EMPLOYMENT
and payrolls

DETAILED REPORT
SEPTEMBER 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.

November 30, 1951

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

Detailed Report

September 1951

Contents | Page

Employment Review

Employment Trends.. 2

Fourth Volume in State and Area Series-"Manufacturing Employment by State" - Now Available.................... 7

Industry Highlights.. 10
Leather and Leather Products
Furniture and Fixtures
Paper and Allied Products
Malleable - Iron Foundries
Tin Cans and Other Tinware

Industry Employment Reports.................................. 16
Military Tanks
Trucking

Statistical Tables.. A:1

Explanatory Notes and Glossary.............................. i

Prepared by
Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

Seymour L. Wolfbein, Chief

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

OCTOBER 1951

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES AT PEAK

The number of employees in industry, commerce, and government - at 46.8 million in mid-October - continued at a record high for the season. However, employment of production workers in manufacturing plants this October was 150,000 lower than a year earlier, as reductions in consumer goods industries outweighed gains in defense-connected industries. (Tables 1 to 3)

MFG PRODUCTION WORKERS DECLINE OVER THE YEAR

The largest decreases in production worker employment over the year occurred in the consumer soft goods industries - textiles, apparel, and leather - where contra-seasonal reductions were reported between September and October. A downtrend in employment in these industries has been evident since the early Spring of 1951, as a result of reduced sales and high inventories. Production worker employment in the textile, leather, and apparel industries this October was the lowest for the month since the end of World War II, and over a quarter million, or 10 percent, below the level of a year earlier.

In the consumer durable goods industries, employment reductions have resulted both from limitations on nondefense uses of metals and from slackened consumer buying during the past 6 months. Production worker employment in automobile plants this October was down by about 140,000 from a year earlier. Other consumer durable goods industries reporting relatively large over-the-year reductions included furniture, refrigerators and washing machines, toys, and jewelry and silverware.

OVER-THE-YEAR GAINS IN DEFENSE EMPLOYMENT

In contrast to the declines in consumer goods manufacturing, factories producing military goods and industrial equipment needed for the defense program continued to add production workers to their payrolls. Production worker employment in aircraft plants was expanded by approximately 140,000, or about 60 percent, between October 1950 and October 1951. Relatively large gains also were reported in such industries as metal-working machinery and other industrial equipment, shipbuilding, ordnance, and chemicals.

FEDERAL GOVT EMPLOYMENT REDUCED FROM SEPT TO OCT

Employment in the Federal Government was reduced slightly between September and October, the first decrease since the start of the Korean War, except for a seasonal decline at the beginning of the year. Employment in nondefense Federal agencies showed a small decline, and the number of employees in Federal defense agencies remained substantially unchanged over the month, in contrast to an average monthly gain of over 35,000 in the year following the Korean outbreak.

Employment in contract construction, at 2.7 million in October, about the same as in the previous month, continued at an alltime peak for the season. A gain of over 100,000 workers over the month was reported in retail trade, as stores began to expand their sales staffs for the Christmas shopping season.

TABLE 1

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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1951 Oct. 1/	1951 Sept.	1951 Aug.	1950 Oct.	Net Change Sept. 1951 to Oct. 1951	Net Change Oct. 1950 to Oct. 1951
TOTAL	46,819	46,887	46,679	45,898	- 68	+921
MANUFACTURING	15,926	16,004	15,980	15,827	- 78	+ 99
MINING	913	917	925	939	- 4	- 26
Metal mining	105	105	106	102	0	+ 3
Bituminous-coal	365	368	371	406	- 3	- 41
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	109	110	110	102	- 1	+ 7
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,738	2,752	2,799	2,631	- 14	+107
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,156	4,177	4,187	4,132	- 21	+ 24
Transportation	2,912	2,925	2,926	2,912	- 13	0
Communication	694	696	700	670	- 2	+ 24
Other public utilities	550	556	561	550	- 6	0
TRADE	9,894	9,769	9,637	9,752	+125	+142
Wholesale trade	2,616	2,598	2,598	2,625	+ 18	- 9
Retail trade	7,278	7,171	7,039	7,127	+107	+151
General merchandise stores	1,545	1,485	1,399	1,539	+ 60	+ 6
Food and liquor stores	1,278	1,269	1,258	1,219	+ 9	+ 59
Automotive and accessories dealers	751	753	757	741	- 2	+ 10
Apparel and accessories stores	561	545	498	555	+ 16	+ 6
Other retail trade	3,145	3,119	3,127	3,073	+ 24	+ 70
FINANCE	1,890	1,891	1,912	1,821	- 1	+ 69
SERVICE	4,770	4,832	4,839	4,757	- 62	+ 13
GOVERNMENT	6,532	6,545	6,400	6,039	- 13	+493
Federal	2,322	2,337	2,329	1,948	- 15	+374
State and Local	4,210	4,208	4,071	4,091	+ 2	+119

1/ Preliminary

TABLE 2

**Employees in Manufacturing Industry Groups,
October, September, August 1951
and October 1950
(In thousands)**

Industry division and group	1951 Oct. 1/	1951 Sept.	1951 Aug.	1950 Oct.	Net Change Sept. 1951 to Oct. 1951	Net Change Oct. 1950 to Oct. 1951
MANUFACTURING	15,926	16,004	15,980	15,827	-78	+ 99
DURABLE GOODS	8,913	8,893	8,866	8,618	+20	+295
Ordnance and accessories	53.8	52.2	49.4	27.7	+ 1.6	+ 26.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	801	807	817	849	- 6	- 48
Furniture and fixtures	337	334	333	378	+ 3	- 41
Stone, clay, and glass products	559	560	560	544	- 1	+ 15
Primary metal industries	1,345	1,349	1,352	1,289	- 4	+ 56
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	982	988	994	1,013	- 6	- 31
Machinery (except electrical)	1,608	1,578	1,570	1,426	+30	+182
Electrical machinery	954	942	927	915	+12	+ 39
Transportation equipment	1,493	1,507	1,496	1,394	-14	+ 99
Instruments and related products	308	305	301	272	+ 3	+ 36
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	472	471	467	510	+ 1	- 38
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,013	7,111	7,114	7,209	-98	-196
Food and kindred products	1,638	1,708	1,689	1,643	-70	- 5
Tobacco manufactures	95	96	91	96	- 1	- 1
Textile-mill products	1,226	1,232	1,246	1,357	- 6	-131
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,132	1,155	1,165	1,221	-23	- 89
Paper and allied products	487	491	494	491	- 4	- 4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	769	764	759	754	+ 5	+ 15
Chemicals and allied products	770	761	749	720	+ 9	+ 50
Products of petroleum and coal	267	265	266	252	+ 2	+ 15
Rubber products	267	273	273	269	- 6	- 2
Leather and leather products	362	366	382	406	- 4	- 44

1/ Preliminary

TABLE 5

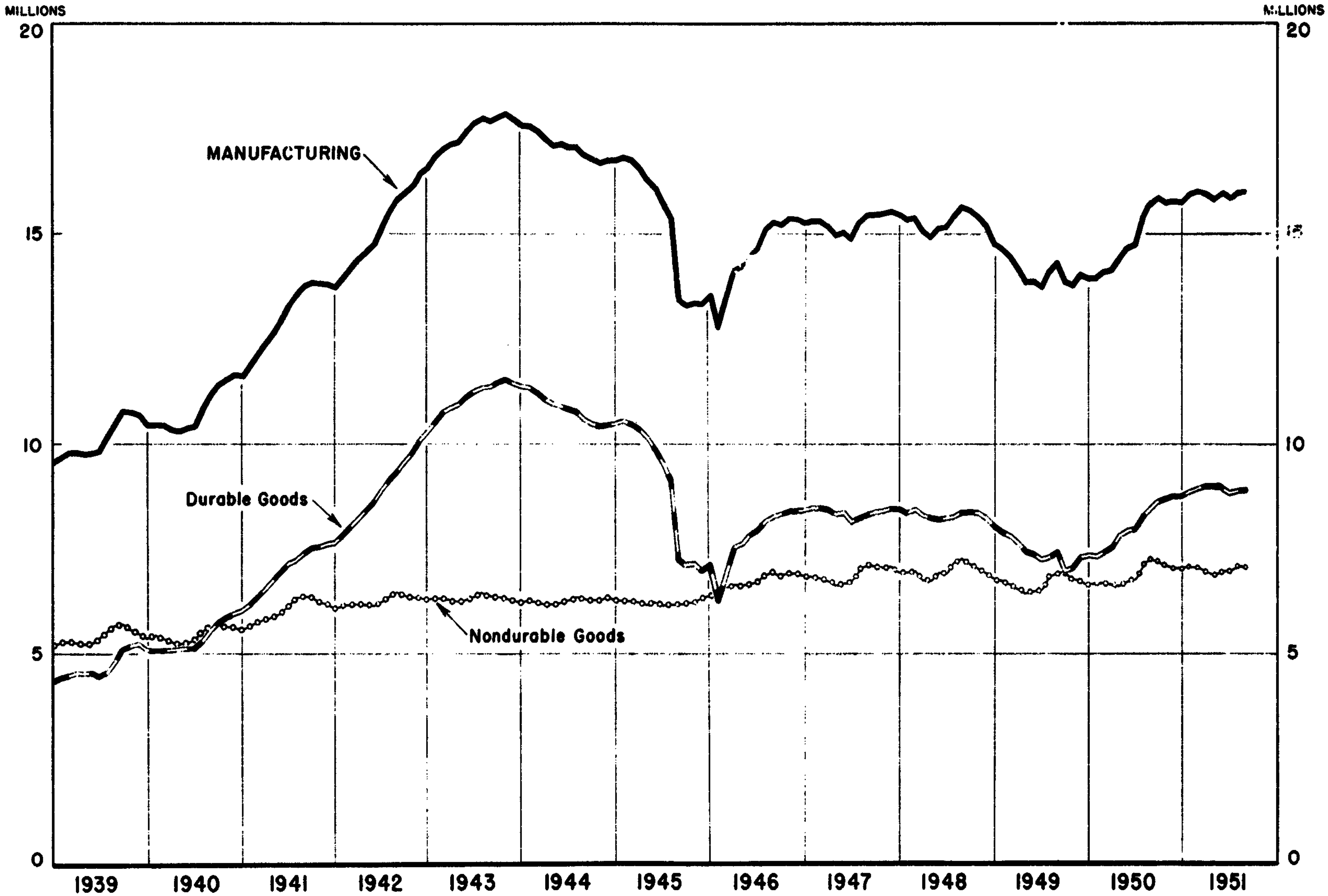
Production Workers in Manufacturing Industry Groups, October, September, August 1951 and October 1950

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1951 Oct. 1/	1951 Sept.	1951 Aug.	1950 Oct.	Net Change Sept. 1951 to Oct. 1951	Net Change Oct. 1950 to Oct. 1951
MANUFACTURING	12,983	13,070	13,055	13,133	-87	-150
DURABLE GOODS	7,286	7,275	7,252	7,186	+11	+100
Ordnance and accessories	43.6	42.3	40.2	22.3	+ 1.3	+ 21.3
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	738	743	751	785	- 5	- 47
Furniture and fixtures	289	285	284	329	+ 4	- 40
Stone, clay and glass products	479	482	481	471	- 3	+ 8
Primary metal industries	1,154	1,159	1,165	1,117	- 5	+ 37
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	808	811	816	850	- 3	- 42
Machinery (except electrical)	1,243	1,219	1,211	1,104	+24	+139
Electrical machinery	718	709	695	710	+ 9	+ 8
Transportation equipment	1,193	1,210	1,197	1,157	-17	+ 36
Instruments and related products	227	224	223	205	+ 3	+ 22
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	393	391	389	436	+ 2	- 43
NONDURABLE GOODS	5,697	5,795	5,803	5,947	-98	-250
Food and kindred products	1,249	1,317	1,301	1,260	-68	- 11
Tobacco manufactures	88	89	84	89	- 1	- 1
Textile-mill products	1,132	1,137	1,153	1,264	- 5	-132
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,014	1,036	1,047	1,100	-22	- 86
Paper and allied products	412	417	419	421	- 5	- 9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	519	515	510	514	+ 4	+ 5
Chemicals and allied products	551	542	530	523	+ 9	+ 28
Products of petroleum and coal	199	197	198	190	+ 2	+ 9
Rubber products	212	218	219	219	- 6	- 7
Leather and leather products	321	327	342	367	- 6	- 46

1/ Preliminary

EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
ALL EMPLOYEES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

FOURTH VOLUME IN STATE AND AREA SERIES - "MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY STATE" - NOW AVAILABLE

NEW ANNUAL PUBLICATION The fourth release in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' series on State and area employment data, entitled "Manufacturing Employment by State, 1950", is now available for distribution. It follows three earlier volumes "Area Employment, 1950", "Nonagricultural Employment by State, 1950", and "Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing by State and Area, 1947-1950". Description of these volumes can be found in the May 1951, July 1951, and August 1951 issues, respectively, of EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

These publications comprise 4 volumes of a series under the general title "Employment, Hours, and Earnings — State and Area Data". The data are prepared by State agencies cooperating with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SCOPE OF THE DATA The relative ease with which statistics on manufacturing industries can be collected, as compared with data on other industrial segments, makes the current volume on "Manufacturing Employment by State" more complete than any of the other volumes compiled under the State and Area Program. Although the amount of industrial detail shown under manufacturing varies from State to State, for every State there are estimates of total employment in manufacturing for every month since January 1947.

