

EMPLOYMENT and payrolls

**DETAILED REPORT
AUGUST 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
Washington 25, D. C.

October 31, 1951

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

Detailed Report

August 1951

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EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SEPTEMBER 1951

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT RECORDS LESS-THAN- USUAL AUG-SEPT GAIN

Employment in nonfarm establishments rose by 120,000 between mid-August and mid-September, contrasting with an average August-September gain of nearly a half million during the past five years, according to preliminary estimates of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Defense-related industries continued to add workers, and employment increased seasonally in retail stores and public school systems. However, many consumer goods industries reported employment reductions over the month, instead of the gains usually recorded at this time of year, and employment in contract construction declined slightly. (See Tables 1 and 2.)

The number of employees in nonfarm establishments, despite the less-than seasonal gain over the month, was at an all-time peak of 46.9 million in September, and nearly 1.2 million higher than a year earlier. With unemployment in September about 300,000 below the previous postwar low for the month, according to Census Bureau estimates, the overall employment situation continued favorable in the Nation as a whole.

SOFT-GOODS FALL TO POSTWAR LOW

Over the month, employment in nondurable goods manufacturing declined by about 40,000, in contrast to an average August-September increase of 100,000 in recent years. This resulted largely from contraseasonal employment reductions in the textile, apparel, and leather industries, where a slackening in consumer demand since early Spring has led to decreased output. Employment this September in these three industry groups, taken together, was 230,000, or 8 percent, below the high levels of a year earlier, and the lowest for the month since 1945.

Employment in durable goods manufacturing rose slightly over the month, and, at almost 9 million this September, was a half million higher than in September 1950. In industries related to the defense production program, such as aircraft, metalworking machinery, instruments, and shipbuilding, employers continued to expand their workforce. In most of the consumer durable goods industries, employment remained below the levels of a year ago, as a result of curtailed metals supplies and decreased demand for many consumer products since the Spring of 1951.

SOME CONSUMER DURABLES RISE However, the downtrend in employment in certain consumer durable goods industries was checked in September, indicating that a growing volume of defense work may have offset cutbacks in the output of civilian goods. Employment in automobile plants increased slightly between August and September, the first over-the-month gain recorded since March of this year. On the other hand, plants making jewelry, silverware, and electrical appliances reported continued employment reductions.

Employment in contract construction declined by about 90,000 between August and September, reflecting metals shortages and restrictions on housing and commercial construction. Although this was a considerably greater August-to-September reduction than in any previous postwar year, contract construction employment - at 2.7 million - was still at an all-time high for the season as expenditures for new industrial and military facilities continued to increase.

GOVT EMPLOYMENT UP AS SCHOOLS REOPEN Employment in State and local governments increased by about 140,000 between August and September, with the reopening of schools at the end of the Summer vacation period. The number of workers on Federal payrolls rose only slightly over the month, as increased civilian employment in Federal defense activities, such as naval yards and military bases, offset a small employment decline in nondefense agencies. The August-to-September gain of 10,000 in Federal defense employment was less than one-third the average monthly increase since the outbreak of the Korean War.

TABLE 1

Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Selected Groups, September, August, July 1951 and September 1950

(In thousands)

Industry division and group:	1951			1950	Net Change	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	Sept.	Aug. to Sept. 1951	Sept. 1950 to Sept. 1951
	1/					
TOTAL	46,870	46,689	46,437	45,684	+ 181	+ 1,186
MANUFACTURING	16,026	16,010	15,837	15,685	+ 16	+ 341
MINING	925	928	909	946	- 3	- 21
Metal mining	104	106	105	103	- 2	+ 1
Bituminous-coal	371	371	360	407	0	- 36
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	109	110	108	103	- 1	+ 6
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,703	2,791	2,747	2,626	- 88	+ 77
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,180	4,189	4,177	4,139	- 9	+ 41
Transportation	2,926	2,928	2,919	2,913	- 2	+ 13
Communication	698	700	698	671	- 2	+ 27
Other public utilities	556	561	560	555	- 5	+ 1
TRADE	9,777	9,623	9,653	9,641	+ 154	+ 136
Wholesale trade	2,598	2,596	2,592	2,605	+ 2	- 7
Retail trade	7,179	7,027	7,061	7,036	+ 152	+ 143
General merchandise stores	1,481	1,397	1,405	1,474	+ 84	+ 7
Food and liquor stores	1,265	1,256	1,266	1,210	+ 9	+ 55
Automotive and accessories dealers	756	757	755	743	- 1	+ 13
Apparel and accessories stores	534	495	509	540	+ 39	- 6
Other retail trade	3,143	3,122	3,126	3,069	+ 21	+ 74
FINANCE	1,892	1,911	1,907	1,827	- 19	+ 65
SERVICE	4,822	4,837	4,851	4,816	- 15	+ 6
GOVERNMENT	6,545	6,400	6,356	6,004	+ 145	+ 541
Federal	2,337	2,329	2,313	1,916	+ 8	+ 421
State and local	4,208	4,071	4,043	4,088	+ 137	+ 120

1/ Preliminary.

TABLE 2

Employees in Manufacturing Industry Groups,
September, August, July 1951
and September 1950

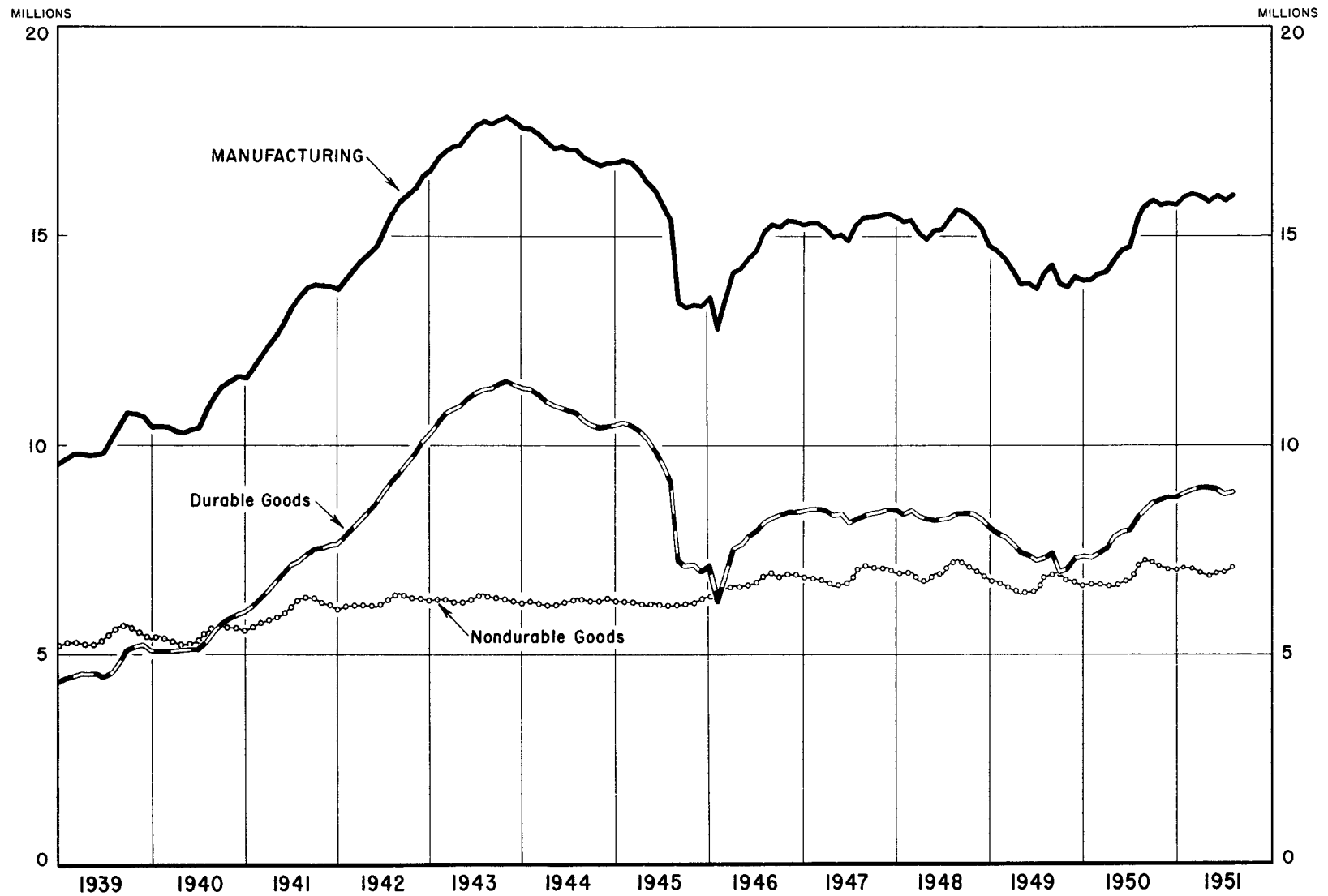
(In thousands)

Industry Group	1951			1950	Net Change	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	Sept.	Aug. 1951 to Sept. 1951	Sept. 1950 to Sept. 1951
	1/					
MANUFACTURING	16,026	16,010	15,837	15,685	+ 16	+ 341
DURABLE GOODS	8,940	8,885	8,859	8,423	+ 55	+ 517
Ordnance and accessories	48.5	47.0	44.2	26.6	+ 11.5	+ 21.9
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	805	817	814	853	- 12	- 48
Furniture and fixtures	337	333	331	376	+ 4	- 39
Stone, clay and glass products	551	556	553	532	- 5	+ 19
Primary metal industries	1,349	1,352	1,341	1,276	- 3	+ 73
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	987	996	994	996	- 9	- 9
Machinery (except electrical)	1,586	1,568	1,595	1,368	+ 18	+ 218
Electrical machinery	951	933	920	872	+ 18	+ 79
Transportation equipment	1,549	1,515	1,508	1,365	+ 34	+ 184
Instruments and related products	306	301	299	265	+ 5	+ 41
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	470	467	460	493	+ 3	- 23
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,086	7,125	6,978	7,262	- 39	- 176
Food and kindred products	1,704	1,699	1,623	1,739	+ 5	- 35
Tobacco manufactures	95	91	81	96	+ 4	- 1
Textile-mill products	1,225	1,246	1,261	1,347	- 21	- 122
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,150	1,161	1,107	1,218	- 11	- 68
Paper and allied products	489	494	493	488	- 5	+ 1
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	761	761	758	746	0	+ 15
Chemicals and allied products	763	752	745	701	+ 11	+ 62
Products of petroleum and coal	265	266	265	251	- 1	+ 14
Rubber products	268	273	271	265	- 5	+ 3
Leather and leather products	366	382	374	411	- 16	- 45

1/ Preliminary.

EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ALL EMPLOYEES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

VOLUME ON HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR STATES AND AREAS JUST RELEASED

NEW ANNUAL PUBLICATION

The third release in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' series on State and area data, entitled "Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing by State and Area, 1947-1950," is now available for distribution. It follows the two earlier volumes "Area Employment, 1950" and "Nonagricultural Employment by State, 1950," descriptions of which can be found in the May 1951 and July 1951 issues, respectively, of EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

These publications comprise 3 of a series of 5 volumes under the general title "Employment, Hours, and Earnings--State and Area Data." The names of the remaining volumes, to be released shortly, are as follows: Manufacturing Employment by State and Summary Volume--State and Area Data. All five volumes, containing data prepared by State agencies cooperating with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, will be prepared annually.

