

EMPLOYMENT and Payrolls

MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT

APRIL 1952

ANNUAL SUPPLEMENT ISSUE



Employment Trends
Industry Developments
Industry Statistics
State and Area Statistics
Payroll Data

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin - Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague - Commissioner

Publications on Employment Developments

*available from
the Bureau of Labor Statistics*

The Bureau of Labor Statistics program in the measurement and analysis of employment trends includes (1) the preparation of current monthly statistics on employment, labor turnover, and hours and earnings in major industries, States and areas; (2) the interpretation of these employment trends; (3) the analysis of long-term trends in employment in major occupations and industries; and (4) the preparation of estimates of manpower requirements for the defense mobilization program and estimates of prospective labor supply. Employment statistics are prepared in co-operation with State agencies.

Listed below and continued on the (inside) back cover are the major reports available to the public. Distribution is free unless otherwise noted. Requests for these publications specifying exact titles, should be addressed to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS—Employment figures presented for approximately 250 individual industries, for 48 States and the District of Columbia and for selected areas, in varying industry detail. On a national basis only, data on employment of women in manufacturing industries available quarterly. Report also contains analysis of latest monthly employment trends and current and anticipated developments in selected industries. Press release, giving analysis of current trends in broad industry groups based on preliminary data, available approximately two weeks earlier. Both reports published monthly.

HOURS AND EARNINGS—Average weekly earnings, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings for approximately 275 industries, and for States and selected areas. Press release, giving analysis of current trends in broad industry groups based on preliminary data, available approximately two weeks earlier. Both reports published monthly.

LABOR TURNOVER—Data on hiring, quits, layoffs, and discharges shown for 121 individual manufacturing and selected non-manufacturing industries. On a national basis only, data on women for selected industries available quarterly. Press release, giving analysis of current trends in broad industry groups based on preliminary data, available approximately two weeks earlier. Both reports published monthly.

These publications prepared by
DIVISION OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Seymour L. Wolfbein, Chief



EMPLOYMENT and Payrolls

APRIL 1952

MONTHLY STATISTICAL
REPORT

In this issue.....

Beginning on page 45, there appears a supplement showing annual employment averages for the five-year span 1947 - 1951. This compilation corresponds roughly to the post-World War II period. The data for the major groups in manufacturing are available back to 1939 and may be obtained upon request.

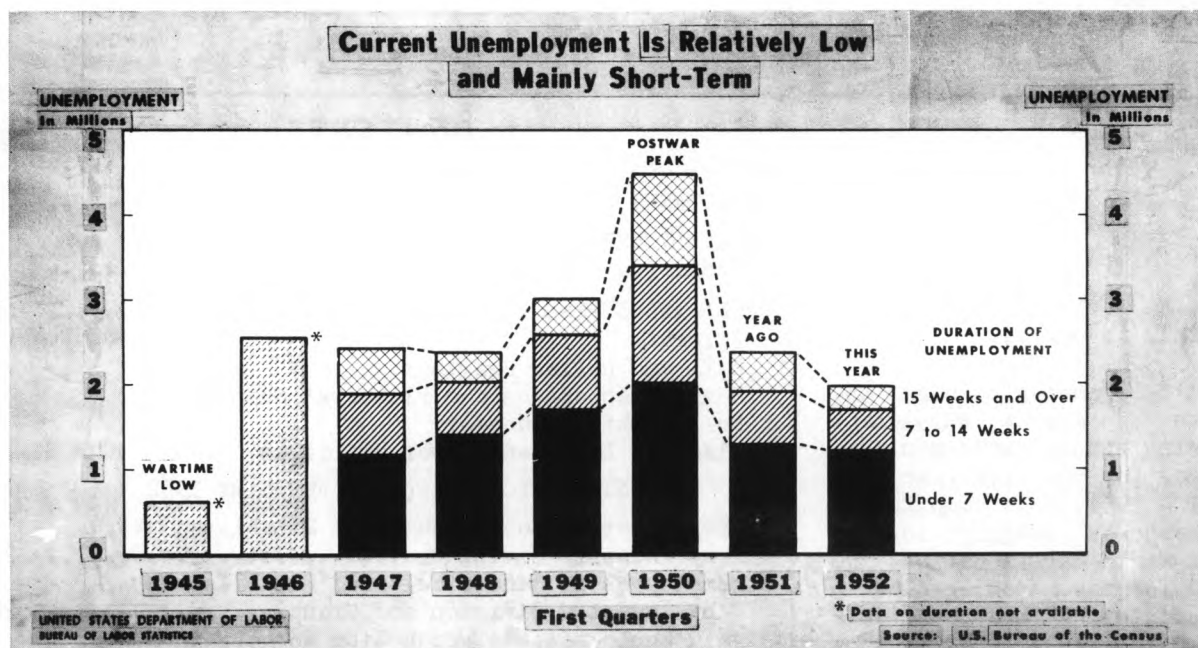
Also, a scheduling change....

