

# **EMPLOYMENT and payrolls**

**DETAILED REPORT  
NOVEMBER 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

November 1951

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# EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

## DECEMBER 1951

### NONFARM EMPLOYMENT REACHES RECORD HIGH

The number of workers in industry, commerce, and Government reached a record high of 47.5 million in mid-December, after a seasonal gain of almost 700,000 workers from the November level, according to preliminary estimates of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Seasonal employment reductions in construction and other outdoor activities were outweighed by the Christmas-season addition of a half-million employees in retail stores and by the hiring of nearly 350,000 temporary workers in Federal post offices.

Nonfarm employment in December was up by about 900,000 from the level of a year earlier, mainly because of gains in defense-related manufacturing industries and in Federal defense agencies. The 1951 average level of 46.4 million nonfarm employees was the highest achieved in any year, and almost two and one-half million higher than 1950.

### CONSUMER GOODS MFG DOWN TRENDS CONTINUE

Employment in manufacturing industries declined slightly between November and December, largely as a result of seasonal reductions in canning and lumbering operations, but, at 15.9 million, remained 85,000 above the level of a year ago. Further reductions of employment in many consumer goods industries affected by restricted metals allotments or reduced consumer buying were also reported over the month. However, most defense-related industries, including aircraft, ordnance, and industrial equipment, continued to add workers to their payrolls.

Small employment gains were reported in the textile, apparel, and leather industries between November and December, suggesting a possible halt in the downtrend in employment reported since last Spring because of slackened consumer demand and high inventories. However, despite over-the-month increases, total employment in these industries remained, for the fourth consecutive month, at the lowest level recorded for the season since 1945.

### SEASONAL DECLINE IN CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

Employment in contract construction declined seasonally by 120,000 between November and December. However, total construction employment in December, at 2.5 million, continued at a record level for the season, up by 100,000 over the year despite reduced supplies of structural steel and other materials for nondefense construction.

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TABLE 1

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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1951			1950	Net change	
	Dec. <u>1/</u>	Nov.	Oct.	Dec.	Nov. 1951 to Dec. 1951	Dec. 1950 to Dec. 1951
<b>TOTAL</b>	47,482	46,822	46,868	46,595	+660	+887
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	15,874	15,899	15,948	15,789	- 25	+ 85
<b>MINING</b>	915	919	915	937	- 4	- 22
Metal mining	105	106	104	104	- 1	+ 1
Bituminous-coal	368	369	367	405	- 1	- 37
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	105	108	109	98	- 3	+ 7
<b>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</b>	2,502	2,622	2,756	2,403	-120	+ 99
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	4,147	4,166	4,168	4,125	- 19	+ 22
Transportation	2,893	2,912	2,916	2,908	- 19	- 15
Communication	703	701	697	670	+ 2	+ 33
Other public utilities	551	553	555	547	- 2	+ 4
<b>TRADE</b>	10,598	10,078	9,878	10,443	+520	+155
Wholesale trade	2,639	2,635	2,609	2,616	+ 4	+ 23
Retail trade	7,959	7,443	7,269	7,827	+516	+132
General merchandise stores	2,061	1,691	1,547	2,052	+370	+ 9
Food and liquor stores	1,303	1,295	1,281	1,264	+ 8	+ 39
Automotive and accessories dealers	766	759	748	753	+ 7	+ 13
Apparel and accessories stores	644	579	563	642	+ 65	+ 2
Other retail trade	3,185	3,119	3,130	3,116	+ 66	+ 69
<b>FINANCE</b>	1,917	1,907	1,901	1,828	+ 10	+ 89
<b>SERVICE</b>	4,698	4,734	4,770	4,694	- 36	+ 4
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	6,831	6,497	6,532	6,376	+334	+455
Federal	2,677	2,325	2,322	2,333	+352	+344
State and local	4,154	4,172	4,210	4,043	- 18	+111

1/ Preliminary

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TABLE 2

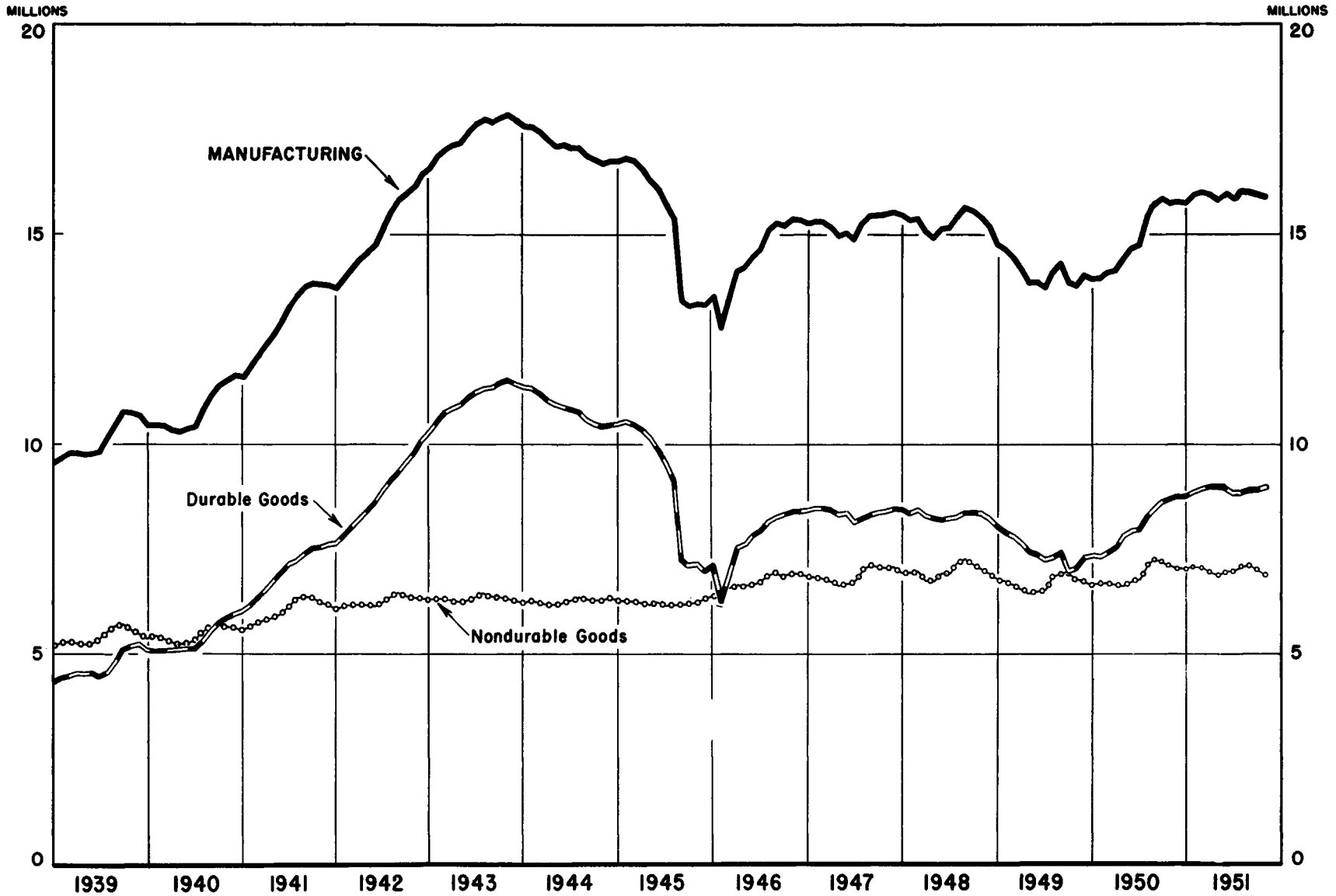
Employees in Manufacturing Industry Groups  
December, November and October 1951

(In thousands)

Industry group	1951			1950	Net change	
	Dec. 1/	Nov.	Oct.	Dec.	Nov. 1951 to Dec. 1951	Dec. 1950 to Dec. 1951
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	15,874	15,899	15,948	15,789	+25	+85
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	8,988	8,987	8,928	8,717	+1	+271
Ordnance and accessories	63.9	62.5	59.0	29.7	+1.4	+34.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	763	785	803	817	+22	+54
Furniture and fixtures	341	342	337	374	-1	-33
Stone, clay, and glass products	546	551	558	548	-5	-2
Primary metal industries	1,361	1,354	1,347	1,318	+7	+43
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	987	984	988	1,018	+3	-31
Machinery (except electrical)	1,629	1,624	1,609	1,492	+5	+137
Electrical machinery	969	963	952	936	+6	+33
Transportation equipment	1,552	1,547	1,500	1,404	+5	+148
Instruments and related products	315	312	310	280	+3	+35
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	461	462	465	500	-1	-39
<b>NONDURABLE GOODS</b>	6,886	6,912	7,020	7,072	-26	-186
Food and kindred products	1,489	1,549	1,638	1,534	-60	-45
Tobacco manufactures	90	93	96	90	-3	0
Textile-mill products	1,237	1,229	1,229	1,352	+8	-115
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,152	1,123	1,138	1,184	+29	-32
Paper and allied products	484	486	489	499	-2	-15
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	773	772	767	765	+1	+8
Chemicals and allied products	760	765	766	724	-5	+36
Products of petroleum and coal	266	268	268	254	+2	+12
Rubber products	270	272	270	272	-2	-2
Leather and leather products	365	355	359	398	+10	-33

1/ Preliminary

# EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES ALL EMPLOYEES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

# INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

## Blast Furnaces, Steel Works, & Rolling Mills

The basic iron and steel industry closed 1951 with record levels of employment and production. During the year the industry produced 105,133,000 ingot tons of steel, the first time in United States history that more than 100,000,000 tons had been produced in 1 year. Production worker employment in November 1951 was over 572,000, a gain of 34,000 over the number employed at the beginning of the Korean hostilities in June 1950.

The industry now in the midst of an expansion program, expects to reach an annual capacity of 120,000,000 tons of steel by the end of 1953. Scrap shortages in the coming year may result in some temporary drops, but as the industry expands its capacity, employment is expected to continue its upward trend.

## SYNTHETIC FIBERS

Establishments making synthetic fibers reported employment of 54,000 workers in November, about the same as in November 1950. Output of synthetic fibers has increased almost continuously since just after World War I when quantity production of rayon began. Currently, production of rayon, nylon, orlon, and other synthetic fibers is at an all-time peak. Employment has not expanded as rapidly as production. Since 1939, production has increased 253 percent, but employment only 23 percent. Consequently, the output per man-hour has risen 186 percent, one of the greatest gains in industrial productivity recorded in the last decade.

In recent years, synthetics have made major inroads in all of the major textile fields. In addition to their continually growing acceptance in clothing and home furnishings, industrial uses have increased greatly. The use of synthetics in tire cord, for example, has increased over 300 percent since 1939. Military requirements take about 10 percent of total production; exports were at an all-time peak in 1950, accounting for 10 percent of the output. Imports of special types of synthetics were also at an all-time high, but were far smaller than exports.

The South Atlantic States account for three-fourths of total employment. In 1951, there were 62 plants in the industry, all east of the Mississippi.

## AIRCRAFT

Employment in the aircraft manufacturing industry (air frames only) totaled 365,000 in November 1951. This represents more than a doubling of the 170,500 employed in June 1950. Expansion of the workforce will continue and employment will probably reach a peak by the middle of 1953.

Production schedules have been extended over a longer period than was previously planned in order to keep in line with anticipated engine shipments. As a result, peak shipments of completed aircraft will probably occur in the latter part of 1953. Backlogs of aircraft on order in September 1951 were more than double the June 1950 level and were particularly concentrated in establishments located in California, New York, Washington, Kansas, and Maryland.