SCOPE OF THE DATA

The 1950 volume on "Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing by State and Area" includes monthly data on hours and earnings for 40 States and 66 metropolitan areas. The States for which data were not available at the time this publication went to press included Colorado, Illinois, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, Ohio, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Also included in the current volume are all the hours and earnings series prepared by States and areas since 1947. Statistics collected prior to 1949, however, have a more limited coverage; fewer than 25 States and 30 areas contributed on a regular monthly basis up to that time.

Hours and earnings data for 114 basic areas will be included in future publications. Population in these areas comprises half the total population of the United States. Each State is scheduled to participate by preparing estimates for at least one area. Fourteen States will contribute data on three or more areas. Information for several areas is compiled by State agencies in addition to the basic group, and this number may expand as the program advances.

DATA SERVE MANY USES

Information on the hours and earnings of factory workers is a basic indicator of the economic well-being of State and local areas. Changes in manufacturing industries, one of the more dynamic segments of the economy, have secondary effects on trends in trade, services, transportation, and other industries and consequently are important as a measure of changes in the community's welfare. Earnings in each locality are not only an approximate measure of the worker's return for his labor,

but also of the amount he most likely will spend on goods and services. Information on earnings in conjunction with consumer prices affords an opportunity to measure changes in the purchasing power of the worker's income.

These data are, therefore, highly useful to business men and merchants in analyzing markets, in setting sales quotas, and in assessing areas for plant locations. Banks, universities, and fact-finding organizations use data on factory hours and earnings in compiling local business indexes. State and local government officials make use of such statistics in administering unemployment compensation programs and in estimating income tax revenues. Information on State and area earnings is important in the analysis of defense manpower mobilization problems.

SUMMARY
OF FINDINGS

More workers were employed in the United States as a whole in 1950 than in 1949 and they worked substantially longer hours. The workweek increased in virtually all States and particularly in those where durable goods industries were located. From December 1949 to December 1950, for example, the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Great Lakes regions generally reported gains in excess of 4 percent. The South and South Central States most typically averaged gains of approximately 2 percent.

Only four metropolitan areas of the 66 reporting--New York City, San Diego, Calif., Johnstown, Pa., and Manchester, N.H.--reported workweeks in 1950 which, on the average, indicated little or no overtime work (fewer than 38 hours weekly). Many areas, on the other hand, indicated average scheduled overtime of 4 hours weekly for the year (average workweek of at least 42 hours).

While average factory hourly earnings rose steadily during 1950, there was considerable diversity of movement among the States. Weekly earnings reached an all-time high of \$63.88 in December 1950; almost every State in the Pacific, Great Lakes and Mountain regions exceeded the national average while the reverse was generally true in the New England, South Atlantic and South Central regions.

COPIES
AVAILABLE
TO PUBLIC

Copies of the volume "Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing by State and Area, 1947-1950" (as well as the two previous volumes "Area Employment 1950" and "Nonagricultural Employment by State 1950") may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C. Current employment data for the series contained in the foregoing volumes are available monthly in the Bureau's regular report HOURS AND EARNINGS. 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 of this report.

INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

BITUMINOUS COAL MINING

The Nation's bituminous coal mines reported employment of 372,000 in August 1951, a slight seasonal gain over July when many miners were on vacation. However, the August 1951 employment was about 36,000 below the level of a year earlier and almost 50,000 below August 1949. This decline represents a continuation of a long-term downward trend in coal mining employment. Coal production in 1951 is at about the same level as in 1925, but employment has declined by about 217,000 between these years because of rising labor productivity, extensive use of machinery, and a gradual shift to open-pit mining which requires fewer workers per ton mined. Soft coal production in 1952 is expected to be slightly higher than in 1951 and there probably will be little change in employment.

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND LAMPS*

Employment in plants manufacturing electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous electrical products has been gradually declining since the beginning of 1951. Production-worker employment dropped from 125,400 at the beginning of the year to 118,900 in August, a decrease of 5 percent. This recent downward trend has partially canceled the employment gains reported between the start of the military action in Korea and the end of 1950 when production-worker employment rose from 110,600 to 125,400.

A period of continued declining employment is forecast for the industry. The limitation of scarce materials under the Controlled Materials Program and reduced consumer demand have combined to lower the employment and production levels. The current critical shortage of scarce metals has resulted in a fourth quarter allocation to the industry of about one-half the amount of metals consumed in the second quarter of 1950. Despite reduced supplies of metals, the industry has experienced only slight decreases in employment because it has been able to substitute less critical materials, utilize inventories of materials on hand, and partially convert to military production. It is expected, however, that sharper declines in employment will occur during the coming months.

- * This industry includes plants making small appliances, such as toasters and mixers, electric light bulbs and a variety of other electrical products including batteries and x-ray equipment. The production of refrigerators, home washing machines and certain other devices often termed appliances, is excluded.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Printing, publishing, and allied industries reported 511,000 production workers for August 1951, an increase of 3,000 from the previous month. Beginning in August 1950 when 504,000 workers were reported, employment increased steadily, in response to the favorable business situation, to a high of 518,000 in December 1950. It dropped to 510,000 in January 1951 and since then has not varied by more than 2,000 from this figure.

Employment is expected to rise slightly in the months ahead because of a growing volume of advertising. The recent slowing down of consumer purchases in many lines has induced many manufacturers and retailers to invest more heavily in advertising and sales promotion, and the advertising industry expects total expenditures in 1951 to exceed those of record-breaking 1950.

IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS

Employment in independent ferrous forge shops has been rising steadily since late 1949. Since June 1950 the work force has increased by 6,000 production workers. In August 1951 nearly 35,000 production workers were turning out crankshafts, connecting rods, drive shafts, locomotive wheels, and other parts requiring great strength and toughness.

Employment will continue to rise and is expected to exceed the World War II peak level of 45,000 production workers. Expanded production of railroad equipment, aircraft, ships, and ordnance will result in greatly increased requirements for forgings. During World War II, the average workweek rose to 49.2 hours. In the current mobilization period, however, the workweek is not expected to approach this length.

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT REPORTS

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND TRACTORS*

. . . . Defense conversion will aid in holding employment at high levels

During the first 7 months of 1951, employment in the agricultural machinery and tractor industry was maintained at postwar peak levels. Production-worker employment of 151,000 in July 1951 was only slightly below the all-time peak established in March 1948--more than 65 percent greater than the highest employment reached before World War II. In August 1951, employment dropped to 129,900 as the result of a strike in a major tractor-producing plant. Employment is expected to continue at the mid-1951 level over the coming year. Declining employment on regular agricultural machinery products will be offset by increasing employment on military products.

About half of the workers in the industry are employed in the approximately 90 plants whose principal product is tractors. The other 1,600 plants in the industry make a variety of farm equipment, such as plows, harrows, mowers, harvesters, threshers, combines, binders, and milking machines.

World War II and Postwar Experience

The agricultural machinery and tractor industry has experienced rapid growth in the past 10 years. It has been estimated that the amount of mechanical power and machinery on farms doubled in the 1940-1950 decade. This increase resulted from high farm income, and from farm labor shortages or the fear of such shortages. This rapid mechanization has been an important factor in the large increase in output per worker in agriculture during the past decade. Although farm employment declined by over a million, over-all farm production increased more than 20 percent between 1939 and 1949.

Employment in the agricultural machinery and tractor industry rose slowly just prior to and in the early part of World War II. During the first part of the war, a large share of the industry's facilities was converted to the production of military items. A change in policy in late 1942 reversed the trend back to the production of regular agricultural machinery products which had been determined vital to the war-food program. Production-worker employment rose from less than 90,000 in 1942 to 125,000 in mid-1944, and remained at about this level until the end of the war.

TABLE 1
PRODUCTION-WORKER EMPLOYMENT
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND TRACTOR INDUSTRY
(In thousands)

Period	Number	Period	Number
1939 -----	61.2	1951; January -----	146.5
1940 -----	70.2	February -----	149.7
1941 -----	86.2	March -----	151.0
1942 -----	88.5	April -----	151.8
1943 -----	102.5	May -----	151.6
1944 -----	121.4	June -----	153.1
1945 -----	113.6	July -----	151.3 ^p
1946 -----	107.3	August -----	129.9 ^p
1947 -----	140.3		
1948 -----	151.7		
1949 -----	142.4		
1950 -----	133.5		

p - preliminary

After a temporary drop in employment in the immediate postwar period, there was a rapid and steady increase in employment and the volume of production. This increase continued through 1948. The production of agricultural machinery and tractors reached an all-time peak in 1948 when value of output was more than three times the 1940 level (table 2). Employment reached an all-time high of 158,000 production workers in March 1948. This was more than double the number in 1940. After 3 years of heavy postwar output and with net farm income falling off after 1948, employment in the industry declined somewhat in 1949.

TABLE 2

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND TRACTORS 1939-1950

(millions of dollars)

Period	Amount	Period	Amount
1939 -----	358	1945 -----	613
1940 -----	429	1946 -----	763
1941 -----	596	1947 -----	1133
1942 -----	601	1948 -----	1514
1943 -----	302	1949 -----	1551
1944 -----	549	1950 -----	1565

Source: U. S. Bureau of Census

Recent Trends and Employment Outlook

The downward trend in employment was reversed beginning in 1950. Employment rose slowly during that year and the first half of 1951, except for a temporary decline in the latter part of 1950 resulting from labor disputes in two large firms. Production-worker employment in the first 7 months of 1951 was only slightly less than the highest level ever attained by the industry.

Indications are that employment in the industry in the coming year will remain near its present high level. A Nation-wide survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture indicates that farmers will need, in 1952, 15 percent more farm machinery and 20 percent more replacement parts than they received in 1949 in order to meet the food and fiber requirements during the mobilization period. Despite the expected heavy demand for agricultural machinery and tractors to meet food and fiber requirements, a cutback in production is anticipated because of the limitations on the use of steel and other basic materials under the Controlled Materials Plan. Decreasing employment as a result of cutbacks in the production of farm machinery and tractors will be offset by employment of workers in the production of tanks, guns, and other military goods for which the industry already holds contracts. Output of military items by the industry is increasing, but the large expansion is not expected until mid-1952.

Location of the Industry

Although there are farm machinery plants in almost every state, production is concentrated in the Great Lakes area. Four states accounted for

two-thirds of the total value of shipment of farm machinery and tractors in 1950. Illinois, the largest producer, had one-third of the total shipments in 1950. Wisconsin, Iowa, and Michigan were the next largest producing states and together provided another one-third of the total output. Other important producing states include Indiana, Minnesota, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Earnings in the Industry

Earnings in agricultural machinery and tractor plants compare favorably with other manufacturing industries. In July 1951, production workers in plants primarily engaged in making tractors earned, on the average, \$74.09 for a workweek of 40.4 hours. Production workers in plants making other farm machinery made \$71.93 for a workweek of 41.1 hours. This compares with an average of \$64.56 for all manufacturing industries in the same month. Average hourly earnings were \$1.83 in tractor plants, \$1.75 in other agricultural machinery plants, and \$1.60 for all manufacturing industries (table 3).

