

EMPLOYMENT and payrolls

**DETAILED REPORT
OCTOBER 1951**

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

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

Detailed Report

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EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

NOVEMBER 1951

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES AT PEAK

The number of employees on business and Government payrolls declined by 100,000 between mid-October and mid-November but, at 46.7 million, remained at a record high for the season, according to preliminary estimates of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Over the month, pre-Christmas employment gains in retail trade and continued expansion in defense-connected industries were outweighed by employment reductions in construction and in food canneries.

CONSTRUCTION JOBS DROP BY 110,000

Employment in contract construction declined by about 110,000, more than twice the average October-November reduction recorded in the previous 5 years. This greater-than-average decrease resulted from both severe weather conditions in many areas early in November and reduced supplies of structural steel and other scarce materials for nondefense construction. However, the 2.6 million level this November was slightly higher than in November 1950, the previous record high for the month. Expenditures for new housebuilding, commercial facilities, and non-defense public construction were down over the year, but military and industrial construction expenditures continued well above the levels of a year earlier.

Factory employment totaled 15.9 million in November, down by about 80,000 from the previous month. This represented mainly seasonal reductions in the lumber, canning, apparel, and shoe industries. Further decreases also were reported in consumer durable goods industries affected by restrictions on nondefense uses of metal. On the other hand, the aircraft, metalworking machinery, and shipbuilding industries continued to expand their workforce to meet defense production goals.

CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRIES DOWN

Over the year, factory employment recorded a net gain of about 100,000. However, employment expansion has been largely limited to industries producing military goods and industrial equipment. Pronounced over-the-year decreases in employment have been reported in nearly all consumer goods industries, reflecting both decreased sales and curtailed metals supplies. In the consumer soft goods industries--textiles, leather, and apparel--employment this November was 225,000 (about 8 percent) lower than a year earlier. For the fourth consecutive month, employment in these industries was at a postwar low for the season.

In a wide range of consumer metal goods industries--such as automobiles, household appliances, and jewelry and silverware--relatively large over-the-year reductions in employment also have been reported. Curtailed output of passenger cars has resulted in a reduction of over 100,000 between November 1950 and November 1951 in the number of employees in automobile plants.

FEDERAL DEFENSE
EMPLOYMENT DIPS

The number of workers on Government payrolls declined by 35,000 between October and November, mainly because of seasonal curtailment of highway construction activity by State and local Governments. Employment in Federal defense activities dropped slightly over the month, in contrast to the sharp gains recorded throughout most of the period since the Korean outbreak.

Employment in retail trade rose by about 140,000 between October and November, as stores continued to add to their sales staffs for the Christmas shopping season. Over the year, retail trade employment recorded a relatively small net gain--about 120,000, or 2 percent.

TABLE 1

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

(In thousands)

| Industry division and group | 1951 | | | 1950 | Net change | |
|--|------------|--------|--------|--------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Nov. 1/ | Oct. | Sept. | Nov. | Oct. 1951 to Nov. 1951 | Nov. 1950 to Nov. 1951 |
| TOTAL | 46,736 | 46,841 | 46,921 | 45,873 | +105 | +863 |
| MANUFACTURING | 15,861 | 15,940 | 16,020 | 15,765 | - 79 | + 96 |
| MINING | 916 | 911 | 916 | 938 | + 5 | - 22 |
| Metal mining | 106 | 105 | 105 | 103 | + 1 | + 3 |
| Bituminous-coal | 371 | 367 | 367 | 404 | + 4 | - 33 |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying | 108 | 109 | 109 | 102 | - 1 | + 6 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | 2,637 | 2,750 | 2,761 | 2,571 | -113 | + 66 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 4,167 | 4,167 | 4,178 | 4,123 | 0 | + 44 |
| Transportation | 2,914 | 2,917 | 2,926 | 2,911 | - 3 | + 3 |
| Communication | 699 | 697 | 696 | 664 | + 2 | + 35 |
| Other public utilities | 554 | 553 | 556 | 548 | + 1 | + 6 |
| TRADE | 10,024 | 9,871 | 9,774 | 9,896 | +153 | + 128 |
| Wholesale trade | 2,626 | 2,611 | 2,596 | 2,618 | + 15 | + 8 |
| Retail trade | 7,398 | 7,260 | 7,178 | 7,278 | +138 | +120 |
| General merchandise stores | 1,649 | 1,545 | 1,485 | 1,654 | +104 | - 5 |
| Food and liquor stores | 1,289 | 1,277 | 1,270 | 1,242 | + 12 | + 47 |
| Automotive and accessories dealers | 755 | 748 | 754 | 746 | + 7 | + 9 |
| Apparel and accessories stores | 585 | 567 | 548 | 565 | + 18 | + 20 |
| Other retail trade | 3,120 | 3,123 | 3,121 | 3,071 | - 3 | + 49 |
| FINANCE | 1,901 | 1,898 | 1,894 | 1,820 | + 3 | + 81 |
| SERVICE | 4,733 | 4,772 | 4,834 | 4,723 | - 39 | + 10 |
| GOVERNMENT | 6,497 | 6,532 | 6,544 | 6,037 | - 35 | +460 |
| Federal | 2,325 | 2,322 | 2,336 | 1,980 | + 3 | +345 |
| State and local | 4,172 | 4,210 | 4,208 | 4,057 | - 38 | +115 |

1/ Preliminary

TABLE 2

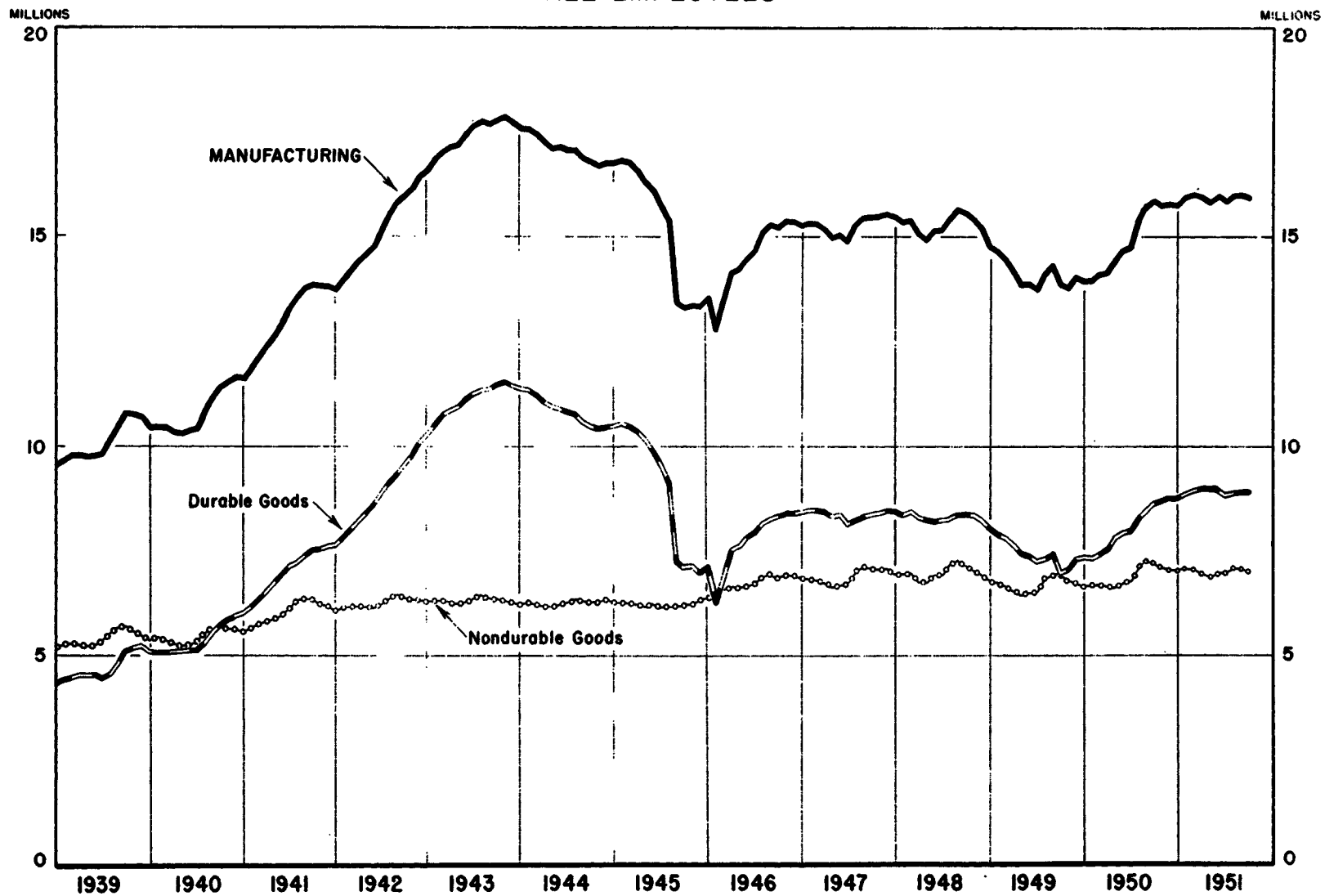
Employees in Manufacturing Industry Groups
November, October and September 1951

(In thousands)

| Industry group | 1951 | | | 1950 | Net change | |
|--|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Nov. 1951 | Oct. 1951 | Sept. 1951 | Nov. 1950 | Oct. 1951 to Nov. 1951 | Nov. 1950 to Nov. 1951 |
| MANUFACTURING | 15,361 | 15,940 | 16,020 | 15,765 | - 79 | + 96 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 8,914 | 8,922 | 8,902 | 8,664 | + 22 | +200 |
| Ordnance and accessories | 59.5 | 57.5 | 53.7 | 29.0 | + 2.4 | + 30.9 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) | 769 | 803 | 610 | 630 | - 14 | - 49 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 340 | 337 | 334 | 376 | + 3 | - 36 |
| Stone, clay and glass products | 556 | 561 | 563 | 550 | - 5 | + 6 |
| Primary metal industries | 1,342 | 1,342 | 1,345 | 1,301 | 0 | + 41 |
| Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) | 982 | 990 | 991 | 1,017 | - 8 | - 35 |
| Machinery (except electrical) | 1,316 | 1,605 | 1,579 | 1,459 | + 11 | +157 |
| Electrical machinery | 955 | 954 | 943 | 929 | + 1 | + 26 |
| Transportation equipment | 1,526 | 1,494 | 1,509 | 1,300 | + 32 | +146 |
| Instruments and related products | 311 | 309 | 306 | 277 | + 2 | + 34 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 467 | 469 | 468 | 508 | - 2 | - 41 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 6,917 | 7,018 | 7,118 | 7,101 | -101 | -184 |
| Food and kindred products | 1,567 | 1,634 | 1,711 | 1,576 | - 67 | - 9 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 92 | 96 | 96 | 91 | - 4 | + 1 |
| Textile-mill products | 1,231 | 1,231 | 1,231 | 1,355 | 0 | -124 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products | 1,120 | 1,130 | 1,155 | 1,175 | - 18 | - 55 |
| Paper and allied products | 487 | 489 | 491 | 500 | - 2 | - 13 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries | 760 | 760 | 763 | 759 | 0 | + 9 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 762 | 766 | 764 | 720 | - 4 | + 42 |
| Products of petroleum and coal | 267 | 267 | 266 | 254 | 0 | + 13 |
| Rubber products | 270 | 270 | 272 | 272 | 0 | - 2 |
| Leather and leather products | 353 | 359 | 366 | 399 | - 6 | - 46 |

1/ Preliminary

EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES ALL EMPLOYEES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

RAILROADS

Employment on class I railroads declined steadily from 1945 through 1949. The downward trend was arrested in June 1950, with the beginning of hostilities in Korea. Employment began to rise as rail traffic increased and maintenance programs were stepped up, and average monthly employment in 1950 was 1,221,000, 2.5 percent higher than in 1949.

For the first 5 months of 1951 employment was considerably higher than in the corresponding period of 1950, but has leveled off in recent months. For October the figure was 1,272,000. Although employment is expected to decline seasonally for the remainder of 1951, the year's average is expected to be almost 5 percent higher than that of 1950. Anticipated heavy defense production in 1952 will mean a high level of rail traffic and employment probably will be at least as high as in 1951.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER

Synthetic-rubber plants had a total of 7,500 production workers in October 1951, 60 percent more than in January 1950, when employment began a slow, steady climb. This small work force produced more synthetic rubber in the first 10 months of 1951 than the country's total rubber consumption in any year prior to 1941. Nearly all synthetic rubber is produced by private companies in government-owned plants. These plants are currently producing at near capacity, and substantial increases in employment are unlikely.

Until the beginning of Korean hostilities the price of synthetic rubber was a few cents a pound higher than natural rubber. Today, however, the price of synthetic is only a third of the price of natural rubber, which has skyrocketed as a result of international tension. Besides making the Nation more independent of foreign rubber sources, the synthetic rubber industry provides a price stability that is beneficial to the manufacturers of rubber products.

TOBACCO

Tobacco manufacturing establishments reported 88,000 production workers for October 1951 a drop of a thousand from September, the seasonal peak of the year. The average work week for October was 39.4 hours, and average hourly earnings were \$44.77.

Although present employment is considerably below the peak of 105,000 production workers reported in October 1947, this year's cigarette output, which accounts for most of the employment, is expected to be the highest on record. Production of cigarettes has increased considerably in recent years because of the greater demand for this form of tobacco. However, with the constantly improving methods of cigarette manufacture it may be possible to meet the increased demand without adding to the work force.

COPPER, LEAD, & ZINC

Employment in plants refining and smelting ores of copper, lead, and zinc has remained stable over the past 2 years fluctuating around the October 1951 level of 26,200 production workers. The range during this period has been only 3,300, from the October 1949 low of 23,200 to the June 1951 high of 26,500. Even this post-Korean high, however, is lower than the annual averages of 28,200 in 1947 and 27,500 in 1948. The mobilization period has not resulted in great employment changes primarily because of ore shortages. In 1947 and 1948 primary refineries operated to a considerable extent on imported ores and concentrates, which have not been available since the world-wide expansion occasioned by the Korean war. Development of domestic mines will not result in any substantial improvements before the end of 1952, at which time employment in the industry is expected to rise moderately.