## PETROLEUM REFINING

Employment in petroleum refining has increased over 14 percent since the outbreak of the Korean conflict. In November 1951 about 215,000 wage and salary workers were employed by the Nation's 325 refineries. Over the same period, production (crude runs to stills) increased approximately 14 percent, to a daily average of 6,446,000 barrels in October, 1951.

Since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea operating capacity has increased about 6 percent, from 6,421,000 barrels daily in June 1950 to 6,795,000, in October 1951; at the same time, the industry's operating ratio increased from 88.1 to 94.9. (Operating ratio is derived by dividing daily runs to stills by total installed capacity.) Increasing employment is expected during the next 2 years. A large building program is now under way in the industry and daily refining capacity is expected to increase by 1 million barrels (about 15 percent) between January 1, 1951, and January 1, 1954.

## GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY

Employment in the general industrial machinery industry, which produces such products as power-transmission equipment, pumps, compressors, and industrial furnaces and ovens, increased about 32 percent during the first 16 months of the Korean conflict. Production-worker employment rose from 130,100 in June 1950 to 172,400 in November 1951. During this period the industry experienced a steady growth with increases in the output of all products. In recent months the proportion of goods earmarked for defense uses has grown steadily.



Material shortages will limit further production expansion, and employment is likely to drop somewhat in the first part of 1952. Metals allocations to the industry for the first quarter of 1952 were below fourth-quarter 1951 allotments, and further cuts are expected in the second quarter. There are differences in the outlook for the various parts of the industry. Employment is expected to decline in plants producing pumps and compressors, elevators and escalators, conveyors, industrial fans and blowers, and industrial trucks. On the other hand, some increase in employment is expected in power-transmission equipment and mechanical stoker producing plants.

# INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT REPORTS

## AIRCRAFT ENGINES

### . . . jet engine program increases employment needs

Aircraft engines are now being developed and produced for the transonic and supersonic aircraft needed to maintain and increase our air power. At the same time, the aircraft engine industry is in the midst of a substantial expansion of plant and workforce. <sup>1/</sup> Orders have been placed for thousands of turbo-jet, turbo-prop, and reciprocating engines. These will power airplanes in the growing United States Air Force, the expanding Naval, Marine, and Army Air Forces, and the military forces of countries receiving aircraft under the Mutual Defense Assistance Program. A substantial number of engines are also required for the commercial transports ordered by domestic and foreign airlines. Another major goal of the industry's expansion is the construction of facilities capable of producing 18,000 jet engines a month.

The industry has added 54,500 employees since the beginning of the defense program. Between June 1950 and November 1951, employment rose from 52,100 to 106,600--more than a 100 percent increase. Recruitment continues and will accelerate as new plants come into operation. The engine industry will probably have to double its November 1951 employment by the middle of 1953 to meet present delivery schedules.

Large facility expansions are in progress to provide capacity for the production of the thousands of engines on order, especially the new types being placed in production. Unlike World War II, when only reciprocating engines were in use, large numbers

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<sup>1/</sup> Includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing aircraft engines and engine parts.

of turbo-jet and turbo-prop engines also are required. New assembly and fabricating plants must be built to produce the large numbers of jet engines required and in addition to provide capacity for large scale production in the event of a full emergency. Present facilities for producing reciprocating engines must be expanded to meet production goals for this type of engine.

Jet engines are being ordered in greater volume than reciprocating engines for several reasons. Jet power plants have now generally superseded the reciprocating engine in fighter planes. The same trend is current in bombers. Moreover, jet planes require at least two or three times as many spare engines as do piston-powered planes. Overhaul time for jet engines occurs after 150-200 hours of operation compared with about 1,000 hours for reciprocating engines. Furthermore, all major overhauls of jet engines are made in the United States. This requires the transportation of engines to and from the widely scattered foreign military bases of the United States. The increased number of engines used per plane requires additional jet and other type engines. During World War II, multi-engined planes had 2 or 4 engines. Today they often have 6 or 8 and 1 bomber in current use has 10 engines. More twin-engined fighters also are in operation today.

The industry has accelerated production as quickly as possible to meet the need for this increased volume of engines. But the huge jet production program is highly dependent on new facilities, and is not yet fully underway. Besides the time consumed in new construction, there has been a delay in obtaining necessary machine tools. Expansion has also been hindered by a shortage of skilled manpower which will probably be intensified over the next year.

#### Structure and Location of the Industry

The aircraft engine industry consisted of approximately 60 manufacturing establishments before the rearmament program began. Nine of these employed 1,000 or more employees. Only five establishments produced complete engines for large aircraft. Of these five, three - Pratt and Whitney, Wright Aeronautical Corporation, and the Allison Division of General Motors - were producing engines in 1940. The other two, General Electric and Westinghouse Electric Corporation, entered the industry toward the end or after the war and specialized in jet engine production.

In June 1950, most of the industry was concentrated on the East Coast in the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Indiana and Ohio contained other important

engine-manufacturing centers, although a small concentration existed in California. The industry had a similar geographic distribution in 1940 when about 85 percent of its employment was concentrated along the East Coast. The State of Indiana also was a center of production at that time. During World War II, the industry became less highly concentrated. By 1943, only 30 percent of the industry's employment was on the East Coast. On the other hand, Michigan and Ohio, which had had only about 2 to 5 percent of engine employment in 1940, increased their share to 36 percent. This reflected the large conversion of the automobile industry to aircraft engine production.

The current rearmament program is responsible for a similar shift in the distribution of employment. It is anticipated that within a year, Michigan and Ohio will again be major engine-manufacturing centers and that Connecticut, New York, Illinois, Indiana, and New Jersey also will show substantial gains in engine employment. Automobile manufacturers which are again producing aircraft engines are not, as in World War II, converting their existing plants, but for the most part they are building new facilities or reactivating wartime plants. This is in accord with the national policy of maintaining as much civilian production as possible during the rearmament.

Table 1  
Employment in the Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts Industry  
1947 - 1951  
(in thousands)

Month	Year				
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Average .....	47.8	46.7	51.8	54.5	
January ....	50.7	44.3	52.1	50.1	70.4
February....	49.4	44.2	52.2	50.2	74.6
March.....	49.8	44.0	52.8	50.6	77.2
April.....	49.0	44.3	53.0	50.7	81.1
May.....	47.5	45.6	53.8	50.7	84.5
June.....	47.6	46.3	53.1	52.1	89.6
July.....	47.2	46.9	52.3	52.8	92.9
August.....	46.8	46.8	46.2	54.1	95.4
September...	46.5	48.2	52.4	52.5	99.8
October.....	46.9	49.3	52.1	60.1	89.6 p
November....	46.4	49.9	51.2	63.5	106.6 p
December....	46.0	50.4	50.5	66.9	-

p = preliminary

### Trends in Employment and Shipments

Employment in the aircraft engine industry has generally reflected the military aircraft needs of the United States. During 1939, employment averaged only 11,300. Engine shipments totaled 11,170 and the major share of these were small horsepower models for light civilian planes. World War II caused a vast expansion in the industry. By 1944, employment averaged 330,000, and the aircraft engine industry shipped 257,000 reciprocating engines. The industry also manufactured a very small number of jet engines.

Employment dropped sharply in 1946 as a result of the almost complete disappearance of military orders. The average of 47,600 workers for 1946 was, however, more than four times the prewar level. It varied little from this level until the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. (See Table 1.)

The demand changed for types of engines produced between 1946 and 1950. In 1946, the greatest demand was for small engines for light civilian aircraft. This reflected the early postwar boom in the production of personal airplanes (those for fewer than 4 passengers). After a couple of years, the demand for small engines declined sharply. The importance of the jet engine has grown slowly and steadily since 1946. In that year, jets comprised 35 percent of total military engine shipments. By 1949, however, the proportion had increased to 63 percent, and it is still increasing. (See Table 2.)

Employment has risen sharply since June 1950 as a result of the defense program. In November 1951, 106,600 workers were employed in the industry. This figure does not include employment in all of the new and converted plants that have entered jet production. The full impact of these additions will begin to appear in the first half of 1952.

In World War II, women comprised 30 percent of the workforce during peak engine employment. After the war, the employment of women dropped sharply; however, since hostilities began in Korea, there has been a small increase and the proportion of women employed in the industry rose from 13 percent in June 1950 to 17 percent in October 1951. The increase was greatest in Connecticut and California.

The large expansion in jet engine manufacturing may permit a substantial increase in the employment of women. The trend in piston engine production is toward heavier and more exacting work and, thus is a limited area for increased use of women. On the other hand, jet production requires more sheet metal work which offers jobs more suitable for women.

Table 2

Number of Aircraft Engines Shipped

Year	Military Engines		Civil Engines
	Reciprocating	Jet	
1940.....	22,667	-	-
1944.....	256,911	-	-
1946.....	1,695	929	40,822
1947.....	2,683	1,878	16,351
1948.....	2,495	2,493	9,032
1949.....	2,981	5,009	3,982

Source: Civil Aeronautics Administration

Employment Outlook

By the middle of 1953, aircraft engine employment may double the 106,600 reported for November 1951. This estimate includes only plants classified in the industry under the Standard Industrial Classification Code and does not include employment in some plants manufacturing aircraft engine accessories. For example, employment in plants making magnetos, spark plugs, electric starters, and piston rings is classified in the automobile industry because these plants supply similar items to automobile manufacturers. Plants primarily engaged in casting or forging engine parts are classified in the foundry and forgings industries.

Skeleton staffs for many of the plants currently coming into operation consist of workers being transferred from existing plants. The bulk of manpower needs, however, must be satisfied from local labor supplies. The new plants in Michigan and Ohio will be able to hire some workers from the manpower pool available because of the reduced automobile assembly activity. In areas of labor shortage, plants will have to increase their employment of women and lengthen the scheduled workweek.

Actual labor needs of the industry are somewhat greater than the difference between current and projected employment figures. Maintenance of any specific level of employment requires continuing replacement of a certain number of workers who leave their jobs for various reasons. Currently, the quit rate in the aircraft engine industry is about the same as the rate for all durable goods industries, (See Table 3.) However, it is somewhat above the level that prevailed during the 1941 and 1942 period of expansion. In any

period of heavy hiring (and an accompanying shrinking labor supply), "quits" tend to increase as people leave their jobs to accept alternative employment opportunities or because they find themselves unadaptable to the type of work.

Table 3  
Labor Turnover in Aircraft Engine and  
Durable Goods Manufacturing  
1950 and 1951

(rate per 100 employees)

Year and month	Aircraft engines		Durable goods	
	Accessions	Quits	Accessions	Quits
1950: January .....	1.6	.6	4.1	1.0
February.....	1.7	.6	3.6	.9
March.....	1.6	.6	4.2	1.1
April.....	1.6	.7	4.0	1.3
May.....	2.3	.8	5.1	1.7
June.....	3.0	.8	5.2	1.9
July.....	3.8	.7	5.0	1.9
August.....	6.5	1.4	7.2	3.0
September.....	7.1	2.0	6.4	3.6
October.....	6.4	1.4	6.2	2.9
November.....	6.2	1.4	4.6	2.4
December.....	6.4	1.4	3.4	1.8
1951: January.....	8.5	1.5	5.2	2.2
February.....	6.3	1.9	4.5	2.2
March.....	6.3	2.4	4.6	2.7
April.....	6.7	2.2	4.5	3.0
May.....	7.6	2.5	4.5	3.0
June.....	9.3	2.0	4.9	2.7
July.....	7.6	2.5	4.2	2.4
August.....	7.1	3.0	4.7	3.2
September.....	7.3	3.6	4.5	3.2
October p.....	6.6	2.6	4.8	2.6
November p.....	6.3	2.2	3.8	1.9
p - preliminary				

United States Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

If international relations remain unsettled, employment levels in the industry will continue high after 1953. There will be a substantial need for replacement engines, especially jets. In addition, the industry will be producing new types of power plants for both aircraft and guided missiles.

