A.

TABLE 10: Employment of Women in Manufacturing Industries-December 1950 and March 1951

Industry group and industry	March 1951 Number (in thousands)	March 1951 Percent of total	December 1950 Number (in thousands)	December 1950 Percent of total
MANUFACTURING	4,203.6	26	4,120.8	26
DURABLE GOODS	1,547.2	17	1,486.6	17
NONDURABLE GOODS	2,656.4	38	2,634.2	37
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	7.8	22	6.1	20
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	353.0	24	376.7	25
Meat products	61.4	21	64.3	20
Dairy products	28.8	21	29.1	21
Canning and preserving	56.8	38	70.1	42
Grain-mill products	20.9	16	19.9	16
Bakery products	71.6	25	70.9	25
Sugar	3.3	11	3.9	9
Confectionery and related products	51.9	53	59.0	56
Beverages	20.9	10	22.9	11
Miscellaneous food products	37.4	27	36.6	27
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	51.4	61	54.4	61
Cigarettes	11.4	44	11.5	44
Cigars	32.7	78	32.7	77
Tobacco and snuff	5.3	44	5.5	46
Tobacco stemming and redrying	2.0	42	4.7	49
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	571.9	43	585.9	43
Yarn and thread mills	81.1	47	80.2	47
Broad-woven fabric mills	235.1	39	252.9	40
Knitting mills	169.8	66	166.9	66
Dyeing and finishing textiles	21.7	23	21.7	23
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	15.3	25	15.5	25
Other textile-mill products	48.9	36	48.7	36
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	936.0	76	892.5	75
Men's and boys' suits and coats	96.6	62	93.8	62
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	237.9	84	226.6	84
Women's outerwear	260.6	77	248.7	75
Women's, children's under garments	95.2	88	93.8	88
Millinery	17.8	70	14.7	69
Children's outerwear	58.4	86	55.2	84
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	69.4	72	66.1	72
Other fabricated textile products	100.1	65	93.6	64

TABLE 10: Employment of Women in Manufacturing Industries-December 1950 and March 1951 - (Cont'd)

Industry group and industry	March 1951		December 1950	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	56.6	7	56.5	7
Logging camps and contractors	1.1	2	1.4	2
Sawmills and planing mills	19.7	4	19.8	4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	9.3	8	9.2	7
Wooden containers	13.8	17	13.3	16
Miscellaneous wood products	12.7	20	12.8	20
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	63.7	17	61.6	17
Household furniture	43.7	17	42.6	16
Other furniture and fixtures	20.0	18	19.0	18
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	119.5	24	119.2	24
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	27.1	11	27.6	11
Paperboard containers and boxes	46.0	33	45.9	33
Other paper and allied products	46.4	40	45.7	40
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	206.3	27	206.5	27
Newspapers	53.2	18	52.3	18
Periodicals	18.4	35	18.5	35
Books	21.5	44	21.0	43
Commercial printing	54.2	26	54.1	26
Lithographing	11.8	29	12.3	29
Other printing and publishing	47.2	42	48.3	42
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	135.0	18	128.5	18
Industrial inorganic chemicals	6.6	8	6.0	8
Industrial organic chemicals	34.4	16	32.5	15
Drugs and medicines	40.6	39	39.2	39
Paints, pigments, and fillers	10.6	14	10.3	14
Fertilizers	1.9	4	1.7	5
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	3.3	6	3.0	5
Other chemicals and allied products	37.6	22	35.8	22
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	12.9	5	13.0	5
Petroleum refining	10.2	5	10.3	5
Coke and byproducts	.4	2	.4	2
Other petroleum and coal products	2.3	8	2.3	8

TABLE 10: Employment of Women in Manufacturing Industries-December 1950 and March 1951 -(Cont'd)