The quarterly table on "Number of Women Employees and Women as a Percent of Total Employment in Manufacturing Industries" which usually appears in April, July, October, and January, will be shown in the issues dated May, August, November, and February.

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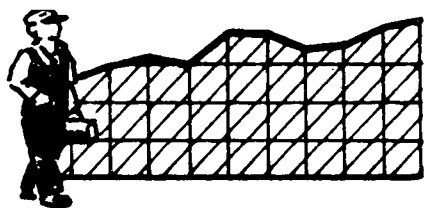
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Employment Data at a Glance



	Current		Year ago		March 1952 change from:	
	March 1952 ¹ / ₁	February 1952	March 1951	February 1951	Previous month	Year ago
EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (in thousands)						
Total.....	45,873	45,877	45,850	45,390	- 4	+ 23
Manufacturing.....	15,784	15,836	16,022	15,978	-52	-238
Mining.....	907	908	924	930	- 1	- 17
Contract Construction.....	2,389	2,304	2,326	2,228	-15	- 37
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,108	4,110	4,112	4,082	- 2	- 4
Trade.....	9,647	9,643	9,713	9,554	+ 4	- 66
Finance.....	1,930	1,919	1,854	1,839	+11	+ 76
Service.....	4,680	4,667	4,682	4,657	+13	- 2
Government.....	6,528	6,490	6,217	6,122	+38	+311
HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES						
Average weekly hours.....	40.7	40.8	41.1	40.9	- 0.1	- 0.4
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.651	\$1.643	\$1.571	\$1.561	+\$0.008	+\$0.08
Average weekly earnings.....	\$67.20	\$67.03	\$64.57	\$63.84	+\$0.17	+\$2.63
LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Per 100 employees)						
Accessions.....	...	3.9	4.6	4.5	...	...
Separations.....	...	3.9	4.1	3.8	...	...
Quits.....	...	1.9	2.5	2.1	...	...
Layoffs.....	...	1.3	.8	.8	...	...
Other.....	...	.4	.5	.6	...	...

¹Latest month's figures are preliminary



Employment Trends

UNEMPLOYMENT AT POSTWAR LOW FOR SEASON

Unemployment in the first quarter of 1952 was lower than in the first quarter of any year since 1945, at the peak of World War II mobilization. The number of job-seekers in the opening months of this year was 2,000,000, according to Census Bureau estimates. This was almost 400,000 lower than in the corresponding period of last year and was well under half the postwar peak in unemployment reached early in 1950.

Most of those looking for work in the first quarter of this year had been unemployed for relatively brief periods following entry into the labor force, voluntary quits, or recent lay-offs. About 60 percent of the unemployed in the first quarter had been seeking jobs for 6 weeks or less. The long-term unemployed — those who had been jobless for 15 weeks or more — averaged about 300,000 in the first quarter, one-third fewer than a year ago.

Despite the relatively low unemployment level in the first quarter of this year, there were significant differences in the unemployment situation among various labor market areas and different groups in the working population. In January 1952, 18 major labor market areas — principally textile, apparel, and leather goods centers — were classified by the Bureau of Employment Security as having substantial labor surpluses.