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code divides manufacturing into 21 broad industry groups. In selecting the industries within each industry division for publication, preference is given to the detail that most nearly describes the important activities in the State. Industry coverage for each of 20 major manufacturing subdivisions (excluding only the ordnance industry) is substantial. The major limitation in the data is the absence of detailed industry statistics for Michigan, the fifth largest State in terms of workers employed. For half of the 20 major industry groups the States which provide estimates cover 90 percent or more of the industry's total employment, and in 8 others they represent at least 80 percent of the industry's employment.

USES OF THE DATA

Manufacturing employment is the largest industrial segment in the economy, accounting for about one-third of the total nonfarm labor force. It has also proven, over the last two decades, to be - next to the construction industry - the most dynamic of all the industries - with respect to change in employment levels. Because of its size, volatility, and the relatively high wages which it pays, manufacturing has a strong secondary effect on employment trends in trade, service, transportation, and other industries. Its movements, therefore, are an important gauge of the economic welfare of the State and its communities. Continuous over the years, the statistics measure changes in the economic structure of States and indicate the general direction of State developments.

Manufacturing industries buy and sell billions of dollars worth of goods and services annually. The distribution of employment, by industry and by State, therefore, is a key to the location of markets which businessmen can use in distributing sales forces, setting sales quotas, and planning advertising expenditures. The employment trend in specific industries is useful to businessmen who want a measure of changing levels for comparison with their own plant performance.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Manufacturing employment is highly concentrated within a few States. Three of them--New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio--accounted for 3 out of every 10 of the country's manufacturing workers in 1950. When Illinois, Michigan, and California, each with more than 5 percent of the country's total, are added, the six States in combination account for half of all the manufacturing workers in the United States. The first five States mentioned each have more than 1 million manufacturing workers. At the other end of the range, 25 States together employed only 10 percent of the country's manufacturing workers.

Manufacturing frequently dominates a State's economy. In such compact and industrialized States as Rhode Island and Connecticut, manufacturing accounts for half of the nonfarm employment. At the end of the distribution is the District of Columbia where government, trade, and service completely overshadow other fields of employment.

Most of the major industry groups in manufacturing are also concentrated in relatively few States. Outstanding examples of industry concentration are tobacco manufactures, textiles, apparel, products of petroleum and coal, leather products, machinery, and professional and scientific instruments. The more dispersed industries include food and kindred products and lumber and wood products.

The distribution of manufacturing industries within a State may be one in which a single industry group dominates or strongly influences a State's manufacturing economy. Lumber, food products, and textiles are the industries which most clearly tend to follow this pattern. In Oregon, employment in lumber and wood products in 1950 comprised 60 percent of the State's manufacturing total. Textiles accounted for 64 percent of the total in South Carolina, and food products, 54 percent in Nebraska. Because of their diversified industrial composition, the large industrial States (excluding Michigan) were never dominated by one industry to the extent that the less industrialized States were. Nevertheless, there was a heavy concentration of apparel in New York, machinery in Ohio and Illinois, primary metals in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and food products in California.

Another aspect of concentration is the extent to which a State's manufacturing labor force is clustered in the large cities. In California and New York in 1950, for example, 55 percent of all the manufacturing workers were found in Los Angeles and New York City, respectively. Five metropolitan areas in California and nine in New York accounted for 84 percent of the manufacturing workers in their respective States. In Maryland, three out of every four manufacturing workers were located in Baltimore.

<u>COPIES AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC</u> Copies of the volume "Manufacturing Employment by State, 1950" (as well as the three previous volumes "Area Employment 1950", "Nonagricultural Employment by State 1950", and "Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing by State and Area, 1947 - 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 EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. 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

LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS

Employment in September 1951 in leather and leather products establishments totaled 327,000 production workers. This figure constituted a drop of 15,000 from the previous month, was 45,000 less than that for September 1950, and was the lowest figure reported since November 1945. Demand for shoes and other leather products has fallen off from the high levels reached in the months immediately following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

The long-term outlook for the shoe industry is generally favorable because the demand for a necessity such as shoes expands with increases in population and income. Synthetic materials, including certain types of plastics, however, are making heavy inroads on the markets of the leather tanneries. An increasing proportion of shoe soles, ladies handbags, luggage, and many other articles formerly made of leather are now made of synthetics.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

Manufacturers of furniture and fixtures reported in September a total of 334,000 workers. This represented a slight seasonal gain from the previous month, although employment was about 12 percent lower than in September 1950, and reflected a drop in furniture production from the record level reached in the fall of 1950. Even though employment is lower than in 1950, it is still 14 percent higher than the postwar low of 295,000 in July 1949.

PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

Employment in the paper and allied products plants in September was slightly below the all-time high of 500,000 reached in the spring of 1951. During the summer months, demand slackened somewhat and there was a small drop in production. Compared with previous years, however, production is at a high level, and for the year 1951 the industry will establish new production and employment records. Currently, there are about 50 percent more workers in the industry than in 1939.

MALLEABLE-IRON FOUNDRIES

Employment in independent malleable iron foundries has been rising gradually during 1950 and 1951, recovering from a postwar low of 19,700 production workers in July 1949, which was almost down to 1939 levels. In September 1951 a total of over 28,000 production workers were employed in this industry, about 15 percent more than in September 1950. As the industry expands to produce more malleable iron castings for the mobilization program, employment will continue to rise.

In mid-1951 production was at an annual rate of about 1,100,000 tons. It is estimated that the use of malleable iron castings in military and civilian products will require an annual output of 1,500,000 tons by early 1953. Although production for the automobile industry (normally the largest single user of malleable castings) will decrease, growing military requirements for castings in such items as shells, machine guns, tanks, and military trucks should more than offset this loss. In addition, demands for malleable castings will continue high in such industries as plumbing supplies, railroads, and machinery.

TIN CANS AND OTHER TINWARE

Employment in the tin cans and other tinware industry fluctuated relatively little throughout 1951. There were about 45,000 production workers in September, only slightly more than in February, the low month of 1951, when employment totaled about 42,000. The fluctuation was much greater in 1950 however, when employment ranged from about 50,000 production workers in September to a low of about 36,000 in January.

Production of tin cans, which accounts for nearly 95 percent of the industry's total value of shipments, has been at high levels throughout 1951. Limitations on the amount of metal available for tin cans were imposed in the first quarter of 1951. Amendments to the original order have further limited their use for such items as pet food, beer, cleaning compounds, insecticides, paint, and other chemical products. Many producers have substituted other types of containers, particularly glass, for their products.

The chief effect of the limitation orders has been to channel metal cans into the packaging of essential food products. Over-all production of cans has increased slightly during the first half of 1951 as compared with the same period of 1950. Production of cans for packing nonfood items during the second quarter declined, however, by about 12 percent from the similar period in 1950.

Continued high demand for metal containers and present plans for allocating tin plate indicate that production and employment in this industry will remain at high levels.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MAURICE J. TOBIN, SECRETARY

Bureau of Labor Statistics — Ewan Clague, Commissioner

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT REPORTS

MILITARY TANKS

. . . defense requirements expand employment

An estimated 15,000 workers were employed in the assembly of military tanks in July 1951. This represents a substantial increase since the period just before the outbreak of the Korean conflict when tank activity was limited to overhauling and reconditioning of World War II tanks. By late 1952, employment (in tank assembly) is expected to reach 45,000[1/] in order to attain a scheduled sevenfold increase[2/] in production according to a study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. By this time, major tank assemblers will be engaged in quantity production and their facilities will be expanded to the extent that they can produce 35,000 tanks a year, if required.

Trend in Employment

Upon our entrance into World War II, approximately 22,000 workers were turning out tanks. Tank assemblers, who were already producing for our allies when the United States entered World War II, more than doubled their employment between Pearl Harbor and the latter part of 1943 when tank production and employment reached a peak with more than 50,000 workers on the payrolls.

1/ Some of these workers will be engaged in the manufacture of other combat vehicles (armored utility carriers, motor carriages for self-propelled artillery, and cargo tractors) which will be made in tank assembly plants. The great majority of workers, however, will be engaged in tank assembly.

2/ Statement of Charles E. Wilson in Third Quarterly Report to the President by the Director of Defense Mobilization, October 1, 1951, that: "The tank-automotive program will increase sevenfold in deliveries in the next year."

* This report is reprinted from the Bureau's monthly publication, Employment and Payrolls Detailed Report, September 1951.

Tank producers now have greater capacity and experience in making military equipment than at the beginning of World War II. Consequently, conversion to military output and the build-up in employment in the coming year is expected to be at a more rapid rate than in 1941-1943, despite the increased size and complexity of modern tanks. Tanks now coming off the production lines weigh about 50 percent more than the comparable models produced during World War II and contain far more complex weapons and fire control equipment.

Although the railroad equipment industry was the principal tank producer at the time of our entering World War II, the automotive industry soon assumed production leadership and eventually employed the greatest number of workers in the industry. The automotive industry will be the leading tank producer in the current program and will employ about half the workers in non-Government tank assembly plants. The remainder of the non-Government workers will be divided between manufacturers of railroad equipment and agricultural machinery.

Production Trends

The scheduling of large quantity tank production for the Defense program began soon after June 1950. Initial efforts were devoted to the procurement of plant space, machinery, and personnel. A substantial number of moth-balled World war II tanks were also rebuilt or overhauled as a temporary measure to meet immediate needs for military tanks. This program is continuing, but, in addition, new tanks are now rolling off the assembly lines in increasing numbers. Tooling-up has already been completed for about a third of the military program and preparations for production are well advanced on the remainder of the program.

Working at full capacity during the war years 1941-1945, the Nation's factories turned out approximately 86,000 tanks in addition to thousands of other combat vehicles (table 1). Present programs call for the development of greater capacity than that achieved during World War II, although scheduled production rates are below peak wartime production rates.

Military tanks are mainly produced by automotive, railroad equipment, and agricultural machinery companies because these firms have the manufacturing experience, plant facilities, heavy metal fabricating equipment, and skilled labor required for tank production. The companies holding tank contracts do not plan to convert many of their present facilities and assembly lines. A large part of their production will be placed in new plants or reconditioned wartime plants. In

Table 1

Combat Vehicle Production,
Selected Groups,
1940 - 1945

	Total	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Total tanks (new) - - -	85,933	331	4,352	24,694	29,493	17,565 1/	9,498
Light - - -	28,323	325	2,591	10,947	8,212	4,043	2,205
Medium - - -	56,272	6	1,761	13,746	21,246	13,246	6,267
Heavy - - -	1,115	0	0	0	35	54	1,026
Self-propelled mounts - -	48,000	0	87	11,420	21,194	12,584	2,715

1/ Actual production - January through May 1945.

SOURCE: The Industry-Ordnance Team by Lt. Gen. Levin H. Cambell, Jr., Whittlesey House, New York, 1946.

view of these plans, the build-up by tank assemblers will not directly necessitate a drastic reduction in their civilian production.