TABLE 3
EARNINGS AND HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

Period	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
	All Mfg. Industries	Agricultural Mach. (except tractors)	Tractors	Agricultural Mach. (except tractors)	Tractors	Agricultural Mach. (except tractors)	Tractors
Average							
1947	\$49.97	\$53.43	\$57.69	40.6	40.8	\$1.316	\$1.414
1948	54.14	58.62	62.05	40.4	40.5	1.451	1.532
1949	54.92	59.93	61.86	39.3	39.2	1.525	1.578
1950	59.33	62.57	66.09	39.8	40.3	1.572	1.640
1951:							
January	63.76	68.06	74.70	40.2	41.8	1.693	1.787
February	63.84	68.47	73.50	40.3	41.2	1.699	1.784
March	64.57	71.23	74.52	41.1	40.9	1.733	1.822
April	64.70	71.25	75.74	40.9	41.3	1.742	1.834
May	64.55	70.39	75.73	40.5	41.2	1.738	1.838
June ^{p1}	65.32	72.64	75.95	41.2	41.1	1.763	1.848
July ^{p1}	64.56	71.93	74.09	41.1	40.4	1.750	1.834

p - preliminary

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Detailed Report

Statistical Tables

August 1951

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

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

TABLE 1: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division

(In thousands)

Year and month	Total	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Government
<u>Annual average:</u>									
1939	30,287	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,612	1,382	3,321	3,987
1940	32,031	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,419	3,477	4,192
1941	36,164	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,416	1,462	3,705	4,622
1942	39,697	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,440	3,857	5,431
1943	42,042	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,401	3,919	6,049
1944	41,480	883	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,260	1,374	3,934	6,026
1945	40,069	826	1,132	15,302	3,872	7,522	1,394	4,055	5,967
1946	41,412	852	1,661	14,461	4,023	8,602	1,586	4,621	5,607
1947	43,371	943	1,982	15,247	4,122	9,196	1,641	4,786	5,454
1948	44,201	981	2,165	15,286	4,151	9,491	1,716	4,799	5,613
1949	43,006	932	2,156	14,146	3,977	9,438	1,763	4,782	5,811
1950	44,124	904	2,318	14,884	4,010	9,524	1,812	4,761	5,910
<u>1950</u>									
June.	43,945	946	2,414	14,566	4,023	9,411	1,827	4,826	5,832
July.	44,096	922	2,532	14,777	4,062	9,390	1,831	4,841	5,741
Aug..	45,080	950	2,629	15,450	4,120	9,474	1,837	4,827	5,793
Sept.	45,684	946	2,626	15,685	4,139	9,641	1,827	4,816	6,004
Oct..	45,898	939	2,631	15,827	4,132	9,752	1,821	4,757	6,039
Nov..	45,873	938	2,571	15,765	4,123	9,896	1,820	4,723	6,037
Dec..	46,595	937	2,403	15,789	4,125	10,443	1,828	4,694	6,376
<u>1951</u>									
Jan.	45,246	932	2,281	15,784	4,072	9,592	1,831	4,666	6,088
Feb..	45,390	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..	45,998	911	2,471	15,955	4,132	9,627	1,865	4,745	6,292
May..	46,226	915	2,598	15,853	4,137	9,683	1,874	4,789	6,377
June.	46,567	927	2,686	15,956	4,161	9,732	1,893	4,835	6,377
July.	46,437	909	2,747	15,837	4,177	9,653	1,907	4,851	6,356
Aug..	46,689	928	2,791	16,010	4,189	9,623	1,911	4,837	6,400

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1951			1950	
	August	July	June	August	July
TOTAL	46,689	46,437	46,567	45,080	44,096
MINING	928	909	927	950	922
Metal mining	105.7	105.2	105.0	102.5	103.3
Anthracite	70.6	67.7	70.2	75.3	73.6
Bituminous-coal	371.1	359.8	378.4	407.8	382.1
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	270.3	268.5	264.8	261.2	261.9
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	109.9	108.0	108.3	103.4	101.3
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,791	2,747	2,686	2,629	2,532
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	561	554	540	548	519
Highway and street	245.5	242.1	232.6	240.0	228.8
Other nonbuilding construction	315.8	312.0	307.7	307.5	290.4
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	2,230	2,193	2,146	2,081	2,013
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	958	944	925	905	870
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	1,272	1,249	1,221	1,176	1,143
Plumbing and heating	311.2	303.1	297.3	285.7	273.7
Painting and decorating	186.8	180.4	175.0	158.3	149.8
Electrical work	156.0	150.8	145.6	133.7	131.0
Other special-trade contractors	618.4	615.1	602.7	597.9	583.5
MANUFACTURING	16,010	15,837	15,956	15,450	14,777
DURABLE GOODS	8,885	8,859	8,998	8,294	7,978
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,125	6,978	6,958	7,156	6,799
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,189	4,177	4,161	4,120	4,062
Transportation	2,928	2,919	2,921	2,891	2,839
Interstate railroads	1,467	1,466	1,468	1,441	1,414
Class I railroads	1,296	1,295	1,296	1,272	1,246
Local railways and bus lines	142	242	143	146	148
Trucking and warehousing	621	616	619	614	589
Other transportation and services	698	695	691	690	689
Air transportation (common carrier)	84.0	81.5	81.4	74.5	75.7
Communication	700	698	687	671	667
Telephone	651.6	648.3	637.3	622.9	619.5
Telegraph	47.7	48.5	48.3	47.2	46.7

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1951			1950	
	August	July	June	August	July
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES - Continued					
Other public utilities	561	560	553	558	556
Gas and electric utilities	534.8	533.7	527.2	531.7	530.4
Electric light and power utilities	236.8	237.4	234.9	238.6	238.4
Gas utilities	120.4	119.9	118.3	118.0	117.6
Electric light and gas utilities combined	177.6	176.4	174.0	175.1	174.4
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	26.4	26.0	25.5	25.9	25.7
TRADE	9,623	9,653	9,732	9,474	9,390
Wholesale trade	2,596	2,592	2,581	2,582	2,528
Retail trade	7,027	7,061	7,151	6,892	6,862
General merchandise stores	1,397	1,405	1,458	1,387	1,372
Food and liquor stores	1,296	1,266	1,270	1,200	1,203
Automotive and accessories dealers	757	755	750	749	746
Apparel and accessories stores	495	509	548	491	501
Other retail trade	3,122	3,126	3,125	3,065	3,040
FINANCE	1,911	1,907	1,893	1,837	1,831
Banks and trust companies	469	469	460	435	432
Security dealers and exchanges	64.2	64.3	63.8	61.4	61.3
Insurance carriers and agents	688	683	671	658	652
Other finance agencies and real estate	690	691	698	683	686
SERVICE	4,837	4,851	4,835	4,827	4,841
Hotels and lodging places	506	509	478	512	515
Laundries	363.4	368.0	364.8	358.6	363.4
Cleaning and dyeing plants	153.2	157.4	161.3	147.1	151.6
Motion pictures	245	245	248	244	245
GOVERNMENT	6,400	6,356	6,377	5,793	5,741
Federal ^{1/}	2,329	2,313	2,271	1,841	1,820
State and local	4,071	4,043	4,106	3,952	3,921

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			Production workers		
	1951			1951		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
MINING	528	909	927	--	--	--
METAL MINING	105.7	105.2	105.0	93.2	92.6	92.6
Iron mining	39.1	38.3	38.5	35.2	34.4	34.6
Copper mining	28.8	28.9	28.8	25.1	25.1	25.1
Lead and zinc mining	20.1	20.4	20.3	17.4	17.7	17.6
ANTHRACITE	70.6	67.7	70.2	66.3	63.6	66.0
BITUMINOUS-COAL	371.1	359.8	378.4	346.3	334.6	353.4
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION	270.3	268.5	264.8	--	--	--
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)	--	--	--	133.5	132.0	129.9
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	109.9	108.0	108.3	96.5	94.6	94.8
MANUFACTURING	16,010	15,837	15,956	13,080	12,910	13,064
DURABLE GOODS	8,885	8,859	8,998	7,271	7,243	7,409
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,125	6,978	6,958	5,809	5,667	5,655
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	47.0	44.2	42.3	37.4	35.3	33.9
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,699	1,623	1,532	1,309	1,232	1,146
Meat products	294.0	301.1	296.7	232.3	235.2	233.2
Dairy products	157.5	159.8	157.5	114.0	116.5	115.6
Canning and preserving	333.2	258.2	279.6	306.6	232.1	153.9
Grain-mill products	133.1	132.6	128.7	99.2	98.8	96.9
Bakery products	288.8	288.1	286.5	192.4	192.2	192.0
Sugar	29.7	30.0	30.2	24.6	24.9	24.8
Confectionery and related products	95.4	87.3	89.8	78.5	71.1	73.1
Beverages	231.2	230.7	224.1	161.6	161.5	155.1
Miscellaneous food products	135.7	134.8	139.0	100.2	99.3	101.7
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	91	81	83	83	74	76
Cigarettes	25.9	26.0	25.7	23.4	23.5	23.3
Cigars	40.3	39.4	40.6	38.2	37.2	38.4
Tobacco and snuff	11.6	11.5	11.9	10.0	10.0	10.3
Tobacco stemming and redrying	13.0	4.4	4.4	11.7	3.6	3.6

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		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	1,246	1,261	1,301	1,153	1,167	1,205
Yarn and thread mills	165.0	164.2	168.6	154.0	153.4	157.8
Broad-woven fabric mills	591.8	604.4	619.9	561.6	573.6	587.7
Knitting mills	231.4	230.1	235.5	212.0	210.5	215.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	84.1	85.0	88.1	74.1	74.9	78.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	48.5	50.2	55.6	40.6	42.4	47.7
Other textile-mill products	125.4	126.9	133.1	110.3	111.9	117.9
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,161	1,107	1,120	1,044	989	1,000
Men's and boys' suits and coats	151.1	140.6	149.5	137.9	127.2	135.4
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	254.3	250.0	263.4	237.7	233.5	245.2
Women's outerwear	331.6	308.2	289.5	296.5	273.4	255.4
Women's, children's under garments	96.9	93.7	97.0	86.6	83.4	86.6
Millinery	21.4	19.0	16.8	18.8	16.4	14.3
Children's outerwear	64.8	64.7	64.9	59.4	59.2	59.2
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	99.0	92.5	98.1	87.3	80.3	85.8
Other fabricated textile products	141.9	137.9	140.3	119.8	115.7	117.6
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	817	814	838	753	750	773
Logging camps and contractors	77.7	78.6	80.7	73.7	74.5	76.7
Sawmills and planing mills	479.9	475.3	488.7	447.3	442.0	455.9
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	118.6	117.3	122.6	103.0	102.2	107.3
Wooden containers	77.4	80.2	82.4	71.9	74.3	76.6
Miscellaneous wood products	63.5	62.6	63.2	57.3	56.5	56.8
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	333	331	334	285	284	286
Household furniture	223.9	224.3	226.0	195.3	196.2	197.3
Other furniture and fixtures	109.0	107.0	108.1	89.3	87.8	89.0