Table 2

Number of Radios and Television Sets Produced and
Television Set Inventories by month, 1950-51 ^{1/}
(In thousands of units)

| Year and month | Production | | Television set inventories at end of month | |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---|-------------|
| | Radio Sets | Television Sets | Factory | Distributor |
| 1950: January | 935 | 439 | 47 | 337 |
| February | 1,059 | 480 | 31 | 355 |
| March ^{2/} | 1,350 | 637 | 31 | 378 |
| April | 1,254 | 543 | 53 | 449 |
| May | 1,245 | 486 | 163 | 485 |
| June ^{2/} | 1,491 | 503 | 201 | 594 |
| July | 666 | 328 | 183 | 465 |
| August | 1,304 | 721 | 107 | 510 |
| September ^{2/} | 1,336 | 844 | 83 | 461 |
| October | 1,230 | 838 | 47 | 554 |
| November | 1,216 | 739 | 78 | 518 |
| December ^{2/} | 1,506 | 859 | 144 | 440 |
| 1951: January | 1,172 | 646 | 155 | 395 |
| February | 1,282 | 679 | 182 | 444 |
| March ^{2/} | 1,680 | 875 | 269 | 623 |
| April | 1,312 | 469 | 459 | 650 |
| May | 1,349 | 339 | 594 | 622 |
| June ^{2/} | 1,069 | 327 | 724 | 633 |
| July | 548 | 152 | 769 | 640 |
| August | 563 | 147 | 655 | 681 |
| September ^{2/} | 1,100 | 337 | 463 | 653 |
| October | 875 | 412 | 354 | 645 |
| November | (3) | (3) | 256 | (3) |

^{1/} Source: Radio and Television Manufacturers Association

^{2/} 5 weeks

^{3/} Information not available

Meanwhile radio and television manufacturers increased their output of television sets in a race for production leadership before impending materials shortages curtailed output. Employment and hours of work increased in most electronics manufacturing areas and shortages of skilled workers and engineers became more widespread. Production continued at high levels during the first quarter of 1951 with employment and average weekly hours only slightly below the December 1950 high (table 1).

The anticipated shortages of materials did not develop during the first quarter of 1951. However, large inventories of television sets accumulated as the demand declined drastically (table 2). Unlike radio production which has been geared to a replacement market for several years, the high television production rate was dependent upon a continuously expanding market. Because the great majority of workers in receiver manufacturing were engaged in television manufacturing, not even continued demand for radio receivers could sustain employment. In the face of steadily rising inventories, manufacturers curtailed production during the second quarter of 1951 and laid off large numbers of workers.

Military electronics production, although gaining momentum and employing increasing numbers of workers, could only partially offset the drastic decline in receiver employment. In March 1951, over 70 percent of electronics employment was in plants engaged in manufacturing radio and television receivers or their components. As a result of the decline in television sales during the spring and summer of 1951, electronics employment reached its lowest level since Korea in July 1951. In the same month, the average workweek fell below 40 hours for the first time since 1949.

The Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia areas with their heavy concentration of radio and television manufacturing, were especially hard hit. Many component manufacturers made severe cut-backs in production and employment whereas others with large military orders succeeded in increasing production and employment. Employment in electronic tube manufacturing increased steadily during this whole period.

Lay-offs were largely confined to unskilled and semiskilled workers because manufacturers retained their skilled workers in anticipation of improved business or military orders. Some firms continued recruiting engineers, skilled metalworkers, and electronic technicians even in the face of heavy lay-offs and shut-down production lines. Workers laid off in the principal radio and television manufacturing centers provided a labor reserve from which many manufacturers expected

Table 3

Indexes of Electronics Employment Compared with Radio and Television Receiver Production, by month, 1950-51

(1st qtr. 1950 Average = 100)

| Year and month | Electronics Employment ^{1/} | Television receiver Production ^{2/} | Radio receiver production ^{2/} |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1950: January | 98 | 90 | 91 |
| February | 100 | 98 | 104 |
| March | 102 | 112 | 105 |
| April | 106 | 111 | 123 |
| May | 108 | 100 | 121 |
| June | 112 | 83 | 116 |
| July | 113 | 67 | 65 |
| August | 123 | 147 | 127 |
| September | 127 | 139 | 104 |
| October | 136 | 172 | 120 |
| November | 140 | 152 | 119 |
| December | 140 | 141 | 117 |
| 1951: January | 136 | 133 | 114 |
| February | 138 | 139 | 125 |
| March | 140 | 143 | 130 |
| April | 136 | 96 | 128 |
| May | 128 | 70 | 132 |
| June | 126 | 53 | 84 |
| July | 120 | 31 | 54 |
| August | 123 | 30 | 55 |
| September | 129 | 55 | 86 |
| October | 135 | 84 | 86 |

^{1/} Index constructed from the BLS all-employees series for radio, television, and related products industry and the electron tube industry combined.

^{2/} Indexes constructed from production figures of Radio and Television Manufacturers Association.

to draw their labor requirements for the rest of the year. Many of these workers found other jobs and will not return although those with considerable seniority usually return to those plants offering substantial fringe benefits.

Electronics employment began to recover after July 1951. Set manufacturers gradually reduced their inventories and increased production during the fall of 1951. At the same time, producers of military electronics equipment were completing research, development, and tooling in preparation for large scale production. These manufacturers are now hiring increasing numbers of production workers and many set manufacturers are engaged in some form of military production. This has helped stabilize their employment although military production only occupies a small part of their work force. Table 3 presents indexes of set production and electronics employment, based on the first quarter of 1951, which show that total electronics employment declined only moderately despite the sharp drop in receiver production.

The Impact of the Defense Program

Shortages of critical materials will require further cut-backs in radio and television set production during 1952. Television production is expected to decline from over 410,000 television sets a month in October 1951, to an estimated 300,000 sets a month by June 1952. Radio production will suffer a corresponding reduction. Receiver and components manufacturers did not use all of their second and third quarter 1951 materials allocations because of buyer resistance during the second quarter and inventory reductions during the third quarter. Manufacturers and retailers reduced their inventories, leaving manufacturers' inventories with the equivalent of less than 3 weeks' production at the end of November 1951. Employment in set and set components manufacturing will be determined by materials allocations. With declining availability of materials, employment in this segment of the electronics industry will be increasingly dependent upon military contracts.

A large part of the production capacity of the electronics industry is in radio and television assembly plants designed for the mass production of sets and components. Many receiver manufacturers are primarily assemblers with only limited numbers of skilled workers and engineers, and are best equipped to engage in subcontracting or the mass production of standard military equipment.

A relatively small number of high cost complex radar systems account for 60 percent of the electronics defense dollar. These large units are not adaptable to mass production in the quantities in which they are being ordered and require research and development beyond the

Table 4

Employment in Principal Electronics Manufacturing Areas by percent of Output
March 1951

| | All electronics | Military commercial mfg | Radio and television | Parts | Tubes |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| Chicago, Ill. | 13.6 | 8.3 | 20.6 | 18.0 | 1.9 |
| Philadelphia, Pa., Camden, N. J. | 10.3 | 10.6 | 13.5 | 11.6 | 3.8 |
| New York, N. Y. | 6.8 | 15.5 | 9.0 | 3.7 | 1.6 |
| Newark, N. J. | 5.9 | .7 | (2) | 4.6 | 19.9 |
| Boston, Mass. | 5.6 | 8.3 | .5 | 2.1 | 15.4 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 4.0 | (2) | 5.3 | 5.1 | 3.7 |
| Syracuse, N. Y. | 3.7 | 9.1 | 6.6 | (1) | 1.3 |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.9 | (2) |
| Fort Wayne, Ind. | 2.1 | .6 | 4.4 | 2.4 | (2) |
| Baltimore, Md. | 1.9 | 8.4 | 2.9 | (1) | (2) |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1.9 | 3.1 | 3.7 | .2 | 1.2 |
| Patterson-Passaic, N. J. | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 2.2 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 1.4 | (2) | 4.8 | .1 | (2) |
| Milwaukee, Wisc. | 1.1 | (2) | .4 | 3.0 | (2) |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 1.0 | .8 | .8 | 1.8 | (2) |
| All other | 36.0 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 34.2 | 30.9 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

(1) Included in "All other" so as not to reveal employment in individual plants or firms. For the same reason, 8 areas containing 1.0 to 1.7 percent of total electronics employment are included in "All other."

(2) Less than 0.1 percent of total.

resources of many receiver manufacturers. Even at the peak of the defense period, there will be far less mass production of standard equipment than in World War II and research and development will constitute a greater proportion of the total value of output.

A large part of the defense electronics program consists of mechanical components or accessories for military electronics equipment. Electronic control devices which are integral parts of guided missiles, artillery, aircraft, and other weapons also comprise a large part of the program. A substantial part of the employment provided by the billions of dollars being spent for military electronics equipment will appear in aircraft, ordnance, electrical equipment, and other industries which are already employing appreciable numbers of electronics workers.

Although defense officials estimate that 65 percent of the value of prime contracts will be subcontracted, manufacturers of radios, television sets, and components have experienced difficulty in obtaining sufficient defense orders to compensate for declines in civil production. Some receiver and component manufacturers will have idle capacity and an excess labor force even at the peak of the defense effort. At the same time, firms which have long specialized in manufacturing military and commercial equipment and manufacturers of specialized components such as electron tubes will expand their productive facilities and add large numbers of production workers. These firms will register the greatest increase in electronics employment. In addition, aircraft, electrical equipment, ordnance and other non-electronics manufacturing firms and some receiver manufacturing firms with large contracts will also hire large numbers of electronics workers.

The Electronics Labor Force

The electronics labor force has been composed primarily of semiskilled and unskilled workers with women comprising over half the plant work force. Prior to Korea, almost two-thirds of electron tube workers were women. On the other hand, manufacturers of military and commercial equipment have always employed a higher proportion of men and skilled workers although the majority of workers in this type of manufacture are also semiskilled or unskilled.

Electronics employment and production are presently concentrated in northern industrial centers like New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, and Syracuse, where there is normally an ample supply of female labor (table 4). Even during periods of general manpower shortages, the nature and location of electronics employment permit the addition of workers normally out of the labor market. A substantial pro-

portion of the industry is located in areas which still had moderate labor surpluses in November 1951, although Chicago, Indianapolis, Syracuse, Baltimore, and several other important electronic centers did not have a labor surplus.

The conversion to military production is changing the electronics industry's occupational pattern. Many components must be especially designed for individual equipment. Complex military equipment requires more research, development, and design activity than set production and is produced in shorter runs with constant changes in specifications. This requires more engineers and other professional workers, draftsmen, engineering aides, laboratory technicians, and workers in occupations used in retooling. Additional engineers and skilled workers are required for quality control because of the more exacting military specifications. Some large military articles are produced in such small quantities that they must be wired by skilled workers who are able to work from wiring diagrams and blueprints than by assemblers trained in a limited number of operations.

Increased Labor Requirements

Recruiting and training large numbers of semiskilled and unskilled workers for military production will be less of a problem than recruiting necessary professional, semiprofessional, and skilled workers. In areas where defense hiring is concentrated and the labor market is generally tight, electronics plants may experience difficulty in competing with higher wage industries for unskilled workers when the full impact of the defense program is felt. Present production trends towards miniaturization of components and tubes may require more selective recruiting even of unskilled labor, because greater manual dexterity is required.

During the past year, engineers, tool and die makers, draftsmen, electronic technicians, and other key occupations required for research and development and tooling up have been in greatest demand. All of these workers have been in short supply although the shortage of engineers, especially experienced project engineers, has been particularly acute. Although set manufacturers probably now have as many professional and skilled workers as they ever had, many of these workers are engaged in either military production or the research and development necessary to compete for contracts or subcontracts and are not available for transfer to military production. Moreover, military production requires some skills which are rarely encountered in receiver production.

Table 5

Average Hours and Earnings in Radio, Television,
and Related Products Manufacturing,
by year 1947-49, and by month 1950-51

| Year and month | Average weekly hours | | Average hourly earnings | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | All | Radio, TV, and manufacturing related products | All | Radio, TV, and manufacturing related products |
| Average: 1947 - - - - - | 40.4 | 39.2 | \$1.237 | \$1.133 |
| Average: 1948 - - - - - | 40.1 | 39.2 | 1.350 | 1.238 |
| Average: 1949 - - - - - | 39.2 | 39.5 | 1.401 | 1.283 |
| 1950: January - - - - - | 39.7 | 41.0 | 1.418 | 1.294 |
| February - - - - - | 39.7 | 40.6 | 1.430 | 1.296 |
| March - - - - - | 39.7 | 40.6 | 1.424 | 1.294 |
| April - - - - - | 39.7 | 40.6 | 1.434 | 1.286 |
| May - - - - - | 39.9 | 40.2 | 1.442 | 1.289 |
| June - - - - - | 40.5 | 40.1 | 1.453 | 1.295 |
| July - - - - - | 40.5 | 40.5 | 1.462 | 1.293 |
| August - - - - - | 41.2 | 40.5 | 1.464 | 1.306 |
| September - - - - - | 41.0 | 40.9 | 1.479 | 1.331 |
| October - - - - - | 41.3 | 41.6 | 1.501 | 1.371 |
| November - - - - - | 41.1 | 40.9 | 1.514 | 1.377 |
| December - - - - - | 41.4 | 41.1 | 1.543 | 1.386 |
| 1951: January - - - - - | 41.0 | 40.8 | 1.555 | 1.405 |
| February - - - - - | 40.9 | 40.5 | 1.561 | 1.415 |
| March - - - - - | 41.1 | 40.4 | 1.571 | 1.414 |
| April - - - - - | 41.0 | 40.1 | 1.578 | 1.415 |
| May - - - - - | 40.7 | 40.2 | 1.586 | 1.428 |
| June - - - - - | 40.7 | 40.4 | 1.599 | 1.446 |
| July - - - - - | 40.2 | 39.2 | 1.593 | 1.463 |
| August 1/ - - - - - | 40.4 | 39.9 | 1.597 | 1.438 |
| September 1/ - - - - - | 40.6 | 40.9 | 1.612 | 1.462 |
| October 1/ - - - - - | 40.4 | - | 1.613 | - |

1/ Preliminary

Additional professional and skilled workers will have to come from training and upgrading less skilled workers, job dilution, or recruitment outside the industry rather than transfers from receiver production. Engineers, skilled machine tool operators, production machinists, and electronic technicians who are needed for production activities will be in greatest demand during the next few months. Because military electronics production requires considerably more metalworking than does receiver production, manufacturers must increase their employment of these workers in competition with other expanding defense industries for the limited supply of trained workers.