Location of Employment

The greater part of tank assembly capacity is now located in the Great Lakes region and the Middle Atlantic States which are the established centers of transportation equipment and machinery manufacturing. Current planning calls for the division of the Nation into five tank-producing areas which correspond to the present location of heavy industry. For strategic reasons, these areas would be as self-sufficient as possible. Prime contractors and subcontractors, all located within the same area, would act as fully integrated tank-building units.

As production expands, employment will become more widely distributed geographically than at present. However, Michigan will continue to employ more workers in tank assembly than any other State, even at peak production, and employment will be heavily concentrated in the Great Lakes region. This will be similar to the World War II pattern.

At the peak of the Defense Program, it is expected that all the workers engaged in tank assembly will be employed in the following States:

Michigan
New York
Delaware
Ohio
Illinois
California
Pennsylvania
Indiana
Wisconsin

Labor Force

Tank production is still in a preliminary stage and occupational requirements have not become clearly established. However, there is considerable evidence that the occupational patterns in tank assembly plants will be similar to those of World War II. During that war, after several years of production, tank assembly plants employed about 40 percent skilled, 25 percent semiskilled, and 15 percent unskilled workers. The remaining 20 percent of the industry's employment consisted of professional, executive, administrative, and clerical occupations. In 1943, engineers, draftsmen, and other professional and subprofessional workers comprised less than 3 percent of the industry's labor force. In 1941 and 1942, the percentages of professional and skilled workers were somewhat higher.

Significant in determining the occupational pattern in tank assembly during World War II was the widespread practice of adapting existing labor force and plant facilities to tank assembly. For example, railroad equipment companies using custom methods of manufacture maintain a higher percentage of skilled workers after conversion to tank assembly than the mass production automobile industry. Although some of these differences resulted from variations in the use of subcontracting, they were also caused by the use of different techniques and processes which these industries carried over into tank manufacture from their civilian production experience.

These differences had a marked effect upon the occupational distribution of workers employed in the various segments of the industry. Former railroad equipment manufacturers used a higher proportion of workers who were trained for more than one operation and who set up their own tools. Automotive manufacturers used a higher proportion of specialized skilled workers, such as job setters, die setters, and tool makers, to set up machines for less skilled machine tool operators. As a result, they were able to employ a higher proportion of semiskilled workers than the former locomotive and railroad car builders.

Similar factors will probably influence the occupational requirements of the various tank assemblers during the present Defense Program. Since tank assembly requires a fairly high proportion of skilled labor, tank assembly plants already face shortages of professional and skilled workers similar to those faced by other defense industries. Shortages have been especially severe in occupations such as those of engineers, engineer draftsmen, tool and die makers, heat treaters, molders and coremakers, and machinists, which are included in the United States Department of Labor's list of critical occupations. Workers in these occupations comprise almost a tenth of tank assembly employment; some of these workers are urgently needed during the development and tooling-up phase of production. As tanks roll off the assembly lines in increasing numbers, other shortages may develop in production occupations.

The principal plant workers in tank assembly are: assemblers, machine tool operators, welders, machinists, and inspectors. Although all of these occupational groups contain large numbers of skilled workers, assemblers, machine tool operators, and inspectors are predominantly semiskilled workers who require only a limited training time. As the defense tank program reaches quantity production, increased numbers of these less skilled workers will be required.

Women hold only a small proportion of the jobs in tank assembly plants because of the strenuous nature of the work and the high proportion of skilled trades required. During World War II, women accounted for only 17 percent of the plant workforce. Most of them were employed in office occupations and in semiskilled and unskilled jobs. At present, women comprise approximately 7 percent of all the employees working in non-Government tank assembly plants.

<u>Tank Components and Spare Parts</u>

A military tank is essentially an armored automotive vehicle carrying weapons. Like an automobile, it is composed of thousands of individual pieces that must be machined, subassembled, and assembled. Important subassemblies include hulls, transmissions, engines, turrets, and fire control equipment. The assembly of tanks and the manufacture of their component parts are usually done in separate plants. Most of the hulls and turrets for modern tanks are fabricated by the steel castings industry, which does not assemble tanks.

Because most tank assembly and the manufacture of tank subassemblies are done by companies in the automobile, railroad equipment, farm machinery, and steel foundries industries, data for these industries may be indicative of the hours and earnings of workers engaged in the production of tanks, subassemblies, and components. Table 2 shows the average hourly earnings and the average weekly hours for these industries.

Table 2

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Durable Goods Industries August 1951 and June 1950

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
	1951 August	1950 June	1951 August	1950 June	1951 August	1950 June
Agricultural machinery and tractors	$71.68	$63.84	40.0	40.2	$1.792	$1.588
Automobiles	76.71	75.76	39.6	42.8	1.937	1.770
Railroad equipment	76.13	64.56	40.3	39.2	1.889	1.647
Steel foundries	76.25	65.65	43.3	41.5	1.761	1.582
All Durable Goods Industries	69.68	62.86	41.4	41.3	1.683	1.522

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT REPORTS

TRUCKING

. . . . trucking employment at record high

Trucks play a major role in our domestic transportation system. They carry almost all city freight plus a substantial portion of intercity freight and thus actually transport more tonnage than all other forms of transportation combined. The railroad industry, however, carries the bulk of intercity freight.

Employment in establishments primarily engaged in local or long distance trucking or warehousing reached an all-time high of 629,000 workers 1/ in September 1951. This represents an 18 percent increase over employment in January 1947. In addition, the trucking industry estimates that there are over 4 million other workers engaged in trucking including many who may be only incidentally performing trucking duties such as driver salesmen (milkmen, bread deliverymen, etc.), and repairmen (plumbers, telephone servicemen, etc.)

Table 1.-- Employment in Trucking and Warehousing, by Year and Month 1/
1947-51
(In thousands)

Month	Year				
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Average	551	566	548	584	--
Jan. - - - -	532	555	549	540	616
Feb. - - - -	532	576	544	545	624
Mar. - - - -	540	567	538	550	626
Apr. - - - -	531	554	532	554	624
May - - - -	531	558	532	562	620
June - - - -	538	563	540	577	619
July - - - -	538	565	537	589	614
Aug. - - - -	551	564	539	614	620
Sept. - - -	561	564	555	621	629
Oct. - - - -	580	580	568	621	--
Nov. - - - -	583	579	571	617	--
Dec. - - - -	595	571	566	622	--

1/ The employment level is based on data from Social Insurance Programs, fluctuated by monthly employment samples. These estimates necessarily exclude many industry workers such as self-employed persons and proprietors.

Growth of the Industry

The trucking industry has grown rapidly since about 1903, when trucks began to replace horse-drawn wagons. In 1910 there were only 10,000 trucks in use, all of them engaged in local delivery work. Today, four decades later, about 8-3/4 million trucks serve American farms, homes, and industries.

Table 2.-- Truck Registration of Commercial Vehicles in the United States by Type of Operation September 1951

Type of operation	Number of trucks	Percent of total
Total	8,720,000	100.0
Private	7,510,000	86.1
Agriculture	3,050,000	35.0
Government agencies	420,000	4.8
Extractive	175,000	2.0
Construction	785,000	9.0
Manufacturing distribution	355,000	4.1
Wholesale distribution	665,000	7.6
Consumer distribution	1,475,000	18.9
Other public utilities	160,000	1.8
Business, professional and service personnel	225,000	2.6
Institutional agencies	35,000	.4
Tank trucks	165,000	1.9
For-hire	1,210,000	13.9
Intercity common carrier	300,000	3.4
Local common carrier	230,000	2.6
All contract carriers	650,000	7.5
Tank trucks	30,000	.3

Source: Preliminary Defense Transportation Administration estimates.

In the early years of the century, trucking was confined mainly to local hauling because highways were few and generally bad, and trucks were crude, mechanically unreliable, and heavier than the loads they could carry. In the 1920's the trucking industry began to compete with the railroads and inland water transportation for intercity traffic as a result of the development of pneumatic tires, better truck design and construction, and a constantly expanding network of usable highways. By 1925 there were almost 2-1/2 million trucks registered; 11 years later, that figure had jumped to about 4 million. Preliminary estimates for September 1951 show about 8,720,000 trucks registered in the United States.

Table 3.-- Truck Registration of Privately Owned Vehicles
in the United States by Year
1910-51

Year	Truck registration	Year	Truck registration
1910 - - -	10,123	1930 - - -	3,518,747
1911 - - -	20,773	1931 - - -	3,489,756
1912 - - -	42,404	1932 - - -	3,256,776
1913 - - -	67,667	1933 - - -	3,245,505
1914 - - -	99,015	1934 - - -	3,430,396
1915 - - -	158,506	1935 - - -	3,675,865
1916 - - -	250,048	1936 - - -	4,001,464
1917 - - -	391,057	1937 - - -	4,249,219
1918 - - -	605,496	1938 - - -	4,210,477
1919 - - -	897,755	1939 - - -	4,406,702
1920 - - -	1,107,639	1940 - - -	4,590,386
1921 - - -	1,281,508	1941 - - -	4,859,244
1922 - - -	1,569,523	1942 - - -	4,608,086
1923 - - -	1,849,086	1943 - - -	4,450,176
1924 - - -	2,176,838	1944 - - -	4,513,340
1925 - - -	2,483,215	1945 - - -	4,834,742
1926 - - -	2,807,354	1946 - - -	5,725,692
1927 - - -	2,969,780	1947 - - -	6,512,628
1928 - - -	3,171,542	1948 - - -	7,227,380
1929 - - -	3,408,088	1949 - - -	7,692,569
		1950 - - -	8,272,153

Source: U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

About 87 percent of the American truck fleet is engaged exclusively in hauling the property of the owners. These owners include the thousands of bakeries, dairies, meat packers and distributors, chain stores, oil companies, and retail stores of all kinds. Also included in this 87 percent are the fleets of trucks operated by companies providing telephone, gas, electric, and water service; the trucks owned and operated by Federal, State, and local governments; and the millions of farm trucks.

The remaining 13 percent of the American truck fleet are "for-hire" carriers that haul varied commodities for shippers who desire a trucking service. There are more than 1 million for-hire trucks in operation today, carrying general freight, household goods, heavy machinery, farm products, motor vehicles, building materials, forest products, ores, and many other kinds of goods. In 1944, 87.7 percent of all trucks were operated in local service and 12.3 percent were operated in intercity service, while 38.2 percent of the for-hire fleet was engaged in local service. Applying these percentages to the 1951 trucking fleet would result in figures of 7,500,000 for local service and about 1,100,000 for intercity service, 420,000 of them for-hire trucks.

Trucking Trends

Truck transport accounted for 12.4 percent of intercity ton-mileage in 1950, compared with 8.4 percent in 1940. The growth occurred in the post-war period. During World War II, the proportion of intercity traffic carried by trucks declined to 4.5 percent in 1944. But by 1950, ton-mile performance reached an all-time high of 126 billion, an increase of one-third over 1949. Total intercity ton-mile traffic carried by all forms of transportation rose 15.2 percent in this same period to a total of 1,017.0 billion ton-miles, only 4.4 percent below the wartime peak carried in 1944.

Table 4.-- Volume of Intercity Freight Traffic in Ton-Miles, by Kind of Transportation, 1949-50

Transport agency	Ton-miles (billions)		Percent of increase 1950 over 1949	Percent of annual total	
	1949	1950 1/		1949	1950
Railways, steam and electric including mail and express - -	534.7	596.9	11.6	60.6	58.7
Highways, for hire and private trucks - - - - - - - - - -	93.7	126.0	34.5	10.6	12.4
Inland waterways, including Great Lakes - - - - - - - - - -	139.4	164.6	18.1	15.8	16.2
Pipe lines (oil) - - - - - - - -	114.9	129.2	12.4	13.0	12.7
Airways (domestic revenue service, including express and mail) - - - - - - - - - - - -	.2	.3	2/31.3	(3)	(3)
Grand total - - - - - - - - -	882.9	1,017.0	15.2	100.0	100.0

1/ Preliminary estimates.
2/ Airway ton-miles used in computing percentage totaled 306 million in 1950, and 235 million in 1949.
3/ Represents about .03 of 1 percent of 1949, and .03 of 1 percent in 1950.