Industry group and industry	March 1951		December 1950	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
RUBBER PRODUCTS	76.0	28	73.7	27
Tires and inner tubes	19.8	18	20.1	17
Rubber footwear	15.4	50	14.3	49
Other rubber products	40.8	32	39.3	31
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	194.4	48	183.8	46
Leather	6.3	12	6.4	12
Footwear (except rubber)	137.6	53	130.9	52
Other leather products	50.5	51	46.5	50
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	96.7	18	93.8	17
Glass and glass products	38.6	26	37.2	26
Cement, hydraulic	1.1	3	1.0	2
Structural clay products	8.6	10	8.7	10
Pottery and related products	22.4	37	22.0	36
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	4.5	5	4.3	4
Other stone, clay, glass products	21.5	19	20.6	18
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	74.1	6	72.1	6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	21.2	3	21.7	3
Iron and steel foundries	11.8	4	11.0	4
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	1.7	3	1.7	3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	12.8	12	12.1	12
Nonferrous foundries	14.5	13	14.0	13
Other primary metal industries	12.1	8	11.6	8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	197.1	19	193.0	19
Tin cans and other tinware	13.2	27	14.3	28
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	46.8	28	47.1	28
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	21.8	13	21.1	13
Fabricated structural metal products	14.9	7	14.3	7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	42.9	22	40.9	22
Other fabricated metal products	57.5	25	55.3	24

TABLE 10: Employment of Women in Manufacturing Industries-December 1950 and March 1951 - (Cont'd)

Industry group and industry	March 1951		December 1950	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	218.9	14	204.1	14
Engines and turbines	10.5	12	9.7	12
Agricultural machinery and tractors	18.1	9	17.0	10
Construction and mining machinery	9.9	9	9.3	8
Metalworking machinery	37.0	13	32.7	13
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	20.5	11	19.3	11
General industrial machinery	31.8	14	28.7	14
Office and store machines and devices	28.0	27	26.7	27
Service-industry and household machines	36.8	19	33.9	18
Miscellaneous machinery parts	26.3	14	26.8	15
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	361.5	37	361.0	39
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	103.8	29	100.7	29
Electrical equipment for vehicles	24.4	31	23.8	31
Communication equipment	178.5	51	181.5	51
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	54.8	36	55.0	36
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	164.4	10	140.4	10
Automobiles	95.4	10	86.0	10
Aircraft and parts	60.0	15	45.9	14
Ship and boat building and repairing	3.1	3	2.7	3
Railroad equipment	3.8	6	3.7	6
Other transportation equipment	2.1	16	2.1	16
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	102.4	35	98.5	35
Ophthalmic goods	11.9	43	11.2	41
Photographic apparatus	17.2	30	15.8	29
Watches and clocks	18.4	54	18.4	54
Professional and scientific instruments	54.9	32	53.1	32
MISCELLNAEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	204.0	40	199.5	40
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	22.8	40	23.1	40
Toys and sporting goods	35.4	45	33.9	45
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	35.3	55	33.6	55
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	110.5	36	108.9	36

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

Section D. Methodology - Changes in the level of employment are based on reports from a sample group of establishments, inasmuch as full coverage is prohibitively costly and time-consuming. In using a sample, it is essential that a complete count or "bench mark" be established from which the series may be carried forward. Briefly, the BLS computes employment data as follows: first, a bench mark or level of employment is determined; second, a sample of establishments is selected; and third, changes in employment indicated by this reporting sample are applied to the bench mark to determine the monthly employment between bench-mark periods. An illustration of the estimation procedure used in those industries for which both all-employee and production-worker employment information is published follows: The latest production-worker employment bench mark for a given industry was 50,000 in January. According to the BLS reporting sample, 60 establishments in that industry employed 25,000 workers in January and 26,000 in February, an increase of 4 percent. The February figure of 52,000 would be derived by applying the change for identical establishments reported in the January-February sample to the bench mark:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section F. Sources of Bench-Mark Data - Reports from Unemployment Insurance Agencies presenting (1) employment in firms liable for contributions to State unemployment compensation funds, and (2) tabulations from the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance on Employment in firms exempt from State unemployment insurance laws because of their small sise 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. State and local government employment excludes as nominal employees paid volunteer firemen, employees hired to conduct elections, and elected officials of small local governments.

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, retractive 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 trainess) 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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