Hours, Earnings, and Turn-over

Average weekly hours in the radio, television, and related products industry dropped below the all-manufacturing average after the outbreak of the Korean war. During July and August 1951, the industry's workweek dropped below 40 hours for the first time since 1949 (table 5). Preliminary figures for September 1951, show that the electronics workweek is now above the all-manufacturing average. Many plants producing military electronics equipment, electron tubes, and other components are now operating additional shifts.

Average hourly earnings in radio, television, and related products manufacturing are still below the all-manufacturing average despite substantial wage increases since Korea. Between June 1950 and September 1951, average hourly earnings in radio, television, and related products manufacturing increased almost 18 percent whereas the all-manufacturing average increased less than 12 percent.

The electronics manufacturing industry is at some disadvantage in recruiting workers because earnings have been traditionally below the average for all-manufacturing. One of the prime reasons for the lower earnings, however, is the high proportion of unskilled women workers. Therefore, the industry's competitive position in recruiting workers is not as unfavorable as the low average earnings indicate.

Turn-over rates continue to exceed the all-manufacturing average. Job separations increased sharply during the fall of 1950, tapered off during the winter of 1950-51, and increased sharply in the spring of 1951 (table 6). Except in December 1950, January 1951, and the spring and summer of 1951, when lay-offs were heavy, separations were mostly voluntary. High turn-over rates impose additional recruiting and training burdens upon the industry and will be a problem during the defense period.

Table 6

Labor Turn-over Rates in the Radio, Television, and
Related Products Industry Compared with the All-Manufacturing Average

| Year and month | All manufacturing | | Radio, television, and related products | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | Total | Total | Total | Total |
| | : accessions <u>1/</u> | : separations <u>2/</u> | : accessions <u>1/</u> | : separations <u>2/</u> |
| 1950: January - - - | 3.6 | 3.1 | 6.5 | 4.7 |
| February - - - | 3.2 | 3.0 | 6.3 | 4.4 |
| March - - - | 3.6 | 2.9 | 6.6 | 4.9 |
| April - - - | 3.5 | 2.8 | 6.1 | 3.7 |
| May - - - | 4.4 | 3.1 | 6.7 | 4.5 |
| June - - - | 4.8 | 3.0 | 7.2 | 3.4 |
| July - - - | 4.7 | 2.9 | 8.8 | 2.7 |
| August - - - | 6.6 | 4.2 | 12.7 | 4.1 |
| September - - - | 5.7 | 4.9 | 9.6 | 5.6 |
| October - - - | 5.2 | 4.3 | 9.0 | 6.2 |
| November - - - | 4.0 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 5.9 |
| December - - - | 3.0 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 6.1 |
| 1951: January - - - | 5.2 | 4.1 | 6.5 | 7.0 |
| February - - - | 4.5 | 3.8 | 6.5 | 4.9 |
| March - - - | 4.6 | 4.1 | 6.6 | 6.2 |
| April - - - | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 10.9 |
| May - - - | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 8.1 |
| June - - - | 4.9 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 6.8 |
| July - - - | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 6.3 |
| August - - - | 4.5 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 6.2 |
| September - - - | 4.3 | 5.1 | 7.6 | 4.7 |
| October - - - | - | - | - | - |

1/ Number of additions to employment per 100 employees during the calendar month.

2/ Number of terminations of employment per 100 employees during the calendar month, including quits, discharges, lay-offs, and miscellaneous separations.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Detailed Report

Statistical Tables

October 1951

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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 re-
port 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 |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|---------------|--|--------|---------|---------|------------|
| <u>Annual average:</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| 1939 | 30,287 | 845 | 1,150 | 10,078 | 2,912 | 6,612 | 1,382 | 3,321 | 3,987 |
| 1940 | 32,031 | 916 | 1,294 | 10,780 | 3,013 | 6,940 | 1,419 | 3,477 | 4,192 |
| 1941 | 36,164 | 947 | 1,790 | 12,974 | 3,248 | 7,416 | 1,462 | 3,705 | 4,622 |
| 1942 | 39,697 | 983 | 2,170 | 15,051 | 3,433 | 7,333 | 1,440 | 3,857 | 5,431 |
| 1943 | 42,042 | 917 | 1,567 | 17,381 | 3,619 | 7,189 | 1,401 | 3,919 | 6,049 |
| 1944 | 41,480 | 883 | 1,094 | 17,111 | 3,798 | 7,260 | 1,374 | 3,934 | 6,026 |
| 1945 | 40,069 | 826 | 1,132 | 15,302 | 3,872 | 7,522 | 1,394 | 4,055 | 5,967 |
| 1946 | 41,412 | 852 | 1,661 | 14,461 | 4,023 | 8,602 | 1,586 | 4,621 | 5,607 |
| 1947 | 43,371 | 943 | 1,982 | 15,247 | 4,122 | 9,196 | 1,641 | 4,786 | 5,454 |
| 1948 | 44,201 | 981 | 2,165 | 15,286 | 4,151 | 9,491 | 1,716 | 4,799 | 5,613 |
| 1949 | 43,006 | 932 | 2,156 | 14,146 | 3,977 | 9,438 | 1,763 | 4,782 | 5,811 |
| 1950 | 44,124 | 904 | 2,318 | 14,884 | 4,010 | 9,524 | 1,812 | 4,761 | 5,910 |
| <u>1950</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Aug.. | 45,080 | 950 | 2,629 | 15,450 | 4,120 | 9,474 | 1,837 | 4,827 | 5,793 |
| Sept.. | 45,684 | 946 | 2,626 | 15,685 | 4,139 | 9,641 | 1,827 | 4,816 | 6,004 |
| Oct.. | 45,898 | 939 | 2,631 | 15,827 | 4,132 | 9,752 | 1,821 | 4,757 | 6,039 |
| Nov.. | 45,873 | 938 | 2,571 | 15,765 | 4,123 | 9,896 | 1,820 | 4,723 | 6,037 |
| Dec.. | 46,595 | 937 | 2,403 | 15,789 | 4,125 | 10,443 | 1,828 | 4,694 | 6,376 |
| <u>1951</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan.. | 45,246 | 932 | 2,281 | 15,784 | 4,072 | 9,592 | 1,831 | 4,666 | 6,088 |
| Feb.. | 45,390 | 930 | 2,228 | 15,978 | 4,082 | 9,554 | 1,839 | 4,657 | 6,122 |
| Mar.. | 45,850 | 924 | 2,326 | 16,022 | 4,112 | 9,713 | 1,854 | 4,682 | 6,217 |
| Apr.. | 45,998 | 911 | 2,471 | 15,955 | 4,132 | 9,627 | 1,865 | 4,745 | 6,232 |
| 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.. | 46,724 | 922 | 2,809 | 16,008 | 4,190 | 9,641 | 1,914 | 4,839 | 6,401 |
| Sept.. | 46,921 | 916 | 2,761 | 16,020 | 4,178 | 9,774 | 1,894 | 4,834 | 6,544 |
| Oct.. | 46,841 | 911 | 2,750 | 15,940 | 4,167 | 9,871 | 1,898 | 4,772 | 6,532 |

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

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

(In thousands)

| Industry division and group | 1951 | | | 1950 | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | October | September | August | October | September |
| TOTAL | 46,841 | 46,921 | 46,724 | 45,898 | 45,684 |
| MINING | 911 | 916 | 922 | 939 | 946 |
| Metal mining | 105.2 | 104.7 | 105.2 | 101.5 | 103.0 |
| Anthracite | 66.8 | 67.9 | 68.3 | 74.4 | 75.0 |
| Bituminous-coal | 366.6 | 367.1 | 369.6 | 405.8 | 407.0 |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas production | 263.5 | 266.6 | 269.5 | 255.5 | 258.6 |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying | 108.8 | 109.2 | 109.8 | 102.1 | 102.7 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | 2,750 | 2,761 | 2,809 | 2,631 | 2,626 |
| NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION | 541 | 549 | 568 | 534 | 540 |
| Highway and street | 234.1 | 239.2 | 247.7 | 228.5 | 234.3 |
| Other nonbuilding construction | 306.6 | 309.8 | 320.5 | 305.8 | 305.8 |
| BUILDING CONSTRUCTION | 2,209 | 2,212 | 2,241 | 2,097 | 2,086 |
| GENERAL CONTRACTORS | 946 | 947 | 963 | 905 | 906 |
| SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS | 1,263 | 1,265 | 1,278 | 1,192 | 1,180 |
| Plumbing and heating | 312.7 | 306.8 | 305.7 | 296.6 | 293.7 |
| Painting and decorating | 179.8 | 187.5 | 189.9 | 158.1 | 157.2 |
| Electrical work | 155.2 | 153.3 | 154.0 | 137.6 | 135.8 |
| Other special-trade contractors | 614.8 | 617.2 | 628.4 | 600.1 | 593.0 |
| MANUFACTURING | 15,940 | 16,020 | 16,008 | 15,827 | 15,685 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 8,922 | 8,902 | 8,878 | 8,618 | 8,423 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 7,018 | 7,118 | 7,130 | 7,209 | 7,262 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 4,167 | 4,178 | 4,190 | 4,132 | 4,139 |
| Transportation | 2,917 | 2,926 | 2,929 | 2,912 | 2,913 |
| Interstate railroads | 1,441 | 1,458 | 1,468 | 1,462 | 1,458 |
| Class I railroads | 1,272 | 1,286 | 1,297 | 1,291 | 1,283 |
| Local railways and bus lines | 141 | 141 | 142 | 145 | 146 |
| Trucking and warehousing | 640 | 630 | 621 | 621 | 621 |
| Other transportation and services | 695 | 697 | 698 | 684 | 688 |
| Air transportation (common carrier) | 86.1 | 84.5 | 83.7 | 74.4 | 74.7 |
| Communication | 697 | 696 | 700 | 670 | 671 |
| Telephone | 648.4 | 647.7 | 651.5 | 620.9 | 621.6 |
| Telegraph | 47.5 | 47.4 | 47.7 | 47.9 | 48.0 |

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

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

(In thousands)

| Industry division and group | 1951 | | | 1950 | |
|--|---------|-----------|--------|---------|-----------|
| | October | September | August | October | September |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES - Continued | | | | | |
| Other public utilities | 553 | 556 | 561 | 550 | 555 |
| Gas and electric utilities | 528.2 | 530.3 | 534.7 | 525.1 | 529.5 |
| Electric light and power utilities | 235.5 | 235.5 | 237.1 | 234.0 | 236.6 |
| Gas utilities | 118.4 | 118.7 | 120.3 | 118.1 | 118.6 |
| Electric light and gas utilities combined | 174.3 | 176.1 | 177.3 | 173.0 | 174.3 |
| Local utilities, not elsewhere classified | 24.9 | 25.3 | 26.2 | 24.8 | 25.4 |
| TRADE | 9,871 | 9,774 | 9,641 | 9,752 | 9,641 |
| Wholesale trade | 2,611 | 2,596 | 2,596 | 2,625 | 2,605 |
| Retail trade | 7,260 | 7,178 | 7,045 | 7,127 | 7,036 |
| General merchandise stores | 1,545 | 1,485 | 1,399 | 1,539 | 1,474 |
| Food and liquor stores | 1,277 | 1,270 | 1,260 | 1,219 | 1,210 |
| Automotive and accessories dealers | 748 | 754 | 757 | 741 | 743 |
| Apparel and accessories stores | 567 | 548 | 500 | 555 | 540 |
| Other retail trade | 3,123 | 3,121 | 3,129 | 3,073 | 3,069 |
| FINANCE | 1,898 | 1,894 | 1,914 | 1,821 | 1,827 |
| Banks and trust companies | 467 | 466 | 471 | 433 | 433 |
| Security dealers and exchanges | 63.6 | 63.3 | 64.3 | 60.8 | 60.9 |
| Insurance carriers and agents | 681 | 680 | 690 | 651 | 654 |
| Other finance agencies and real estate | 686 | 685 | 689 | 676 | 679 |
| SERVICE | 4,772 | 4,834 | 4,839 | 4,757 | 4,816 |
| Hotels and lodging places | 438 | 474 | 507 | 441 | 475 |
| Laundries | 361.3 | 363.5 | 364.5 | 355.5 | 357.5 |
| Cleaning and dyeing plants | 158.9 | 157.4 | 153.3 | 151.1 | 150.0 |
| Motion pictures | 244 | 247 | 245 | 244 | 246 |
| GOVERNMENT | 6,532 | 6,544 | 6,401 | 6,039 | 6,004 |
| Federal ^{1/} | 2,322 | 2,336 | 2,330 | 1,948 | 1,916 |
| State and local | 4,210 | 4,208 | 4,071 | 4,091 | 4,088 |

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

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

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

(In thousands)

| Industry group and industry | All employees | | | Production workers | | |
|---|---------------|-----------|--------|--------------------|-----------|--------|
| | 1951 | | | 1951 | | |
| | October | September | August | October | September | August |
| MINING | 911 | 916 | 922 | --- | --- | --- |
| METAL MINING | 105.2 | 104.7 | 105.2 | 92.0 | 91.9 | 92.0 |
| Iron mining | 38.0 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 34.5 | 35.0 | 35.0 |
| Copper mining | 28.5 | 28.4 | 28.8 | 24.8 | 24.7 | 25.0 |
| Lead and zinc mining | 20.8 | 19.8 | 20.0 | 18.1 | 17.1 | 17.3 |
| ANTHRACITE | 66.8 | 67.9 | 68.3 | 62.8 | 63.8 | 64.2 |
| BITUMINOUS-COAL | 366.6 | 367.1 | 369.6 | 342.4 | 341.7 | 345.2 |
| CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION | 263.5 | 266.6 | 269.5 | --- | --- | --- |
| Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services) | --- | --- | --- | 127.4 | 129.3 | 132.9 |
| NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING | 108.8 | 109.2 | 109.8 | 95.3 | 95.9 | 96.5 |
| MANUFACTURING | 15,940 | 16,020 | 16,008 | 12,991 | 13,083 | 13,069 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 8,922 | 8,902 | 8,878 | 7,292 | 7,282 | 7,261 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 7,018 | 7,118 | 7,130 | 5,699 | 5,801 | 5,808 |
| ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES | 57.5 | 53.7 | 50.8 | 46.9 | 43.4 | 41.3 |
| FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS | 1,634 | 1,714 | 1,698 | 1,247 | 1,323 | 1,307 |
| Meat products | 299.4 | 298.3 | 295.1 | 236.8 | 235.0 | 233.1 |
| Dairy products | 143.2 | 149.7 | 156.4 | 102.1 | 107.7 | 114.2 |
| Canning and preserving | 258.7 | 349.6 | 332.8 | 232.5 | 322.0 | 304.5 |
| Grain-mill products | 130.8 | 131.9 | 132.1 | 98.2 | 98.7 | 99.2 |
| Bakery products | 289.7 | 288.1 | 288.3 | 194.4 | 192.5 | 192.3 |
| Sugar | 44.6 | 30.3 | 29.7 | 39.0 | 25.4 | 24.7 |
| Confectionery and related products | 105.6 | 101.0 | 95.2 | 88.4 | 84.3 | 78.2 |
| Beverages | 220.9 | 227.1 | 232.0 | 150.3 | 155.6 | 160.5 |
| Miscellaneous food products | 140.6 | 137.8 | 136.2 | 105.6 | 101.7 | 99.9 |
| TOBACCO MANUFACTURES | 96 | 96 | 91 | 89 | 89 | 84 |
| Cigarettes | 26.4 | 26.1 | 26.0 | 24.0 | 23.7 | 23.6 |
| Cigars | 41.9 | 41.1 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 38.9 | 37.7 |
| Tobacco and snuff | 11.7 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.2 |
| Tobacco stemming and redrying | 16.1 | 17.1 | 13.3 | 15.1 | 16.1 | 12.2 |