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1951			1951		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	494	493	500	418	418	426
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	248.0	247.8	248.8	213.8	213.6	214.9
Paperboard containers and boxes	132.4	132.2	136.5	112.1	112.1	116.4
Other paper and allied products	113.1	112.9	114.7	92.3	92.5	94.3
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	761	758	762	511	508	512
Newspapers	298.0	297.3	299.7	150.5	151.0	152.2
Periodicals	53.4	52.3	52.4	35.3	34.0	33.7
Books	50.0	48.9	49.1	36.2	35.2	35.9
Commercial printing	203.1	204.6	206.3	166.7	167.3	168.8
Lithographing	41.2	40.6	41.1	32.0	31.5	31.9
Other printing and publishing	115.2	114.4	113.6	90.4	89.4	89.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	752	745	742	532	527	528
Industrial inorganic chemicals	83.9	83.6	82.6	61.2	60.9	60.4
Industrial organic chemicals	231.0	231.3	229.0	174.6	172.6	171.5
Drugs and medicines	107.3	107.4	106.0	70.5	70.7	70.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers	76.8	77.1	76.5	49.8	50.3	50.0
Fertilizers	30.5	30.0	31.4	23.6	23.0	24.7
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	49.4	47.3	47.9	37.8	35.6	36.3
Other chemicals and allied products	169.6	168.4	168.6	114.7	114.0	115.2
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	266	265	263	198	198	198
Petroleum refining	213.2	212.8	210.4	154.1	154.3	153.8
Coke and byproducts	22.4	22.3	22.0	19.4	19.3	19.1
Other petroleum and coal products	30.2	30.3	30.9	24.1	24.3	24.8
RUBBER PRODUCTS	273	271	273	219	218	220
Tires and inner tubes	116.4	115.2	114.3	91.6	90.4	89.9
Rubber footwear	30.9	30.4	31.2	25.2	24.8	25.7
Other rubber products	126.0	125.4	127.7	102.4	102.3	104.7
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	382	374	382	342	336	344
Leather	45.1	46.0	47.3	40.2	41.5	42.7
Footwear (except rubber)	244.1	237.7	244.6	221.1	215.3	221.8
Other leather products	92.7	90.5	90.5	81.1	79.0	79.3

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		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	556	553	562	479	476	485
Glass and glass products	141.7	138.7	147.2	124.4	121.5	129.8
Cement, hydraulic	43.8	43.6	43.4	37.7	37.6	37.3
Structural clay products	93.7	93.2	92.9	85.5	85.0	84.8
Pottery and related products	57.7	57.6	59.2	51.9	51.7	53.3
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	103.7	103.7	102.5	88.2	88.2	87.0
Other stone, clay, and glass products	115.7	116.3	116.7	91.4	91.8	92.8
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,352	1,341	1,357	1,164	1,155	1,172
Cast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	660.7	656.1	655.0	575.5	571.3	571.8
Iron and steel foundries	280.1	277.2	285.3	249.3	246.4	253.7
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	57.1	57.0	56.8	47.7	48.0	47.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	97.3	97.7	101.2	73.6	79.7	83.1
Nonferrous foundries	109.1	106.8	109.9	91.0	88.4	91.5
Other primary metal industries	147.2	146.2	148.8	122.3	121.1	124.1
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	996	994	1,019	818	814	843
Tin cans and other tinware	50.7	49.2	49.7	44.6	43.0	43.5
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	159.2	157.4	161.6	133.0	131.5	136.6
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	150.8	152.0	157.9	121.0	122.1	128.4
Fabricated structural metal products	232.3	229.3	227.3	181.2	178.0	176.9
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	169.1	174.8	185.7	142.2	147.6	158.8
Other fabricated metal products	234.1	230.8	236.6	195.7	191.8	198.3
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1,568	1,595	1,611	1,208	1,232	1,252
Engines and turbines	94.5	91.4	92.1	70.7	68.1	69.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors	167.6	194.5	195.8	129.9	151.3	153.1
Construction and mining machinery	121.3	120.5	120.7	91.1	90.4	90.7
Metalworking machinery	290.4	295.5	294.3	227.1	232.6	232.8
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	190.8	197.4	197.9	150.5	149.6	150.2
General industrial machinery	231.3	229.5	228.7	167.2	166.2	166.8
Office and store machines and devices	104.4	101.8	105.0	88.0	86.0	88.5
Service-industry and household machines	158.0	163.3	173.2	122.0	127.2	137.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts	202.1	201.2	203.0	161.7	160.7	163.2

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		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	933	920	932	701	690	704
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	376.9	373.6	376.3	273.2	271.2	275.0
Electrical equipment for vehicles	81.8	81.4	81.5	66.9	66.5	67.0
Communication equipment	326.3	318.8	324.6	242.1	235.3	241.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	147.8	145.9	150.0	118.9	117.3	121.2
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,515	1,508	1,525	1,214	1,204	1,237
Automobiles	833.9	840.5	875.6	696.3	703.5	738.1
Aircraft and parts	484.4	470.2	451.7	354.0	344.6	332.7
Aircraft	329.1	319.3	304.9	241.2	235.0	225.6
Aircraft engines and parts	94.3	91.9	89.6	65.3	63.9	62.8
Aircraft propellers and parts	10.5	10.4	10.5	7.4	7.3	7.5
Other aircraft parts and equipment	50.	42.6	46.7	40.1	38.4	36.8
Ship and boat building and repairing	112.7	114.5	112.4	97.6	99.8	97.9
Ship building and repairing	99.3	99.9	97.7	85.8	86.7	84.7
Boat building and repairing	13.4	14.6	14.7	11.8	13.1	13.2
Railroad equipment	72.6	72.1	74.4	56.8	46.7	59.2
Other transportation equipment	11.1	10.7	10.8	9.3	8.9	9.0
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	301	299	299	223	221	223
Ophthalmic goods	27.5	27.8	27.8	22.2	22.6	22.6
Photographic apparatus	62.3	59.4	60.6	44.9	42.2	44.0
Watches and clocks	33.7	33.0	34.1	28.5	27.9	28.9
Professional and scientific instruments	177.5	178.5	176.5	127.4	128.6	127.6
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	467	460	479	389	382	400
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	48.4	48.7	50.5	39.3	39.5	41.1
Toys and sporting goods	73.0	70.6	75.1	63.1	61.0	65.5
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	53.9	52.4	54.3	44.8	43.8	45.7
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	291.4	287.9	298.9	241.7	237.3	247.8

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

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

(1939 Average = 100)

Period	Production-worker employment index	Production-worker pay-roll index
<u>Annual average:</u>		
1939	100.0	100.0
1940	107.5	113.6
1941	132.8	164.9
1942	156.9	241.5
1943	183.3	331.1
1944	178.3	343.7
1945	157.0	293.5
1946	147.8	271.7
1947	156.2	326.9
1948	155.2	351.4
1949	141.6	325.3
1950	149.7	371.7
<u>1950</u>		
June	147.3	362.7
July	148.3	367.5
August	156.3	394.4
September	158.9	403.2
October	160.3	415.8
November	159.2	414.6
December	159.4	426.0
<u>1951</u>		
January	158.9	424.0
February	161.0	430.9
March	161.0	435.0
April	160.0	433.2
May	158.6	428.4
June	159.5	434.3
July	157.6	424.1
August	159.7	431.3

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	
	August	July	June	August	July
ALL REGIONS	226.4	225.2	221.8	153.0	137.5
PRIVATE	99.3	99.9	97.7	78.4	67.4
NAVY	127.1	125.3	124.1	74.6	70.1
NORTH ATLANTIC	104.3	102.7	101.0	71.6	68.4
Private	47.8	46.8	45.1	38.7	36.6
Navy (includes Curtis Bay Coast Guard)	56.5	55.9	55.9	32.9	31.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC	41.0	39.7	38.5	25.2	22.9
Private	16.8	15.9	15.1	9.5	7.9
Navy	24.2	23.8	23.4	15.7	15.0
GULF:					
Private	12.6	16.4	18.1	14.4	19.8
PACIFIC	56.8	55.0	53.4	35.5	30.2
Private	10.4	9.4	8.6	9.5	6.9
Navy	46.4	45.6	44.8	26.0	23.3
GREAT LAKES:					
Private	6.6	6.4	6.3	2.1	1.9
INLAND:					
Private	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.3

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

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

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

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

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

The Inland region includes all other yards.

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

(In thousands)

Area and branch	Employment (as of first of month)			Pay rolls (total for month)		
	1951			1951		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
<u>All Areas</u>						
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,520.4	2,503.4	2,462.3	\$765,416	\$735,991	\$721,693
Executive	2,508.4	2,491.0	2,450.1	760,410	731,168	716,681
Defense agencies	1,267.7	1,265.3	1,237.5	383,860	364,256	360,686
Post Office Department ^{2/}	494.8	489.4	491.2	133,219	133,044	131,156
Other agencies	745.9	736.3	721.4	243,331	233,868	224,839
Legislative	8.1	8.5	8.3	3,257	3,195	3,379
Judicial	3.9	3.9	3.9	1,749	1,628	1,633
<u>Continental United States</u>						
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,348.3	2,329.8	2,290.5	720,728	693,405	677,493
Executive	2,336.4	2,317.5	2,278.4	715,766	688,626	672,525
Defense agencies	1,156.1	1,141.2	1,113.3	355,700	337,591	330,332
Post Office Department ^{2/}	492.7	487.5	489.3	132,677	132,500	130,613
Other agencies	687.6	688.8	675.8	227,389	218,535	211,580
Legislative	8.1	8.5	8.3	3,257	3,195	3,379
Judicial	3.8	3.8	3.8	1,705	1,584	1,589
<u>Washington, D. C.</u>						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	281.2	280.3	272.9	99,382	96,344	94,102
D. C. government	19.9	19.9	20.5	4,584	4,474	5,623
Federal	261.3	260.4	252.4	94,798	91,870	88,479
Executive	252.5	251.2	243.4	91,212	88,374	84,798
Defense agencies	88.7	87.7	83.9	31,947	30,893	29,480
Post Office Department	7.9	7.9	7.7	2,960	2,937	2,839
Other agencies	155.9	155.6	151.8	56,305	54,544	52,479
Legislative	8.1	8.5	8.3	3,257	3,195	3,379
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	329	301	302

See the glossary for definitions.

^{1/} Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

^{2/} Includes fourth class postmasters, excluded from Table 2.