### Occupational Requirements

Because jet engines are still in a relatively early stage of development, new models are continually being developed and production models undergo frequent changes. Work on new types of jet and atomic-powered engines is also underway. These activities require a large staff of professional, scientific, and technical employees. Engineering is the largest occupation in this group and in July 1951, engineers comprised about 5 percent of the industry's total employees.

Although most plant workers are semiskilled or unskilled, large numbers of highly skilled craftsmen are employed. The aircraft engine industry is currently in need of the following skills:

- \* Engineers (all types)
- \* Draftsmen (all types)
- \* Metallurgists
- \* Tool and die makers
- \* Chemists
- \* Tool designers
- \* Machinists
  - Engine lathe operators
  - Milling machine operators
- \* Patternmakers
  - Tool grinders

\* On the United States Department of Labor's List of Critical Occupations.

### Trend in Workweek and Earnings

In the postwar period, average weekly hours fluctuated in a narrow range around 40, until 1950. Since the current emergency began, weekly hours have increased from 41.5 in June 1950 to 44.4 in November 1951. (See Table 4.)

Weekly earnings of production workers have increased more than 20 percent between June 1950 and October 1951. This is due to the increased length of the workweek and to wage increases during this period.



Table 4

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers  
in the Aircraft Engine Industry  
1947 - 1951

Year and month	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1947.....	\$ 56.30	39.9	\$ 1.411
1948.....	63.40	40.9	1.550
1949.....	65.24	40.7	1.603
1950: June.....	67.85	41.5	1.635
September....	74.59	43.8	1.703
December.....	83.63	43.4	1.842
1951 March.....	86.19	43.7	1.886
June.....	88.06	46.3	1.902
September ...	85.61	44.8	1.911
October p ...	81.00	42.3	1.915
November p...	85.34	44.4	1.922
p - preliminary			

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## EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

## Detailed Report

## Statistical Tables

November 1951

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

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Explanatory notes outlining briefly the  
concepts, methodology, and sources used  
in preparing data presented in this re-  
port appear in the appendix. See pages  
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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
<b>Annual average:</b>									
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
<b>1950</b>									
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
<b>1951</b>									
Jan..	45,246	932	2,281	15,784	4,072	9,592	1,831	4,666	6,088
Feb..	45,390	930	2,228	15,978	4,082	9,554	1,839	4,657	6,122
Mar..	45,850	924	2,326	16,022	4,112	9,713	1,854	4,682	6,217
Apr..	45,998	911	2,471	15,955	4,132	9,627	1,865	4,745	6,292
May..	46,226	915	2,598	15,853	4,137	9,683	1,874	4,789	6,377
June.	46,567	927	2,686	15,956	4,161	9,732	1,893	4,835	6,377
July.	46,432	906	2,754	15,813	4,176	9,667	1,908	4,852	6,356
Aug..	46,724	922	2,809	16,008	4,190	9,641	1,914	4,839	6,401
Sept.	46,956	917	2,768	16,039	4,178	9,781	1,898	4,831	6,544
Oct..	46,868	915	2,756	15,948	4,168	9,878	1,901	4,770	6,532
Nov..	46,822	919	2,622	15,899	4,166	10,078	1,907	4,734	6,497

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	
	November	October	September	November	October
<b>TOTAL</b>	46,822	46,868	46,956	45,873	45,898
<b>MINING</b>	919	915	917	938	939
Metal mining	105.8	104.3	103.7	102.5	101.5
Anthracite	68.1	67.2	67.9	74.3	74.4
Bituminous-coal	368.8	366.8	366.5	404.3	405.8
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	268.5	267.6	269.1	254.8	255.5
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	107.6	109.1	109.5	101.9	102.1
<b>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</b>	2,622	2,756	2,768	2,571	2,631
<b>NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION</b>	493	545	554	505	534
Highway and street	208.1	235.3	240.4	208.6	228.5
Other nonbuilding construction	285.3	309.9	313.1	296.3	305.8
<b>BUILDING CONSTRUCTION</b>	2,129	2,211	2,214	2,066	2,097
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	886	944	945	892	905
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	1,243	1,267	1,269	1,174	1,192
Plumbing and heating	313.3	314.4	308.4	294.0	296.6
Painting and decorating	174.4	181.0	188.8	147.4	158.1
Electrical work	156.9	155.4	153.4	138.7	137.6
Other special-trade contractors	598.5	616.3	618.6	593.9	600.1
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	15,899	15,948	16,039	15,765	15,827
DURABLE GOODS	8,987	8,928	8,913	8,664	8,618
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,912	7,020	7,126	7,101	7,209
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	4,166	4,168	4,178	4,123	4,132
Transportation	2,912	2,916	2,925	2,911	2,912
Interstate railroads	1,428	1,441	1,457	1,465	1,462
Class I railroads	1,258	1,272	1,287	1,292	1,291
Local railways and bus lines	140	141	141	145	145
Trucking and warehousing	650	641	631	617	621
Other transportation and services	694	693	696	684	684
Air transportation (common carrier)	85.4	84.1	83.7	74.2	74.4
Communication	701	697	696	664	670
Telephone	652.9	648.5	647.8	614.8	620.9
Telegraph	46.8	47.5	47.4	48.0	47.9

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1951			1950	
	November	October	September	November	October
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES - Continued</b>					
Other public utilities	553	555	557	548	550
Gas and electric utilities	528.5	529.6	531.7	523.5	525.1
Electric light and power utilities	234.7	236.2	236.2	233.2	234.0
Gas utilities	118.7	118.4	118.8	117.6	118.1
Electric light and gas utilities combined	175.1	175.0	176.7	172.7	173.0
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	24.4	24.9	25.4	24.7	24.8
<b>TRADE</b>	10,078	9,878	9,781	9,896	9,752
Wholesale trade	2,635	2,609	2,594	2,618	2,625
Retail trade	7,443	7,269	7,187	7,278	7,127
General merchandise stores	1,691	1,547	1,487	1,654	1,539
Food and liquor stores	1,295	1,281	1,274	1,242	1,219
Automotive and accessories dealers	759	748	754	746	741
Apparel and accessories stores	579	563	544	565	555
Other retail trade	3,119	3,130	3,128	3,071	3,073
<b>FINANCE</b>	1,907	1,901	1,898	1,820	1,821
Banks and trust companies	469	466	466	436	433
Security dealers and exchanges	64.0	63.7	63.4	61.1	60.8
Insurance carriers and agents	690	685	684	651	651
Other finance agencies and real estate	684	686	685	672	676
<b>SERVICE</b>	4,734	4,770	4,831	4,723	4,757
Hotels and lodging places	431	437	473	433	441
Laundries	356.8	360.0	362.1	353.1	355.5
Cleaning and dyeing plants	156.5	158.9	157.4	149.2	151.1
Motion pictures	241	244	247	243	244
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	6,497	6,532	6,544	6,037	6,039
Federal <u>1/</u>	2,325	2,322	2,336	1,980	1,948
State and local	4,172	4,210	4,208	4,057	4,091

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		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
<b>MINING</b>	919	915	917	—	—	—
<b>METAL MINING</b>	105.8	104.3	103.7	93.3	91.8	91.0
Iron mining	37.9	38.2	38.7	33.9	34.2	34.7
Copper mining	28.4	27.9	27.9	24.8	24.3	24.2
Lead and zinc mining	21.5	20.9	19.8	18.8	18.2	17.1
<b>ANTHRACITE</b>	68.1	67.2	67.9	64.1	63.2	63.8
<b>BITUMINOUS-COAL</b>	368.8	366.8	366.5	344.1	342.6	341.9
<b>CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION</b>	268.5	267.6	269.1	—	—	—
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)	—	—	—	128.1	127.4	129.4
<b>NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	107.6	109.1	109.5	94.2	95.5	96.1
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	15,899	15,948	16,039	12,915	12,997	13,087
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	8,987	8,928	8,913	7,331	7,293	7,279
<b>NONDURABLE GOODS</b>	6,912	7,020	7,126	5,584	5,704	5,808
<b>ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES</b>	62.5	59.0	55.1	49.9	47.1	43.6
<b>FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS</b>	1,549	1,638	1,721	1,160	1,253	1,330
Meat products	310.5	298.7	297.2	246.5	236.2	234.5
Dairy products	138.9	143.6	150.2	98.2	102.6	108.1
Canning and preserving	170.0	263.5	356.6	144.1	238.0	329.5
Grain-mill products	130.1	130.6	131.7	97.4	98.1	98.5
Bakery products	290.6	291.4	289.3	192.4	194.9	193.0
Sugar	50.1	44.6	30.3	44.1	38.9	25.3
Confectionery and related products	105.2	106.1	101.7	88.1	88.8	84.7
Beverages	216.0	219.5	225.7	147.1	150.3	155.5
Miscellaneous food products	137.7	139.9	137.5	102.4	105.1	101.2
<b>TOBACCO MANUFACTURES</b>	93	96	96	85	89	89
Cigarettes	26.8	26.6	26.2	24.3	24.0	23.7
Cigars	42.2	42.0	41.1	40.1	39.8	38.8
Tobacco and snuff	11.9	11.7	12.0	10.3	10.2	10.3
Tobacco stemming and redrying	11.6	15.9	16.8	10.7	14.8	15.9

See explanatory notes, sections A-8, 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		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
<b>TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS</b>	1,229	1,229	1,231	1,133	1,133	1,136
Yarn and thread mills	160.7	161.7	164.0	149.7	150.7	153.2
Broad-woven fabric mills	575.1	577.8	582.8	544.1	546.0	551.4
Knitting mills	229.7	228.8	225.1	209.5	208.7	205.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles	86.8	84.8	83.3	76.6	74.9	73.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	49.0	49.5	48.5	41.2	41.5	40.6
Other textile-mill products	127.3	126.3	127.0	111.4	110.8	111.6
<b>APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS</b>	1,123	1,138	1,156	1,003	1,019	1,037
Men's and boys' suits and coats	131.7	144.0	151.5	118.1	130.6	138.0
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	249.9	253.8	257.0	232.1	237.4	238.8
Women's outerwear	309.8	305.8	320.2	273.2	269.4	284.4
Women's, children's under garments	100.3	99.8	97.7	90.0	89.6	87.6
Millinery	18.9	21.0	21.5	16.7	18.8	19.1
Children's outerwear	65.1	64.0	62.8	59.8	58.6	57.1
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	101.9	102.5	102.2	90.2	91.1	90.9
Other fabricated textile products	145.6	145.2	143.0	123.0	123.0	120.7
<b>LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)</b>	785	803	808	721	739	745
Logging camps and contractors	74.5	76.6	79.8	70.4	72.4	75.5
Sawmills and planing mills	461.5	472.2	475.0	429.2	439.6	442.7
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	112.2	115.9	115.6	97.1	100.8	100.4
Wooden containers	76.8	77.4	77.0	70.9	71.4	71.2
Miscellaneous wood products	59.9	60.9	60.8	53.8	54.7	54.8
<b>FURNITURE AND FIXTURES</b>	342	337	334	294	289	285
Household furniture	235.1	229.6	225.0	206.2	200.7	196.0
Other furniture and fixtures	106.7	107.4	108.5	87.7	88.0	89.3