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

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

(In thousands)

| Industry group and industry | All employees | | | Production workers | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1951 | | | 1951 | | |
| | October | September | August | October | September | August |
| TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS | 1,231 | 1,231 | 1,247 | 1,134 | 1,136 | 1,152 |
| Yarn and thread mills | 161.8 | 164.1 | 164.8 | 150.8 | 153.3 | 154.0 |
| Broad-woven fabric mills | 577.0 | 581.5 | 592.7 | 545.3 | 550.6 | 561.2 |
| Knitting mills | 230.7 | 226.4 | 230.9 | 210.4 | 206.9 | 211.5 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 85.1 | 83.6 | 83.2 | 74.9 | 73.3 | 73.4 |
| Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings | 49.5 | 48.6 | 49.2 | 41.5 | 40.6 | 41.2 |
| Other textile-mill products | 126.4 | 127.1 | 126.0 | 110.9 | 111.7 | 110.5 |
| APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS | 1,138 | 1,155 | 1,167 | 1,018 | 1,036 | 1,047 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats | 143.7 | 151.2 | 152.8 | 131.0 | 138.3 | 139.2 |
| Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing | 256.3 | 257.0 | 256.2 | 237.9 | 239.2 | 238.0 |
| Women's outerwear | 305.7 | 320.1 | 329.8 | 269.0 | 283.9 | 294.5 |
| Women's, children's under garments | 99.7 | 97.6 | 97.5 | 89.2 | 87.2 | 87.0 |
| Millinery | 21.2 | 21.6 | 21.6 | 18.9 | 19.2 | 19.0 |
| Children's outerwear | 64.0 | 62.8 | 65.3 | 58.6 | 57.1 | 59.7 |
| Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel | 102.8 | 102.5 | 101.4 | 90.7 | 90.6 | 89.5 |
| Other fabricated textile products | 144.8 | 142.4 | 142.5 | 122.6 | 120.4 | 119.7 |
| LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE) | 803 | 810 | 818 | 739 | 745 | 754 |
| Logging camps and contractors | 77.7 | 80.9 | 76.8 | 73.9 | 77.1 | 72.9 |
| Sawmills and planing mills | 471.1 | 474.9 | 481.8 | 438.6 | 441.7 | 449.0 |
| Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products | 115.7 | 115.4 | 118.4 | 100.4 | 100.0 | 103.0 |
| Wooden containers | 77.5 | 77.3 | 78.0 | 71.5 | 71.3 | 72.3 |
| Miscellaneous wood products | 61.1 | 61.0 | 62.9 | 54.9 | 55.0 | 56.7 |
| FURNITURE AND FIXTURES | 337 | 334 | 333 | 289 | 285 | 285 |
| Household furniture | 230.0 | 225.9 | 223.9 | 201.0 | 196.3 | 195.2 |
| Other furniture and fixtures | 107.2 | 108.4 | 109.8 | 87.9 | 89.1 | 89.4 |

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

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

(In thousands)

| Industry group and industry | All employees | | | Production workers | | |
|--|---------------|-----------|--------|--------------------|-----------|--------|
| | 1951 | | | 1951 | | |
| | October | September | August | October | September | August |
| PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS | 489 | 491 | 494 | 415 | 417 | 419 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills | 246.9 | 248.6 | 248.1 | 212.6 | 214.5 | 214.6 |
| Paperboard containers and boxes | 132.5 | 131.9 | 132.5 | 112.1 | 112.0 | 112.1 |
| Other paper and allied products | 109.8 | 110.9 | 113.0 | 89.8 | 90.6 | 92.3 |
| PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES | 768 | 763 | 759 | 518 | 515 | 509 |
| Newspapers | 298.9 | 298.6 | 298.5 | 152.7 | 152.6 | 150.5 |
| Periodicals | 54.4 | 53.7 | 53.5 | 35.5 | 35.4 | 35.2 |
| Books | 50.8 | 51.0 | 50.3 | 36.6 | 37.0 | 36.4 |
| Commercial printing | 205.7 | 203.5 | 202.2 | 169.0 | 167.3 | 165.8 |
| Lithographing | 42.3 | 41.8 | 40.9 | 32.9 | 32.5 | 31.8 |
| Other printing and publishing | 115.9 | 114.5 | 113.9 | 91.4 | 90.2 | 89.6 |
| CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS | 766 | 764 | 753 | 545 | 543 | 531 |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals | 84.0 | 84.4 | 84.1 | 61.2 | 61.4 | 61.1 |
| Industrial organic chemicals | 232.2 | 234.3 | 233.3 | 173.7 | 174.6 | 173.8 |
| Drugs and medicines | 107.7 | 108.1 | 108.3 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.2 |
| Paints, pigments, and fillers | 75.1 | 75.6 | 76.9 | 48.0 | 48.6 | 49.7 |
| Fertilizers | 32.4 | 32.8 | 30.6 | 25.7 | 25.8 | 23.8 |
| Vegetable and animal oils and fats | 65.6 | 60.6 | 49.9 | 52.5 | 47.9 | 37.9 |
| Other chemicals and allied products | 168.6 | 168.0 | 169.4 | 114.2 | 114.4 | 114.5 |
| PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL | 267 | 266 | 267 | 198 | 197 | 198 |
| Petroleum refining | 214.1 | 213.6 | 214.0 | 153.7 | 153.6 | 154.0 |
| Coke and byproducts | 22.0 | 22.1 | 22.2 | 19.0 | 19.2 | 19.4 |
| Other petroleum and coal products | 31.1 | 30.7 | 30.4 | 24.9 | 24.5 | 24.2 |
| RUBBER PRODUCTS | 270 | 272 | 272 | 215 | 218 | 218 |
| Tires and inner tubes | 115.7 | 117.5 | 116.5 | 90.5 | 92.3 | 91.5 |
| Rubber footwear | 31.0 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 25.4 | 25.3 | 25.2 |
| Other rubber products | 123.0 | 123.6 | 124.5 | 99.3 | 100.1 | 101.2 |
| LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS | 359 | 366 | 382 | 320 | 327 | 343 |
| Leather | 42.3 | 42.0 | 44.8 | 37.8 | 37.4 | 40.0 |
| Footwear (except rubber) | 224.4 | 231.1 | 244.0 | 201.3 | 208.3 | 221.3 |
| Other leather products | 92.3 | 92.9 | 92.8 | 80.5 | 81.2 | 81.2 |

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

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

(In thousands)

| Industry group and industry | All employees | | | Production workers | | |
|---|---------------|-----------|--------|--------------------|-----------|--------|
| | 1951 | | | 1951 | | |
| | October | September | August | October | September | August |
| STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS | 561 | 563 | 564 | 482 | 485 | 484 |
| Glass and glass products | 147.0 | 148.9 | 148.5 | 129.0 | 130.3 | 130.1 |
| Cement, hydraulic | 43.3 | 43.5 | 44.0 | 37.1 | 37.4 | 37.7 |
| Structural clay products | 92.9 | 93.2 | 93.4 | 84.3 | 84.9 | 85.0 |
| Pottery and related products | 57.0 | 57.3 | 57.7 | 51.4 | 51.6 | 51.9 |
| Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products | 103.3 | 103.3 | 103.8 | 87.2 | 87.0 | 87.8 |
| Other stone, clay, and glass products | 117.5 | 116.3 | 116.1 | 92.6 | 93.3 | 91.4 |
| PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES | 1,342 | 1,345 | 1,352 | 1,155 | 1,159 | 1,165 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 652.8 | 656.3 | 659.8 | 569.2 | 572.3 | 574.7 |
| Iron and steel foundries | 279.1 | 280.4 | 280.7 | 248.1 | 249.6 | 249.6 |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals | 56.2 | 55.8 | 56.8 | 47.4 | 47.0 | 47.7 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals | 99.7 | 97.3 | 97.8 | 80.5 | 78.7 | 79.3 |
| Nonferrous foundries | 104.9 | 105.8 | 108.4 | 85.9 | 87.8 | 90.5 |
| Other primary metal industries | 149.2 | 149.4 | 148.3 | 123.4 | 123.8 | 122.9 |
| FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT) | 990 | 991 | 996 | 810 | 812 | 817 |
| Tin cans and other tinware | 48.6 | 51.1 | 50.9 | 42.4 | 44.9 | 44.8 |
| Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware | 154.4 | 155.6 | 158.0 | 128.0 | 129.9 | 132.3 |
| Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies | 150.0 | 149.7 | 151.0 | 120.9 | 120.7 | 121.8 |
| Fabricated structural metal products | 234.3 | 233.0 | 233.0 | 181.1 | 179.6 | 180.8 |
| Metal stamping, coating, and engraving | 170.3 | 168.7 | 169.0 | 143.2 | 141.7 | 142.1 |
| Other fabricated metal products | 232.5 | 233.3 | 234.0 | 194.4 | 195.0 | 195.2 |
| MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL) | 1,605 | 1,579 | 1,573 | 1,240 | 1,216 | 1,209 |
| Engines and turbines | 93.9 | 93.3 | 94.6 | 69.9 | 69.5 | 70.9 |
| Agricultural machinery and tractors | 186.6 | 167.9 | 169.7 | 144.4 | 127.1 | 127.4 |
| Construction and mining machinery | 124.6 | 124.0 | 122.1 | 94.2 | 94.1 | 91.8 |
| Metalworking machinery | 292.3 | 289.8 | 286.1 | 230.6 | 228.1 | 224.5 |
| Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) | 197.6 | 196.3 | 197.3 | 149.4 | 149.0 | 150.0 |
| General industrial machinery | 236.1 | 234.4 | 233.0 | 171.2 | 169.3 | 168.0 |
| Office and store machines and devices | 107.5 | 106.5 | 105.3 | 90.3 | 89.5 | 88.3 |
| Service-industry and household machines | 159.9 | 160.9 | 162.7 | 123.5 | 123.7 | 125.0 |
| Miscellaneous machinery parts | 206.9 | 205.8 | 202.4 | 166.1 | 165.9 | 162.7 |

See explanatory notes, sections A-6, and the glossary for definitions.

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

(In thousands)

| Industry group and industry | All employees | | | Production workers | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1951 | | | 1951 | | |
| | October | September | August | October | September | August |
| ELECTRICAL MACHINERY | 954 | 943 | 927 | 718 | 710 | 696 |
| Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus | 375.2 | 375.7 | 374.1 | 272.4 | 273.1 | 271.6 |
| Electrical equipment for vehicles | 82.8 | 82.5 | 81.2 | 67.5 | 67.5 | 66.1 |
| Communication equipment | 348.5 | 336.5 | 323.2 | 260.4 | 250.3 | 238.5 |
| Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products | 147.1 | 148.6 | 148.6 | 117.7 | 119.4 | 119.4 |
| TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT | 1,494 | 1,509 | 1,497 | 1,194 | 1,212 | 1,198 |
| Automobiles | 788.4 | 812.3 | 812.4 | 656.0 | 679.0 | 675.1 |
| Aircraft and parts | 496.7 | 492.5 | 486.3 | 363.8 | 360.8 | 357.1 |
| Aircraft | 341.8 | 330.6 | 330.6 | 249.5 | 242.3 | 243.7 |
| Aircraft engines and parts | 88.4 | 98.6 | 95.4 | 62.3 | 69.1 | 66.6 |
| Aircraft propellers and parts | 11.8 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 7.4 |
| Other aircraft parts and equipment | 54.7 | 51.8 | 49.8 | 43.7 | 41.4 | 39.4 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing | 119.4 | 117.8 | 114.4 | 104.0 | 102.8 | 99.3 |
| Ship building and repairing | 106.8 | 105.0 | 101.2 | 92.9 | 91.5 | 87.6 |
| Boat building and repairing | 12.6 | 12.8 | 13.2 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.7 |
| Railroad equipment | 77.7 | 74.8 | 72.4 | 60.9 | 59.9 | 57.4 |
| Other transportation equipment | 11.4 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.3 |
| INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS | 309 | 306 | 302 | 228 | 225 | 224 |
| Ophthalmic goods | 27.3 | 27.1 | 27.3 | 22.2 | 22.1 | 22.2 |
| Photographic apparatus | 62.2 | 62.5 | 62.3 | 44.0 | 44.5 | 44.9 |
| Watches and clocks | 35.1 | 34.2 | 33.9 | 29.7 | 29.0 | 28.6 |
| Professional and scientific instruments | 184.2 | 181.8 | 178.3 | 131.9 | 129.3 | 128.0 |
| MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES | 469 | 468 | 465 | 390 | 390 | 388 |
| Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware | 47.5 | 48.0 | 48.5 | 38.6 | 38.9 | 39.4 |
| Toys and sporting goods | 72.4 | 73.6 | 73.2 | 62.5 | 63.8 | 64.1 |
| Costume jewelry, buttons, notions | 52.8 | 52.4 | 53.4 | 44.1 | 43.6 | 44.3 |
| Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 296.4 | 294.2 | 290.3 | 244.5 | 243.6 | 240.6 |