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

State	Total			Mining			Contract Construction		
	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950
	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.
Alabama	635.4	630.7	611.4	22.9	21.3	26.1	35.3	32.2	31.4
Arizona	177.9	176.6	161.1	12.5	12.3	12.0	12.7	13.3	12.5
Arkansas	305.0	305.7	297.9	6.7	6.5	7.0	24.4	26.0	20.6
California	3,525.3	3,462.9	3,318.1	36.0	35.9	34.1	242.3	242.6	236.7
Colorado	385.0	383.4	355.6	9.2	9.6	9.4	32.4	33.4	25.8
Connecticut	820.9	818.0	776.6	2/	2/	2/	46.5	45.5	44.0
Delaware									
District of Columbia	527.9	530.2	481.9	3/	3/	3/	25.6	26.8	26.3
Florida	662.4	660.6	643.2	6.4	6.3	6.2	64.6	65.3	64.9
Georgia	841.8	831.7	802.7	4.5	4.5	4.1	53.1	53.6	49.0
Idaho	139.9	140.4	138.5	5.2	5.3	5.9	14.5	14.7	13.4
Illinois	3,211.3	3,219.0	3,150.3	44.6	44.7	48.2	168.8	167.3	157.1
Indiana	1,292.3	1,287.2	1,260.2	14.1	14.0	14.1	66.0	61	60.2
Iowa	621.6	617.5	598.1	2.4	2.1	3.3	38.8	38.8	34.5
Kansas	502.0	497.1	467.5	17.3	17.7	17.5	37.2	33.3	34.1
Kentucky				56.4	55.8	62.1			
Louisiana				27.2	26.6	27.4			
Maine	276.7	274.2	273.1	.6	.6	.7	11.4	10.7	11.1
Maryland	770.3	749.8	716.3	2.7	2.5	2.3	57.7	58.9	58.2
Massachusetts	1,795.6	1,788.6	1,764.2	3/	3/	3/	69.9	72.3	83.6
Michigan									
Minnesota	830.9	829.5	810.9	18.5	18.6	18.0	46.8	47.2	46.1
Mississippi									
Missouri	1,221.0	1,203.0	1,176.7	9.4	9.3	8.9	60.3	55.7	55.4
Montana	155.6	154.7	155.9	10.1	9.9	10.3	13.8	13.6	14.5
Nebraska	328.7	328.1	317.5	3/	3/	3/	20.0	19.4	20.1
Nevada 1/	61.2	60.3	58.1	3.2	3.1	2.9	4.1	3.9	5.4
New Hampshire 1/	176.7	176.0	175.3	.4	.4	.3	7.8	7.8	7.7
New Jersey	1,691.5	1,681.0	1,641.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	39.0	88.5	83.5
New Mexico 1/							16.6	17.1	18.5
New York	5,781.7	5,726.4	5,632.9	11.6	11.5	11.0	253.6	249.3	248.7
North Carolina	927.3	917.7	903.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	61.8	62.5	48.1
North Dakota	116.0	115.7	116.8	.8	.8	.9	10.8	11.1	11.5
Ohio									
Oklahoma	502.3	501.5	477.9	44.9	44.6	43.7	36.7	36.0	35.2
Oregon	475.1	465.5	478.1	1.5	1.7	1.7	30.2	29.7	34.4
Pennsylvania	3,728.5	3,714.8	3,614.3	180.4	175.6	190.5	188.3	184.2	179.3
Rhode Island	285.7	293.3	294.8	3/	3/	3/	16.3	16.6	15.9
South Carolina	482.5	475.4	450.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	40.9	36.6	27.3
South Dakota	125.4	124.7	128.2	2.1	2.1	2.7	9.2	8.9	12.1
Tennessee	754.6	749.3	740.5	12.5	12.3	13.0	46.9	46.1	50.1
Texas	2,043.9	2,029.4	1,920.9	118.1	116.5	107.8	171.3	164.2	141.9
Utah	213.0	211.6	195.2	13.1	11.4	12.1	15.7	14.4	15.1
Vermont	101.5	101.4	99.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	4.1	4.2	4.9
Virginia	856.7	844.4	789.9	23.4	23.1	23.8	68.2	65.1	55.4
Washington	735.7	730.7	713.6	2.8	2.8	3.1	46.9	46.1	51.3
West Virginia	532.6	529.1	529.5	122.0	121.3	129.6	19.5	19.9	21.8
Wisconsin	1,066.4	1,073.9	1,030.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	48.5	48.4	47.5
Wyoming	88.6	88.9	87.9	8.8	8.8	9.5	7.2	7.2	8.9

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	Manufacturing			Trans. & Public Util.			Trade		
	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950
	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.
Alabama	219.1	220.5	218.9	53.5	51.8	50.4	122.3	121.6	119.0
Arizona	18.7	18.4	15.2	23.3	22.8	21.9	43.2	43.8	40.7
Arkansas	76.9	77.1	76.7	32.3	31.7	32.0	69.3	69.4	70.7
California	933.8	880.1	843.4	319.2	317.4	309.1	799.6	799.2	803.1
Colorado	65.1	64.5	59.5	45.0	44.1	43.6	96.4	95.6	94.0
Connecticut	416.5	413.2	381.3	42.5	42.5	42.2	130.5	133.0	128.4
Delaware	54.5	50.8	50.4						
District of Columbia	17.3	17.5	16.2	30.9	30.9	29.4	90.9	91.8	88.6
Florida	96.2	95.9	90.4	66.9	65.5	64.1	183.1	184.4	186.0
Georgia	294.6	291.0	292.2	70.3	69.4	67.3	184.6	179.6	175.6
Idaho	25.1	26.5	26.4	17.9	17.7	17.4	34.5	34.1	33.9
Illinois	1,191.2	1,202.5	1,186.2	303.0	302.4	300.9	677.4	680.4	673.4
Indiana	592.2	590.3	589.7	113.0	112.8	111.2	239.6	238.2	234.9
Iowa	163.2	162.2	152.9	65.1	64.1	64.0	166.3	165.3	161.7
Kansas	115.3	117.1	94.4	66.3	65.8	63.1	118.1	117.0	119.2
Kentucky	145.2	144.4	143.3	60.3	60.1	58.1	113.5	113.3	112.7
Louisiana	140.0	139.5	139.0	81.3	79.5	78.9	143.8	144.2	145.8
Maine	117.8	116.4	120.1	19.2	19.1	19.6	50.6	50.8	51.0
Maryland	278.3	258.5	240.2	73.6	72.8	71.8	144.4	144.8	145.0
Massachusetts	732.4	723.7	718.0	128.2	127.7	126.5	358.7	361.2	357.8
Michigan	1,071.6	1,085.1	1,129.6						
Minnesota	212.2	211.1	206.9	99.7	99.4	92.0	207.0	207.0	208.3
Mississippi	89.4	88.3	89.4	25.3	25.3	26.1			
Missouri	378.3	370.6	358.9	130.8	129.6	126.1	302.2	298.7	304.4
Montana	17.7	17.4	19.8	24.0	24.0	23.1	37.7	37.5	37.2
Nebraska	55.5	55.9	51.7	44.3	44.5	43.1	91.3	91.2	91.5
Nevada	3.8	3.8	3.5	9.1	9.0	8.8	13.4	13.3	12.4
New Hampshire	82.0	81.7	80.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	29.0	28.9	29.5
New Jersey	766.3	756.2	741.8	142.2	141.0	136.1	274.6	276.5	276.0
New Mexico	14.0	14.0	13.1	17.8	17.7	17.2	37.5	37.5	35.9
New York	1,940.8	1,882.9	1,870.4	489.1	488.1	488.3	1,216.7	1,224.1	1,213.2
North Carolina	418.7	411.1	424.1	61.6	60.7	56.4	166.9	165.1	162.8
North Dakota	6.0	6.0	6.3	15.2	15.1	14.4	36.9	36.7	37.7
Ohio	1,282.6	1,267.8	1,213.8						
Oklahoma	75.5	74.4	67.8	50.3	50.1	50.5	121.2	122.6	122.5
Oregon	158.5	150.6	160.0	49.2	49.0	48.9	104.7	104.8	105.3
Pennsylvania	1,485.8	1,479.2	1,429.8	357.0	355.3	344.5	660.4	666.7	661.7
Rhode Island	136.1	143.5	148.2	15.4	15.4	15.8	51.0	50.9	50.5
South Carolina	215.3	213.4	211.2	27.1	27.2	25.1	87.2	86.5	82.6
South Dakota	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.3	11.2	11.5	36.2	36.2	38.2
Tennessee	257.7	254.9	255.1	60.2	60.1	58.1	163.9	163.0	160.0
Texas	396.8	394.0	363.1	217.9	217.6	220.2	523.8	518.9	511.5
Utah	32.7	32.8	29.7	22.5	22.5	22.0	45.9	46.0	45.3
Vermont	39.3	38.9	36.6	9.1	9.1	9.1	17.9	18.2	18.6
Virginia	245.7	238.6	231.9	82.9	82.5	80.2	175.9	175.1	164.6
Washington	197.8	197.0	192.7	71.5	71.4	70.8	161.9	160.6	159.6
West Virginia	142.1	140.7	135.2	55.0	54.8	52.6	86.9	85.9	85.8
Wisconsin	472.6	482.2	446.7	77.6	77.4	77.9	206.2	206.7	206.5
Wyoming	6.5	6.6	6.5	16.5	16.6	16.3	20.0	19.9	18.6

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

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

State	Finance			Service			Government		
	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950
	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.
Alabama	18.1	17.9	17.6	54.8	54.6	52.7	111.6	110.8	95.3
Arizona	5.9	5.8	5.4	25.2	24.0	19.3	36.4	36.2	34.1
Arkansas	8.0	8.0	7.9	34.9	35.0	35.1	52.5	52.0	47.9
California	153.9	153.6	144.8	449.2	446.9	436.8	591.3	587.2	510.1
Colorado	15.0	15.1	15.0	48.7	48.7	46.5	73.2	72.4	61.8
Connecticut	38.0	37.3	37.7	81.2	80.9	78.4	65.7	65.6	64.7
Delaware							10.7	10.6	10.0
District of Columbia	23.7	23.9	22.9	58.3	59.1	57.9	281.2	280.2	240.6
Florida	31.0	30.8	30.2	93.9	93.0	88.7	120.3	119.4	112.7
Georgia	26.0	25.8	25.5	75.1	75.2	75.3	133.6	132.6	113.7
Idaho	3.8	3.8	3.8	14.7	14.6	14.8	24.2	23.8	22.9
Illinois	150.8	150.6	147.8	347.4	345.6	336.1	328.0	325.5	300.7
Indiana	36.5	36.2	34.7	90.9	91.1	90.1	139.9	138.8	125.4
Iowa	24.7	24.7	23.6	67.5	67.5	66.9	93.8	93.0	91.4
Kansas	18.0	17.9	16.5	48.1	47.5	46.9	81.7	80.8	75.8
Kentucky	15.6	15.5	15.3	56.6	56.2	56.6	84.8	84.0	76.7
Louisiana	20.6	20.2	19.4	69.1	69.1	69.7	94.2	93.5	89.2
Maine	6.8	6.8	6.7	26.0	26.0	26.0	44.3	43.8	37.9
Maryland	31.5	31.3	30.4	78.4	78.1	75.7	103.7	102.9	92.7
Massachusetts	83.6	82.9	79.2	194.4	195.3	193.1	228.4	225.5	206.0
Michigan							229.5	227.6	215.6
Minnesota	37.9	38.0	36.4	97.3	97.5	95.9	111.6	110.8	107.3
Mississippi	7.9	7.9	7.6				62.4	62.0	60.9
Missouri	55.8	55.9	53.8	138.9	139.1	134.3	145.3	144.1	134.9
Montana	4.2	4.2	4.0	20.2	20.4	20.0	27.9	27.7	27.0
Nebraska	17.1	17.2	16.4	38.8	38.7	38.8	61.7	61.2	55.9
Nevada	1.2	1.2	1.2	14.5	14.2	13.1	11.9	11.8	10.8
New Hampshire	4.6	4.5	4.5	22.3	22.2	22.7	20.0	19.8	19.2
New Jersey	60.8	60.6	59.9	172.2	173.2	171.8	182.3	180.9	168.1
New Mexico	4.0	4.0	4.8	22.7	22.4	23.5	36.3	36.0	32.7
New York	393.8	393.0	390.0	786.5	792.4	767.5	689.5	685.1	643.9
North Carolina	23.1	23.0	22.0	85.3	86.3	85.0	106.3	105.5	100.3
North Dakota	4.1	4.1	4.2	12.8	12.9	13.5	29.2	29.0	28.4
Ohio							312.5	310.3	284.0
Oklahoma	18.4	18.4	18.1	50.7	51.2	50.4	104.6	104.2	89.7
Oregon	15.1	14.7	15.1	52.4	52.0	51.5	63.5	63.0	61.2
Pennsylvania	121.9	121.4	117.8	362.6	362.5	358.5	372.1	369.7	332.2
Rhode Island	10.7	10.7	10.6	23.4	23.6	23.9	32.8	32.6	29.9
South Carolina	8.6	8.5	8.6	34.8	34.9	36.1	67.6	67.3	58.8
South Dakota	4.2	4.3	4.0	15.7	15.6	14.6	35.1	34.9	33.5
Tennessee	24.7	24.8	23.4	77.5	77.6	77.3	111.2	110.5	103.5
Texas	79.5	78.9	74.1	239.2	240.2	238.5	297.3	295.1	263.8
Utah	6.6	6.6	6.4	21.7	21.7	20.9	54.8	55.2	43.7
Vermont	2.9	2.9	2.9	12.1	12.0	11.6	15.0	14.9	14.6
Virginia	28.6	29.0	26.0	78.1	78.1	76.0	153.9	152.9	132.0
Washington	27.3	27.2	27.0	82.2	81.0	80.6	145.3	144.6	128.5
West Virginia	9.8	9.8	9.6	41.8	41.7	39.9	55.4	55.0	55.0
Wisconsin	33.5	33.5	31.7	97.1	95.9	95.5	127.0	126.1	121.2
Wyoming	1.9	1.9	2.0	12.4	12.7	11.9	15.3	15.2	14.2