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1951			1951		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
<b>PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS</b>	486	489	490	411	414	416
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	246.4	246.7	247.7	211.9	212.4	214.3
Paperboard containers and boxes	130.9	132.0	131.1	110.0	111.0	110.9
Other paper and allied products	109.1	110.2	111.2	88.8	90.2	91.0
<b>PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES</b>	772	767	764	519	518	515
Newspapers	299.5	298.7	299.6	153.4	152.7	152.5
Periodicals	55.5	54.5	53.8	35.1	35.5	35.4
Books	51.3	50.9	51.0	36.4	36.7	37.0
Commercial printing	207.5	205.8	203.7	169.8	169.2	167.4
Lithographing	41.7	42.0	41.5	32.5	32.8	32.4
Other printing and publishing	116.7	115.5	114.1	92.0	91.2	89.9
<b>CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS</b>	765	766	764	542	545	543
Industrial inorganic chemicals	83.9	83.6	84.0	61.3	61.1	61.4
Industrial organic chemicals	233.4	232.7	234.5	173.4	174.0	174.9
Drugs and medicines	108.9	108.2	108.1	70.5	69.9	70.0
Paints, pigments, and fillers	75.4	75.5	75.9	47.7	47.9	48.6
Fertilizers	31.4	32.4	32.7	24.7	25.7	25.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	63.5	64.8	59.8	50.8	52.1	47.6
Other chemicals and allied products	168.4	169.0	168.6	113.4	114.4	114.6
<b>PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL</b>	268	268	267	198	198	197
Petroleum refining	214.9	214.4	213.9	154.3	153.7	153.6
Coke and byproducts	22.1	22.0	22.1	19.0	19.0	19.2
Other petroleum and coal products	30.9	31.2	30.7	24.4	24.8	24.4
<b>RUBBER PRODUCTS</b>	272	270	272	217	215	218
Tires and inner tubes	120.2	115.9	117.7	94.7	90.5	92.4
Rubber footwear	31.1	31.0	30.9	25.5	25.4	25.3
Other rubber products	120.2	122.9	123.6	96.8	99.4	100.2
<b>LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS</b>	355	359	365	316	320	327
Leather	43.4	42.5	42.2	38.8	38.0	37.6
Footwear (except rubber)	220.0	224.2	230.4	196.9	201.1	208.0
Other leather products	91.5	92.2	92.7	79.8	80.5	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		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
<b>STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS</b>	551	558	561	472	480	482
Glass and glass products	143.3	146.2	147.9	124.8	128.4	129.6
Cement, hydraulic	43.1	43.3	43.6	37.0	37.1	37.4
Structural clay products	92.9	93.1	93.4	84.3	84.6	85.2
Pottery and related products	56.4	56.8	57.2	50.7	51.2	51.5
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	101.6	103.1	103.0	85.4	87.1	86.9
Other stone, clay, and glass products	114.0	115.6	116.2	89.6	91.1	91.7
<b>PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES</b>	1,354	1,347	1,351	1,161	1,157	1,162
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	659.9	657.0	659.0	572.1	569.6	572.7
Iron and steel foundries	281.5	279.0	280.6	249.9	248.0	249.4
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	56.3	56.4	55.9	46.9	47.2	46.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	98.7	98.3	96.3	80.0	80.1	78.4
Nonferrous foundries	107.1	107.7	109.0	88.1	88.9	90.8
Other primary metal industries	150.4	149.0	149.8	124.2	123.2	123.7
<b>FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)</b>	984	988	989	804	806	810
Tin cans and other tinware	45.8	48.5	51.0	39.7	42.4	44.9
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	150.6	152.7	154.3	124.5	126.6	128.5
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	149.1	149.3	149.2	120.6	120.9	120.7
Fabricated structural metal products	236.1	234.8	232.3	182.5	181.5	180.0
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	168.7	170.0	168.4	141.7	143.0	141.5
Other fabricated metal products	233.2	232.3	233.6	194.7	194.2	194.8
<b>MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)</b>	1,624	1,609	1,585	1,255	1,242	1,219
Engines and turbines	97.4	94.5	93.5	72.6	69.7	69.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors	187.0	188.7	170.0	146.6	146.3	129.0
Construction and mining machinery	124.9	124.7	124.1	94.0	93.9	93.8
Metalworking machinery	303.5	294.5	293.1	242.2	233.5	230.9
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	197.3	197.4	196.4	148.6	149.3	148.9
General industrial machinery	238.2	236.3	235.3	172.4	171.3	169.4
Office and store machines and devices	107.9	107.0	106.3	90.8	90.4	89.5
Service-industry and household machines	160.9	161.4	162.0	122.9	123.8	124.1
Miscellaneous machinery parts	206.4	204.9	204.4	164.7	163.7	163.5

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1951			1951		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
<b>ELECTRICAL MACHINERY</b>	963	952	942	724	715	707
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	377.4	375.8	376.3	273.6	272.1	272.8
Electrical equipment for vehicles	83.0	82.7	82.5	67.5	67.4	67.5
Communication equipment	357.4	346.2	334.2	266.2	257.2	247.3
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	145.3	147.2	148.7	116.3	117.9	119.7
<b>TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT</b>	1,547	1,500	1,514	1,236	1,199	1,211
Automobiles	791.8	797.3	816.7	657.2	661.0	678.6
Aircraft and parts	539.8	496.6	493.4	396.7	363.2	360.3
Aircraft	365.0	340.8	330.8	268.2	249.1	241.9
Aircraft engines and parts	106.6	89.6	99.8	75.1	62.6	69.5
Aircraft propellers and parts	12.1	11.8	11.5	8.5	8.3	8.0
Other aircraft parts and equipment	56.1	54.4	51.3	44.9	43.2	40.9
Ship and boat building and repairing	126.5	118.9	117.2	110.6	103.6	101.9
Ship building and repairing	113.1	106.3	104.3	98.8	92.5	90.6
Boat building and repairing	13.4	12.6	12.9	11.8	11.1	11.3
Railroad equipment	77.2	75.8	75.1	62.0	61.0	60.0
Other transportation equipment	11.7	11.5	11.4	9.8	9.7	9.7
<b>INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS</b>	312	310	307	230	229	226
Ophthalmic goods	27.7	27.4	27.2	22.4	22.2	22.1
Photographic apparatus	62.6	62.3	62.6	44.3	44.2	44.7
Watches and clocks	34.9	34.9	34.2	29.6	29.5	28.9
Professional and scientific instruments	187.0	185.6	183.2	133.7	132.9	130.2
<b>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>	462	465	467	384	387	388
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	47.0	47.6	48.1	38.1	38.6	39.0
Toys and sporting goods	68.0	70.6	72.2	58.5	61.2	62.6
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	50.0	50.6	51.9	41.8	42.3	43.1
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	297.0	296.4	294.9	245.1	244.5	243.6

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	156.9	241.5
1943	183.3	331.1
1944	178.3	343.7
1945	157.0	293.5
1946	147.8	271.7
1947	156.2	326.9
1948	155.2	351.4
1949	141.6	325.3
1950	149.7	371.7
<u>1950</u>		
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	159.8	437.8
October	158.7	434.2
November	157.7	434.1

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

TABLE 5: Employees in the Shipbuilding and Repairing Industry, by Region <sup>1/</sup>

(In thousands)

Region	1951			1950	
	November	October	September	November	October
ALL REGIONS	242.7	234.9	231.7	160.2	156.3
PRIVATE	113.1	106.3	104.3	75.5	75.3
NAVY	129.6	128.6	127.4	84.7	81.0
NORTH ATLANTIC	112.1	108.7	107.6	74.4	72.5
Private	53.9	51.0	50.7	38.2	37.3
Navy (includes Curtis Bay Coast Guard)	58.2	57.7	56.9	36.2	35.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC	42.5	41.9	41.7	29.2	28.5
Private	18.2	17.6	17.5	11.0	10.9
Navy	24.3	24.3	24.2	18.2	17.6
GULF:					
Private	16.2	13.7	14.2	11.7	12.9
PACIFIC	59.6	58.5	56.5	37.6	35.5
Private	12.5	11.9	10.2	7.3	7.3
Navy	47.1	46.6	46.3	30.3	28.2
GREAT LAKES:					
Private	7.6	7.3	6.8	2.9	2.6
INLAND:					
Private	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.3

<sup>1/</sup> 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. <sup>1/</sup>**

(In thousands)

Area and branch	Employment (as of first of month)			Pay rolls (total for month)		
	1951			1951		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
<u>All Areas</u>						
<b>TOTAL FEDERAL</b>	2,516.9	2,514.9	2,528.7	\$829,658	\$857,429	\$707,508
Executive	2,504.8	2,502.8	2,516.7	824,243	851,725	702,576
Defense agencies	1,287.4	1,279.4	1,277.2	386,149	402,013	347,046
Post Office Department <sup>2/</sup>	496.2	495.7	496.0	171,109	169,963	134,916
Other agencies	721.2	727.7	743.5	266,985	279,749	220,614
Legislative	8.2	8.2	8.1	3,589	3,445	3,213
Judicial	3.9	3.9	3.9	1,826	2,259	1,719
<u>Continental United States</u>						
<b>TOTAL FEDERAL</b>	2,344.0	2,341.5	2,355.3	792,191	818,307	665,042
Executive	2,332.0	2,329.4	2,343.4	786,827	812,658	660,153
Defense agencies	1,174.0	1,166.1	1,164.4	364,662	379,746	320,781
Post Office Department <sup>2/</sup>	494.1	493.6	494.0	170,394	169,257	134,356
Other agencies	663.9	669.7	685.0	251,771	263,655	205,016
Legislative	8.2	8.2	8.1	3,589	3,445	3,213
Judicial	3.8	3.9	3.8	1,775	2,204	1,676
<u>Washington, D. C.</u>						
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	273.5	274.0	278.0	114,826	119,319	89,868
D. C. government	20.7	20.3	20.0	6,449	6,264	5,435
Federal	252.8	253.7	258.0	108,377	113,055	84,433
Executive	243.9	244.8	249.2	104,433	109,252	80,905
Defense agencies	86.7	86.6	87.4	35,433	37,085	28,258
Post Office Department	7.9	7.7	7.8	4,086	4,096	2,860
Other agencies	149.3	150.5	154.0	64,914	68,071	49,787
Legislative	8.2	8.2	8.1	3,589	3,445	3,213
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	355	358	315

See the glossary for definitions.