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

For the first quarter of 1951, class I highway carriers reported a 25 percent increase in tonnage over the same period in 1950. A 10 percent increase was registered for the second quarter. The rearmament program in the months ahead will require deliveries of an anticipated $4 billion per month in military "end-products" alone. To that will be added the transportation of supplies to and from defense plants and the ordinary movement of civilian goods. Even if the rearmament program causes a curtailment in civilian production, it will be more than offset by greatly expanded defense production. The trucking industry probably will carry a greater volume of freight in 1952 than in 1951.

Employment Outlook

Employment prospects are bright. The ever-increasing demand for trucking service has created a sharp demand for workers. In recent months the industry has noted difficulties in obtaining experienced and qualified driver, maintenance, and clerical personnel. Employment is expected to continue to rise in 1952, making manpower an increasingly serious problem.

Work Force

The trucking industry offers a wide variety of employment opportunities in most communities. The largest occupational group are drivers and helpers who comprise 67.7 percent of the industry's work force. They are engaged in a number of specialized jobs, such as those of local deliveryman, long distance hauler, household mover, oil field hauler, and the tank truck driver, to name but a few. Another group of workers, about 7.1 percent of the work force, are employed in maintenance shops of trucking companies as mechanics, oilers, greasers, washers, and in a number of other service type occupations. This group keeps equipment in safe and efficient operating condition. The industry also requires many unskilled laborers who work as freight handlers, loading and unloading trucks.

Trucking jobs are becoming more specialized and colleges and other schools are expanding their transportation courses to include truck driving and management. Some schools give courses especially designed to train the highly skilled personnel needed in the industry, such as traffic and rate men, safety supervisors, and insurance men. Finally, there are many administrative and clerical jobs.

Table 5.-- Occupational Structure in Selected For-Hire Trucking Companies, 1951

Occupational groups	Percent
Drivers and helpers	67.7
Administrative and clerical	13.5
Maintenance	7.1
Platform and dock workers	5.9
Sales, advertising, and tariff	2.1
Insurance and salary	.2
Other	3.5
Total	100.0

Source: American Trucking Associations Inc.

The working force of the industry is predominantly male, reflecting, in part, the physical demands of such work. Of the small proportion of women in the industry, most work in offices. The proportion of Negroes in the industry is relatively high. Although many work as freight handlers and in the other unskilled jobs, many more are employed as drivers.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Detailed Report

Statistical Tables

September 1951

TABLE	CONTENTS	PAGE
1	Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division.......	A:2
2	Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group..	A:3
3	All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries..	A:5
4	Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries..	A:10
5	Employees in the Shipbuilding and Repairing Industry, by Region.........	A:11
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..........................	A:12
7	Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division, by State..	A:13
8	Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division, in Selected Areas..	A:17
9	Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries................	A:23

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

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

Explanatory notes outlining briefly the concepts, methodology, and sources used in preparing data presented in this report appear in the appendix. See pages i - viii.

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

Year and month	Total	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Government
Annual average:									
1939	30,287	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,612	1,382	3,321	3,987
1940	32,031	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,419	3,477	4,192
1941	36,164	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,416	1,462	3,705	4,622
1942	39,697	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,440	3,857	5,431
1943	42,042	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,401	3,919	6,049
1944	41,480	883	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,260	1,374	3,934	6,026
1945	40,069	826	1,132	15,302	3,872	7,522	1,394	4,055	5,967
1946	41,412	852	1,661	14,461	4,023	8,602	1,586	4,621	5,607
1947	43,371	943	1,982	15,247	4,122	9,196	1,641	4,786	5,454
1948	44,201	981	2,165	15,286	4,151	9,491	1,716	4,799	5,613
1949	43,006	932	2,156	14,146	3,977	9,438	1,763	4,782	5,811
1950	44,124	904	2,318	14,884	4,010	9,524	1,812	4,761	5,910
1950									
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	15,635	4,139	9,641	1,827	4,816	6,004
Oct..	45,898	939	2,631	15,827	4,132	9,752	1,821	4,757	6,039
Nov..	45,873	938	2,571	15,765	4,123	9,896	1,820	4,723	6,037
Dec..	46,595	937	2,403	15,789	4,125	10,443	1,828	4,694	6,376
1951									
Jan..	45,246	932	2,281	15,784	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.	46,432	906	2,754	15,813	4,176	9,667	1,908	4,852	6,356
Aug..	46,679	925	2,799	15,980	4,187	9,637	1,912	4,839	6,400
Sept.	46,887	917	2,752	16,004	4,177	9,769	1,891	4,832	6,545

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1951 September	1951 August	1951 July	1950 September	1950 August
TOTAL	46,837	46,679	46,432	45,684	45,080
MINING	917	925	906	946	950
Metal mining	105.0	105.6	105.1	103.0	102.5
Anthracite	67.9	68.3	65.5	75.0	75.3
Bituminous-coal	358.2	371.1	359.4	407.0	407.8
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	266.7	269.6	267.8	258.6	261.2
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	109.6	110.2	108.2	102.7	103.4
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,752	2,799	2,754	2,626	2,629
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	544	563	556	540	548
Highway and street	237.4	245.8	242.5	234.3	240.0
Other nonbuilding construction	307.0	317.6	313.8	305.8	307.5
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	2,208	2,236	2,198	2,086	2,081
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	945	960	945	906	905
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	1,263	1,276	1,253	1,180	1,176
Plumbing and heating	309.5	308.2	300.1	293.7	285.7
Painting and decorating	186.9	189.4	183.0	157.2	158.3
Electrical work	154.4	155.1	149.9	135.8	133.7
Other special-trade contractors	612.3	623.3	620.1	593.0	597.9
MANUFACTURING	16,004	15,980	15,813	15,685	15,450
DURABLE GOODS	8,893	8,866	8,839	8,423	8,294
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,111	7,114	6,974	7,262	7,156
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,177	4,187	4,176	4,139	4,120
Transportation	2,925	2,926	2,918	2,913	2,891
Interstate railroads	1,458	1,467	1,468	1,458	1,441
Class I railroads	1,286	1,296	1,296	1,283	1,272
Local railways and bus lines	141	141	141	146	146
Trucking and warehousing	629	620	614	621	614
Other transportation and services	697	698	695	688	690
Air transportation (common carrier)	84.5	83.9	81.5	74.7	74.5
Communication	696	700	698	671	671
Telephone	647.7	651.5	648.2	621.6	622.9
Telegraph	47.4	47.7	48.5	48.0	47.2

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1951 September	1951 August	1951 July	1950 September	1950 August
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (Continued)					
Other public utilities	556	561	560	555	558
Gas and electric utilities	530.2	534.8	533.7	529.5	531.7
Electric light and power utilities	235.2	236.9	237.5	236.6	238.6
Gas utilities	118.7	120.3	119.8	118.6	118.0
Electric light and gas utilities combined	176.3	177.6	176.4	174.3	175.1
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	25.5	26.3	25.9	25.4	25.9
TRADE	9,769	9,637	9,667	9,641	9,474
Wholesale trade	2,598	2,598	2,594	2,605	2,582
Retail trade	7,171	7,039	7,073	7,036	6,892
General merchandise stores	1,485	1,399	1,407	1,474	1,387
Food and liquor stores	1,269	1,258	1,268	1,210	1,200
Automotive and accessories dealers	753	757	756	743	749
Apparel and accessories stores	545	498	512	540	491
Other retail trade	3,119	3,127	3,130	3,069	3,065
FINANCE	1,891	1,912	1,908	1,827	1,837
Banks and trust companies	466	471	471	433	435
Security dealers and exchanges	63.3	64.3	64.3	60.9	61.4
Insurance carriers and agents	676	687	682	654	658
Other finance agencies and real estate	686	690	691	679	683
SERVICE	4,832	4,839	4,852	4,816	4,827
Hotels and lodging places	473	507	510	475	512
Laundries	363.2	364.2	368.9	357.5	358.6
Cleaning and dyeing plants	157.6	153.4	157.6	150.0	147.1
Motion pictures	247	245	245	246	244
GOVERNMENT	6,545	6,400	6,356	6,004	5,793
Federal 1/	2,337	2,329	2,313	1,916	1,841
State and local	4,208	4,071	4,043	4,088	3,952

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

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

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

Industry group and industry	All employees 1951 September	All employees 1951 August	All employees 1951 July	Production workers 1951 September	Production workers 1951 August	Production workers 1951 July
MINING	917	925	906	--	--	--
METAL MINING	105.0	105.6	105.1	92.3	93.1	92.5
Iron mining	39.2	39.1	38.3	35.2	35.2	34.3
Copper mining	28.7	29.0	29.0	24.9	25.2	25.3
Lead and zinc mining	19.7	19.9	20.3	17.0	17.3	17.6
ANTHRACITE	67.9	68.3	65.5	63.8	64.2	61.6
BITUMINOUS-COAL	368.2	371.1	359.4	342.8	346.2	334.6
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION	266.7	269.6	267.8	--	--	--
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)	--	--	--	129.8	133.4	131.9
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	109.6	110.2	108.2	95.9	96.5	94.6
MANUFACTURING	16,004	15,980	15,813	13,070	13,055	12,885
DURABLE GOODS	8,893	8,866	8,839	7,275	7,252	7,226
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,111	7,114	6,974	5,795	5,803	5,659
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	52.2	49.4	46.5	42.3	40.2	38.0
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,708	1,689	1,615	1,317	1,301	1,225
Meat products	297.7	293.0	299.3	234.6	232.6	235.5
Dairy products	148.6	155.9	158.3	107.2	113.7	116.2
Canning and preserving	342.9	324.7	252.7	315.8	298.7	226.1
Grain-mill products	131.8	132.0	131.6	98.6	99.1	98.7
Bakery products	288.7	288.9	288.2	192.6	192.4	192.2
Sugar	30.5	29.8	30.1	25.4	24.6	24.9
Confectionery and related products	101.5	95.5	87.5	84.7	78.6	71.2
Beverages	227.8	233.3	232.2	156.0	161.0	160.9
Miscellaneous food products	138.0	136.3	135.4	102.0	100.2	99.4
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	96	91	81	89	84	75
Cigarettes	26.1	25.9	26.0	23.7	23.6	23.7
Cigars	41.2	39.9	39.0	39.0	37.8	36.9
Tobacco and snuff	11.9	11.7	11.7	10.3	10.2	10.2
Tobacco stemming and redrying	16.8	13.0	4.4	15.7	11.9	3.7

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

TABLE 5: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees 1951 September	All employees 1951 August	All employees 1951 July	Production workers 1951 September	Production workers 1951 August	Production workers 1951 July
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	1,232	1,246	1,262	1,137	1,153	1,167
Yarn and thread mills	164.6	165.3	164.5	153.5	154.2	153.6
Broad-woven fabric mills	582.0	592.0	605.8	551.1	561.8	573.7
Knitting mills	226.7	231.2	230.1	207.2	211.8	210.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles	83.7	83.3	84.0	73.4	73.4	74.3
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	48.4	49.0	50.7	40.6	41.2	43.1
Other textile-mill products	126.7	125.4	126.9	111.4	110.2	111.8
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,159	1,165	1,110	1,036	1,047	990
Men's and boys' suits and coats	152.2	153.5	142.9	139.3	140.2	129.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	256.3	255.0	251.2	238.6	237.4	233.1
Women's outerwear	319.5	329.1	305.9	283.4	293.9	271.0
Women's, children's under garments	97.9	97.8	94.6	87.5	87.3	84.2
Millinery	22.3	22.2	19.7	19.8	19.6	17.1
Children's outerwear	62.3	65.0	65.0	57.0	59.5	59.4
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	101.1	100.0	92.1	89.7	88.7	80.1
Other fabricated textile products	143.0	142.4	138.6	120.9	120.2	116.0
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	807	817	813	743	751	748
Logging camps and contractors	80.4	76.4	77.3	76.6	72.5	73.3
Sawmills and planing mills	474.3	483.2	477.0	441.1	448.4	443.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	114.5	117.1	115.9	98.6	101.6	100.7
Wooden containers	76.8	77.6	80.3	71.2	72.1	74.4
Miscellaneous wood products	60.9	62.8	62.1	55.0	56.6	55.9
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	334	333	331	285	284	284
Household furniture	225.6	224.0	223.7	196.0	194.9	195.9
Other furniture and fixtures	108.3	108.9	106.9	89.0	89.3	87.8