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

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

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			AREA	Number of Employees		
	1951		1950		1951		1950
	Aug.	July	Aug.		Aug.	July	Aug.
ALABAMA				CONNECTICUT			
<u>Birmingham</u>				<u>Hartford 3/</u>			
Mining	16.3	14.6	18.5	Total	187.8	189.9	172.1
Manufacturing	56.7	56.2	56.1	Contract Const. 2/	9.6	9.4	10.1
ARIZONA				Manufacturing			
<u>Phoenix</u>				Trans. & Pub. Util.			
Mining	.2	.1	.2	Trade	7.3	7.2	7.0
Manufacturing	11.4	11.2	8.0	Finance	35.4	36.0	34.7
Trans. & Pub. Util. 1/	7.7	7.6	7.5	Service	23.9	24.0	23.5
Trade	23.4	23.7	21.8	Government	19.5	19.4	18.8
Finance	3.9	3.8	3.5	<u>New Haven 3/</u>			
Service	11.0	10.6	9.4	Total	115.7	114.8	113.0
Tucson				Contract Const. 2/			
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7	Manufacturing	6.1	5.9	6.3
Manufacturing	2.0	1.9	2.0	Trans. & Pub. Util.	45.5	44.8	42.7
Trans. & Pub. Util. 1/	3.1	2.9	2.5	Trade	13.1	13.2	13.8
Trade	8.3	8.2	7.8	Finance	21.0	21.1	20.9
Finance	1.2	1.2	1.1	Service	5.0	5.0	4.9
Service	9.3	8.9	5.6	Government	17.8	17.6	17.2
ARKANSAS				<u>Stamford</u>			
<u>Little Rock-</u>				Total			
<u>N. Little Rock</u>				Contract Const. 2/			
Total	64.4	64.2	65.2	Manufacturing	47.4	45.6	44.6
Contract Const.	6.5	6.3	6.7	Trans. & Pub. Util.	3.7	3.3	3.4
Manufacturing	11.9	12.0	11.5	Trade	22.1	20.6	19.9
Trans. & Pub. Util.	6.5	6.4	6.8	Finance	2.5	2.5	2.5
Trade	17.2	17.3	17.7	Service	8.2	8.3	8.0
Finance	3.5	3.5	3.5	Government	1.4	1.3	1.3
Service 2/	8.2	8.2	8.4	<u>Waterbury 3/</u>			
Government	10.7	10.6	10.7	Total	67.3	66.3	63.7
CALIFORNIA				Contract Const. 2/			
<u>Los Angeles</u>				Manufacturing			
Manufacturing	491.2	483.2	431.2	Trans. & Pub. Util.	2.4	2.5	2.4
<u>Sacramento</u>				Trade			
Manufacturing	13.5	8.7	12.5	Finance	44.0	43.3	41.4
<u>San Diego</u>				Service			
Manufacturing	39.4	38.8	26.6	Government	2.6	2.5	2.5
<u>San Francisco-Oakland</u>				Trade			
Manufacturing	191.1	180.3	182.1	Finance	8.5	8.5	8.3
<u>San Jose</u>				Service			
Manufacturing	40.3	31.3	33.6	Government	1.1	1.0	1.0
COLORADO				DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
<u>Denver</u>				<u>Washington</u>			
Mining	1.0	1.0	1.0	Total	619.3	621.8	572.0
Contract Const.	20.0	20.6	16.6	Contract Const.	42.1	43.5	44.9
Manufacturing	43.8	43.0	39.5	Manufacturing	25.9	25.9	22.1
Trans. & Pub. Util.	26.0	25.5	25.3	Trans. & Pub. Util.	41.4	41.5	39.8
Trade	57.9	57.4	56.6	Trade	114.5	115.5	112.4
Finance	10.7	10.7	10.3	Finance	30.8	30.9	29.6
				Service 2/			
				Government			
				290.9			
				289.9			
				250.3			
				FLORIDA			
				<u>Jacksonville</u>			
				Manufacturing			
				Trans. & Pub. Util.			
				Trade			
				Finance			
				17.8			
				17.3			
				15.5			
				14.0			
				14.2			
				13.7			
				30.6			
				30.9			
				30.2			
				5.8			
				5.8			
				5.8			

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

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

AREA	Number of Employees			AREA	Number of Employees		
	1951		1950		1951		1950
	Aug.	Jul.	Aug.		Aug.	July	Aug.
FLORIDA-Continued				Fort Wayne			
<u>Jacksonville-Continued</u>				Total	81.1	80.8	77.2
Service 2/	11.8	11.7	11.5	Manufacturing	43.4	43.0	39.7
Government	14.4	14.4	12.8	Nonmanufacturing	37.7	37.8	37.4
<u>Miami</u>				<u>Indianapolis</u>			
Manufacturing	13.2	13.3	13.2	Total	275.5	274.6	256.4
Trans. & Pub. Util.	22.3	21.9	19.5	Contract Const.	15.9	16.4	14.2
Trade	52.7	53.1	47.4	Manufacturing	113.0	112.3	99.2
Finance	8.8	8.6	8.5	Trans. & Pub. Util.	25.9	25.8	24.9
Service 2/	27.7	27.7	24.3	Trade	60.4	60.0	58.9
Government	16.6	16.6	17.5	Finance	14.3	14.1	13.5
<u>Tampa-St. Petersburg</u>				Other Nonmfg. 4/	46.1	46.0	45.6
Total	101.3	101.5	99.7	IOWA			
Contract Const.	9.2	9.3	9.8	<u>Des Moines</u>			
Manufacturing	19.1	18.9	19.0	Manufacturing	21.0	20.9	19.4
Trans. & Pub. Util.	9.6	9.7	9.5	KANSAS			
Trade	32.4	32.5	31.7	<u>Topeka</u>			
Finance	5.1	5.2	4.7	Total	41.5	41.1	38.3
Service 2/	13.5	13.3	12.9	Mining	.1	.1	.1
Government	12.7	12.3	12.2	Contract Const.	2.5	2.0	1.8
GEORGIA				Manufacturing	5.1	6.3	6.2
<u>Atlanta</u>				Trans. & Pub. Util.	8.2	7.3	7.0
Total	266.5	265.2	258.1	Trade	8.9	8.7	8.3
Contract Const.	17.5	17.9	18.3	Finance	2.1	2.0	2.0
Manufacturing	65.7	64.8	61.1	Service	4.4	4.4	4.4
Trans. & Pub. Util.	30.9	30.4	29.4	Government	10.4	10.4	8.7
Trade	73.8	73.0	73.1	<u>Wichita</u>			
Finance	15.8	15.7	15.7	Total	104.5	101.7	81.4
Service 2/	31.5	31.8	32.3	Mining	1.3	1.3	1.3
Government	31.3	31.6	28.2	Contract Const.	5.9	4.9	5.2
<u>Savannah</u>				Manufacturing	46.5	44.9	26.7
Total	41.7	40.8	40.6	Trans. & Pub. Util.	7.1	7.0	7.0
Contract Const.	3.3	3.2	2.6	Trade	23.7	23.6	21.9
Manufacturing	13.1	12.0	13.2	Finance	3.8	3.8	3.7
Trans. & Pub. Util.	6.5	6.4	6.6	Service	9.3	9.1	8.8
Trade	8.4	8.3	8.5	Government	7.2	7.2	7.0
Finance	1.2	1.2	1.2	LOUISIANA			
Service 2/	4.5	4.5	4.3	<u>New Orleans</u>			
Government	4.7	4.4	4.2	Manufacturing	49.8	50.3	48.8
ILLINOIS				MAINE			
<u>Davenport-Rock Island-Moline</u>				<u>Portland</u>			
Manufacturing	46.4	46.1	40.5	Total	48.6	48.0	48.2
<u>Peoria</u>				Contract Const.	2.8	2.6	2.5
Manufacturing	25.1	48.3	45.4	Manufacturing	13.3	12.9	13.1
<u>Rockford</u>				Trans. & Pub. Util.	5.5	5.5	5.7
Manufacturing	40.1	39.9	38.1	Trade	13.1	13.1	13.4
INDIANA				Finance	2.5	2.5	2.4
<u>Evansville</u>				Service 2/	8.0	8.0	7.9
Total	60.9	61.3	64.9	Government	3.4	3.4	3.2
Manufacturing	30.1	30.3	33.0	MARYLAND			
Nonmanufacturing	30.8	31.0	31.9	<u>Baltimore</u>			
				Total	525.8	521.3	495.0
				Mining	.6	.5	.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			AREA	Number of Employees		
	1951		1950		1951		1950
	Aug.	Jul.	Aug.		Aug.	July	Aug.
MARYLAND-Continued				MISSOURI			
<u>Baltimore-Continued</u>				<u>Kansas City</u>			
Contract Const.	38.9	38.8	37.0	Total	N.A.	N.A.	328.2
Manufacturing	195.9	191.9	174.9	Mining	N.A.	N.A.	.7
Trans. & Pub. Util.	54.9	53.9	53.7	Contract Const.	N.A.	N.A.	17.1
Trade	100.2	101.0	101.1	Manufacturing	N.A.	N.A.	94.3
Finance	24.6	24.4	23.5	Trans. & Pub. Util.	N.A.	N.A.	41.5
Service	54.9	55.0	53.1	Trade	N.A.	N.A.	93.9
Government	55.8	55.8	51.2	Finance	N.A.	N.A.	19.1
				Service	N.A.	N.A.	40.8
				Government	N.A.	N.A.	20.8
MASSACHUSETTS				<u>St. Louis</u>			
<u>Boston</u>				Manufacturing	208.1	207.2	204.4
Manufacturing	306.2	301.5	286.6	MONTANA			
				<u>Great Falls</u>			
<u>Fall River</u>				Manufacturing	2.8	2.7	3.1
Manufacturing	29.4	29.5	29.5	Trans. & Pub. Util.	2.6	2.6	2.5
				Trade	5.9	5.9	6.0
<u>New Bedford</u>				Service 5/	3.2	3.3	3.2
Manufacturing	34.7	34.3	33.9	NEBRASKA			
				<u>Omaha 3/</u>			
<u>Springfield-Holyoke</u>				Total	141.5	141.8	136.8
Manufacturing	76.6	74.0	75.6	Contract Const.	7.1	6.9	6.8
				Manufacturing	31.8	32.2	30.3
<u>Worcester</u>				Trans. & Pub. Util.	23.6	23.6	22.8
Manufacturing	55.2	54.6	51.8	Trade	37.1	37.4	37.0
				Finance	10.6	10.7	10.4
MINNESOTA				Service 2/	17.2	17.1	16.8
<u>Duluth</u>				Government	14.1	14.0	13.0
Total	41.2	41.2	42.9	NEVADA			
Contract Const.	2.2	2.2	2.6	<u>Reno</u>			
Manufacturing	10.2	10.3	11.5	Contract Const.	1.8	1.8	2.4
Trans. & Pub. Util.	7.5	7.4	7.3	Manufacturing 2/	1.7	1.7	1.7
Trade	10.5	10.5	10.8	Trans. & Pub. Util.	3.1	3.1	3.0
Finance	1.4	1.4	1.4	Trade	6.0	6.0	5.6
Service 2/	5.3	5.3	5.2	Finance	.9	.9	.8
Government	4.1	4.1	4.1	Service	5.4	5.4	5.3
				NEW HAMPSHIRE			
<u>Minneapolis</u>				<u>Manchester 3/</u>			
Total	259.6	259.7	252.6	Total	40.9	40.7	40.6
Contract Const.	16.6	17.0	15.8	Contract Const.	1.8	1.8	1.6
Manufacturing	72.0	72.1	68.9	Manufacturing	20.9	20.9	21.0
Trans. & Pub. Util.	26.8	26.6	25.6	Trans. & Pub. Util.	2.3	2.3	2.2
Trade	75.0	75.0	75.9	Trade	7.4	7.2	7.4
Finance	17.3	17.4	16.4	Finance	1.7	1.7	1.7
Service 2/	28.6	28.5	28.2	Service	4.2	4.2	4.1
Government	23.3	23.1	21.6	Government	2.6	2.6	2.5
				NEW JERSEY			
<u>St. Paul</u>				<u>Newark-Jersey City 6/</u>			
Total	144.4	144.9	143.6	Manufacturing	360.9	359.0	350.3
Contract Const.	7.8	7.9	8.0				
Manufacturing	41.9	41.9	42.7	<u>Paterson 6/</u>			
Trans. & Pub. Util.	20.9	21.1	19.8	Manufacturing	162.5	161.6	153.7
Trade	34.3	34.6	34.7				
Finance	8.8	8.8	8.6				
Service 2/	14.5	14.6	13.9				
Government	16.1	16.0	15.8				
MISSISSIPPI							
<u>Jackson</u>							
Manufacturing	7.6	7.4	8.0				