<sup>1/</sup> Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

<sup>2/</sup> 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
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
Alabama	633.9	649.8	619.8	23.1	23.3	25.6	32.9	34.3	29.7
Arizona	185.0	180.0	167.7	12.0	11.9	11.5	13.3	13.5	13.6
Arkansas	313.2	315.3	307.9	6.4	6.5	7.1	25.0	24.3	19.7
California	3,500.4	3,531.6	3,350.2	35.4	35.0	33.8	228.5	235.3	237.9
Colorado	389.0	392.0	360.4	10.1	9.8	10.2	32.8	35.0	26.1
Connecticut	835.0	831.1	805.6	2/	2/	2/	45.0	45.2	42.3
Delaware									
Dist. of Columbia	524.1	523.0	493.4	3/	3/	3/	25.9	25.8	28.3
Florida 1/	725.7	708.2	705.1	6.7	6.7	6.5	69.5	70.0	72.7
Georgia 1/	862.5	858.6	820.1	4.5	4.5	4.3	47.1	48.7	46.2
Idaho	139.2	140.8	138.6	5.6	5.3	5.8	12.5	12.9	12.5
Illinois	3,235.6	3,241.4	3,174.3	42.6	43.4	47.4	153.9	164.3	150.2
Indiana	1,278.8	1,292.5	1,280.5	13.4	13.7	14.0	55.4	62.2	57.1
Iowa	637.5	642.6	614.0	3.3	3.5	3.5	38.2	42.6	37.3
Kansas	517.5	517.4	475.2	17.4	17.6	17.7	36.2	39.3	33.1
Kentucky				N.A.	N.A.	60.7			
Louisiana				27.8	27.1	26.7			
Maine	271.9	274.5	258.2	.6	.6	.7	14.3	15.4	10.6
Maryland	756.7	753.1	719.2	2.9	2.9	2.4	57.0	57.6	56.7
Massachusetts	1,799.7	1,797.0	1,792.8	3/	3/	3/	68.5	71.9	78.3
Michigan									
Minnesota	835.3	836.9	821.9	17.3	19.0	16.7	44.2	46.7	45.5
Mississippi									
Missouri	1,226.5	1,226.9	1,195.5	10.1	10.0	9.5	52.9	59.3	54.9
Montana	150.2	153.1	152.6	10.2	9.9	10.5	10.8	12.6	13.0
Nebraska	335.9	335.2	323.5	3/	3/	3/	21.1	21.7	21.5
Nevada	59.1	60.2	55.1	3.2	3.2	2.9	4.9	5.1	4.5
New Hampshire	169.1	172.4	169.3	.4	.4	.3	7.2	7.5	7.8
New Jersey	1,684.3	1,669.1	1,671.0	4.0	4.1	3.8	88.4	88.0	87.4
New Mexico	161.0	161.1	155.6	13.2	12.8	11.0	15.0	15.2	17.3
New York	5,809.0	5,793.7	5,727.0	11.4	11.4	11.0	241.3	248.4	248.9
North Carolina	948.1	944.2	930.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	65.7	64.0	49.5
North Dakota	N.A.	N.A.	116.7	N.A.	N.A.	1.0	N.A.	N.A.	10.3
Ohio									
Oklahoma 1/	510.7	511.2	485.9	42.8	43.5	43.9	31.6	33.7	31.7
Oregon	454.4	463.3	449.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	25.9	28.7	29.5
Pennsylvania	3,725.5	3,733.3	3,688.2	173.6	174.4	187.6	175.1	184.3	166.5
Rhode Island	292.0	286.0	308.2	3/	3/	3/	16.7	16.9	16.7
South Carolina	499.9	499.2	471.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	43.9	43.2	26.4
South Dakota	124.3	126.1	125.6	2.0	2.0	2.4	7.8	9.0	9.7
Tennessee	748.3	753.6	748.1	12.5	12.4	13.1	41.5	43.7	46.9
Texas	2,128.2	2,121.8	1,995.4	114.2	114.1	104.0	170.5	174.1	153.1
Utah 1/	211.0	214.0	200.0	13.7	13.6	13.3	11.8	13.2	14.5
Vermont	98.7	98.8	97.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	3.5	3.5	4.5
Virginia	874.0	871.2	813.3	23.6	23.7	22.2	65.9	68.1	53.7
Washington	726.5	742.8	710.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	46.3	48.8	46.3
West Virginia	531.4	531.4	534.3	122.1	121.8	128.9	18.3	19.3	21.5
Wisconsin	1,058.0	1,064.8	1,050.2	3.7	4.0	3.8	52.1	57.2	52.7
Wyoming	81.1	81.9	82.4	9.7	9.5	10.0	5.3	5.6	6.7

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

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

State	Manufacturing			Trans. & Public Util.			Trade		
	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
Alabama	209.4	223.7	221.3	54.3	54.3	51.7	126.8	125.8	121.6
Arizona	21.9	21.2	16.7	20.1	19.8	19.7	45.1	43.4	43.1
Arkansas	77.3	81.4	79.7	31.9	31.9	33.0	75.6	74.0	74.3
California	897.7	924.5	823.1	321.0	319.3	312.2	811.5	806.4	815.0
Colorado	67.6	68.2	63.8	44.4	44.2	43.2	98.1	97.8	94.1
Connecticut	424.9	422.4	407.6	42.2	42.5	41.6	137.5	135.1	134.2
Delaware	50.5	51.4	48.2						
Dist. of Columbia	17.4	17.5	16.4	30.8	30.7	28.7	94.8	93.9	92.0
Florida	106.3	102.4	101.4	71.0	70.0	66.5	213.9	203.0	212.7
Georgia	307.2	306.0	296.3	70.9	70.5	69.1	187.6	184.2	181.4
Idaho	23.3	25.0	24.6	17.1	17.2	17.6	36.4	35.7	35.1
Illinois	1,212.3	1,213.7	1,200.9	299.8	301.1	298.3	703.7	690.8	690.4
Indiana	581.6	589.8	596.0	111.3	111.6	111.6	247.1	244.4	244.6
Iowa	170.9	169.1	152.8	63.2	63.5	62.7	172.2	171.9	169.8
Kansas	125.7	122.6	100.3	64.7	64.7	63.1	125.6	124.6	120.0
Kentucky	N.A.	N.A.	147.3	N.A.	N.A.	58.5	N.A.	N.A.	115.4
Louisiana	145.1	140.0	143.6	80.2	80.7	78.4	148.3	146.9	151.2
Maine	113.8	114.0	108.9	18.2	18.3	18.6	49.2	49.5	49.8
Maryland	254.9	258.6	233.8	75.7	72.6	70.7	152.5	149.3	152.3
Massachusetts	726.7	726.5	742.4	126.5	125.1	124.4	372.9	365.2	368.2
Michigan	1056.0	1063.1	1144.2						
Minnesota	209.2	207.7	203.9	95.1	96.4	91.2	213.4	210.5	215.0
Mississippi	N.A.	N.A.	92.2	N.A.	N.A.	26.9			
Missouri	375.3	371.4	359.6	129.3	129.5	126.8	315.6	310.6	314.5
Montana	18.1	18.8	19.6	23.2	23.4	23.0	36.5	36.7	36.4
Nebraska	58.4	58.0	52.6	44.1	43.6	43.1	94.6	93.5	92.9
Nevada	3.6	3.7	3.4	9.0	8.9	8.7	12.3	12.5	11.2
New Hampshire	81.6	82.3	81.6	10.3	10.4	10.5	28.3	28.4	28.7
New Jersey	762.2	747.4	765.4	141.9	140.5	137.9	277.1	274.9	277.6
New Mexico	14.2	14.4	13.1	17.5	17.6	17.3	37.9	37.7	35.7
New York	1,946.9	1,939.5	1,923.9	490.0	491.7	482.6	1,261.1	1,237.7	1,266.8
North Carolina	419.5	424.0	436.4	63.3	62.7	58.1	177.8	172.0	172.5
North Dakota	N.A.	N.A.	6.5	N.A.	N.A.	14.3	N.A.	N.A.	37.7
Ohio	1,272.8	1,275.3	1,259.2						
Oklahoma	77.7	77.0	68.1	50.6	50.2	50.0	127.4	126.1	125.4
Oregon	145.8	150.1	140.5	47.7	47.5	48.7	105.3	105.6	104.4
Pennsylvania	1,471.8	1,481.5	1,494.3	356.6	356.5	340.5	697.0	680.1	688.9
Rhode Island	140.7	135.0	156.9	15.2	15.3	15.5	52.6	51.6	53.6
South Carolina	216.9	218.4	217.3	27.3	27.0	27.0	91.7	90.4	87.6
South Dakota	11.8	11.8	11.7	10.7	11.0	10.9	36.3	36.1	37.6
Tennessee	250.7	255.0	257.1	60.7	60.7	59.6	169.8	167.4	165.9
Texas	412.3	409.6	373.7	229.5	226.8	223.0	565.4	558.6	543.4
Utah	32.7	34.3	31.2	22.4	22.4	22.0	48.1	47.5	45.2
Vermont	38.4	38.0	37.2	8.7	8.8	8.9	17.5	17.5	17.7
Virginia	249.3	249.3	238.2	85.6	84.7	80.1	187.3	182.5	176.8
Washington	189.3	199.2	184.2	67.7	69.1	66.3	166.9	167.8	169.4
West Virginia	139.0	140.1	139.2	54.3	54.4	52.6	89.4	86.7	86.4
Wisconsin	453.1	457.0	449.8	75.6	75.7	77.0	222.3	218.1	221.7
Wyoming	6.4	6.4	6.7	15.8	15.8	16.0	17.6	17.9	16.9

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

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

State	Finance			Service			Government		
	1951		1950	1951		1950	1951		1950
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
Alabama	17.8	18.1	17.3	54.1	54.5	50.8	115.5	115.8	101.8
Arizona	6.1	6.0	5.5	27.7	27.1	22.8	36.8	37.1	34.8
Arkansas	7.8	7.9	7.9	35.9	35.7	33.6	53.3	53.6	52.6
California	153.6	152.7	146.5	452.0	455.3	439.2	600.7	603.1	542.5
Colorado	14.6	14.9	13.7	47.4	47.7	43.5	74.0	74.4	65.8
Connecticut	38.1	38.1	37.3	79.9	80.3	77.1	67.4	67.5	65.4
Delaware							11.0	11.1	10.8
Dist. of Columbia	23.6	23.3	22.3	58.1	57.9	57.8	273.5	273.9	247.9
Florida	31.6	31.9	30.2	103.5	100.2	97.4	123.2	124.0	117.7
Georgia	27.8	27.4	26.3	79.9	79.5	74.2	137.5	137.8	122.3
Idaho	3.7	3.7	3.7	14.2	14.6	14.3	26.4	26.4	25.0
Illinois	146.1	146.5	143.2	344.3	347.0	331.6	332.8	334.7	311.8
Indiana	35.9	36.0	34.2	90.1	90.4	89.6	143.9	144.5	133.4
Iowa	24.5	24.5	23.4	64.5	66.1	66.0	100.8	101.6	98.7
Kansas	17.1	17.1	16.3	47.9	48.2	47.0	82.9	83.3	77.7
Kentucky	N.A.	N.A.	15.1	N.A.	N.A.	57.3	87.0	87.4	82.8
Louisiana	21.4	21.0	19.3	67.8	68.2	68.5	96.0	96.7	92.5
Maine	6.6	6.7	6.7	23.9	24.5	23.8	45.3	45.5	39.1
Maryland	31.4	31.4	30.1	77.9	76.3	76.5	104.4	104.4	96.7
Massachusetts	83.3	82.5	78.9	193.1	195.3	191.8	228.7	230.5	208.8
Michigan							234.9	236.4	223.6
Minnesota	37.5	37.3	36.1	97.7	97.8	96.9	120.9	121.7	116.7
Mississippi	N.A.	N.A.	7.8				64.4	64.8	62.7
Missouri	54.5	54.9	52.7	141.2	142.8	137.0	147.6	148.4	140.5
Montana	4.2	4.2	3.9	18.8	18.9	18.7	28.4	28.6	27.5
Nebraska	16.2	16.2	15.9	38.4	38.8	38.4	63.0	63.4	59.2
Nevada	1.2	1.2	1.2	13.0	13.5	11.9	11.9	12.1	11.3
New Hampshire	4.6	4.6	4.4	16.6	18.5	16.7	20.2	20.4	19.3
New Jersey	59.2	59.2	58.2	165.6	168.0	164.7	185.9	187.0	176.0
New Mexico	4.4	4.2	5.0	21.9	22.0	22.0	36.9	37.2	34.2
New York	392.0	391.9	386.1	770.9	772.1	756.0	695.3	701.1	651.8
North Carolina	23.1	23.1	21.8	86.2	85.0	83.7	109.0	109.9	105.2
North Dakota	N.A.	N.A.	4.2	N.A.	N.A.	13.7	29.8	30.0	29.0
Ohio							319.0	320.2	297.0
Oklahoma	18.4	18.4	18.1	55.0	54.9	52.1	107.2	107.4	96.6
Oregon	15.2	15.5	15.2	47.0	47.8	46.0	66.2	66.7	63.8
Pennsylvania	120.8	120.7	116.4	351.9	355.0	349.8	378.7	380.9	344.2
Rhode Island	10.5	10.6	10.5	23.0	23.2	24.1	33.3	33.4	30.9
South Carolina	10.3	10.2	9.3	37.0	37.0	36.5	71.6	71.8	66.1
South Dakota	4.2	4.2	3.9	16.1	16.2	14.7	35.6	35.9	34.7
Tennessee	23.9	23.9	23.4	75.9	76.5	75.7	113.3	114.0	106.4
Texas	82.5	81.8	77.3	237.7	239.7	231.5	316.1	317.1	289.4
Utah	6.5	6.5	6.2	19.9	20.3	19.1	56.2	55.8	48.1
Vermont	2.8	2.8	2.9	11.2	11.6	10.8	15.3	15.4	14.7
Virginia	28.4	28.3	25.8	76.9	77.3	75.3	157.0	157.3	141.2
Washington	26.5	26.6	26.8	81.0	82.1	77.8	145.9	146.3	136.4
West Virginia	9.4	9.6	9.6	41.4	41.6	39.8	57.5	57.9	56.3
Wisconsin	33.6	33.5	32.1	93.1	94.0	92.7	124.4	125.3	120.3
Wyoming	1.6	1.6	2.0	8.4	8.7	8.6	16.3	16.4	15.5

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



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

See explanatory notes, sections G and H.