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees 1951 September	All employees 1951 August	All employees 1951 July	Production workers 1951 September	Production workers 1951 August	Production workers 1951 July
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	491	494	493	417	419	418
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	247.5	247.9	247.1	213.6	213.7	213.5
Paperboard containers and boxes	132.2	132.7	133.0	112.3	112.4	112.4
Other paper and allied products	111.1	113.2	113.1	90.6	92.4	92.5
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	764	759	758	515	510	507
Newspapers	298.7	298.0	299.1	152.6	150.5	151.0
Periodicals	53.6	53.4	52.2	35.4	35.2	34.0
Books	50.4	50.2	49.0	36.8	36.3	35.3
Commercial printing	204.0	202.5	204.2	167.7	166.2	166.8
Lithographing	42.1	41.1	40.4	32.6	31.9	31.4
Other printing and publishing	114.6	114.1	112.9	90.1	89.5	88.5
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	761	749	744	542	530	526
Industrial inorganic chemicals	84.6	84.0	84.0	61.6	61.3	61.0
Industrial organic chemicals	232.2	231.8	230.9	173.9	173.2	172.3
Drugs and medicines	107.4	107.6	107.3	70.0	70.1	70.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers	75.7	76.6	76.9	48.6	49.7	50.2
Fertilizers	32.5	30.4	29.9	25.5	23.5	22.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	60.5	49.8	47.5	47.8	37.8	35.6
Other chemicals and allied products	168.1	169.1	167.9	114.5	114.6	114.0
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	265	266	266	197	198	198
Petroleum refining	212.3	213.2	213.7	153.7	154.1	154.3
Coke and byproducts	22.1	22.2	22.2	19.2	19.4	19.3
Other petroleum and coal products	30.5	30.3	30.5	24.5	24.1	24.3
RUBBER PRODUCTS	273	273	271	218	219	217
Tires and inner tubes	117.1	115.8	115.0	92.0	91.2	90.0
Rubber footwear	30.9	30.9	30.4	25.3	25.2	24.8
Other rubber products	124.8	125.8	125.7	101.1	102.2	102.2
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	366	382	374	327	342	336
Leather	42.1	45.0	46.0	37.5	40.2	41.5
Footwear (except rubber)	230.6	243.7	237.0	207.8	220.8	215.0
Other leather products	93.2	92.9	90.7	81.4	81.4	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 1951			Production workers 1951		
	September	August	July	September	August	July
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	560	560	557	482	481	478
Glass and glass products	145.7	144.8	141.8	127.5	127.3	124.3
Cement, hydraulic	43.6	44.1	43.8	37.3	37.7	37.5
Structural clay products	93.6	93.8	93.2	85.3	85.3	84.8
Pottery and related products	57.1	57.6	57.4	51.5	51.8	51.6
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	103.3	103.8	104.1	87.0	87.8	87.8
Other stone, clay, and glass products	116.3	116.1	116.7	93.3	91.4	91.8
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,349	1,352	1,341	1,159	1,165	1,155
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	661.3	661.1	656.5	573.4	575.8	571.6
Iron and steel foundries	281.0	280.9	277.9	250.1	250.0	247.1
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	54.9	55.6	55.5	45.8	46.5	46.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	96.9	97.4	98.0	78.2	78.7	79.8
Nonferrous foundries	106.5	109.0	106.8	88.1	90.8	88.2
Other primary metal industries	148.6	147.8	146.6	123.8	122.8	121.6
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	988	994	991	811	816	813
Tin cans and other tinware	51.0	50.8	49.4	44.9	44.7	43.2
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	155.7	158.6	156.6	130.0	132.4	130.9
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	149.2	150.5	152.2	120.6	121.7	122.8
Fabricated structural metal products	230.2	231.1	227.9	179.1	180.3	177.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	168.7	169.0	174.7	141.5	141.9	147.3
Other fabricated metal products	233.3	233.5	229.7	195.1	195.2	191.3
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1,578	1,570	1,597	1,219	1,211	1,235
Engines and turbines	93.7	94.9	91.8	69.8	71.2	68.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors	166.5	167.8	194.7	129.7	130.0	151.5
Construction and mining machinery	123.8	121.9	121.1	93.8	91.5	90.8
Metalworking machinery	292.6	288.3	293.5	230.3	226.7	232.1
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	197.7	198.5	196.8	149.3	150.2	149.4
General industrial machinery	234.3	231.9	230.1	169.2	167.9	166.8
Office and store machines and devices	106.4	105.1	102.5	89.3	88.2	86.2
Service-industry and household machines	157.1	158.5	164.5	121.9	123.1	128.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts	205.6	202.9	201.9	165.7	162.5	161.5

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees 1951 September	August	July	Production workers 1951 September	August	July
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	942	927	914	709	695	684
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	377.7	376.7	372.9	274.6	273.1	271.1
Electrical equipment for vehicles	82.3	81.2	80.6	67.4	66.0	65.6
Communication equipment	334.0	320.9	313.6	247.8	236.2	229.5
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	148.2	148.3	146.4	119.3	119.3	117.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,507	1,496	1,490	1,210	1,197	1,187
Automobiles	812.0	812.7	819.1	678.9	676.2	684.0
Aircraft and parts	491.5	485.4	471.3	359.9	356.0	346.6
Aircraft	329.4	329.5	319.7	241.4	242.8	236.6
Aircraft engines and parts	98.5	95.3	92.9	68.6	66.0	64.6
Aircraft propellers and parts	11.5	10.5	10.4	8.1	7.4	7.3
Other aircraft parts and equipment	52.1	50.1	48.3	41.8	39.8	38.1
Ship and boat building and repairing	116.9	113.7	115.4	101.5	98.4	100.5
Ship building and repairing	104.2	100.5	101.1	90.3	86.8	87.7
Boat building and repairing	12.7	13.2	14.3	11.2	11.6	12.8
Railroad equipment	74.9	72.5	72.9	59.8	57.2	47.2
Other transportation equipment	11.4	11.2	10.8	9.6	9.4	9.0
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	305	301	298	224	223	221
Ophthalmic goods	27.0	27.2	27.5	22.0	22.1	22.5
Photographic apparatus	62.5	62.2	59.3	44.5	44.9	42.2
Watches and clocks	34.3	33.9	33.2	29.1	28.7	28.1
Professional and scientific instruments	181.1	177.5	178.4	128.6	127.3	128.5
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	471	467	460	391	389	383
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	47.7	48.3	48.5	38.7	39.2	39.4
Toys and sporting goods	73.5	73.3	70.8	63.7	64.0	61.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	53.5	54.5	52.3	44.5	45.2	44.3
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	296.0	290.9	288.4	243.9	240.9	237.4

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

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

(1939 Average = 100)

Period	Production-worker employment index	Production-worker pay-roll index
Annual average:		
1939	100.0	100.0
1940	107.5	113.6
1941	132.8	164.9
1942	156.9	241.5
1943	183.3	331.1
1944	178.3	343.7
1945	157.0	293.5
1946	147.8	271.7
1947	156.2	326.9
1948	155.2	351.4
1949	141.6	325.3
1950	149.7	371.7
1950		
July	148.3	367.5
August	156.3	394.4
September	158.9	403.2
October	160.3	415.8
November	159.2	414.6
December	159.4	426.0
1951		
January	158.9	424.0
February	161.0	430.0
March	161.0	435.0
April	160.0	433.2
May	158.6	428.4
June	159.5	434.3
July	157.3	422.8
August	159.4	430.2
September	159.5	436.9

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 September	1951 August	1951 July	1950 September	1950 August
ALL REGIONS		227.6	226.4	152.7	153.0
PRIVATE	104.2	100.5	101.1	75.8	78.4
NAVY	N. A.	127.1	125.3	76.9	74.6
NORTH ATLANTIC		105.0	103.4	72.3	71.6
Private	50.7	48.5	47.5	38.4	38.7
Navy	N. A.	56.5	55.9	33.9	32.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC		41.0	39.8	26.1	25.2
Private	17.6	16.8	16.0	9.6	9.5
Navy	N. A.	24.2	23.8	16.5	15.7
GULF:					
Private	13.7	13.0	16.8	12.8	14.4
PACIFIC		56.9	55.1	34.8	35.5
Private	10.3	10.5	9.5	8.3	9.5
Navy	N. A.	46.4	45.6	26.5	26.0
GREAT LAKES:					
Private	6.8	6.6	6.4	2.4	2.1
INLAND:					
Private	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.3	4.2

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 Government Civilian 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		
	September	August	July	September	August	July
All areas						
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,529.9	2,521.3	2,503.4	$683,134	$769,173	$735,991
Executive	2,517.9	2,509.3	2,491.0	678,202	764,167	731,168
Defense agencies	1,278.4	1,267.7	1,265.3	336,110	385,852	364,256
Post Office Department 2/	496.0	495.5	489.4	130,787	130,860	133,044
Other agencies	743.5	746.1	736.3	211,305	247,455	233,868
Legislative	8.1	8.1	8.5	3,213	3,257	3,195
Judicial	3.9	3.9	3.9	1,719	1,749	1,628
Continental United States						
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,356.6	2,349.0	2,329.8	643,930	724,164	693,405
Executive	2,344.7	2,337.1	2,317.5	639,041	719,202	688.626
Defense agencies	1,165.7	1,156.1	1,141.2	311,251	357,459	337,591
Post Office Department 2/	494.0	493.4	487.5	130,243	130,329	132,500
Other agencies	685.0	687.6	688.8	197,547	231,414	218,535
Legislative	8.1	8.1	8.5	3,213	3,257	3,195
Judicial	3.8	3.8	3.8	1,676	1,705	1,584
Washington, D. C.						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	278.4	281.1	280.3	90,158	102,943	96,344
D. C. government	20.1	19.8	19.9	5,304	4,591	4,474
Federal	258.3	261.3	260.4	84,854	98,352	91,870
Executive	249.5	252.5	251.2	81,326	94,766	88,374
Defense agencies	87.8	88.7	87.7	30,474	35,357	30,893
Post Office Department	7.8	7.9	7.9	2,854	2,975	2,937
Other agencies	153.9	155.9	155.6	47,998	56,434	54,544
Legislative	8.1	8.1	8.5	3,213	3,257	3,195
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	315	329	301