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

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

AREA	Number of Employees			AREA	Number of Employees		
	1951		1950		1951		1950
	Aug.	July	Aug.		Aug.	July	Aug.
NEW JERSEY-Continued				Charlotte-Continued			
<u>Perth Amboy 6/</u> Manufacturing	75.8	76.0	75.9	Finance	4.6	4.5	4.4
<u>Trenton</u> Manufacturing	43.0	43.8	45.2	OKLAHOMA			
NEW MEXICO				<u>Oklahoma City</u>			
<u>Albuquerque 3/</u>				Total	127.2	125.8	118.4
Contract Const.	5.8	5.9	6.6	Mining	5.7	5.7	5.7
Manufacturing	6.7	6.7	5.3	Contract Const.	9.4	9.0	10.0
Trans. & Pub. Util.	4.8	4.9	4.8	Manufacturing	14.4	14.0	13.3
Trade	11.8	11.9	11.8	Trans. & Pub. Util.	11.3	11.3	10.8
Finance	2.2	2.2	2.6	Trade	34.0	33.9	35.1
Service 2/	6.4	6.4	6.5	Finance	6.8	6.7	6.9
				Service	13.2	13.5	13.3
				Government	32.6	31.7	23.5
NEW YORK				<u>Tulsa</u>			
<u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy</u> Manufacturing	87.9	86.6	77.5	Total	91.5	90.6	87.9
<u>Binghamton</u> Manufacturing	39.4	36.8	36.3	Mining	9.9	9.8	8.6
<u>Buffalo</u> Manufacturing	202.0	203.2	187.3	Contract Const.	5.7	5.3	7.0
<u>Elmira</u> Manufacturing	17.2	17.2	15.3	Manufacturing	21.0	20.9	17.6
<u>Nassau and</u> <u>Suffolk Counties 6/</u> Manufacturing	69.5	68.8	49.4	Trans. & Pub. Util.	11.0	10.9	11.2
<u>New York-Northeastern</u> <u>New Jersey 6/</u> Manufacturing	1747.9	1685.3	1708.2	Trade	24.1	24.0	23.8
<u>New York City 6/</u>				Finance	4.5	4.5	4.6
Contract Const.	119.0	119.3	124.4	Service	9.6	9.5	9.8
Manufacturing	1022.7	963.1	1022.6	Government	5.7	5.7	5.5
Trade	817.7	824.3	813.6	OREGON			
<u>Rochester</u> Manufacturing	108.8	108.9	101.9	<u>Portland</u>			
<u>Syracuse</u> Manufacturing	58.3	59.5	53.1	Manufacturing	64.1	60.3	62.2
<u>Utica-Rome</u> Manufacturing	45.8	44.9	45.6	PENNSYLVANIA			
<u>Westchester County 6/</u> Manufacturing	46.1	46.5	46.5	<u>Philadelphia</u>			
NORTH CAROLINA				Manufacturing	573.2	561.5	551.7
<u>Charlotte</u>				<u>Pittsburgh</u>			
Contract Const.	10.5	10.3	8.8	Mining	32.8	32.3	34.0
Manufacturing	21.9	22.2	21.9	Manufacturing	377.4	373.9	349.2
Trans. & Pub. Util.	10.8	10.5	10.0	Trans. & Pub. Util.	76.2	76.5	75.1
Trade	22.6	22.2	21.8	Finance	28.3	27.8	26.8
				RHODE ISLAND			
				<u>Providence</u>			
				Total	281.1	288.2	285.3
				Contract Const.	14.4	14.8	13.9
				Manufacturing	142.6	149.6	151.3
				Trans. & Pub. Util.	13.8	13.8	14.3
				Trade	48.9	48.9	47.6
				Finance	10.8	10.6	10.6
				Service 2/	21.6	21.7	21.8
				Government	29.0	28.8	25.8
				SOUTH CAROLINA			
				<u>Charleston</u>			
				Manufacturing	8.4	8.7	8.3
				Trans. & Pub. Util.	5.6	5.8	3.9
				<u>Columbia</u>			
				Manufacturing	7.7	7.8	7.6
				<u>Greenville</u>			
				Manufacturing	28.4	28.7	28.1

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

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

AREA	Number of Employees			AREA	Number of Employees		
	1951		1950		1951		1950
	Aug.	July	Aug.		Aug.	July	Aug.
SOUTH DAKOTA				WASHINGTON			
<u>Sioux Falls</u>				<u>Seattle</u>			
Manufacturing	5.3	5.2	5.2	Total	270.1	268.9	258.2
TENNESSEE				Contract Const.	13.7	13.6	15.8
<u>Chattanooga</u>				Manufacturing	73.6	72.9	63.7
Mining	.2	.2	.2	Trans. & Pub. Util.	30.1	29.9	30.6
Manufacturing	41.9	42.0	41.2	Trade	66.1	65.8	66.1
Trans. & Pub. Util.	4.9	4.9	4.8	Finance	14.6	14.6	14.6
Trade	16.8	16.5	16.1	Service 2/	33.6	33.7	33.4
Finance	2.9	2.9	2.8	Government	38.4	38.4	34.0
Service	9.6	9.5	9.6	<u>Spokane</u>			
Government	7.8	7.8	7.8	Total	67.3	67.0	66.5
<u>Knoxville</u>				Contract Const.	3.8	3.9	4.4
Mining	2.7	2.5	2.6	Manufacturing	14.4	14.2	13.5
Manufacturing	42.2	41.3	38.1	Trans. & Pub. Util.	10.8	10.5	10.9
Trans. & Pub. Util.	7.0	6.8	7.4	Trade	18.0	18.2	18.3
Trade	20.9	21.0	21.3	Finance	3.0	3.0	3.1
Finance	3.7	3.7	3.7	Service 2/	9.6	9.6	9.5
Service	9.5	9.4	9.1	Government	7.7	7.6	6.8
Government	12.9	12.9	12.0	<u>Tacoma</u>			
<u>Memphis</u>				Total	74.2	72.7	73.4
Mining	.4	.4	.3	Contract Const.	4.6	4.6	5.3
Manufacturing	42.0	41.1	40.1	Manufacturing	19.3	18.2	20.7
Trans. & Pub. Util.	15.4	15.3	15.2	Trans. & Pub. Util.	6.5	6.5	6.7
Trade	46.8	46.7	45.8	Trade	14.9	14.7	14.7
Finance	7.7	7.5	6.9	Finance	2.7	2.7	2.6
Service	22.5	22.6	22.8	Service 2/	7.7	7.4	7.4
Government	19.8	19.4	15.0	Government	18.5	18.6	16.0
<u>Nashville</u>				WEST VIRGINIA			
Manufacturing	33.8	34.3	34.3	<u>Charleston</u>			
Trans. & Pub. Util.	11.4	11.4	11.3	Total	98.4	98.5	97.8
Trade	23.5	23.7	23.6	Mining	21.3	21.1	22.1
Finance	6.4	6.3	6.0	Contract Const.	3.9	4.1	6.2
Service	14.1	14.1	14.3	Manufacturing	28.9	28.9	25.9
Government	13.1	13.1	13.0	Trans. & Pub. Util.	9.2	9.1	9.1
UTAH				Trade	16.7	16.6	16.9
<u>Salt Lake City</u>				Finance	2.8	3.0	2.7
Mining	5.8	6.0	5.3	Service	7.0	7.1	6.9
Contract Const.	8.4	8.5	8.9	Government	8.8	8.8	8.2
Manufacturing	15.0	13.8	13.6	WISCONSIN			
Trans. & Pub. Util. 1/	7.3	7.3	7.0	<u>Milwaukee</u>			
Trade	28.3	28.5	27.9	Manufacturing	197.2	196.9	184.9
Finance	5.0	5.0	4.8	<u>Racine</u>			
VERMONT				Manufacturing	24.6	24.1	23.1
<u>Burlington</u>							
Manufacturing	6.1	6.0	5.5				

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

- 1/ Excludes interstate railroads.
- 2/ Includes mining.
- 3/ Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
- 4/ Includes mining, service, and government.
- 5/ Includes mining and finance.
- 6/ The New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Metropolitan Area is comprised of the following subdivisions:
 - New Jersey: Newark-Jersey City
Paterson
Perth Amboy
 - New York: Nassau and Suffolk Counties
New York City
Rockland County
Westchester County

TABLE 9: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry	1951		
	August	July	June
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:			
Meat packing, wholesale	161.8	163.6	161.9
Prepared meats	33.5	34.5	34.0
Concentrated milk	13.8	14.1	14.2
Ice cream and ices	23.1	23.4	22.9
Flour and meal	28.3	27.9	27.3
Cane-sugar refining	13.8	14.2	14.3
Beet sugar	6.2	6.1	6.0
Confectionery products	58.6	52.6	55.2
Malt liquors	70.1	70.0	66.9
Distilled liquors, except brandy	19.5	19.3	18.4
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:			
Yarn mills, wool (except carpets), cotton and silk systems	107.3	107.1	110.1
Cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics	403.2	409.6	418.0
Woolen and worsted fabrics	93.4	97.7	101.9
Full-fashioned hosiery mills	59.7	59.2	61.3
Seamless hosiery mills	50.0	49.4	50.0
Knit underwear mills	32.9	33.6	33.9
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn	27.6	28.8	33.5
Fur-felt hats and hat bodies	6.5	8.3	8.7
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:			
Men's dress shirts and nightwear	78.1	75.7	80.0
Work shirts	13.1	12.8	13.2
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:			
Wood household furniture, except upholstered	98.3	100.0	103.6
Mattresses and bedsprings	27.1	26.6	22.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:			
Plastics materials	22.9	22.9	22.8
Synthetic rubber	7.8	7.7	7.5
Synthetic fibers	56.6	56.5	56.4
Soap and glycerin	18.9	18.6	18.8
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:			
Glass containers	43.3	43.8	44.2
Pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere classified	29.7	27.3	34.1
Brick and hollow tile	29.7	29.5	29.9
Sewer pipe	8.6	9.1	9.0

See explanatory notes, section A.