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

2/ Mining combined with construction.

3/ Mining combined with service.

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
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
<b>ALABAMA</b>				<b>San Jose</b>			
<u>Birmingham</u>				<u>Manufacturing</u>	23.4	33.5	21.6
Mining	16.4	16.5	18.3				
Manufacturing	46.0	59.9	57.9				
<b>ARIZONA</b>				<b>COLORADO</b>			
<u>Phoenix</u>				<u>Denver</u>			
Total	85.9	84.7	78.5	Mining	1.0	1.0	1.0
Mining	.2	.2	.2	Contract Const.	19.2	21.0	17.5
Contract Const.	7.5	7.8	7.8	Manufacturing	42.8	43.5	40.4
Manufacturing	13.4	12.9	9.0	Trans. & Pub. Util.	26.5	26.1	25.0
Trans. & Pub. Util.	9.3	9.0	9.1	Trade	59.7	52.6	56.9
Trade	24.2	23.3	23.2	Finance	10.2	10.3	9.0
Finance	4.1	4.0	3.7				
Service	11.6	11.7	10.9	<b>CONNECTICUT</b>			
Government	15.6	15.8	14.6	<u>Bridgeport</u>			
<u>Tucson</u>				Total	115.9	115.5	110.9
Total	39.5	38.9	35.1	Contract Const. 2/	5.7	5.7	5.4
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	Manufacturing	67.7	66.9	63.4
Contract Const.	3.0	2.9	3.1	Trans. & Pub. Util.	5.1	5.0	5.1
Manufacturing	2.7	2.5	2.1	Trade	18.8	18.3	18.3
Trans. & Pub. Util.	4.9	4.9	4.9	Finance	2.2	2.3	2.2
Trade	8.8	8.6	8.5	Service	9.9	9.8	9.3
Finance	1.2	1.2	1.0	Government	7.6	7.7	7.2
Service	10.8	10.6	7.5				
Government	6.5	6.6	6.4	<u>Hartford</u>			
				Total	195.0	192.8	182.6
<b>ARKANSAS</b>				Contract Const. 2/	9.4	9.4	10.1
<u>Little Rock-</u>				Manufacturing	80.3	79.2	69.0
<u>N. Little Rock 1/</u>				Trans. & Pub. Util.	7.4	7.3	7.1
Total	66.8	67.2	65.3	Trade	38.1	37.2	37.5
Contract Const.	6.7	7.4	6.0	Finance	23.8	23.8	23.4
Manufacturing	12.4	12.6	11.5	Service	19.7	19.7	19.2
Trans. & Pub. Util.	6.9	6.9	7.1	Government	16.4	16.3	16.4
Trade	17.6	17.2	18.1				
Finance	3.6	3.6	3.5	<u>New Britain</u>			
Service 2/	8.8	8.7	8.7	Total	40.9	40.7	40.7
Government	10.9	10.9	10.5	Contract Const. 2/	1.0	1.0	1.0
				Manufacturing	28.3	28.2	28.1
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>				Trans. & Pub. Util.	1.4	1.4	1.3
<u>Los Angeles</u>				Trade	4.9	4.8	4.8
Total	1630.9	1620.3	1536.7	Finance	.5	.5	.5
Mining	15.3	15.4	14.9	Service	2.5	2.5	2.4
Contract Const.	108.3	113.0	114.4	Government	2.4	2.4	2.5
Manufacturing	512.3	498.7	458.2				
Trans. & Pub. Util.	117.4	116.5	110.6	<u>New Haven</u>			
Trade	372.4	371.2	364.7	Total	115.9	115.3	115.0
Finance	74.3	73.9	72.8	Contract Const. 2/	5.9	6.0	5.9
Service	231.2	231.6	218.1	Manufacturing	45.3	44.8	44.5
Government	199.7	200.0	183.0	Trans. & Pub. Util.	13.0	13.0	13.5
				Trade	21.6	21.3	21.1
<u>Sacramento</u>				Finance	5.0	5.0	4.9
Manufacturing	8.8	12.7	8.0	Service	17.9	17.9	17.3
				Government	7.3	7.3	7.7
<u>San Diego</u>							
Manufacturing	42.5	40.7	31.6	<u>Stamford</u>			
				Total	47.4	47.4	45.5
<u>San Francisco-Oakland</u>				Contract Const. 2/	3.6	3.7	3.3
Manufacturing	176.7	187.1	171.7	Manufacturing	21.8	22.0	21.2
				Trans. & Pub. Util.	2.6	2.6	2.5
				Trade	8.6	8.4	8.1
				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
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
<b>CONNECTICUT-Continued</b>				<b>Atlanta-Continued</b>			
<u>Stamford-Continued</u>				Trans. & Pub. Util.	31.1	30.9	29.7
Service	6.1	6.0	5.7	Trade	77.0	76.4	75.2
Government	3.5	3.4	3.4	Finance	17.2	16.9	16.3
<u>Waterbury</u>				Service 2/	31.9	32.0	32.8
Total	68.8	68.3	66.4	Government	31.2	31.4	30.3
Contract Const. 2/	2.4	2.4	2.4	<u>Savannah 1/</u>			
Manufacturing	44.9	44.4	43.7	Total	47.0	46.5	44.6
Trans. & Pub. Util.	2.7	2.7	2.6	Contract Const.	3.2	3.1	2.5
Trade	9.0	8.8	8.6	Manufacturing	14.4	14.1	13.5
Finance	1.1	1.1	1.0	Trans. & Pub. Util.	7.4	7.2	7.1
Service	4.3	4.3	4.0	Trade	10.6	10.6	10.5
Government	4.5	4.6	4.2	Finance	1.5	1.5	1.3
				Service 2/	5.2	5.3	5.1
				Government	4.7	4.7	4.6
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>				<b>ILLINOIS</b>			
<u>Washington</u>				Davenport-Rock Island-			
Total	612.9	612.6	583.5	Moline			
Contract Const.	40.4	41.2	45.8	Manufacturing	43.0	43.3	34.4
Manufacturing	25.7	25.8	22.7	<u>Peoria</u>			
Trans. & Pub. Util.	41.4	41.2	39.3	Manufacturing	48.3	47.7	46.5
Trade	118.8	117.8	116.7	<u>Rockford</u>			
Finance	30.5	30.2	28.9	Manufacturing	38.6	38.1	39.5
Service 2/	72.9	72.8	72.5	<b>INDIANA</b>			
Government	283.2	283.6	257.6	<u>Evansville</u>			
				Total	57.6	60.9	64.9
				Manufacturing	26.5	29.5	32.6
				Nonmanufacturing	31.1	31.4	32.3
<b>FLORIDA</b>				<u>Fort Wayne</u>			
<u>Jacksonville</u>				Total	80.6	80.5	79.0
Manufacturing	N.A.	N.A.	15.9	Manufacturing	43.0	42.6	41.5
Trans. & Pub. Util.	N.A.	N.A.	14.5	Nonmanufacturing	37.5	37.9	37.5
Trade	N.A.	N.A.	30.8	<u>Indianapolis</u>			
Finance	N.A.	N.A.	5.9	Total	274.7	273.9	263.3
Service 2/	N.A.	N.A.	11.7	Contract Const.	11.8	13.5	13.6
Government	N.A.	N.A.	13.2	Manufacturing	113.5	113.3	105.7
				Trans. & Pub. Util.	26.0	25.6	24.8
				Trade	62.7	61.1	61.2
				Finance	14.0	14.1	13.2
				Other Nonmfg. 3/	46.7	46.2	44.7
<u>Miami</u>				<b>IOWA</b>			
Manufacturing	N.A.	N.A.	15.9	<u>Des Moines</u>			
Trans. & Pub. Util.	N.A.	N.A.	20.8	Manufacturing	21.0	21.0	17.4
Trade	N.A.	N.A.	50.8	<b>KANSAS</b>			
Finance	N.A.	N.A.	8.9	<u>Topeka</u>			
Service 2/	N.A.	N.A.	28.2	Total	43.2	43.0	40.0
Government	N.A.	N.A.	16.5	Mining	.2	.2	.2
				Contract Const.	2.8	2.9	2.2
				Manufacturing	5.1	5.1	6.4
<u>Tampa-St. Petersburg</u>							
Total	N.A.	N.A.	106.7				
Contract Const.	N.A.	N.A.	9.7				
Manufacturing	N.A.	N.A.	21.1				
Trans. & Pub. Util.	N.A.	N.A.	9.5				
Trade	N.A.	N.A.	35.4				
Finance	N.A.	N.A.	5.1				
Service 2/	N.A.	N.A.	13.8				
Government	N.A.	N.A.	12.3				
<b>GEORGIA</b>							
<u>Atlanta 1/</u>							
Total	276.3	275.7	265.4				
Contract Const.	17.6	17.9	18.8				
Manufacturing	70.3	70.2	62.3				