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

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

(1939 Average = 100)

| Period | Production-worker employment index | Production-worker pay-roll index |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <u>Annual average:</u> | | |
| 1939 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1940 | 107.5 | 113.6 |
| 1941 | 132.8 | 164.9 |
| 1942 | 156.0 | 241.5 |
| 1943 | 183.3 | 331.1 |
| 1944 | 178.3 | 343.7 |
| 1945 | 157.0 | 293.5 |
| 1946 | 147.8 | 271.7 |
| 1947 | 156.2 | 326.9 |
| 1948 | 155.2 | 351.4 |
| 1949 | 141.6 | 325.3 |
| 1950 | 149.7 | 371.7 |
| <u>1950</u> | | |
| August | 156.3 | 394.4 |
| September | 158.9 | 403.2 |
| October | 160.3 | 415.8 |
| November | 159.2 | 414.6 |
| December | 159.4 | 426.0 |
| <u>1951</u> | | |
| January | 158.9 | 424.0 |
| February | 161.0 | 430.0 |
| 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 | 159.5 | 429.4 |
| September | 159.7 | 437.4 |
| October | 158.6 | 432.7 |

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

TABLE 5: Employees in the Shipbuilding and Repairing Industry, by Region ^{1/}
(In thousands)

| Region | 1951 | | | 1950 | |
|--|---------|-----------|--------|---------|-----------|
| | October | September | August | October | September |
| ALL REGIONS | 235.4 | 232.4 | 228.3 | 156.3 | 152.7 |
| PRIVATE | 106.8 | 105.0 | 101.2 | 75.3 | 75.8 |
| NAVY | 128.6 | 127.4 | 127.1 | 81.0 | 76.9 |
| NORTH ATLANTIC | 108.8 | 107.7 | 105.1 | 72.5 | 72.3 |
| Private | 51.1 | 50.8 | 48.6 | 37.3 | 38.4 |
| Navy (includes Curtis Bay Coast Guard) | 57.7 | 56.9 | 56.5 | 35.2 | 33.9 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 42.0 | 41.8 | 41.0 | 28.5 | 26.1 |
| Private | 17.7 | 17.6 | 16.8 | 10.9 | 9.6 |
| Navy | 24.3 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 17.6 | 16.5 |
| GULF: | | | | | |
| Private | 13.9 | 14.4 | 13.6 | 12.9 | 12.8 |
| PACIFIC | 58.5 | 56.6 | 56.9 | 35.5 | 34.8 |
| Private | 11.9 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 7.3 | 8.3 |
| Navy | 46.6 | 46.3 | 46.4 | 28.2 | 26.5 |
| GREAT LAKES: | | | | | |
| Private | 7.3 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| INLAND: | | | | | |
| Private | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 |

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

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

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

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

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

The Inland region includes all other yards.

TABLE 6: Federal Civilian Employment and Pay Rolls in All Areas and in Continental United States and Total 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 | | |
| | October | September | August | October | September | August |
| <u>All Areas</u> | | | | | | |
| TOTAL FEDERAL | 2,514.3 | 2,528.7 | 2,521.3 | \$792,881 | \$707,508 | \$769,173 |
| Executive | 2,502.2 | 2,516.7 | 2,509.3 | 787,177 | 702,576 | 764,167 |
| Defense agencies | 1,278.9 | 1,277.2 | 1,267.7 | 401,540 | 347,046 | 385,852 |
| Post Office Department 2/ | 495.7 | 496.0 | 495.5 | 135,056 | 134,916 | 130,860 |
| Other agencies | 727.6 | 743.5 | 746.1 | 250,581 | 220,614 | 247,455 |
| Legislative | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 3,445 | 3,213 | 3,257 |
| Judicial | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 2,259 | 1,719 | 1,749 |
| <u>Continental United States</u> | | | | | | |
| TOTAL FEDERAL | 2,340.9 | 2,355.3 | 2,349.0 | 744,440 | 665,042 | 724,164 |
| Executive | 2,328.8 | 2,343.4 | 2,337.1 | 738,791 | 660,153 | 719,202 |
| Defense agencies | 1,165.5 | 1,164.4 | 1,156.1 | 371,379 | 320,781 | 357,459 |
| Post Office Department 2/ | 493.6 | 494.0 | 493.4 | 134,495 | 134,356 | 130,329 |
| Other agencies | 669.7 | 685.0 | 687.6 | 232,917 | 205,016 | 231,414 |
| Legislative | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 3,445 | 3,213 | 3,257 |
| Judicial | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 2,204 | 1,676 | 1,705 |
| <u>Washington, D. C.</u> | | | | | | |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 273.9 | 278.2 | 281.1 | 102,408 | 89,830 | 102,943 |
| D. C. government | 20.2 | 20.2 | 19.8 | 6,234 | 5,397 | 4,591 |
| Federal | 253.7 | 258.0 | 261.3 | 96,174 | 84,433 | 98,352 |
| Executive | 244.8 | 249.2 | 252.5 | 92,371 | 80,905 | 94,766 |
| Defense agencies | 86.6 | 87.4 | 88.7 | 32,530 | 28,258 | 35,357 |
| Post Office Department | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 2,996 | 2,860 | 2,975 |
| Other agencies | 150.5 | 154.0 | 155.9 | 56,845 | 49,787 | 56,434 |
| Legislative | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 3,445 | 3,213 | 3,257 |
| Judicial | .7 | .7 | .7 | 358 | 315 | 329 |

See the glossary for definitions.

1/ Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

2/ Includes fourth class postmasters, excluded from Table 2.

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

| State | Total | | | Mining | | | Contract Construction | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1951 | | 1950 | 1951 | | 1950 | 1951 | | 1950 |
| | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. |
| Alabama | 649.8 | 647.2 | 622.1 | 23.3 | 23.1 | 26.0 | 34.3 | 34.2 | 31.1 |
| Arizona 1/ | 180.5 | 176.4 | 165.8 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 13.1 | 12.6 | 13.4 |
| Arkansas 1/ | 315.4 | 316.8 | 308.9 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 24.3 | 25.9 | 20.0 |
| California | 3,532.2 | 3,530.7 | 3,369.5 | 35.0 | 35.3 | 33.8 | 235.3 | 235.6 | 247.0 |
| Colorado | N.A. | 391.1 | 363.9 | N.A. | 9.9 | 9.7 | N.A. | 34.2 | 27.8 |
| Connecticut | 831.1 | 829.5 | 797.6 | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 45.2 | 45.8 | 42.6 |
| Delaware | | | | | | | | | |
| Dist. of Columbia | 524.5 | 527.7 | 488.4 | 4/ | 4/ | 4/ | 26.7 | 26.7 | 26.9 |
| Florida | N.A. | 667.5 | 667.3 | N.A. | 6.4 | 6.2 | N.A. | 64.0 | 66.9 |
| Georgia | 842.1 | 839.0 | 824.8 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 51.7 | 51.4 | 48.6 |
| Idaho 1/ | 140.8 | 143.1 | 139.7 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 12.9 | 13.8 | 12.0 |
| Illinois | 3,241.4 | 3,229.3 | 3,179.0 | 43.4 | 44.5 | 48.4 | 164.3 | 167.2 | 157.2 |
| Indiana | 1,291.3 | 1,303.0 | 1,255.6 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 62.1 | 62.1 | 58.0 |
| Iowa | 642.5 | 645.8 | 617.7 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 42.6 | 43.2 | 40.1 |
| Kansas | 515.4 | 513.0 | 475.0 | 17.6 | 17.8 | 17.6 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 34.0 |
| Kentucky | | | | N.A. | 55.7 | 61.5 | | | |
| Louisiana | | | | 27.1 | 27.0 | 27.1 | | | |
| Maine | 271.3 | 272.6 | 265.3 | .6 | .6 | .7 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 11.4 |
| Maryland | 752.5 | 766.4 | 720.8 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 57.5 | 56.9 | 57.2 |
| Massachusetts 2/ | 1,797.0 | 1,812.1 | 1,793.9 | 4/ | 4/ | 4/ | 71.9 | 82.9 | 79.2 |
| Michigan | | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 837.0 | 843.9 | 825.7 | 19.0 | 18.5 | 17.5 | 46.7 | 47.1 | 47.4 |
| Mississippi | | | | | | | | | |
| Missouri | 1,226.9 | 1,227.9 | 1,198.7 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 59.3 | 58.6 | 57.0 |
| Montana | 153.4 | 154.4 | 154.5 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 13.0 | 13.6 | 13.8 |
| Nebraska 1/ | 335.4 | 334.0 | 324.6 | 4/ | 4/ | 4/ | 21.7 | 21.7 | 21.7 |
| Nevada | 60.3 | 61.2 | 55.9 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.9 |
| New Hampshire | 172.4 | 173.9 | 170.9 | .4 | .4 | .2 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 8.1 |
| New Jersey | 1,670.1 | 1,689.6 | 1,668.6 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 88.1 | 87.9 | 86.4 |
| New Mexico 2/ | 161.0 | 161.6 | 155.6 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 11.2 | 15.1 | 15.9 | 17.9 |
| New York | 5,795.5 | 5,806.6 | 5,741.1 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 248.4 | 249.6 | 252.6 |
| North Carolina | 943.3 | 940.6 | 928.9 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 63.8 | 61.8 | 48.6 |
| North Dakota | N.A. | 115.8 | 116.9 | N.A. | .9 | 1.0 | N.A. | 10.0 | 10.9 |
| Ohio | | | | | | | | | |
| Oklahoma | N.A. | 504.3 | 484.6 | N.A. | 43.0 | 43.9 | N.A. | 35.4 | 34.2 |
| Oregon | 464.3 | 476.4 | 461.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 29.3 | 31.1 | 31.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,734.4 | 3,744.3 | 3,678.6 | 174.1 | 172.9 | 188.6 | 184.3 | 185.4 | 171.0 |
| Rhode Island | 286.0 | 286.2 | 307.7 | 4/ | 4/ | 4/ | 16.9 | 16.7 | 16.3 |
| South Carolina 1/ | 499.2 | 498.2 | 469.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 43.2 | 42.0 | 27.1 |
| South Dakota | 125.6 | 126.1 | 127.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 11.0 |
| Tennessee | 753.6 | 756.6 | 745.1 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 13.3 | 43.7 | 45.4 | 49.2 |
| Texas 1/ | 2,122.2 | 2,119.5 | 1,988.4 | 113.9 | 115.9 | 104.0 | 173.6 | 173.0 | 154.6 |
| Utah | 216.0 | 220.0 | 200.0 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 13.0 | 14.3 | 15.6 | 14.6 |
| Vermont | 98.9 | 99.9 | 98.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.5 |
| Virginia | 871.2 | 867.9 | 813.3 | 23.7 | 23.3 | 23.1 | 68.1 | 69.1 | 53.6 |
| Washington | 742.4 | 750.4 | 723.4 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 48.8 | 50.1 | 49.2 |
| West Virginia | 531.4 | 533.6 | 533.4 | 121.8 | 122.0 | 128.2 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 21.9 |
| Wisconsin 1/ | 1,065.4 | 1,083.0 | 1,047.3 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 57.1 | 57.6 | 54.6 |
| Wyoming 1/ | 83.4 | 83.1 | 84.2 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 7.3 |

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

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

| State | Manufacturing | | | Trans. & Public Util. | | | Trade | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1951 | | 1950 | 1951 | | 1950 | 1951 | | 1950 |
| | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. |
| Alabama | 223.7 | 222.7 | 222.3 | 54.3 | 53.6 | 51.7 | 125.8 | 125.1 | 120.4 |
| Arizona | 21.3 | 20.0 | 16.0 | 20.0 | 19.8 | 19.6 | 43.9 | 43.4 | 42.2 |
| Arkansas | 81.5 | 81.6 | 81.5 | 31.9 | 31.9 | 33.3 | 74.0 | 72.3 | 72.7 |
| California | 924.5 | 926.0 | 838.3 | 319.9 | 318.6 | 313.2 | 806.4 | 802.7 | 812.6 |
| Colorado | N.A. | 67.3 | 64.7 | N.A. | 44.8 | 43.8 | N.A. | 97.2 | 94.7 |
| Connecticut | 422.4 | 421.5 | 401.2 | 42.5 | 42.7 | 41.9 | 135.1 | 132.6 | 131.5 |
| Delaware | 51.1 | 53.4 | 46.8 | | | | | | |
| Dist. of Columbia | 17.5 | 17.4 | 16.2 | 30.8 | 31.0 | 29.1 | 94.4 | 92.7 | 90.7 |
| Florida | N.A. | 97.0 | 94.1 | N.A. | 65.9 | 64.6 | N.A. | 185.6 | 198.3 |
| Georgia | 293.6 | 293.2 | 299.5 | 69.1 | 69.4 | 68.6 | 183.5 | 181.9 | 183.0 |
| Idaho | 25.0 | 25.6 | 25.6 | 17.2 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 35.7 | 36.1 | 35.3 |
| Illinois | 1,215.7 | 1,198.7 | 1,200.8 | 301.1 | 302.8 | 300.2 | 690.8 | 683.6 | 680.8 |
| Indiana | 588.7 | 601.7 | 575.3 | 111.6 | 112.3 | 112.0 | 244.4 | 242.1 | 239.3 |
| Iowa | 169.1 | 171.4 | 152.1 | 63.5 | 64.3 | 63.2 | 171.9 | 170.9 | 169.7 |
| Kansas | 122.6 | 119.6 | 98.8 | 64.7 | 65.1 | 63.3 | 124.6 | 123.7 | 119.5 |
| Kentucky | N.A. | 144.2 | 145.4 | N.A. | 60.3 | 59.0 | N.A. | 114.5 | 114.6 |
| Louisiana | 140.0 | 141.8 | 142.3 | 80.7 | 81.3 | 79.0 | 146.9 | 145.4 | 149.5 |
| Maine | 114.0 | 113.8 | 114.6 | 18.3 | 18.7 | 18.7 | 49.5 | 49.8 | 50.1 |
| Maryland | 258.3 | 272.8 | 238.5 | 72.5 | 73.1 | 71.4 | 149.2 | 147.9 | 149.6 |
| Massachusetts | 726.5 | 728.0 | 742.9 | 125.1 | 126.4 | 125.7 | 365.2 | 364.2 | 365.4 |
| Michigan | 1,060.0 | 1,072.3 | 1,178.3 | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 207.7 | 213.9 | 204.7 | 96.4 | 99.0 | 92.7 | 210.5 | 208.9 | 213.2 |
| Mississippi | N.A. | 89.1 | 90.8 | N.A. | 26.8 | 27.0 | | | |
| Missouri | 371.4 | 375.9 | 363.8 | 129.5 | 130.1 | 127.2 | 310.6 | 307.5 | 309.9 |
| Montana | 18.6 | 17.5 | 20.5 | 23.7 | 23.8 | 23.0 | 36.6 | 37.1 | 36.6 |
| Nebraska | 58.2 | 57.3 | 53.3 | 43.6 | 43.7 | 43.2 | 93.5 | 92.8 | 92.9 |
| Nevada | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 11.4 |
| New Hampshire | 82.3 | 81.9 | 80.8 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 28.4 | 28.5 | 28.8 |
| New Jersey | 747.4 | 766.1 | 764.6 | 141.4 | 140.6 | 137.8 | 274.9 | 273.8 | 276.2 |
| New Mexico | 14.4 | 14.2 | 13.1 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 17.1 | 37.7 | 37.6 | 35.3 |
| New York | 1,941.3 | 1,951.5 | 1,944.8 | 491.7 | 489.4 | 489.8 | 1,237.7 | 1,233.3 | 1,246.9 |
| North Carolina | 423.6 | 424.7 | 440.1 | 62.5 | 62.5 | 57.7 | 171.9 | 170.4 | 168.5 |
| North Dakota | N.A. | 5.9 | 6.3 | N.A. | 15.0 | 14.3 | N.A. | 36.9 | 37.3 |
| Ohio | 1,276.4 | 1,285.4 | 1,253.4 | | | | | | |
| Oklahoma | N.A. | 75.6 | 68.4 | N.A. | 50.3 | 50.3 | N.A. | 122.1 | 122.7 |
| Oregon | 150.8 | 156.6 | 149.6 | 47.4 | 48.6 | 48.8 | 105.4 | 107.0 | 104.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,482.2 | 1,486.6 | 1,483.0 | 356.5 | 358.8 | 345.1 | 680.8 | 676.4 | 680.5 |
| Rhode Island | 135.0 | 135.9 | 157.9 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 51.6 | 51.0 | 52.2 |
| South Carolina | 218.4 | 220.0 | 216.4 | 27.0 | 27.1 | 26.6 | 90.4 | 89.6 | 86.6 |
| South Dakota | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 37.8 |
| Tennessee | 255.0 | 256.9 | 255.1 | 60.7 | 60.2 | 59.3 | 167.4 | 166.5 | 162.4 |
| Texas | 409.9 | 405.6 | 370.4 | 227.2 | 227.2 | 222.2 | 559.1 | 556.5 | 536.9 |
| Utah | 34.9 | 37.6 | 32.0 | 22.5 | 22.6 | 22.3 | 47.8 | 47.3 | 44.9 |
| Vermont | 38.0 | 38.5 | 37.1 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 17.7 |
| Virginia | 249.3 | 248.0 | 241.2 | 84.7 | 83.4 | 81.5 | 182.5 | 180.5 | 172.4 |
| Washington | 198.8 | 203.3 | 195.3 | 69.1 | 70.2 | 66.6 | 167.8 | 166.5 | 168.3 |
| West Virginia | 140.1 | 141.7 | 139.1 | 54.4 | 54.7 | 52.9 | 86.7 | 86.6 | 85.8 |
| Wisconsin | 457.0 | 471.2 | 446.9 | 75.7 | 76.7 | 77.6 | 218.1 | 216.8 | 217.9 |
| Wyoming | 6.7 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 16.3 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 17.2 |