TABLE 9: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1951		
	August	July	June
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:			
Gray-iron foundries	156.0	155.5	162.0
Malleable-iron foundries	28.2	27.5	28.4
Steel foundries	64.6	63.1	63.4
Primary copper, lead, and zinc	26.1	26.5	26.5
Primary aluminum	10.4	10.2	10.3
Iron and steel forgings	34.6	34.3	34.9
Wire drawing	43.9	42.3	44.3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):			
Cutlery and edge tools	23.9	22.9	23.8
Hand tools, not elsewhere classified, files, hand saws, and saw blades	37.8	37.0	38.5
Hardware, not elsewhere classified	68.3	68.3	71.0
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings	28.7	29.5	31.0
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	74.0	73.8	77.7
Structural and ornamental products	64.3	64.1	65.0
Boiler shop products	59.3	56.9	53.3
Metal stampings	102.5	107.3	116.7
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):			
Tractors	50.7	71.3	74.0
Farm machinery, except tractors	75.0	75.9	75.6
Machine tools	53.9	60.5	59.6
Metalworking machinery, not elsewhere classified	43.0	42.0	42.9
Cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, etc.	91.5	91.7	92.3
Computing and related machines	42.0	41.8	41.7
Typewriters	21.5	21.6	21.8
Refrigeration machinery	85.1	89.2	99.0
Ball and roller bearings	46.8	46.1	47.4
Machine shops	46.8	46.8	47.0
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:			
Radios and related products	149.2	144.7	149.0
Telephone and telegraph equipment and communication equipment, not elsewhere classified	42.5	42.0	40.9
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:			
Locomotives and parts	31.0	16.5	25.2
Railroad and street cars	33.2	33.4	36.0
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:			
Silverware and plated ware	15.3	15.5	16.2

See explanatory notes, section A.

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

Industry group and industry	June 1951		March 1951	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total
MANUFACTURING	4,108.7	26	4,203.1	26
DURABLE GOODS	1,547.0	17	1,547.0	17
NONDURABLE GOODS	2,561.7	37	2,656.1	38
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	9.9	24	7.9	22
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	370.2	24	352.9	24
Meat products	65.3	22	61.4	21
Dairy products	32.6	21	28.8	21
Canning and preserving	70.4	39	56.8	38
Grain-mill products	21.4	17	20.9	16
Bakery products	70.8	25	71.6	25
Sugar	3.3	11	3.3	11
Confectionery and related products	48.8	54	51.9	53
Beverages	19.1	8	20.9	10
Miscellaneous food products	38.5	28	37.3	27
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	49.4	60	51.4	61
Cigarettes	11.5	45	11.4	44
Cigars	31.5	78	32.7	78
Tobacco and snuff	5.1	43	5.3	44
Tobacco stemming and redrying	1.3	31	2.0	42
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	560.7	43	571.7	43
Yarn and thread mills	78.2	46	81.1	47
Broad-woven fabric mills	246.1	40	235.1	39
Knitting mills	155.4	66	169.8	66
Dyeing and finishing textiles	20.4	23	21.7	23
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	13.3	24	15.1	25
Other textile-mill products	47.3	36	48.9	36
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	849.8	76	936.0	76
Men's and boys' suits and coats	93.3	62	96.6	62
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	222.8	85	237.9	84
Women's outerwear	223.8	77	260.6	77
Women's, children's under garments	84.7	87	95.2	88
Millinery	11.1	66	17.8	70
Children's outerwear	55.0	85	58.4	86
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	69.6	71	69.4	72
Other fabricated textile products	89.5	64	100.1	65

TABLE 10: Employment of Women in Manufacturing Industries-March and June 1951 - Continued

Industry group and industry	June 1951		March 1951	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	57.1	7	56.6	7
Logging camps and contractors	1.5	2	1.1	2
Sawmills and planing mills	20.0	4	19.7	4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	9.8	8	9.3	8
Wooden containers	14.1	17	13.8	17
Miscellaneous wood products	11.7	19	12.7	20
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	57.5	17	63.7	17
Household furniture	38.0	17	43.7	17
Other furniture and fixtures	19.5	18	20.0	18
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	117.9	24	119.5	24
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	27.6	11	27.1	11
Paperboard containers and boxes	44.5	33	46.0	33
Other paper and allied products	45.8	40	46.4	40
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	209.2	27	206.3	27
Newspapers	53.9	18	53.2	18
Periodicals	18.3	35	18.4	35
Books	21.7	44	21.5	44
Commercial printing	55.1	27	54.2	26
Lithographing	11.9	29	11.8	29
Other printing and publishing	48.3	43	47.2	42
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	134.9	18	135.0	18
Industrial inorganic chemicals	7.3	9	6.6	8
Industrial organic chemicals	34.8	15	34.4	16
Drugs and medicines	40.6	38	40.6	39
Paints, pigments, and fillers	10.7	14	10.6	14
Fertilizers	1.8	6	1.9	4
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	3.3	7	3.3	6
Other chemicals and allied products	36.4	22	37.6	22
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	13.1	5	12.9	5
Petroleum refining	10.3	5	10.2	5
Coke and byproducts	.4	2	.4	2
Other petroleum and coal products	2.4	8	2.3	8

TABLE 10: Employment of Women in Manufacturing Industries-March and June 1951 - Continued

Industry group and industry	June 1951		March 1951	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total
RUBBER PRODUCTS	75.6	28	76.0	28
Tires and inner tubes	20.1	18	19.8	18
Rubber footwear	15.8	51	15.4	50
Other rubber products	39.7	31	40.8	32
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	180.9	47	194.4	48
Leather	5.7	12	6.3	12
Footwear (except rubber)	122.9	53	137.6	53
Other leather products	45.3	50	50.5	51
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	96.6	17	96.7	18
Glass and glass products	38.9	26	38.6	26
Cement, hydraulic	1.1	3	1.1	3
Structural clay products	9.0	10	8.6	10
Pottery and related products	21.4	36	22.4	37
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	4.7	5	4.5	5
Other stone, clay, glass products	21.5	18	21.5	19
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	76.4	6	74.0	6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	22.3	3	21.2	3
Iron and steel foundries	12.3	4	11.8	4
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	1.4	2	1.5	3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	11.7	12	12.4	12
Nonferrous foundries	14.9	14	14.5	13
Other primary metal industries	13.8	9	12.6	9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	195.4	19	197.1	19
Tin cans and other tinware	13.2	27	13.2	27
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	44.9	28	46.8	28
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	21.2	13	21.8	13
Fabricated structural metal products	16.1	7	14.9	7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	42.3	23	42.9	22
Other fabricated metal products	57.7	24	57.5	25

TABLE 10: Employment of Women in Manufacturing Industries-March and June 1951 - Continued

Industry group and industry	June 1951		March 1951	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	228.5	14	213.5	14
Engines and turbines	12.2	13	10.7	13
Agricultural machinery and tractors	19.0	10	18.1	9
Construction and mining machinery	10.1	8	9.9	9
Metalworking machinery	39.4	13	37.0	13
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	21.8	11	20.5	11
General industrial machinery	32.5	14	31.2	14
Office and store machines and devices	29.4	28	28.0	27
Service-industry and household machines*	25.6	15	26.3	14
Miscellaneous machinery parts*	38.6	19	36.3	19
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	349.9	38	361.7	38
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	110.6	29	103.8	29
Electrical equipment for vehicles	25.9	32	24.6	31
Communication equipment	160.0	49	178.5	51
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	53.4	36	54.8	36
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	183.7	12	164.4	11
Automobiles	98.1	11	95.4	10
Aircraft and parts	76.3	17	60.0	15
Ship and boat building and repairing	3.5	3	3.1	3
Railroad equipment	4.3	6	3.8	6
Other transportation equipment	1.5	14	2.1	16
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	104.7	35	102.4	35
Ophthalmic goods	11.9	43	11.9	43
Photographic apparatus	18.1	30	17.2	30
Watches and clocks	18.4	54	18.4	54
Professional and scientific instruments	56.3	32	54.9	32
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	187.2	39	204.0	40
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	19.4	39	22.8	40
Toys and sporting goods	35.3	47	35.4	45
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	28.2	52	35.3	55
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	104.3	35	110.5	36

*See last page for note.

TABLE 10: Employment of Women in Manufacturing Industries-March and June 1951 - Continued

*Corrected data for these industries are shown below:

Service-industry and household machines

	<u>Published</u>		:	<u>Corrected</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	:	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
December 1950	33.9	18	:	26.8	15
September 1950	31.2	18	:	25.9	14
June 1950	28.5	18	:	25.9	14

Miscellaneous machinery parts

December 1950	26.8	15	:	33.9	18
September 1950	25.9	14	:	31.2	18
June 1950	25.9	14	:	28.5	18

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Nonagricultural Employment, by State, 1947-48-49;
- Nonagricultural Employment, by State, 1950;
- Employment in Manufacturing Industries, by State, 1947-48-49;
- Area Employment, 1950.

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 - Employment Security Commission, Detroit 27.
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, 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 government.

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

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

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

Mining - Covers establishments engaged in the extraction from the earth of organic and inorganic minerals which occur in nature as solids, liquids, or gases; includes various contract services required in mining operations, such as removal of overburden, tunnelling and shafting, and the drilling or acidizing of oil wells; also includes ore dressing, beneficiating, and concentration.

Nondurable Goods - The nondurable goods subdivision includes the following major groups: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

Pay Rolls - Private pay rolls represent weekly pay rolls of both full- and part-time production and related workers who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month, before deductions for old-age and unemployment insurance, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also, includes pay for sick leave, holidays, and vacations taken. Excludes cash payments for vacations not taken, retroactive pay not earned during periods reported, value of payments in kind, and bonuses, unless earned and paid regularly each pay period. Federal civilian pay rolls cover the working days in the calendar month.

Production and Related Workers - Includes working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including lead men and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), and record-keeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

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

Trade - Covers establishments engaged in wholesale trade, i.e., selling merchandise to retailers, and in retail trade, i.e., selling merchandise for personal or household consumption, and rendering services incidental to the sales of goods.

Transportation and Public Utilities - Covers only privately-owned and operated enterprises engaged in providing all types of transportation and related services; telephone, telegraph, and other communication services; or providing electricity, gas, steam, water, or sanitary service. Government operated establishments are included under government.

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

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