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
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
<b>KANSAS-Continued</b>							
<u>Topeka-Continued</u>							
Trans. & Pub. Util.	8.2	8.1	7.2				
Trade	9.5	9.3	8.7				
Finance	2.0	1.9	1.9				
Service	4.6	4.6	4.4				
Government	10.9	10.9	9.3				
<u>Wichita</u>							
Total	112.4	111.4	88.0				
Mining	1.9	2.0	1.7				
Contract Const.	6.1	7.1	5.3				
Manufacturing	52.1	50.7	31.1				
Trans. & Pub. Util.	7.2	7.1	6.8				
Trade	24.0	23.3	22.8				
Finance	3.8	3.8	3.7				
Service	9.9	10.1	9.6				
Government	7.6	7.5	7.0				
<b>LOUISIANA</b>							
<u>New Orleans</u>							
Manufacturing	51.4	51.3	51.0				
<b>MAINE</b>							
<u>Portland</u>							
Total	47.6	48.3	46.1				
Contract Const.	3.1	3.1	2.2				
Manufacturing	12.7	13.2	11.7				
Trans. & Pub. Util.	5.3	5.4	5.6				
Trade	12.7	12.7	13.3				
Finance	2.5	2.5	2.4				
Service 2/	7.9	8.0	7.6				
Government	3.4	3.4	3.3				
<b>MARYLAND</b>							
<u>Baltimore</u>							
Total	536.0	529.3	505.5				
Mining	.6	.6	.5				
Contract Const.	39.6	39.3	36.8				
Manufacturing	195.2	195.3	176.8				
Trans. & Pub. Util.	56.6	53.7	52.8				
Trade	107.6	105.2	107.5				
Finance	24.4	24.4	23.3				
Service	55.5	54.4	54.1				
Government	56.5	56.4	53.7				
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>							
<u>Boston</u>							
Manufacturing	305.5	306.7	295.9				
<u>Fall River</u>							
Manufacturing	30.0	29.9	31.3				
<u>New Bedford</u>							
Manufacturing	33.8	34.0	35.6				
<u>Springfield Holyoke</u>							
Manufacturing	77.2	77.1	78.5				
				<u>Worcester</u>			
				Manufacturing	55.0	55.1	54.4
				<b>MINNESOTA</b>			
				<u>Duluth</u>			
				Total	42.5	42.0	43.2
				Contract Const.	2.1	2.3	2.4
				Manufacturing	10.7	10.5	11.7
				Trans. & Pub. Util.	8.0	7.5	7.7
				Trade	10.7	10.6	10.7
				Finance	1.4	1.4	1.4
				Service 2/	5.5	5.5	5.2
				Government	4.2	4.2	4.2
				<u>Minneapolis</u>			
				Total	261.4	259.9	259.4
				Contract Const.	15.7	16.2	16.5
				Manufacturing	72.6	72.3	70.6
				Trans. & Pub. Util.	26.0	26.0	25.8
				Trade	77.2	75.5	78.4
				Finance	17.3	17.2	16.5
				Service 2/	29.0	28.7	29.0
				Government	23.6	24.0	22.6
				<u>St. Paul</u>			
				Total	145.0	144.7	146.6
				Contract Const.	7.4	7.6	8.3
				Manufacturing	41.2	41.4	42.5
				Trans. & Pub. Util.	20.6	20.5	20.2
				Trade	36.0	35.6	36.6
				Finance	8.6	8.5	8.2
				Service 2/	15.0	15.0	14.5
				Government	16.3	16.2	16.2
				<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>			
				<u>Jackson</u>			
				Manufacturing	N.A.	7.9	8.6
				<b>MISSOURI</b>			
				<u>Kansas City</u>			
				Total	N.A.	N.A.	330.3
				Mining	N.A.	N.A.	.9
				Contract Const.	N.A.	N.A.	17.0
				Manufacturing	N.A.	N.A.	95.0
				Trans. & Pub. Util.	N.A.	N.A.	41.5
				Trade	N.A.	N.A.	95.5
				Finance	N.A.	N.A.	19.1
				Service	N.A.	N.A.	40.5
				Government	N.A.	N.A.	20.8
				<u>St. Louis</u>			
				Manufacturing	269.4	268.9	270.8
				<b>MONTANA</b>			
				<u>Great Falls</u>			
				Manufacturing	2.7	2.7	2.9
				Trans. & Pub. Util.	2.5	2.5	2.5
				Trade	5.8	5.7	5.8

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
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
<b>MONTANA-Continued</b>				<b>Binghamton</b>			
<u>Great Falls Continued</u>				Manufacturing	40.2	39.8	37.3
Service 4/	3.1	3.2	3.1	<b>Buffalo</b>			
<b>NEBRASKA</b>				Manufacturing	197.1	197.1	196.0
<u>Omaha</u>				<b>Elmira</b>			
Total	142.6	141.7	139.1	Manufacturing	17.3	17.3	16.7
Contract Const.	7.3	7.2	7.0	<b>Nassau and</b>			
Manufacturing	31.7	31.5	31.9	<u>Suffolk Counties 5/</u>			
Trans. & Pub. Util.	24.1	23.5	22.6	Manufacturing	72.6	71.2	51.4
Trade	37.9	37.5	37.8	<b>New York-Northeastern</b>			
Finance	10.6	10.6	10.2	<u>New Jersey 5/</u>			
Service 2/	17.2	17.5	16.7	Manufacturing	1776.7	1746.3	1747.5
Government	14.0	14.1	13.2	<b>New York City 5/</b>			
<b>NEVADA</b>				Contract Const.	111.2	113.9	125.5
<u>Reno</u>				Manufacturing	1045.6	1030.2	1038.2
Contract Const.	1.7	1.7	1.8	Trade	853.2	837.9	861.9
Manufacturing 2/	1.6	1.6	1.6	<b>Rochester</b>			
Trans. & Pub. Util.	3.1	3.2	2.9	Manufacturing	105.9	107.6	107.4
Trade	5.5	5.5	5.1	<b>Syracuse</b>			
Finance	.6	.6	.6	Manufacturing	59.8	60.0	58.5
Service	5.0	5.3	4.5	<b>Utica-Rome</b>			
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>				Manufacturing	44.9	45.3	46.9
<u>Manchester</u>				<b>Westchester County 5/</b>			
Total	39.9	39.9	39.9	Manufacturing	44.8	45.2	47.3
Contract Const.	1.6	1.6	1.7	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>			
Manufacturing	20.2	20.2	20.4	<u>Charlotte</u>			
Trans. & Pub. Util.	2.3	2.3	2.2	Contract Const.	12.3	11.8	9.1
Trade	7.3	7.2	7.4	Manufacturing	22.2	22.5	22.9
Finance	1.7	1.7	1.6	Trans. & Pub. Util.	10.9	10.9	10.1
Service	4.2	4.2	4.1	Trade	23.8	23.1	22.7
Government	2.6	2.6	2.5	Finance	4.6	4.5	4.3
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>				<b>OKLAHOMA</b>			
<u>Newark-Jersey City 5/</u>				<u>Oklahoma City 1/</u>			
Manufacturing	363.8	362.8	362.3	Total	134.1	134.3	124.3
<u>Paterson 5/</u>				Mining	5.4	5.7	6.1
Manufacturing	163.8	150.4	160.4	Contract Const.	9.9	10.5	11.5
<u>Perth Amboy 5/</u>				Manufacturing	15.9	15.7	14.0
Manufacturing	75.5	76.0	77.9	Trans. & Pub. Util.	11.7	11.2	10.6
<u>Trenton</u>				Trade	36.0	35.8	36.0
Manufacturing	42.7	43.0	46.0	Finance	6.9	7.1	7.2
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>				Service	14.8	14.8	13.9
<u>Albuquerque</u>				Government	33.5	33.5	25.1
Contract Const.	5.2	5.2	6.3	<b>Tulsa 1/</b>			
Manufacturing	7.2	7.1	5.7	Total	100.3	99.9	93.3
Trans. & Pub. Util.	4.9	4.9	4.8	Mining	9.2	9.5	9.6
Trade	12.0	12.0	11.7	Contract Const.	7.1	7.1	7.4
Finance	2.5	2.3	2.6	Manufacturing	23.6	22.9	18.9
Service 2/	6.2	6.4	6.3	Trans. & Pub. Util.	12.2	12.1	11.3
<b>NEW YORK</b>							
<u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy</u>							
Manufacturing	89.2	88.9	81.4				

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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
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
<b>OKLAHOMA - Continued</b>				<b>Knoxville</b>			
<u>Tulsa - Continued</u>				Mining	2.6	2.6	2.7
Trade	25.8	25.8	24.9	Manufacturing	41.5	41.3	39.3
Finance	4.5	4.5	4.5	Trans. & Pub. Util.	7.0	7.0	7.4
Service	12.3	12.2	11.1	Trade	21.8	21.3	22.3
Government	5.7	5.7	5.6	Finance	3.6	3.6	3.7
				Service	9.5	9.5	9.0
<b>OREGON</b>				Government	12.9	12.8	12.5
<u>Portland</u>				<b>Memphis</b>			
Manufacturing	61.9	62.5	58.9	Mining	.4	.4	.3
Trans. & Pub. Util.	30.9	30.8	31.5	Manufacturing	41.8	42.2	40.7
				Trans. & Pub. Util.	15.4	15.4	15.3
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>				Trade	51.0	49.3	50.2
<u>Philadelphia</u>				Finance	7.8	7.7	7.1
Manufacturing	566.8	572.2	583.6	Service	22.6	22.6	22.5
				Government	20.6	20.5	16.2
<u>Pittsburgh</u>				<b>Nashville</b>			
Mining	32.0	32.1	34.1	Manufacturing	34.2	34.6	34.6
Manufacturing	373.1	372.1	359.0	Trans. & Pub. Util.	11.7	11.6	11.1
Trans. & Pub. Util.	75.4	76.0	74.8	Trade	24.4	24.0	24.8
Finance	27.6	27.2	26.3	Finance	6.3	6.2	5.9
				Service	14.0	14.2	14.2
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>				Government	13.1	13.1	13.0
<u>Providence</u>				<b>UTAH</b>			
Total	289.0	281.4	300.1	<u>Salt Lake City 1/</u>			
Contract Const.	14.8	14.9	14.6	Mining	6.1	6.1	5.9
Manufacturing	149.1	141.9	161.6	Contract Const.	6.6	7.4	8.7
Trans. & Pub. Util.	13.0	13.7	14.0	Manufacturing	15.2	15.4	14.9
Trade	50.5	49.5	50.7	Trans. & Pub. Util. 6/	7.6	7.5	6.8
Finance	10.5	10.6	10.5	Trade	29.4	29.0	28.0
Service 2/	21.3	21.5	22.1	Finance	4.9	4.9	4.7
Government	29.2	29.3	26.6				
				<b>VERMONT</b>			
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				<u>Burlington</u>			
<u>Charleston</u>				Manufacturing	5.3	5.2	5.4
Manufacturing	8.8	8.6	9.1				
Trans. & Pub. Util.	4.0	3.8	4.5	<b>WASHINGTON</b>			
				<u>Seattle</u>			
<u>Columbia</u>				Total	268.1	268.5	256.3
Manufacturing	7.7	7.7	7.9	Contract Const.	13.0	13.7	14.4
				Manufacturing	71.5	71.3	64.4
<u>Greenville</u>				Trans. & Pub. Util.	27.8	28.2	27.1
Manufacturing	27.8	27.8	28.3	Trade	69.3	68.5	67.6
				Finance	14.7	14.7	14.5
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>				Service 2/	33.6	33.7	32.5
<u>Sioux Falls</u>				Government	38.2	38.4	35.8
Manufacturing	5.2	5.2	4.9				
				<b>TENNESSEE</b>			
<b>TENNESSEE</b>				<u>Chattanooga</u>			
<u>Chattanooga</u>				Mining	.2	.2	.2
Mining	.2	.2	.2	Manufacturing	41.1	41.3	42.7
Manufacturing	41.1	41.3	42.7	Trans. & Pub. Util.	4.9	4.9	4.9
Trans. & Pub. Util.	4.9	4.9	4.9	Trade	17.7	17.4	17.7
Trade	17.7	17.4	17.7	Finance	2.9	2.9	2.8
Finance	2.9	2.9	2.8	Service	9.6	9.6	9.3
Service	9.6	9.6	9.3	Government	7.8	7.8	7.8
Government	7.8	7.8	7.8				
				<u>Spokane</u>			
				Total	66.5	67.5	66.8
				Contract Const.	3.8	4.3	4.6
				Manufacturing	13.4	13.9	13.4
				Trans. & Pub. Util.	11.0	11.0	10.9
				Trade	18.5	18.4	18.4
				Finance	2.8	2.8	3.0

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**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
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
<b>WASHINGTON-Continued</b>				<b>Charleston-Continued</b>			
<u>Spokane</u> Continued				Mining	21.1	21.1	22.3
Service 2/	9.4	9.5	9.5	Contract Const.	3.8	3.9	5.6
Government	7.6	7.6	7.1	Manufacturing	28.1	28.5	26.5
<u>Tacoma</u>				Trans. & Pub. Util.	9.2	9.2	9.0
Total	70.6	71.7	71.6	Trade	17.2	16.6	16.6
Contract Const.	3.7	4.0	4.3	Finance	2.8	2.8	2.8
Manufacturing	17.0	17.8	18.5	Service	6.9	6.9	6.9
Trans. & Pub. Util.	6.6	6.6	6.9	Government	8.9	8.9	8.4
Trade	15.2	15.1	15.0	<b>WISCONSIN</b>			
Finance	2.4	2.3	2.5	<u>Milwaukee</u>			
Service 2/	7.5	7.5	7.2	Manufacturing	195.8	196.6	192.2
Government	18.2	18.4	17.2	<u>Racine</u>			
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>				Manufacturing	24.3	24.4	24.2
<u>Charleston</u>							
Total	97.8	97.7	98.0				

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/ Includes mining and finance.
- 5/ 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

- 6/ Excludes interstate railroads.