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

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

| State | Finance | | | Service | | | Government | | |
|-------------------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|
| | 1951 | | 1950 | 1951 | | 1950 | 1951 | | 1950 |
| | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. |
| Alabama | 18.1 | 18.3 | 18.1 | 54.5 | 55.0 | 51.2 | 115.8 | 115.2 | 101.3 |
| Arizona | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 27.0 | 25.7 | 22.4 | 37.1 | 37.2 | 35.2 |
| Arkansas | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 35.7 | 35.9 | 33.8 | 53.6 | 54.8 | 52.7 |
| California | 152.7 | 153.2 | 145.3 | 455.3 | 454.4 | 439.2 | 603.1 | 604.9 | 540.1 |
| Colorado | N.A. | 14.9 | 13.9 | N.A. | 48.0 | 43.7 | 74.4 | 74.8 | 65.6 |
| Connecticut | 38.1 | 38.1 | 37.3 | 80.3 | 81.2 | 77.6 | 67.5 | 67.6 | 65.6 |
| Delaware | | | | | | | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.0 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 23.3 | 23.7 | 22.5 | 57.9 | 57.8 | 58.2 | 273.9 | 278.4 | 244.8 |
| Florida | N.A. | 30.8 | 30.7 | N.A. | 94.4 | 91.3 | 123.2 | 123.4 | 115.2 |
| Georgia | 26.2 | 25.9 | 25.0 | 75.7 | 75.3 | 74.6 | 137.9 | 137.4 | 121.3 |
| Idaho | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 25.2 |
| Illinois | 146.5 | 148.1 | 143.6 | 347.0 | 349.2 | 335.9 | 334.7 | 335.2 | 312.3 |
| Indiana | 36.0 | 36.1 | 34.2 | 90.4 | 90.6 | 90.0 | 144.5 | 144.3 | 132.8 |
| Iowa | 24.5 | 24.5 | 23.4 | 66.1 | 67.0 | 66.6 | 101.6 | 101.4 | 99.2 |
| Kansas | 17.1 | 16.9 | 16.4 | 48.2 | 49.0 | 47.6 | 83.3 | 83.1 | 77.8 |
| Kentucky | N.A. | 15.5 | 14.9 | N.A. | 56.0 | 57.0 | 87.4 | 87.4 | 82.5 |
| Louisiana | 21.0 | 20.5 | 19.3 | 68.2 | 68.9 | 68.7 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 92.5 |
| Maine | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 24.5 | 25.4 | 24.3 | 45.5 | 45.4 | 38.8 |
| Maryland | 31.4 | 31.4 | 30.2 | 76.3 | 77.6 | 75.2 | 104.4 | 104.0 | 96.5 |
| Massachusetts | 82.5 | 82.3 | 78.2 | 195.3 | 196.1 | 193.7 | 230.5 | 232.2 | 208.8 |
| Michigan | | | | | | | 236.4 | 236.4 | 224.2 |
| Minnesota | 37.3 | 37.4 | 36.1 | 97.8 | 97.2 | 96.9 | 121.7 | 121.9 | 117.1 |
| Mississippi | N.A. | 7.9 | 7.7 | | | | 64.8 | 64.7 | 62.7 |
| Missouri | 54.9 | 55.0 | 53.1 | 142.8 | 142.0 | 137.9 | 148.4 | 149.0 | 140.4 |
| Montana | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 19.0 | 19.8 | 19.0 | 28.6 | 28.7 | 27.6 |
| Nebraska | 16.2 | 16.2 | 15.9 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 58.8 |
| Nevada | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 13.5 | 14.3 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 11.3 |
| New Hampshire | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 18.5 | 20.0 | 18.6 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 19.4 |
| New Jersey | 59.2 | 59.6 | 58.0 | 168.0 | 171.0 | 166.5 | 187.0 | 186.6 | 175.3 |
| New Mexico | 4.2 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 22.0 | 22.4 | 22.0 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 34.0 |
| New York | 391.9 | 391.3 | 386.6 | 772.1 | 778.5 | 757.2 | 701.1 | 701.5 | 656.2 |
| North Carolina | 23.1 | 23.1 | 22.0 | 85.0 | 84.6 | 83.5 | 109.9 | 109.9 | 105.1 |
| North Dakota | N.A. | 4.1 | 4.2 | N.A. | 12.9 | 13.8 | 30.0 | 30.1 | 29.1 |
| Ohio | | | | | | | 320.2 | 320.8 | 296.7 |
| Oklahoma | N.A. | 18.1 | 17.8 | N.A. | 51.8 | 51.3 | 108.5 | 108.0 | 96.0 |
| Oregon | 15.5 | 15.4 | 15.2 | 47.8 | 49.4 | 47.0 | 66.7 | 66.9 | 64.3 |
| Pennsylvania | 120.7 | 121.3 | 116.5 | 355.0 | 362.2 | 351.3 | 380.9 | 380.8 | 342.6 |
| Rhode Island | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 23.2 | 23.0 | 24.4 | 33.4 | 33.5 | 30.7 |
| South Carolina | 10.2 | 10.2 | 9.3 | 37.0 | 36.4 | 36.5 | 71.8 | 71.7 | 65.3 |
| South Dakota | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 15.0 | 35.9 | 36.0 | 35.0 |
| Tennessee | 23.9 | 24.0 | 23.3 | 76.5 | 77.2 | 76.3 | 114.0 | 114.1 | 106.2 |
| Texas | 82.8 | 81.9 | 77.8 | 239.6 | 241.6 | 233.7 | 317.1 | 317.8 | 288.8 |
| Utah | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 20.4 | 21.4 | 19.4 | 55.8 | 55.9 | 47.4 |
| Vermont | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 14.8 |
| Virginia | 28.3 | 28.0 | 25.8 | 77.3 | 78.1 | 75.9 | 157.3 | 157.5 | 139.8 |
| Washington | 26.6 | 27.0 | 26.8 | 82.1 | 84.3 | 78.1 | 146.3 | 146.3 | 136.0 |
| West Virginia | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 39.6 | 57.9 | 57.8 | 56.3 |
| Wisconsin | 33.5 | 33.6 | 32.0 | 94.0 | 96.8 | 93.5 | 125.3 | 125.5 | 121.0 |
| Wyoming | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 16.4 | 16.6 | 15.7 |

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

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

See explanatory notes, sections G and H.

- 1/ Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
- 2/ Construction estimates and affected totals revised; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
- 3/ Mining combined with construction.
- 4/ Mining combined with service.
- 5/ Mining estimates and affected totals revised; not strictly comparable with previously published data.

N.A. - Not available.

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

| AREA | Number of Employees | | | AREA | Number of Employees | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|----------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1951 | | 1950 | | 1951 | | 1950 |
| | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. |
| ALABAMA | | | | San Jose | | | |
| <u>Birmingham</u> | | | | <u>Manufacturing</u> | 33.9 | 41.9 | 26.0 |
| Mining | 16.5 | 16.4 | 18.4 | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 59.9 | 59.3 | 58.3 | COLORADO | | | |
| ARIZONA | | | | <u>Denver</u> | | | |
| <u>Phoenix 1/</u> | | | | Mining | N.A. | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Total | 84.6 | 83.0 | 76.6 | Contract Const. | N.A. | 19.9 | 18.5 |
| Mining | .2 | .2 | .2 | Manufacturing | N.A. | 43.6 | 40.6 |
| Contract Const. | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.5 | Trans. & Pub. Util. | N.A. | 26.4 | 25.4 |
| Manufacturing | 12.7 | 12.1 | 8.4 | Trade | N.A. | 58.9 | 57.1 |
| Trans. & Pub. Util. | 9.2 | 9.1 | 9.1 | Finance | N.A. | 10.3 | 9.7 |
| Trade | 23.5 | 23.3 | 22.7 | CONNECTICUT | | | |
| Finance | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 | <u>Bridgeport</u> | | | |
| Service | 11.8 | 11.3 | 10.4 | Total | 115.5 | 114.1 | 110.1 |
| Government | 15.8 | 15.8 | 14.6 | Contract Const. 2/ | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.5 |
| Tucson 1/ | | | | Manufacturing | 66.9 | 66.1 | 63.0 |
| Total | 39.3 | 37.3 | 34.8 | Trans. & Pub. Util. | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Mining | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | Trade | 18.3 | 17.8 | 17.9 |
| Contract Const. | 3.0 | 2.7 | 5.4 | Finance | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Manufacturing | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.0 | Service | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.4 |
| Trans. & Pub. Util. | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.8 | Government | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.1 |
| Trade | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.2 | Hartford | | | |
| Finance | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | Total | 192.8 | 191.1 | 179.3 |
| Service | 10.5 | 9.6 | 7.3 | Contract Const. 2/ | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.8 |
| Government | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 | Manufacturing | 79.2 | 78.4 | 66.9 |
| ARKANSAS | | | | Trans. & Pub. Util. | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.0 |
| <u>Little Rock-</u> | | | | Trade | 37.2 | 36.4 | 36.6 |
| <u>N. Little Rock</u> | | | | Finance | 23.8 | 23.8 | 23.3 |
| Total | 66.3 | 65.7 | 65.1 | Service | 19.7 | 19.6 | 19.1 |
| Contract Const. | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.3 | Government | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.6 |
| Manufacturing | 12.4 | 12.2 | 11.6 | New Britain | | | |
| Trans. & Pub. Util. | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.8 | Total | 40.7 | 41.2 | 40.0 |
| Trade | 17.8 | 17.5 | 18.0 | Contract Const. 2/ | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Finance | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | Manufacturing | 28.2 | 28.7 | 27.6 |
| Service 2/ | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.5 | Trans. & Pub. Util. | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Government | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.6 | Trade | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| CALIFORNIA | | | | Finance | .5 | .5 | .5 |
| <u>Los Angeles</u> | | | | Service | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Total | 1620.3 | 1610.0 | 1536.1 | Government | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Mining | 15.4 | 15.3 | 14.9 | New Haven | | | |
| Contract Const. | 113.0 | 113.5 | 120.0 | Total | 115.3 | 116.1 | 114.2 |
| Manufacturing | 498.7 | 490.7 | 455.8 | Contract Const. 2/ | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 |
| Trans. & Pub. Util. | 116.5 | 116.2 | 110.3 | Manufacturing | 44.8 | 44.9 | 44.2 |
| Trade | 371.2 | 369.1 | 364.3 | Trans. & Pub. Util. | 13.0 | 13.1 | 13.6 |
| Finance | 73.9 | 74.3 | 73.0 | Trade | 21.3 | 21.6 | 20.9 |
| Service | 231.6 | 230.6 | 216.1 | Finance | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| Government | 200.0 | 200.3 | 181.7 | Service | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.3 |
| Sacramento | | | | Government | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.2 |
| <u>Manufacturing</u> | 12.7 | 12.6 | 10.1 | Stamford | | | |
| San Diego | | | | Total | 47.4 | 47.3 | 44.9 |
| <u>Manufacturing</u> | 40.5 | 39.1 | 27.5 | Contract Const. 2/ | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| San Francisco-Oakland | | | | Manufacturing | 22.0 | 22.0 | 20.8 |
| <u>Manufacturing</u> | 187.1 | 190.3 | 177.0 | Trans. & Pub. Util. | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| | | | | Trade | 8.4 | 8.3 | 7.9 |
| | | | | Finance | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 |