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 1951 Sept.	Total 1951 Aug.	Total 1950 Sept.	Mining 1951 Sept.	Mining 1951 Aug.	Mining 1950 Sept.	Contract Construction 1951 Sept.	Contract Construction 1951 Aug.	Contract Construction 1950 Sept.
Alabama	646.0	636.1	622.2	23.1	22.9	26.2	33.0	33.8	31.0
Arizona	180.3	177.6	164.5	12.3	12.5	11.9	13.0	13.0	13.1
Arkansas	310.7	305.0	302.2	6.8	6.7	6.9	25.9	24.4	19.9
California	3,533.3	3,524.7	3,360.2	35.3	36.0	34.0	235.6	242.3	240.6
Colorado	N.A.	385.0	363.0	N.A.	9.2	9.7	N.A.	32.4	27.3
Connecticut	829.5	820.9	790.8	3/	3/	3/	45.8	46.5	42.8
Delaware									
Dist. of Columbia	527.7	529.3	485.3	4/	4/	4/	26.3	26.7	25.2
Florida	667.5	662.4	655.7	6.4	6.4	6.1	64.0	64.6	66.4
Georgia	838.5	841.5	814.2	4.5	4.5	4.2	50.8	53.5	47.3
Idaho	139.1	139.9	142.2	4.7	5.2	5.8	13.3	14.5	13.5
Illinois	3,229.3	3,217.5	3,157.8	44.5	44.6	48.9	167.2	169.8	156.2
Indiana	1,304.0	1,292.7	1,273.3	13.8	14.1	14.1	61.8	66.1	60.5
Iowa 1/	651.8	639.0	619.6	3.3	3.1	3.6	43.2	44.1	40.3
Kansas 1/	512.9	506.5	475.5	17.7	18.0	17.6	37.8	39.4	34.5
Kentucky				55.7	56.4	62.3			
Louisiana				27.0	27.2	27.0			
Maine	272.6	276.5	270.5	.6	.6	.6	12.0	11.4	11.2
Maryland	766.2	771.0	721.3	2.7	2.7	2.1	56.8	57.9	56.3
Massachusetts	1,802.6	1,796.1	1,777.2	4/	4/	4/	73.5	69.9	81.7
Michigan									
Minnesota 2/	843.9	837.7	834.8	18.5	18.5	18.1	47.1	46.8	47.3
Mississippi									
Missouri	1,228.0	1,220.9	1,194.3	9.8	9.4	9.4	58.6	60.3	56.7
Montana	155.5	155.6	156.8	9.6	9.7	10.3	13.7	14.1	14.7
Nebraska	330.4	328.6	321.8	4/	4/	4/	19.4	20.0	20.4
Nevada	61.0	61.0	57.8	3.2	3.2	2.9	4.4	4.1	5.1
New Hampshire	173.6	176.7	174.5	.4	.4	.2	7.6	7.8	8.2
New Jersey	1,691.5	1,691.7	1,666.9	4.0	4.1	3.8	87.6	87.5	83.3
New Mexico							16.0	16.6	18.8
New York	5,805.7	5,779.8	5,701.7	11.6	11.6	11.2	249.6	251.1	252.7
North Carolina	938.3	927.6	927.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	61.5	62.0	49.1
North Dakota	115.8	116.0	117.7	.9	.8	.9	10.0	10.8	10.8
Ohio									
Oklahoma	504.3	503.0	483.6	43.0	44.9	43.9	35.4	37.4	35.1
Oregon 1/	477.0	476.1	479.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	30.4	31.2	34.0
Pennsylvania	3,753.3	3,729.9	3,674.6	178.4	179.0	190.3	187.7	189.0	173.7
Rhode Island	286.2	285.7	303.9	4/	4/	4/	16.7	16.3	16.4
South Carolina	484.9	482.5	458.7	.9	1.0	1.0	41.2	40.9	26.1
South Dakota	126.1	125.6	128.4	2.0	2.1	2.6	9.5	9.4	11.6
Tennessee	756.6	754.6	747.2	12.3	12.5	13.0	45.4	46.9	50.0
Texas	2,047.4	2,043.8	1,938.0	117.1	117.8	107.2	163.6	171.7	142.6
Utah 1/	218.0	212.0	204.0	13.5	13.0	12.9	15.3	15.[illegible]	15.0
Vermont	100.1	101.4	99.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	3.5	3.9	4.8
Virginia	867.9	856.1	803.8	23.3	23.4	23.6	69.1	68.2	54.4
Washington 1/	750.5	741.7	727.3	2.7	2.8	3.2	50.1	48.7	52.1
West Virginia	533.3	533.6	531.9	122.0	123.3	127.8	19.3	19.8	21.9
Wisconsin	1,072.6	1,066.1	1,048.2	3.9	4.0	3.7	48.1	48.2	46.3
Wyoming	86.9	88.4	86.4	8.9	8.8	9.4	6.4	7.1	8.0

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
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Alabama	222.7	219.1	223.3	53.6	53.5	51.5	125.1	122.3	119.9
Arizona	19.6	18.8	15.4	22.9	23.1	22.2	43.6	43.0	41.2
Arkansas	78.4	76.9	78.7	32.2	32.3	32.2	69.9	69.3	71.0
California	926.0	933.8	843.3	321.2	318.6	313.6	802.7	799.6	812.5
Colorado	N.A.	65.1	62.1	N.A.	45.0	43.9	N.A.	96.4	95.3
Connecticut	421.5	416.5	393.8	42.7	42.5	42.1	132.6	130.5	130.2
Delaware	53.4	54.5	50.9						
Dist. of Columbia	17.3	17.3	16.1	31.2	31.1	29.5	92.7	91.0	89.8
Florida	97.0	96.2	91.7	65.9	66.9	64.4	185.6	183.1	191.2
Georgia	293.1	294.6	297.0	69.5	70.0	68.2	181.9	184.3	178.6
Idaho	25.0	25.1	27.7	17.8	17.9	18.0	35.0	34.5	35.1
Illinois	1,198.7	1,196.4	1,178.6	302.8	303.0	300.8	683.6	677.4	679.6
Indiana	603.0	592.6	593.7	112.3	113.0	112.0	242.1	239.6	237.7
Iowa	171.4	169.6	153.7	65.0	64.4	63.9	170.9	168.6	168.3
Kansas	119.6	116.6	97.2	65.1	66.3	63.4	123.7	120.1	120.9
Kentucky	144.2	145.2	141.5	60.3	60.3	56.8	114.5	113.5	114.1
Louisiana	141.9	140.5	141.4	81.3	81.4	78.9	145.4	144.1	148.0
Maine	113.8	117.8	118.2	18.7	18.9	19.1	49.8	50.6	50.0
Maryland	272.3	278.7	241.5	73.2	73.8	71.1	148.1	144.3	147.0
Massachusetts	728.0	732.4	718.3	126.4	128.7	127.1	364.2	358.7	366.8
Michigan	1,071.0	1,070.3	1,152.2						
Minnesota	213.9	212.2	213.2	99.0	99.7	93.5	208.9	207.0	211.0
Mississippi	89.1	89.4	90.6	26.8	25.3	26.6			
Missouri	375.8	378.2	362.4	130.3	130.8	126.6	307.5	302.2	308.8
Montana	17.9	17.7	19.7	24.3	24.2	23.2	37.0	37.5	37.3
Nebraska	56.2	55.6	51.6	43.9	44.3	43.2	91.8	91.3	93.0
Nevada	3.8	3.8	3.5	9.0	9.1	8.8	13.0	13.3	12.0
New Hampshire	81.7	82.0	82.2	10.5	10.7	10.7	28.5	29.0	28.9
New Jersey	766.9	768.0	761.1	141.6	142.0	137.7	274.2	274.8	277.1
New Mexico	14.2	14.1	13.1	17.6	17.8	17.2	37.6	37.5	36.3
New York	1,950.6	1,941.4	1,912.2	489.4	489.1	489.2	1,233.3	1,216.7	1,232.5
North Carolina	423.2	419.1	440.1	62.4	61.7	57.0	170.0	166.6	166.5
North Dakota	5.9	6.0	6.2	15.0	15.2	14.4	36.9	36.9	37.5
Ohio	1,285.6	1,285.1	1,239.3						
Oklahoma	75.6	75.5	67.8	50.3	50.3	50.2	122.1	121.2	123.0
Oregon	157.5	157.8	159.5	48.6	48.7	49.4	107.2	105.9	105.9
Pennsylvania	1,488.7	1,486.2	1,470.1	358.6	357.1	345.7	676.0	662.1	674.3
Rhode Island	135.9	136.1	154.0	15.4	15.4	15.8	51.0	51.0	51.5
South Carolina	215.5	215.3	215.6	26.5	27.1	25.0	88.1	87.2	84.7
South Dakota	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.1	11.3	11.4	36.0	36.4	38.1
Tennessee	256.9	257.7	255.6	60.2	60.2	58.7	166.5	163.9	161.9
Texas	399.1	396.8	364.2	218.7	219.0	219.6	526.5	523.1	516.1
Utah	36.7	31.1	33.4	22.4	22.6	22.6	46.7	46.4	45.5
Vermont	38.8	39.3	37.4	9.2	9.1	9.2	17.6	18.0	18.3
Virginia	248.0	245.1	238.4	83.4	82.9	80.0	180.5	175.9	167.4
Washington	203.3	201.2	197.2	70.3	70.3	70.7	166.5	164.3	163.1
West Virginia	141.4	141.5	136.1	54.7	55.3	52.7	86.6	86.9	86.0
Wisconsin	472.9	472.6	453.3	76.8	77.6	77.5	206.7	206.2	209.6
Wyoming	6.6	6.5	6.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	19.1	19.8	18.0

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
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Alabama	18.3	18.1	18.0	55.0	54.8	52.2	115.2	111.6	100.1
Arizona	6.0	5.8	5.4	25.5	25.0	19.9	37.4	36.4	35.4
Arkansas	8.0	8.0	8.0	35.1	34.9	35.3	54.4	52.5	50.2
California	153.2	153.9	144.7	454.4	449.2	439.7	604.9	591.3	531.8
Colorado	N.A.	15.0	14.8	N.A.	48.7	45.5	74.8	73.2	64.4
Connecticut	38.1	38.0	37.4	81.2	81.2	78.2	67.6	65.7	66.3
Delaware							11.1	10.7	10.5
Dist. of Columbia	23.7	23.8	22.6	58.1	58.2	58.6	278.4	281.2	243.5
Florida	30.8	31.0	30.7	94.4	93.9	88.9	123.4	120.3	116.3
Georgia	26.0	25.9	24.9	75.3	75.1	74.9	137.4	133.6	119.1
Idaho	3.7	3.8	3.8	14.5	14.7	14.7	25.0	24.2	23.6
Illinois	148.1	150.8	145.4	349.2	347.4	338.5	335.2	328.0	310.0
Indiana	36.1	36.5	34.6	90.6	90.9	90.6	144.3	139.9	130.4
Iowa	24.5	25.0	23.7	67.0	66.5	67.2	101.4	97.9	99.1
Kansas	16.9	17.3	16.4	49.0	48.3	48.1	83.1	80.5	77.4
Kentucky	15.5	15.6	15.1	56.0	56.6	56.0	87.4	84.8	80.5
Louisiana	20.5	20.6	19.2	68.9	69.1	69.7	96.7	94.2	92.4
Maine	6.9	6.9	6.7	25.4	26.0	25.5	45.4	44.3	39.2
Maryland	31.4	31.5	30.5	77.6	78.4	75.7	104.1	103.7	97.1
Massachusetts	82.3	83.6	78.3	196.1	194.4	194.1	232.1	228.4	210.9
Michigan							236.4	229.5	223.5
Minnesota	37.4	37.9	36.2	97.2	97.3	96.6	121.9	118.4	118.9
Mississippi	7.9	7.9	7.6				64.7	62.4	63.7
Missouri	55.0	55.8	53.1	142.0	138.9	137.2	149.0	145.3	140.1
Montana	4.3	4.2	4.0	20.0	20.3	19.7	28.7	27.9	27.9
Nebraska	16.8	17.1	16.3	38.9	38.8	39.1	63.4	61.7	58.2
Nevada	1.2	1.2	1.3	14.3	14.4	12.9	12.1	11.9	11.3
New Hampshire	4.6	4.6	4.5	20.0	22.3	20.1	20.4	20.0	19.7
New Jersey	59.6	60.8	58.7	171.0	172.2	169.9	186.6	182.3	175.3
New Mexico	4.0	4.0	4.8	22.4	22.7	23.2	37.3	36.3	33.9
New York	391.3	393.8	387.7	778.5	786.5	759.8	701.5	689.5	656.4
North Carolina	23.1	23.0	22.0	84.6	85.3	84.7	109.9	106.3	104.8
North Dakota	4.1	4.1	4.1	12.9	12.8	13.8	30.1	29.2	29.4
Ohio							320.8	312.5	294.2
Oklahoma	18.1	18.4	17.8	51.8	50.7	51.4	108.0	104.6	94.4
Oregon	15.5	15.6	15.3	49.5	50.4	48.7	66.9	65.1	64.8
Pennsylvania	121.0	121.7	116.8	362.2	362.7	357.9	380.8	372.1	345.8
Rhode Island	10.7	10.7	10.6	23.0	23.4	24.6	33.5	32.8	31.0
South Carolina	8.8	8.6	8.7	34.2	34.8	36.1	69.7	67.6	61.5
South Dakota	4.2	4.2	3.9	15.7	15.7	14.8	36.0	35.1	34.6
Tennessee	24.0	24.7	23.3	77.2	77.5	77.2	114.1	111.2	107.5
Texas	78.7	79.5	74.7	237.4	238.6	237.2	306.3	297.3	276.4
Utah	6.3	6.4	6.3	21.4	21.7	20.8	55.9	54.8	47.2
Vermont	2.8	2.9	2.9	11.7	12.1	11.2	15.4	15.0	15.0
Virginia	28.0	28.6	25.7	78.1	78.1	76.1	157.5	153.9	138.2
Washington	27.0	27.1	27.1	84.3	83.8	80.5	146.3	143.5	133.4
West Virginia	9.7	9.8	9.7	41.8	41.6	40.2	57.8	55.4	57.6
Wisconsin	33.1	33.5	31.5	100.7	97.1	101.5	130.5	127.0	124.7
Wyoming	2.0	2.0	2.0	11.6	12.4	11.3	15.8	15.3	14.7

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

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

See explanatory notes, sections G and H.