N.A. - Not available.

TABLE 9: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry	1951		
	November	October	September
<b>FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:</b>			
Meat packing, wholesale	171.4	164.0	163.2
Prepared meats	34.0	33.9	33.5
Concentrated milk	11.7	12.3	12.9
Ice cream and ices	17.9	19.4	21.1
Flour and meal	28.1	28.3	28.7
Cane-sugar refining	13.8	11.9	12.5
Beet sugar	20.4	19.0	7.9
Confectionery products	67.8	68.0	64.0
Malt liquors	60.6	59.1	66.4
Distilled liquors, except brandy	21.7	23.7	19.9
<b>TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:</b>			
Yarn mills, wool (except carpet), cotton and silk systems	103.7	104.5	106.6
Cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics	392.5	397.8	399.1
Woolen and worsted fabrics	88.1	84.7	88.2
Full-fashioned hosiery mills	56.9	58.3	58.2
Seamless hosiery mills	51.5	49.6	48.6
Knit underwear mills	30.8	31.8	30.9
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn	27.4	27.7	27.0
Fur-felt hats and hat bodies	8.1	6.9	7.4
<b>APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:</b>			
Men's dress shirts and nightwear	78.7	78.9	79.0
Work shirts	11.4	12.0	11.8
<b>FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:</b>			
Wood household furniture, except upholstered	104.4	101.8	99.4
Mattresses and bedsprings	27.3	27.8	27.6
<b>CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:</b>			
Plastics materials	22.0	22.2	22.6
Synthetic rubber	7.5	7.5	7.7
Synthetic fibers	54.1	55.7	56.2
Soap and glycerin	18.5	18.8	18.9
<b>STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:</b>			
Glass containers	37.0	40.1	41.9
Pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere classified	35.4	35.8	35.5
Brick and hollow tile	28.2	28.5	28.8
Sewer pipe	9.0	9.1	9.0

See explanatory notes, section A.



TABLE 9: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1951		
	November	October	September
<b>PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:</b>			
Gray-iron foundries	154.7	153.1	155.7
Malleable-iron foundries	27.9	28.0	28.0
Steel foundries	65.9	65.3	64.7
Primary copper, lead, and zinc	25.6	26.1	25.6
Primary aluminum	10.4	10.3	10.3
Iron and steel forgings	36.5	36.0	35.6
Wire drawing	43.9	43.7	43.7
<b>FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):</b>			
Cutlery and edge tools	22.7	22.9	23.0
Hand tools, not elsewhere classified, files, hand saws, and saw blades	36.8	37.4	37.5
Hardware, not elsewhere classified	62.7	63.8	65.2
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings	27.5	28.2	28.5
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	76.0	75.0	74.3
Structural and ornamental products	64.4	64.8	65.0
Boiler shop products	60.6	59.5	58.1
Metal stampings	102.7	103.4	102.3
<b>MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):</b>			
Tractors	70.6	69.1	50.3
Farm machinery, except tractors	72.4	73.7	75.3
Machine tools	63.7	56.8	55.7
Metalworking machinery, not elsewhere classified	43.9	43.5	43.4
Cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, etc.	95.1	93.7	93.2
Computing and related machines	42.4	42.2	42.1
Typewriters	22.5	22.4	22.1
Refrigeration machinery	83.6	83.6	84.1
Ball and roller bearings	50.2	49.8	49.3
Machine shops	47.1	47.0	47.4
<b>ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:</b>			
Radios and related products	165.9	159.4	152.7
Telephone and telegraph equipment and communication equipment, not elsewhere classified	45.4	44.2	43.0
<b>TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:</b>			
Locomotives and parts	27.0	25.7	25.4
Railroad and street cars	37.5	38.2	36.2
<b>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:</b>			
Silverware and plated ware	14.4	14.6	15.1

See explanatory notes, section A.

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

Industry group and industry	September 1951		June 1951	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	4,208.4	26	4,113.0	26
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	1,538.8	17	1,547.0	17
<b>NONDURABLE GOODS</b>	2,669.6	37	2,566.0	37
<b>ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES</b>	13.8	25	9.9	24
<b>FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS</b>	479.0	28	370.2	24
Meat products	65.4	22	65.3	22
Dairy products	31.1	21	32.6	21
Canning and preserving	170.5	48	70.4	39
Grain-mill products	21.6	16	21.4	17
Bakery products	74.8	26	70.8	25
Sugar	3.1	10	3.3	11
Confectionery and related products	55.1	54	48.8	54
Beverages	21.2	9	19.1	8
Miscellaneous food products	36.2	26	38.5	28
<b>TOBACCO MANUFACTURES</b>	58.1	61	49.4	60
Cigarettes	11.8	45	11.5	45
Cigars	32.1	78	31.5	78
Tobacco and snuff	5.3	44	5.1	43
Tobacco stemming and redrying	8.9	53	1.3	31
<b>TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS</b>	529.1	43	560.7	43
Yarn and thread mills	75.6	46	78.2	46
Broad-woven fabric mills	230.2	40	246.1	40
Knitting mills	148.3	66	155.4	66
Dyeing and finishing textiles	19.2	23	20.4	23
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	11.2	23	13.3	24
Other textile-mill products	44.6	35	47.3	36
<b>APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS</b>	872.5	76	849.8	76
Men's and boys' suits and coats	93.9	62	93.3	62
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	216.2	84	222.8	85
Women's outerwear	242.7	76	223.8	77
Women's, children's under garments	85.8	88	84.7	87
Millinery	14.8	69	11.1	66
Children's outerwear	53.1	85	55.0	85
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	73.2	72	69.6	71
Other fabricated textile products	92.8	65	89.5	64

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

Industry group and industry	September 1951		June 1951	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
	(in thousands)		(In thousands)	
<b>LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)</b>	54.0	7	57.1	7
Logging camps and contractors	1.5	2	1.5	2
Sawmills and planing mills	19.0	4	20.0	4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	9.4	8	9.8	8
Wooden containers	13.1	17	14.1	17
Miscellaneous wood products	11.0	18	11.7	19
<b>FURNITURE AND FIXTURES</b>	57.9	17	57.5	17
Household furniture	38.5	17	38.0	17
Other furniture and fixtures	19.4	18	19.5	18
<b>PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS</b>	114.2	23	117.9	24
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	27.0	11	27.6	11
Paperboard containers and boxes	42.7	33	44.5	33
Other paper and allied products	44.5	40	45.8	40
<b>PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES</b>	212.1	28	209.2	27
Newspapers	53.6	18	53.9	18
Periodicals	19.5	36	18.3	35
Books	22.6	44	21.7	44
Commercial printing	54.4	27	55.1	27
Lithographing	12.4	30	11.9	29
Other printing and publishing	49.6	44	48.3	43
<b>CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS *</b>	140.4	18	139.2	19
Industrial inorganic chemicals	7.6	9	7.3	9
Industrial organic chemicals	35.4	15	34.8	15
Drugs and medicines *	45.6	42	44.9	42
Paints, pigments, and fillers	10.6	14	10.7	14
Fertilisers	1.7	5	1.8	6
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	3.4	6	3.3	7
Other chemicals and allied products	36.1	21	36.4	22
<b>PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL</b>	13.7	5	13.1	5
Petroleum refining	10.9	5	10.3	5
Coke and byproducts	.4	2	.4	2
Other petroleum and coal products	2.4	8	2.4	8

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

Industry group and industry	September 1951		June 1951	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total
<b>RUBBER PRODUCTS</b>	74.5	27	75.6	28
Tires and inner tubes	20.7	18	20.1	18
Rubber footwear	15.7	51	15.8	51
Other rubber products	38.1	31	39.7	31
<b>LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS</b>	176.0	48	180.9	47
Leather	5.1	12	5.7	12
Footwear (except rubber)	122.5	53	129.9	53
Other leather products	48.4	52	45.3	50
<b>STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS</b>	96.0	17	96.6	17
Glass and glass products	38.6	26	38.9	26
Cement, hydraulic	1.1	3	1.1	3
Structural clay products	9.4	10	9.0	10
Pottery and related products	20.8	36	21.4	36
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	4.9	5	4.7	5
Other stone, clay, glass products	21.2	18	21.5	18
<b>PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES</b>	77.9	6	76.4	6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	24.4	4	22.3	3
Iron and steel foundries	12.3	4	12.3	4
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	1.4	3	1.4	2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	11.4	12	11.7	12
Nonferrous foundries	14.2	13	14.9	14
Other primary metal industries	14.2	10	13.8	9
<b>FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)</b>	185.3	19	195.4	19
Tin cans and other tinware	13.0	26	13.2	27
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	42.6	28	44.9	28
Seating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	19.5	13	21.2	13
Fabricated structural metal products	17.0	7	16.1	7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	36.9	22	42.3	23
Other fabricated metal products	56.3	24	57.7	24

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

Industry group and industry	September 1951		June 1951	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total
<b>MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)</b>	<b>226.4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>228.6</b>	<b>14</b>
Engines and turbines	12.6	14	12.2	13
Agricultural machinery and tractors	16.8	10	19.0	10
Construction and mining machinery	10.3	8	10.1	8
Metalworking machinery	38.1	13	39.4	13
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	21.4	11	21.8	11
General industrial machinery	33.2	14	32.5	14
Office and store machines and devices	30.2	28	29.4	28
Service-industry and household machines	24.8	15	25.6	15
Miscellaneous machinery parts	39.0	19	38.6	19
<b>ELECTRICAL MACHINERY</b>	<b>352.0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>349.9</b>	<b>38</b>
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	109.5	29	110.6	29
Electrical equipment for vehicles	26.1	32	25.9	32
Communication equipment	163.8	49	160.0	49
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	52.6	35	53.4	36
<b>TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>185.9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>183.7</b>	<b>12</b>
Automobiles	89.0	11	98.1	11
Aircraft and parts	87.3	18	76.3	17
Ship and boat building and repairing	3.5	3	3.5	3
Railroad equipment	4.4	6	4.3	6
Other transportation equipment	1.7	15	1.5	14
<b>INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>35</b>
Ophthalmic goods	11.8	43	11.9	43
Photographic apparatus	18.8	30	18.1	30
Watches and clocks	18.6	54	18.4	54
Professional and scientific instruments	57.7	32	56.3	32
<b>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>182.7</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>187.2</b>	<b>39</b>
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	18.3	38	19.4	39
Toys and sporting goods	34.6	48	35.3	47
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	26.6	51	28.2	52
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	103.2	35	104.3	35

\* New series; comparable data for December 1950 and March 1951 are as follows:

Chemicals and Allied Products - 132.3, 18% and 138.8, 19%.

Drugs and Medicines - 43.0, 42% and 44.4, 42%.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nonagricultural Employment, by State, 1950;

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

Area Employment, 1950.



COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

Alabama - Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.  
Arizona - Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission,  
Phoenix.  
Arkansas - Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.  
California - Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial  
Relations, San Francisco 1.  
Colorado - Bureau of Labor Statistics, Room 224, P. O. Bldg., 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 10.  
South Dakota - Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.  
Tennessee - Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.  
Texas - Employment Commission, Austin 19.  
Utah - Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 13.  
Vermont - Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.  
Virginia - Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry,  
Richmond 19.

Washington - Employment Security Department, Olympia.  
West Virginia - Department of Employment Security, Charleston.  
Wisconsin - Industrial Commission, Madison 3.  
Wyoming - Employment Security Commission, Casper.

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

#### GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pay Rolls - Private pay rolls represent weekly pay rolls of both full- and part-time production and related workers who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month, before deductions for old-age and unemployment insurance, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also, includes pay for sick leave, holidays, and vacations taken. Excludes cash payments for vacations not taken, retroactive pay not earned during 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.