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

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

| AREA | Number of Employees | | | AREA | Number of Employees | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1951 | | 1950 | | 1951 | | 1950 |
| | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. |
| CONNECTICUT-Continued | | | | Atlanta-Continued | | | |
| <u>Stamford-Continued</u> | | | | Finance | 15.8 | 15.6 | 15.7 |
| Service | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.8 | Service 2/ | 31.6 | 31.5 | 32.0 |
| Government | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | Government | 31.4 | 31.2 | 30.1 |
| <u>Waterbury</u> | | | | <u>Savannah</u> | | | |
| Total | 68.3 | 67.7 | 65.9 | Total | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.4 |
| Contract Const. 2/ | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | Contract Const. | 3.9 | 3.5 | 2.5 |
| Manufacturing | 44.4 | 43.9 | 43.3 | Manufacturing | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.4 |
| Trans. & Pub. Util. | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | Trans. & Pub. Util. | 6.3 | 6.5 | 7.0 |
| Trade | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.5 | Trade | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.7 |
| Finance | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | Finance | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Service | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.0 | Service 2/ | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| Government | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.1 | Government | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | | | | ILLINOIS | | | |
| <u>Washington</u> | | | | <u>Davenport-Rock Island-</u> | | | |
| Total | 614.2 | 618.8 | 579.3 | <u>Moline</u> | | | |
| Contract Const. | 42.3 | 42.7 | 45.4 | Manufacturing | 43.3 | 43.6 | 35.6 |
| Manufacturing | 25.8 | 25.9 | 22.1 | <u>Peoria</u> | | | |
| Trans. & Pub. Util. | 40.9 | 41.6 | 39.6 | Manufacturing | 47.5 | 26.5 | 46.8 |
| Trade | 118.7 | 116.9 | 115.4 | <u>Rockford</u> | | | |
| Finance | 30.2 | 30.8 | 29.2 | Manufacturing | 38.6 | 39.7 | 38.9 |
| Service 2/ | 72.7 | 72.8 | 73.1 | | | | |
| Government | 283.6 | 288.1 | 254.5 | | | | |
| FLORIDA | | | | INDIANA | | | |
| <u>Jacksonville</u> | | | | <u>Evansville</u> | | | |
| Manufacturing | N.A. | N.A. | 15.9 | Total | 61.0 | 60.7 | 61.7 |
| Trans. & Pub. Util. | N.A. | N.A. | 14.2 | Manufacturing | 29.7 | 29.6 | 29.5 |
| Trade | N.A. | N.A. | 30.4 | Nonmanufacturing | 31.4 | 31.1 | 32.2 |
| Finance | N.A. | N.A. | 5.9 | <u>Fort Wayne</u> | | | |
| Service 2/ | N.A. | N.A. | 11.4 | Total | 80.3 | 80.7 | 73.4 |
| Government | N.A. | N.A. | 13.0 | Manufacturing | 42.6 | 42.7 | 36.2 |
| <u>Miami</u> | | | | Nonmanufacturing | 37.6 | 37.9 | 37.2 |
| Manufacturing | N.A. | N.A. | 14.9 | <u>Indianapolis</u> | | | |
| Trans. & Pub. Util. | N.A. | N.A. | 20.3 | Total | 274.1 | 274.9 | 259.5 |
| Trade | N.A. | N.A. | 48.7 | Contract Const. | 13.5 | 14.5 | 14.3 |
| Finance | N.A. | N.A. | 8.7 | Manufacturing | 113.2 | 113.3 | 102.3 |
| Service 2/ | N.A. | N.A. | 24.9 | Trans. & Pub. Util. | 25.6 | 25.6 | 25.0 |
| Government | N.A. | N.A. | 16.5 | Trade | 61.5 | 61.0 | 59.8 |
| <u>Tampa-St. Petersburg</u> | | | | Finance | 14.1 | 14.1 | 13.2 |
| Total | N.A. | N.A. | 103.2 | Other Nonmfg. 3/ | 46.2 | 46.4 | 44.8 |
| Contract Const. | N.A. | N.A. | 9.7 | IOWA | | | |
| Manufacturing | N.A. | N.A. | 20.2 | <u>Des Moines</u> | | | |
| Trans. & Pub. Util. | N.A. | N.A. | 9.5 | Manufacturing | 21.0 | 20.8 | 17.9 |
| Trade | N.A. | N.A. | 33.7 | KANSAS | | | |
| Finance | N.A. | N.A. | 5.1 | <u>Topeka 1/</u> | | | |
| Service 2/ | N.A. | N.A. | 13.0 | Total | 43.0 | 43.0 | 39.8 |
| Government | N.A. | N.A. | 12.2 | Mining | .2 | .2 | .2 |
| GEORGIA | | | | Contract Const. | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.3 |
| <u>Atlanta</u> | | | | Manufacturing | 5.1 | 5.2 | 6.2 |
| Total | 269.6 | 266.9 | 264.2 | Trans. & Pub. Util. | 8.1 | 8.3 | 7.2 |
| Contract Const. | 16.2 | 16.6 | 18.5 | Trade | 9.3 | 9.2 | 8.6 |
| Manufacturing | 68.7 | 67.4 | 62.6 | Finance | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Trans. & Pub. Util. | 30.5 | 30.6 | 29.9 | Service | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| Trade | 75.4 | 74.0 | 75.4 | | | | |

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

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

| AREA | Number of Employees | | | AREA | Number of Employees | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|---------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1951 | | 1950 | | 1951 | | 1950 |
| | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. |
| KANSAS-Continued | | | | MINNESOTA | | | |
| <u>Topeka-Continued</u> | | | | <u>Duluth</u> | | | |
| Government | 10.9 | 10.8 | 9.2 | Total | 42.0 | 41.5 | 42.9 |
| <u>Wichita 1/</u> | | | | Contract Const. | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| Total | 111.4 | 108.9 | 86.7 | Manufacturing | 10.5 | 10.2 | 11.7 |
| Mining | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.8 | Trans. & Pub. Util. | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.2 |
| Contract Const. | 7.1 | 7.1 | 5.5 | Trade | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.6 |
| Manufacturing | 50.7 | 48.2 | 29.7 | Finance | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Trans. & Pub. Util. | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.8 | Service 2/ | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.1 |
| Trade | 23.3 | 23.4 | 22.6 | Government | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Finance | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | <u>Minneapolis</u> | | | |
| Service | 10.1 | 10.1 | 9.6 | Total | 259.9 | 260.5 | 260.0 |
| Government | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.1 | Contract Const. | 16.2 | 16.6 | 17.0 |
| LOUISIANA | | | | Manufacturing | 72.3 | 71.8 | 71.6 |
| <u>New Orleans</u> | | | | Trans. & Pub. Util. | 26.0 | 26.5 | 25.8 |
| Manufacturing | 50.6 | 51.3 | 51.8 | Trade | 75.5 | 75.9 | 77.6 |
| MAINE | | | | Finance | 17.2 | 17.2 | 16.5 |
| <u>Portland</u> | | | | Service 2/ | 28.7 | 28.6 | 28.9 |
| Total | 48.1 | 48.3 | 47.5 | Government | 24.0 | 24.0 | 22.8 |
| Contract Const. | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.5 | <u>St. Paul</u> | | | |
| Manufacturing | 13.1 | 13.3 | 12.7 | Total | 144.7 | 144.7 | 146.6 |
| Trans. & Pub. Util. | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.6 | Contract Const. | 7.6 | 7.8 | 8.4 |
| Trade | 12.7 | 12.9 | 13.3 | Manufacturing | 41.4 | 41.7 | 43.1 |
| Finance | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | Trans. & Pub. Util. | 20.5 | 20.9 | 20.1 |
| Service 2/ | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.7 | Trade | 35.6 | 34.8 | 36.2 |
| Government | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | Finance | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.3 |
| MARYLAND | | | | Service 2/ | 15.0 | 14.6 | 14.4 |
| <u>Baltimore</u> | | | | Government | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.0 |
| Total | 529.3 | 528.3 | 503.6 | MISSISSIPPI | | | |
| Mining | .6 | .5 | .5 | <u>Jackson</u> | | | |
| Contract Const. | 39.5 | 38.1 | 36.8 | Manufacturing | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.6 |
| Manufacturing | 195.3 | 195.8 | 177.3 | MISSOURI | | | |
| Trans. & Pub. Util. | 53.7 | 54.3 | 53.5 | <u>Kansas City</u> | | | |
| Trade | 105.0 | 103.5 | 105.3 | Total | N.A. | N.A. | 331.2 |
| Finance | 24.4 | 24.5 | 23.3 | Mining | N.A. | N.A. | .9 |
| Service | 54.4 | 55.4 | 53.4 | Contract Const. | N.A. | N.A. | 17.8 |
| Government | 56.4 | 56.2 | 53.5 | Manufacturing | N.A. | N.A. | 95.8 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | | | | Trans. & Pub. Util. | N.A. | N.A. | 41.3 |
| <u>Boston</u> | | | | Trade | N.A. | N.A. | 95.0 |
| Manufacturing | 306.7 | 305.9 | 297.7 | Finance | N.A. | N.A. | 19.0 |
| <u>Fall River</u> | | | | Service | N.A. | N.A. | 40.8 |
| Manufacturing | 29.9 | 29.7 | 31.1 | Government | N.A. | N.A. | 20.7 |
| <u>New Bedford</u> | | | | <u>St. Louis 4/</u> | | | |
| Manufacturing | 34.0 | 34.1 | 35.2 | Manufacturing | 269.0 | 274.5 | 272.8 |
| <u>Springfield-Holyoke</u> | | | | MONTANA | | | |
| Manufacturing | 77.1 | 76.6 | 78.0 | <u>Great Falls</u> | | | |
| <u>Worcester</u> | | | | Manufacturing | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Manufacturing | 55.1 | 55.2 | 53.5 | Trans. & Pub. Util. | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| | | | | Trade | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| | | | | Service 5/ | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 |

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

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

| AREA | Number of Employees | | | AREA | Number of Employees | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|
| | 1951 | | 1950 | | 1951 | | 1950 |
| | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. |
| NEBRASKA | | | | Buffalo | | | |
| <u>Omaha</u> | | | | Manufacturing | 197.1 | 203.9 | 194.5 |
| Total | 141.6 | 141.6 | 137.8 | <u>Elmira</u> | | | |
| Contract Const. | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.9 | Manufacturing | 17.3 | 17.4 | 16.3 |
| Manufacturing | 31.4 | 31.9 | 30.6 | <u>Nassau and</u> | | | |
| Trans. & Pub. Util. | 23.5 | 23.5 | 22.8 | <u>Suffolk Counties 6/</u> | | | |
| Trade | 37.5 | 37.4 | 37.6 | Manufacturing | 71.2 | 70.5 | 51.3 |
| Finance | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.1 | <u>New York-Northeastern</u> | | | |
| Service 2/ | 17.5 | 17.4 | 16.8 | <u>New Jersey 6/</u> | | | |
| Government | 14.1 | 14.1 | 13.0 | Manufacturing | 1751.7 | 1757.8 | 1775.6 |
| NEVADA | | | | <u>New York City 6/</u> | | | |
| <u>Reno 1/</u> | | | | Contract Const. | 113.9 | 117.2 | 127.0 |
| Contract Const. | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.0 | Manufacturing | 1033.2 | 1027.7 | 1065.5 |
| Manufacturing 2/ | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | Trade | 837.9 | 832.6 | 848.0 |
| Trans. & Pub. Util. | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | <u>Rochester</u> | | | |
| Trade | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.2 | Manufacturing | 107.6 | 108.8 | 106.0 |
| Finance | .6 | .6 | .6 | <u>Syracuse</u> | | | |
| Service | 5.0 | 5.3 | 4.6 | Manufacturing | 60.0 | 59.7 | 57.3 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | | | | <u>Utica-Rome</u> | | | |
| <u>Manchester</u> | | | | Manufacturing | 44.5 | 45.4 | 46.5 |
| Total | 39.9 | 40.3 | 39.2 | <u>Westchester County 6/</u> | | | |
| Contract Const. | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | Manufacturing | 45.2 | 46.0 | 48.3 |
| Manufacturing | 20.2 | 20.3 | 19.7 | NORTH CAROLINA | | | |
| Trans. & Pub. Util. | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | <u>Charlotte</u> | | | |
| Trade | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.4 | Contract Const. | 11.7 | 10.9 | 8.6 |
| Finance | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | Manufacturing | 22.2 | 22.3 | 22.9 |
| Service | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | Trans. & Pub. Util. | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.0 |
| Government | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | Trade | 23.1 | 22.9 | 22.2 |
| NEW JERSEY | | | | Finance | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| <u>Newark-Jersey City 6/</u> | | | | OKLAHOMA | | | |
| Manufacturing | 362.4 | 362.2 | 363.4 | <u>Oklahoma City</u> | | | |
| <u>Paterson 6/</u> | | | | Total | 127.7 | 128.0 | 120.4 |
| Manufacturing | 151.5 | 163.0 | 159.0 | Mining | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| <u>Perth Amboy 6/</u> | | | | Contract Const. | 8.1 | 8.7 | 9.9 |
| Manufacturing | 76.0 | 76.2 | 78.1 | Manufacturing | 14.7 | 15.0 | 13.5 |
| <u>Trenton</u> | | | | Trans. & Pub. Util. | 11.2 | 11.5 | 11.0 |
| Manufacturing | 43.1 | 43.5 | 44.7 | Trade | 34.4 | 34.0 | 35.3 |
| NEW MEXICO | | | | Finance | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| <u>Albuquerque</u> | | | | Service | 13.5 | 13.3 | 13.2 |
| Contract Const. | 5.2 | 5.7 | 6.6 | Government | 33.5 | 33.2 | 25.0 |
| Manufacturing | 7.1 | 6.9 | 5.5 | <u>Tulsa</u> | | | |
| Trans. & Pub. Util. | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | Total | 91.8 | 91.0 | 88.8 |
| Trade | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.8 | Mining | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.2 |
| Finance | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.6 | Contract Const. | 5.9 | 5.8 | 7.0 |
| Service 2/ | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | Manufacturing | 21.8 | 21.3 | 17.9 |
| NEW YORK | | | | Trans. & Pub. Util. | 10.8 | 10.6 | 10.9 |
| <u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy</u> | | | | Trade | 24.3 | 24.3 | 24.2 |
| Manufacturing | 88.9 | 88.9 | 80.4 | Finance | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| <u>Binghamton</u> | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 39.8 | 39.6 | 37.0 | | | | |