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

2/ Government estimates and affected totals revised; not strictly comparable with previously published data.

3/ Mining combined with construction.

4/ Mining combined with service.

N.A. - Not available.

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

AREA	Number of Employees 1951 Sept.	1951 Aug.	1950 Sept.
ALABAMA			
Birmingham			
Mining	16.4	16.3	18.5
Manufacturing	59.3	56.7	58.0
ARIZONA			
Phoenix			
Mining	.2	.2	.2
Manufacturing	12.2	11.5	8.3
Trans. & Pub. Util. 1/	7.9	7.8	7.6
Trade	23.7	23.2	22.1
Finance	3.9	3.8	3.6
Service	11.2	10.9	9.7
Tucson			
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7
Manufacturing	2.2	2.1	1.9
Trans. & Pub. Util. 1/	2.6	2.8	2.6
Trade	8.3	8.2	7.9
Finance	1.3	1.2	1.0
Service	9.6	9.3	6.1
ARKANSAS			
Little Rock-N. Little Rock			
Total	65.7	64.4	65.2
Contract Const.	6.9	6.5	6.8
Manufacturing	12.2	11.9	11.5
Trans. & Pub. Util.	6.5	6.5	6.8
Trade	17.5	17.2	17.8
Finance	3.5	3.5	3.5
Service 2/	8.4	8.2	8.4
Government	10.9	10.7	10.5
CALIFORNIA			
Los Angeles			
Manufacturing	490.7	491.2	443.1
Sacramento			
Manufacturing	12.6	13.5	11.2
San Diego			
Manufacturing	39.1	39.7	27.9
San Francisco-Oakland			
Manufacturing	190.3	191.1	182.8
San Jose			
Manufacturing	41.9	40.3	33.2
COLORADO			
Denver			
Mining	N.A.	1.0	1.0
Contract Const.	N.A.	20.0	18.5
Manufacturing	N.A.	43.8	40.3
Trans. & Pub. Util.	N.A.	26.0	25.4
Trade	N.A.	57.9	57.2
Finance	N.A.	10.7	10.2

AREA	Number of Employees 1951 Sept.	1951 Aug.	1950 Sept.
CONNECTICUT			
Hartford			
Total	191.1	187.8	175.4
Contract Const. 2/	9.4	9.6	9.7
Manufacturing	78.4	76.0	65.1
Trans. & Pub. Util.	7.3	7.3	7.0
Trade	36.4	35.4	35.6
Finance	23.8	23.9	23.3
Service	19.6	19.5	19.0
Government	16.3	16.2	15.7
New Haven			
Total	116.1	115.7	113.9
Contract Const. 2/	6.0	6.1	6.2
Manufacturing	44.9	45.5	43.5
Trans. & Pub. Util.	13.1	13.1	13.7
Trade	21.6	21.0	21.2
Finance	5.0	5.0	4.9
Service	17.9	17.8	17.2
Government	7.5	7.3	7.2
Stamford			
Total	47.3	47.3	45.0
Contract Const. 2/	3.7	3.7	3.4
Manufacturing	22.0	22.1	20.4
Trans. & Pub. Util.	2.5	2.5	2.5
Trade	8.3	8.2	8.0
Finance	1.4	1.4	1.3
Service	6.0	6.1	5.9
Government	3.4	3.3	3.5
Waterbury			
Total	67.7	67.4	65.0
Contract Const. 2/	2.4	2.4	2.3
Manufacturing	43.9	44.0	42.4
Trans. & Pub. Util.	2.6	2.6	2.6
Trade	8.8	8.5	8.5
Finance	1.1	1.1	1.0
Service	4.3	4.2	4.0
Government	4.6	4.6	4.1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Washington			
Total	618.5	620.7	575.4
Contract Const.	41.9	43.1	43.1
Manufacturing	25.7	26.0	22.2
Trans. & Pub. Util.	42.3	41.8	40.0
Trade	116.6	114.6	113.9
Finance	30.8	30.9	29.3
Service 2/	73.1	73.4	73.7
Government	288.1	290.9	253.2
FLORIDA			
Jacksonville			
Manufacturing	N.A.	17.8	15.5
Trans. & Pub. Util.	N.A.	14.0	14.0
Trade	N.A.	30.6	30.2
Finance	N.A.	5.8	5.9

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

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

AREA	Number of Employees		
	1951		1950
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
FLORIDA-Continued			
Jacksonville-Continued			
Service 2/	N.A.	11.8	11.4
Government	N.A.	14.4	13.0
Miami			
Manufacturing	N.A.	13.2	13.8
Trans. & Pub. Util.	N.A.	22.3	20.0
Trade	N.A.	52.7	47.6
Finance	N.A.	8.8	8.6
Service 2/	N.A.	27.7	24.5
Government	N.A.	16.6	16.5
Tampa-St. Petersburg			
Total	N.A.	101.3	101.1
Contract Const.	N.A.	9.2	9.7
Manufacturing	N.A.	19.1	19.4
Trans. & Pub. Util.	N.A.	9.6	9.5
Trade	N.A.	32.4	32.4
Finance	N.A.	5.1	5.0
Service 2/	N.A.	13.5	12.9
Government	N.A.	12.7	12.2
GEORGIA			
Atlanta			
Total	266.8	266.4	261.6
Contract Const.	16.3	17.7	18.4
Manufacturing	67.2	65.6	62.3
Trans. & Pub. Util.	30.6	30.8	29.7
Trade	74.0	73.8	74.1
Finance	15.7	15.7	15.6
Service 2/	31.8	31.5	32.3
Government	31.2	31.3	29.2
Savannah			
Total	41.7	41.6	40.7
Contract Const.	3.5	3.2	2.5
Manufacturing	13.1	13.1	13.0
Trans. & Pub. Util.	6.5	6.5	6.8
Trade	8.3	8.4	8.6
Finance	1.2	1.2	1.2
Service 2/	4.4	4.5	4.2
Government	4.7	4.7	4.4
ILLINOIS			
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline			
Manufacturing	N.A.	46.4	32.7
Peoria			
Manufacturing	26.5	25.9	45.8
Rockford			
Manufacturing	39.8	40.0	38.6
INDIANA			
Evansville			
Total	60.7	60.7	61.4
Manufacturing	29.6	29.9	29.3
Nonmanufacturing	31.0	30.8	32.2

AREA	Number of Employees		
	1951		1950
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Fort Wayne			
Total	80.9	81.2	73.6
Manufacturing	42.8	43.5	35.5
Nonmanufacturing	38.1	37.7	38.0
Indianapolis			
Total	274.5	275.2	258.9
Contract Const.	14.5	15.9	14.6
Manufacturing	113.0	112.8	101.3
Trans. & Pub. Util.	25.6	25.9	24.9
Trade	60.9	60.3	59.5
Finance	14.1	14.3	13.4
Other Nonmfg. 4/	46.4	46.1	45.2
IOWA			
Des Moines			
Manufacturing	20.8	21.0	17.6
KANSAS			
Topeka			
Total	N.A.	41.5	38.4
Mining	N.A.	.1	.1
Contract Const.	N.A.	2.5	1.8
Manufacturing	N.A.	5.1	6.1
Trans. & Pub. Util.	N.A.	8.2	7.0
Trade	N.A.	8.9	8.5
Finance	N.A.	2.1	2.0
Service	N.A.	4.4	4.3
Government	N.A.	10.4	8.7
Wichita			
Total	106.9	104.5	83.7
Mining	1.2	1.3	1.3
Contract Const.	6.4	5.9	5.1
Manufacturing	48.1	46.5	28.3
Trans. & Pub. Util.	7.0	7.1	6.9
Trade	23.8	23.7	22.6
Finance	3.7	3.8	3.7
Service	9.2	9.3	8.8
Government	7.5	7.2	7.1
LOUISIANA			
New Orleans			
Manufacturing	51.3	49.8	51.8
MAINE			
Portland			
Total	48.3	48.6	48.0
Contract Const.	2.9	2.8	2.5
Manufacturing	13.3	13.3	13.1
Trans. & Pub. Util.	5.4	5.5	5.7
Trade	12.9	13.1	13.2
Finance	2.5	2.5	2.4
Service 2/	7.9	8.0	7.8
Government	3.4	3.4	3.3
MARYLAND			
Baltimore			
Total	528.5	526.1	499.8
Mining	.5	.6	.5

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

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

AREA	Number of Employees		
	1951		1950
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
MARYLAND-Continued			
Baltimore-Continued			
Contract Const.	37.9	39.0	36.6
Manufacturing	196.0	195.9	176.1
Trans. & Pub. Util.	54.2	54.9	53.3
Trade	103.8	100.4	103.1
Finance	24.5	24.6	23.5
Service	55.3	54.9	52.8
Government	56.3	55.8	53.9
MASSACHUSETTS			
Boston			
Manufacturing	305.9	306.2	286.0
Fall River			
Manufacturing	29.7	29.4	30.4
New Bedford			
Manufacturing	34.1	34.7	35.0
Springfield-Holyoke			
Manufacturing	76.6	76.6	77.2
Worcester			
Manufacturing	55.2	55.2	52.7
MINNESOTA			
Duluth			
Total	41.5	41.2	43.0
Contract Const.	2.3	2.2	2.6
Manufacturing	10.2	10.2	11.7
Trans. & Pub. Util.	7.5	7.5	7.2
Trade	10.6	10.5	10.7
Finance	1.4	1.4	1.4
Service 2/	5.4	5.3	5.1
Government	4.2	4.1	4.2
Minneapolis			
Total	260.5	259.6	257.4
Contract Const.	16.6	16.6	16.4
Manufacturing	71.8	72.0	70.8
Trans. & Pub. Util.	26.5	26.8	25.6
Trade	75.9	75.0	77.0
Finance	17.2	17.3	16.4
Service 2/	28.6	28.6	28.6
Government	24.0	23.3	22.3
St. Paul			
Total	144.7	144.4	145.5
Contract Const.	7.8	7.8	8.5
Manufacturing	41.7	41.9	43.3
Trans. & Pub. Util.	20.9	20.9	20.1
Trade	34.8	34.3	35.4
Finance	8.6	8.8	8.5
Service 2/	14.6	14.5	14.0
Government	16.2	16.1	15.8
MISSISSIPPI			
Jackson			
Manufacturing	7.9	7.6	8.3
MISSOURI			
Kansas City			
Total	N.A.	N.A.	330.2
Mining	N.A.	N.A.	.9
Contract Const.	N.A.	N.A.	17.7
Manufacturing	N.A.	N.A.	94.8
Trans. & Pub. Util.	N.A.	N.A.	41.3
Trade	N.A.	N.A.	94.6
Finance	N.A.	N.A.	19.0
Service	N.A.	N.A.	41.2
Government	N.A.	N.A.	20.8
St. Louis			
Manufacturing	N.A.	208.1	206.8
MONTANA			
Great Falls			
Manufacturing	2.7	2.7	3.1
Trans. & Pub. Util.	2.6	2.5	2.5
Trade	5.8	5.9	5.9
Service 5/	3.3	3.2	3.3
NEBRASKA			
Omaha			
Total	141.4	141.5	137.8
Contract Const.	6.9	7.1	7.3
Manufacturing	31.9	31.8	30.0
Trans. & Pub. Util.	23.5	23.6	22.8
Trade	37.4	37.1	37.6
Finance	10.4	10.6	10.2
Service 2/	17.3	17.2	17.1
Government	14.1	14.1	13.0
NEVADA			
Reno			
Contract Const.	N.A.	1.8	2.5
Manufacturing 2/	N.A.	1.7	1.6
Trans. & Pub. Util.	N.A.	3.1	3.0
Trade	N.A.	6.0	5.6
Finance	N.A.	.9	.9
Service	N.A.	5.4	5.4
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Manchester			
Total	40.2	40.7	40.7
Contract Const.	1.8	1.8	1.7
Manufacturing	20.1	20.7	21.0
Trans. & Pub. Util.	2.3	2.3	2.2
Trade	7.5	7.4	7.5
Finance	1.7	1.7	1.6
Service	4.2	4.2	4.1
Government	2.6	2.6	2.5