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

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

| AREA | Number of Employees | | | AREA | Number of Employees | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1951 | | 1950 | | 1951 | | 1950 |
| | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. |
| OKLAHOMA-Continued | | | | Knoxville-Continued | | | |
| <u>Tulsa-Continued</u> | | | | Trans. & Pub. Util. | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.4 |
| Service | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.6 | Trade | 21.3 | 21.2 | 21.6 |
| Government | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | Finance | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| OREGON | | | | Service | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.0 |
| <u>Portland</u> | | | | Government | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.4 |
| Manufacturing | 62.6 | 64.3 | 62.6 | Memphis | | | |
| Trans. & Pub. Util. | 30.8 | 31.4 | 31.0 | Mining | .4 | .4 | .3 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | | | | Manufacturing | 42.2 | 42.4 | 38.9 |
| <u>Philadelphia</u> | | | | Trans. & Pub. Util. | 15.4 | 15.3 | 15.1 |
| Manufacturing | 570.9 | 577.4 | 578.9 | Trade | 49.3 | 47.9 | 48.8 |
| <u>Pittsburgh</u> | | | | Finance | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.1 |
| Mining | 32.1 | 32.1 | 34.2 | Service | 22.6 | 22.5 | 22.6 |
| Manufacturing | 371.8 | 374.7 | 357.7 | Government | 20.5 | 20.3 | 15.7 |
| Trans. & Pub. Util. | 76.1 | 75.6 | 75.9 | Nashville | | | |
| Finance | 27.2 | 27.7 | 26.1 | Manufacturing | 34.6 | 34.3 | 34.3 |
| RHODE ISLAND | | | | Trans. & Pub. Util. | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.2 |
| <u>Providence</u> | | | | Trade | 24.0 | 23.7 | 24.6 |
| Total | 281.4 | 281.5 | 298.5 | Finance | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| Contract Const. | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14.3 | Service | 14.2 | 14.2 | 14.2 |
| Manufacturing | 141.9 | 142.7 | 161.4 | Government | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.0 |
| Trans. & Pub. Util. | 13.7 | 13.7 | 14.2 | UTAH | | | |
| Trade | 49.5 | 48.9 | 49.3 | <u>Salt Lake City 1/</u> | | | |
| Finance | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.5 | Mining | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.8 |
| Service 2/ | 21.5 | 21.3 | 22.3 | Contract Const. | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.7 |
| Government | 29.3 | 29.4 | 26.5 | Manufacturing | 15.9 | 15.5 | 14.6 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | | | | Trans. & Pub. Util. 1/ | 7.4 | 7.3 | 6.8 |
| <u>Charleston 1/</u> | | | | Trade | 29.1 | 28.9 | 27.6 |
| Manufacturing | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.9 | Finance | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| Trans. & Pub. Util. | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.1 | VERMONT | | | |
| <u>Columbia</u> | | | | <u>Burlington</u> | | | |
| Manufacturing | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.9 | Manufacturing | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| <u>Greenville</u> | | | | WASHINGTON | | | |
| Manufacturing | 27.8 | 28.1 | 28.1 | <u>Seattle</u> | | | |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | | | | Total | 268.5 | 271.7 | 258.4 |
| <u>Sioux Falls</u> | | | | Contract Const. | 13.7 | 14.2 | 15.6 |
| Manufacturing | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.9 | Manufacturing | 71.3 | 72.8 | 65.8 |
| TENNESSEE | | | | Trans. & Pub. Util. | 28.2 | 28.9 | 27.4 |
| <u>Chattanooga</u> | | | | Trade | 68.5 | 68.2 | 66.9 |
| Mining | .2 | .2 | .2 | Finance | 14.7 | 14.8 | 14.6 |
| Manufacturing | 41.3 | 41.4 | 42.6 | Service 2/ | 33.7 | 34.6 | 32.6 |
| Trans. & Pub. Util. | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | Government | 38.4 | 38.2 | 35.5 |
| Trade | 17.4 | 17.4 | 16.8 | Spokane | | | |
| Finance | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | <u>Total</u> | 67.5 | 67.9 | 67.0 |
| Service | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.4 | Contract Const. | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.7 |
| Government | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | Manufacturing | 13.9 | 14.2 | 13.5 |
| <u>Knoxville</u> | | | | Trans. & Pub. Util. | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.1 |
| Mining | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | Trade | 18.4 | 18.2 | 18.3 |
| Manufacturing | 41.3 | 41.7 | 39.1 | Finance | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| | | | | Service 2/ | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.5 |
| | | | | Government | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.0 |
| | | | | <u>Tacoma</u> | | | |
| | | | | Total | 71.3 | 72.9 | 73.3 |

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

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

| AREA | Number of Employees | | | AREA | Number of Employees | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------|------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1951 | | 1950 | | 1951 | | 1950 |
| | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. |
| WASHINGTON-Continued | | | | Charleston-Continued | | | |
| <u>Tacoma-Continued</u> | | | | Manufacturing | 28.5 | 28.8 | 26.3 |
| Contract Const. | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.7 | Trans. & Pub. Util. | 9.2 | 9.2 | 8.9 |
| Manufacturing | 17.7 | 18.2 | 20.3 | Trade | 16.6 | 16.8 | 16.7 |
| Trans. & Pub. Util. | 6.6 | 6.4 | 7.0 | Finance | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Trade | 14.7 | 15.5 | 14.6 | Service | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| Finance | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | Government | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.4 |
| Service 2/ | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.2 | | | | |
| Government | 18.4 | 18.4 | 17.1 | WISCONSIN | | | |
| WEST VIRGINIA | | | | <u>Milwaukee 1/</u> | | | |
| <u>Charleston</u> | | | | Manufacturing | 196.6 | 197.7 | 189.6 |
| Total | 97.7 | 98.0 | 97.9 | <u>Racine 1/</u> | | | |
| Mining | 21.1 | 21.1 | 22.1 | Manufacturing | 24.4 | 24.5 | 24.0 |
| Contract Const. | 3.9 | 3.8 | 6.0 | | | | |

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

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

2/ Includes mining.

3/ Includes mining, service, and government.

4/ Revised series; not comparable with previously published data which referred to the Missouri portion of the Standard Metropolitan Area. Series now include data for additional counties in Illinois.

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

7/ Excludes interstate railroads.

N.A. - Not available.

TABLE 9: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

| Industry | 1951 | | |
|---|---------|-----------|--------|
| | October | September | August |
| FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS: | | | |
| Meat packing, wholesale | 164.5 | 163.7 | 162.4 |
| Prepared meats | 33.8 | 33.4 | 33.5 |
| Concentrated milk | 12.3 | 12.9 | 13.7 |
| Ice cream and ices | 19.2 | 20.9 | 23.0 |
| Flour and meal | 28.4 | 28.8 | 28.3 |
| Cane-sugar refining | 11.9 | 12.5 | 13.8 |
| Beet sugar | 19.1 | 7.9 | 6.3 |
| Confectionery products | 67.7 | 63.7 | 58.5 |
| Malt liquors | 59.1 | 66.4 | 69.5 |
| Distilled liquors, except brandy | 24.0 | 20.1 | 19.4 |
| TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS: | | | |
| Yarn mills, wool (except carpet), cotton and silk systems | 104.6 | 106.7 | 107.4 |
| Cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics | 397.5 | 398.9 | 403.5 |
| Woolen and worsted fabrics | 84.5 | 88.0 | 92.8 |
| Full-fashioned hosiery mills | 58.2 | 58.1 | 59.5 |
| Seamless hosiery mills | 49.6 | 48.6 | 49.8 |
| Knit underwear mills | 33.2 | 32.2 | 32.9 |
| Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn | 27.5 | 26.9 | 28.3 |
| Fur-felt hats and hat bodies | 7.0 | 7.5 | 6.5 |
| APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS: | | | |
| Men's dress shirts and nightwear | 78.9 | 79.0 | 78.7 |
| Work shirts | 12.0 | 11.8 | 12.6 |
| FURNITURE AND FIXTURES: | | | |
| Wood household furniture, except upholstered | 102.1 | 99.6 | 97.8 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings | 27.8 | 27.6 | 27.2 |
| CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS: | | | |
| Plastics materials | 21.9 | 22.3 | 22.5 |
| Synthetic rubber | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| Synthetic fibers | 55.7 | 56.2 | 56.6 |
| Soap and glycerin | 18.7 | 18.8 | 18.8 |
| STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS: | | | |
| Glass containers | 40.0 | 41.8 | 43.5 |
| Pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere classified | 36.6 | 36.2 | 34.3 |
| Brick and hollow tile | 28.4 | 28.8 | 29.6 |
| Sewer pipe | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.7 |

See explanatory notes, section A.

TABLE 9: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries - Continued

(In thousands)

| Industry | 1951 | | |
|--|---------|-----------|--------|
| | October | September | August |
| PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES: | | | |
| Gray-iron foundries | 153.5 | 156.0 | 156.7 |
| Malleable-iron foundries | 28.0 | 28.0 | 28.2 |
| Steel foundries | 65.3 | 64.6 | 63.9 |
| Primary copper, lead, and zinc | 26.2 | 25.7 | 26.1 |
| Primary aluminum | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.4 |
| Iron and steel forgings | 35.9 | 35.6 | 34.7 |
| Wire drawing | 43.7 | 43.7 | 44.3 |
| FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT): | | | |
| Cutlery and edge tools | 22.9 | 23.1 | 23.3 |
| Hand tools, not elsewhere classified, files, hand saws, and saw blades | 37.5 | 37.6 | 37.7 |
| Hardware, not elsewhere classified | 65.0 | 66.4 | 68.1 |
| Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings | 28.1 | 28.4 | 29.6 |
| Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified | 75.3 | 74.5 | 73.4 |
| Structural and ornamental products | 64.7 | 64.9 | 64.7 |
| Boiler shop products | 59.5 | 58.1 | 59.1 |
| Metal stampings | 103.7 | 102.6 | 102.8 |
| MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL): | | | |
| Tractors | 69.0 | 50.2 | 51.2 |
| Farm machinery, except tractors | 72.0 | 73.5 | 72.7 |
| Machine tools | 55.2 | 54.1 | 53.1 |
| Metalworking machinery, not elsewhere classified | 43.6 | 43.5 | 42.9 |
| Cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, etc. | 93.4 | 92.9 | 91.6 |
| Computing and related machines | 42.2 | 42.2 | 42.0 |
| Typewriters | 22.4 | 22.1 | 21.5 |
| Refrigeration machinery | 84.0 | 84.4 | 85.2 |
| Ball and roller bearings | 50.3 | 49.8 | 47.6 |
| Machine shops | 47.0 | 47.4 | 47.0 |
| ELECTRICAL MACHINERY: | | | |
| Radios and related products | 161.7 | 155.0 | 145.4 |
| Telephone and telegraph equipment and communication equipment, not elsewhere classified | 43.8 | 42.5 | 42.7 |
| TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT: | | | |
| Locomotives and parts | 25.7 | 25.4 | 24.9 |
| Railroad and street cars | 36.2 | 35.4 | 34.1 |
| MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: | | | |
| Silverware and plated ware | 14.6 | 15.1 | 15.4 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| Division or industry | Number of establishments | Employees | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | Number in sample | Percent of total |
| Mining | 3,000 | 467,000 | 50 |
| Contract construction | 19,300 | 539,000 | 26 |
| Manufacturing | 39,000 | 9,092,000 | 64 |
| Transportation and public utilities: | | | |
| Interstate railroads (ICC) | -- | 1,329,000 | 98 |
| Rest of division (BLS) | 22,500 | 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 benchmarks than others, and because varying methods of computation are used, the total of the State series differs from the national total. A number of States also make available more detailed industry data and information for earlier periods which may be secured directly upon request to the appropriate State Agency.

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

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

Nonagricultural Employment, by State, 1950;

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

Area Employment, 1950.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

Alabama - Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
Arizona - Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
Arkansas - Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
California - Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.
Colorado - Department of Employment Security, Denver 2.
Connecticut - Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 5.
Delaware - Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pennsylvania.
District of Columbia - U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
Florida - Unemployment Compensation Division, Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
Georgia - Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
Idaho - Employment Security Agency, Boise.

Illinois - Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation,
 Department of Labor, Chicago 54.
 Indiana - Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 9.
 Iowa - Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
 Kansas - Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, Topeka.
 Kentucky - Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic
 Security, Frankfort.
 Louisiana - Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor,
 Baton Rouge 4.
 Maine - Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
 Maryland - Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
 Massachusetts - Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and
 Industries, Boston 10.
 Michigan - Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.
 Minnesota - Division of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.
 Mississippi - Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
 Missouri - 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 1.
 South Dakota - Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
 Tennessee - Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
 Texas - Employment Commission, Austin 19.
 Utah - Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission,
 Salt Lake City 13.
 Vermont - Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
 Virginia - Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and
 Industry, Richmond 19.
 Washington - Employment Security Department, Olympia.
 West Virginia - Department of Employment Security, Charleston.
 Wisconsin - Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
 Wyoming - Employment Security Commission, Casper.

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

GLOSSARY

All Employees or Wage and Salary Workers - In addition to production and related workers as defined elsewhere, includes workers engaged in the following activities: executive, purchasing, finance, accounting, legal, personnel (including cafeterias, medical, etc.), professional and technical activities, sales, sales-delivery, advertising, credit collection, and in installation and servicing of own products, routine office functions, factory supervision (above the working foreman level). Also includes employees on the establishment pay roll engaged in new construction and major additions or alterations to the plant who are utilized as a separate work force (force-account construction workers).

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

Contract Construction - Covers only firms engaged in the construction business on a contract basis for others. Force-account construction workers, i.e., hired directly by and on the pay rolls of Federal, State, and local government, public utilities, and private establishments, are excluded from contract construction and included in the employment for such establishments.

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

Durable Goods - The durable goods subdivision includes the following major groups: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

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

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

Government - Covers Federal, State, and local governmental establishments performing legislative, executive, and judicial functions, as well as all government-operated establishments and institutions (arsenals, navy yards, hospitals, etc.), government corporations, and government force-account construction. Fourth-class postmasters are excluded from table 2, because they presumably have other major jobs; they are included, however, in table 6. State and local government employment excludes as nominal employees paid volunteer firemen, employees hired to conduct elections, and elected officials of small local government.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Labor - D. C.