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

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

AREA	Number of Employees 1951 Sept.	1951 Aug.	1950 Sept.
NEW JERSEY			
Newark-Jersey City 6/			
Manufacturing	362.6	362.1	358.9
Paterson 6/			
Manufacturing	162.1	163.1	157.2
Perth Amboy 6/			
Manufacturing	76.3	76.1	77.3
Trenton			
Manufacturing	43.6	43.0	42.8
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque			
Contract Const.	5.7	5.8	7.1
Manufacturing	6.9	6.9	5.4
Trans. & Pub. Util.	4.8	4.8	4.8
Trade	12.0	11.8	11.9
Finance	2.2	2.2	2.6
Service 2/	6.4	6.4	6.4
NEW YORK			
Albany-Schenectady-Troy			
Manufacturing	88.9	87.9	79.0
Binghamton			
Manufacturing	39.6	39.4	36.8
Buffalo			
Manufacturing	203.9	202.0	191.1
Elmira			
Manufacturing	17.4	17.2	16.2
Nassau and Suffolk Counties 6/			
Manufacturing	70.5	69.5	49.9
New York-Northeastern New Jersey 6/			
Manufacturing	1757.4	1750.2	1750.6
New York City 6/			
Contract Const.	117.2	119.0	129.3
Manufacturing	1029.5	1022.9	1050.0
Trade	832.6	817.7	831.9
Rochester			
Manufacturing	108.8	108.8	104.7
Syracuse			
Manufacturing	59.7	58.3	46.8
Utica-Rome			
Manufacturing	45.4	45.8	46.2
Westchester County 6/			
Manufacturing	46.0	46.1	47.4
NORTH CAROLINA			
Charlotte			
Contract Const.	10.6	10.6	8.6
Manufacturing	22.3	21.9	22.7
Trans. & Pub. Util.	10.8	10.8	10.1
Trade	22.9	22.6	22.0
Finance	4.5	4.6	4.3
OKLAHOMA			
Oklahoma City			
Total	128.2	126.6	119.9
Mining	5.7	5.7	5.8
Contract Const.	8.9	9.3	10.1
Manufacturing	15.0	14.4	13.5
Trans. & Pub. Util.	11.5	11.4	10.7
Trade	34.0	33.6	35.1
Finance	6.8	6.8	6.8
Service	13.3	13.1	13.1
Government	33.2	32.6	24.8
Tulsa			
Total	91.3	91.1	88.8
Mining	9.4	9.6	9.1
Contract Const.	5.8	5.7	7.1
Manufacturing	21.2	21.0	17.9
Trans. & Pub. Util.	10.7	10.9	11.0
Trade	24.4	24.1	24.0
Finance	4.4	4.5	4.6
Service	9.8	9.6	9.7
Government	5.7	5.7	5.5
OREGON			
Portland 3/			
Manufacturing	64.5	63.2	64.7
PENNSYLVANIA			
Philadelphia			
Manufacturing	583.2	574.0	578.1
Pittsburgh			
Mining	32.1	32.4	34.2
Manufacturing	374.5	376.3	351.6
Trans. & Pub. Util.	75.9	76.2	75.4
Finance	27.5	28.3	26.5
RHODE ISLAND			
Providence			
Total	281.8	281.1	294.4
Contract Const.	14.8	14.4	14.4
Manufacturing	142.7	142.6	157.4
Trans. & Pub. Util.	13.7	13.8	14.3
Trade	48.9	48.9	48.6
Finance	10.7	10.8	10.5
Service 2/	21.3	21.6	22.5
Government	29.7	29.0	26.7
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Charleston			
Manufacturing	8.6	8.4	8.6

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

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

AREA	Number of Employees 1951 Sept.	1951 Aug.	1950 Sept.
SOUTH CAROLINA-Continued			
Charleston-Continued			
Trans. & Pub. Util.	5.1	5.6	3.9
Columbia			
Manufacturing	7.8	7.7	7.6
Greenville			
Manufacturing	28.1	28.4	27.0
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Sioux Falls			
Manufacturing	5.2	5.3	5.0
TENNESSEE			
Chattanooga			
Mining	.2	.2	.2
Manufacturing	41.4	41.9	42.2
Trans. & Pub. Util.	4.9	4.9	4.8
Trade	17.4	16.8	16.4
Finance	2.9	2.9	2.8
Service	9.6	9.6	9.4
Government	7.8	7.8	7.8
Knoxville			
Mining	2.6	2.7	2.6
Manufacturing	41.7	42.2	38.8
Trans. & Pub. Util.	7.0	7.0	7.4
Trade	21.2	20.9	21.4
Finance	3.6	3.7	3.7
Service	9.4	9.5	9.0
Government	12.9	12.9	12.1
Memphis			
Mining	.4	.4	.3
Manufacturing	42.4	42.0	38.2
Trans. & Pub. Util.	15.3	15.4	15.2
Trade	47.9	46.8	46.7
Finance	7.7	7.7	7.0
Service	22.5	22.5	22.7
Government	20.3	19.8	15.6
Nashville			
Manufacturing	34.3	33.8	34.4
Trans. & Pub. Util.	11.7	11.4	11.2
Trade	23.7	23.5	24.4
Finance	6.2	6.4	6.0
Service	14.2	14.1	14.2
Government	13.1	13.1	13.0
UTAH			
Salt Lake City			
Mining	N.A.	5.8	5.7
Contract Const.	N.A.	8.4	8.8
Manufacturing	N.A.	15.0	14.5
Trans. & Pub. Util. 1/	N.A.	7.3	7.1
Trade	N.A.	28.3	28.0
Salt Lake City-Con.			
Finance	N.A.	5.0	4.7
VERMONT			
Burlington			
Manufacturing	5.5	6.1	5.3
WASHINGTON			
Seattle 3/			
Total	271.7	272.1	260.5
Contract Const.	14.2	14.1	15.9
Manufacturing	72.8	73.2	65.3
Trans. & Pub. Util.	28.9	28.6	30.2
Trade	68.2	67.9	66.5
Finance	14.8	14.9	14.6
Service 2/	34.6	35.0	33.3
Government	38.2	38.4	34.7
Spokane 3/			
Total	68.1	67.7	67.4
Contract Const.	4.4	4.1	4.4
Manufacturing	14.2	14.2	13.7
Trans. & Pub. Util.	11.1	11.1	11.2
Trade	18.2	18.3	18.[illegible]
Finance	2.9	2.9	3.1
Service 2/	9.6	9.5	9.7
Government	7.7	7.7	7.0
Tacoma 3/			
Total	73.2	74.5	75.0
Contract Const.	4.4	4.6	5.6
Manufacturing	18.3	19.6	20.6
Trans. & Pub. Util.	6.4	6.4	7.0
Trade	15.5	15.2	15.0
Finance	2.5	2.4	2.6
Service 2/	7.7	7.9	7.2
Government	18.4	18.4	17.0
WEST VIRGINIA			
Charleston			
Total	98.0	98.4	97.0
Mining	21.[illegible]	21.3	21.3
Contract Const.	3.8	3.9	5.9
Manufacturing	28.8	28.9	26.1
Trans. & Pub. Util.	9.2	9.2	9.1
Trade	16.8	16.7	16.9
Finance	2.8	2.8	2.7
Service	6.9	7.0	7.0
Government	8.8	8.8	8.2
WISCONSIN			
Milwaukee			
Manufacturing	195.8	197.2	185.9
Racine			
Manufacturing	24.6	24.6	23.7

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

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

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

N.A. - Not available.

TABLE 9: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry	1951		
	September	August	July
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:			
Meat packing, wholesale	163.4	162.1	163.9
Prepared meats	33.4	33.5	34.5
Concentrated milk	13.0	13.7	14.0
Ice cream and ices	20.9	23.0	23.3
Flour and meal	28.7	28.2	27.9
Cane-sugar refining	12.5	13.8	14.2
Beet sugar	7.9	6.2	6.2
Confectionery products	64.1	58.8	52.8
Malt liquors	66.6	69.7	69.6
Distilled liquors, except brandy	20.2	19.5	19.2
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:			
Yarn mills, wool (except carpet), cotton and silk systems	106.7	107.4	107.2
Cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics	398.7	403.3	409.7
Woolen and worsted fabrics	88.6	93.4	97.7
Full-fashioned hosiery mills	58.3	59.7	59.2
Seamless hosiery mills	48.7	49.9	49.4
Knit underwear mills	32.2	32.9	33.5
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn	26.9	28.3	29.5
Fur-felt hats and hat bodies	7.5	6.5	8.3
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:			
Men's dress shirts and nightwear	78.8	78.5	76.0
Work shirts	11.8	12.6	12.3
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:			
Wood household furniture, except upholstered	99.7	97.9	99.6
Mattresses and bedsprings	27.4	27.1	26.6
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:			
Plastics materials	22.7	22.9	22.9
Synthetic rubber	7.7	7.7	7.6
Synthetic fibers	56.1	56.6	56.5
Soap and glycerin	18.8	18.8	18.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:			
Glass containers	41.7	43.3	43.8
Pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere classified	33.9	32.1	29.6
Brick and hollow tile	28.8	29.7	29.5
Sewer pipe	8.9	8.5	9.0

See explanatory notes, section A.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1951 September	1951 August	1951 July
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:			
Gray-iron foundries	155.6	156.3	155.8
Malleable-iron foundries	28.1	28.2	27.6
Steel foundries	65.4	64.7	63.2
Primary copper, lead, and zinc	24.6	25.0	25.4
Primary aluminum	10.2	10.4	10.2
Iron and steel forgings	35.6	34.7	34.5
Wire drawing	43.7	44.3	42.6
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):			
Cutlery and edge tools	23.0	23.4	22.4
Hand tools, not elsewhere classified, files, hand saws, and saw blades	37.7	37.8	37.0
Hardware, not elsewhere classified	66.6	68.3	68.3
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings	28.3	29.5	30.3
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	74.4	73.4	73.3
Structural and ornamental products	64.4	64.2	64.1
Boiler shop products	58.4	59.4	57.0
Metal stampings	102.4	102.6	107.4
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):			
Tractors	50.7	51.7	72.3
Farm machinery, except tractors	75.5	74.8	75.7
Machine tools	54.6	53.6	60.1
Metalworking machinery, not elsewhere classified	43.7	43.1	42.2
Cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, etc.	92.5	91.2	91.4
Computing and related machines	42.1	41.9	41.7
Typewriters	22.3	21.7	21.7
Refrigeration machinery	85.4	86.2	90.5
Ball and roller bearings	49.8	47.6	46.9
Machine shops	47.3	46.9	46.9
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:			
Radios and related products	152.1	142.7	138.4
Telephone and telegraph equipment and communication equipment, not elsewhere classified	41.3	42.0	41.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:			
Locomotives and parts	32.0	31.5	16.7
Railroad and streetcars	35.1	33.8	34.0
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:			
Silverware and plated ware	14.9	15.3	15.5

See explanatory notes, section A.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Division or industry	Number of establishments	Employees: Number in sample	Employees: 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, Pa.
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 2.
Minnesota - Division of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.
Mississippi - Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
Missouri - Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.
Montana - Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
Nebraska - Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
Nevada - Employment Security Department, Carson City.
New Hampshire - Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.
New Jersey - Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.
New Mexico - Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
New York - Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, New York Department of Labor, 1440 Broadway, New York 18.
North Carolina - Department of Labor, Raleigh.
North Dakota - Unemployment Compensation Division, Bismarck.
Ohio - Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
Oklahoma - Employment Security Commission Oklahoma City 2.
Oregon - Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
Pennsylvania - Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (mfg.); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmfg.).
Rhode Island - Department of Labor, Providence 3.
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 over-burden, tunnelling and shafting, and the drilling or acidizing of oil wells; also includes ore dressing, beneficiating, and concentration.

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

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

Production and Related Workers - Includes working foremen and all non-supervisory 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.

(LS 52-1898)