For men workers, unemployment was at a postwar low point for the season. In part, this resulted from the withdrawal of large numbers of young men from the civilian job market into the armed forces. On the other hand, the number of unemployed women, although 200,000 lower than in the first quarter of 1951, was higher than in the corresponding quarters of 1946-48. The relatively less favorable unemployment trend for women reflects both their continued large inflows into the labor force over the past year and employment declines in industries in which women workers are concentrated, such as textiles and apparel.

In the first quarter of 1952, unemployment rates for older workers were significantly higher than for young adults, reflecting the persistence of barriers to the employment of the aging worker. Although the incidence of unemployment was sharply reduced for older workers over the past year, the unemployment rate for men aged 65 and over was more than a third higher than for men aged 25 - 44.

As in past periods, unemployment rates for nonwhite workers in the first quarter of 1952 were substantially higher than for the white workforce. About 6 percent of nonwhite workers were unemployed in the first quarter — twice the percentage of job-seekers among whites. This continuing differential is partly the result of a higher concentration of nonwhite workers in unskilled and seasonal occupations — where the incidence of unemployment tends to be well above the average for the labor force.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT REDUCED TO YEAR-AGO LEVEL

The number of workers employed in nonfarm industries in March 1952 was about the same as a year earlier, in contrast to over-the-year gains of a half million or more reported each month since May 1950. For example, one of the largest over-the-year gains was achieved in the year following Korea, between June 1950 and June 1951, when nonfarm employment rose by over 2-1/2 million under the impact of the defense program and sharply increased consumer spending. Over the past year, employment reductions in consumer goods and building materials manufacturing, retail trade, and construction offset increases in defense-related activities.

Nonfarm employment was unchanged -- at 45.9 million -- between February and March 1952. February-March employment gains of a quarter million or more have been recorded in each postwar year, except 1949, mainly reflecting seasonal expansion in retail trade, construction, and durable goods manufacturing. This year, employment in these fields showed little change over the month.

Manufacturing employment, at 15.8 million in March 1952 -- about the same as in February -- was 240,000 lower than a year earlier because of reduced output of consumer goods and building materials. In consumer soft goods -- textiles, apparel, and leather -- employment was down by 210,000 over the year as a result of slackened consumer buying and high inventories. Substantial decreases also occurred in automobile plants, where preliminary reports for March indicated an over-the-year employment reduction of 170,000.

However, defense-related industries recorded significant employment gains over the year. The greatest relative increases were reported in the ordnance industry, where employment more than doubled with the net addition of 40,000 new workers, and in aircraft plants, which expanded their workforce by about 180,000.

Employment in retail trade, at 7 million in March 1952, was slightly lower than in March 1951. This was the first month since May 1950 in which retail trade employment was below the levels of a year earlier. A late Easter this year contributed to the decrease, along with the continued slackening in sales volume that retail stores generally have experienced during most of the past year.

Contract construction employment in March 1952 was only 40,000 below the all-time peak for the month of 2.3 million reached in March 1951. A high level of total construction activity was maintained as increased expenditures for defense-related industrial facilities and military installations offset reduced outlays for private commercial and residential building.

Government employment rose slightly between February and March and, at 6.5 million, was about 310,000 greater than a year earlier. About two-thirds of the over-the-year increase occurred in Federal defense activities -- including navy yards, arsenals, and military bases -- and the balance in State and local governments.

TEXTILE WORKWEEK REDUCED TWO HOURS OVER THE YEAR

Weekly hours of production workers in manufacturing industries averaged 40.8 hours in mid-February 1952, about the same as the previous month. Consumer goods industries reported shorter workweeks this February than a year earlier, but longer hours in defense-related industries offset these declines, so that the average workweek for all manufacturing plants was almost unchanged over the year.

The average workweek in the textile industry of 38.9 hours in February 1952 was the lowest recorded for the month in over a decade, except in 1949, and nearly 2 hours less than in February 1951. This decrease reflected reduced consumer buying and inventory accumulation, which also have resulted in an employment down-trend in this industry during the past year, so that the number of production workers this February was the lowest for the season since the 1930's.

Other industry groups reporting over-the-year decreases of a half hour or more in their average workweek were furniture, apparel, paper, chemicals, and jewelry, toys, and miscellaneous manufacturing.

On the other hand, the workweek continued at postwar peaks for the season in ordnance, machinery, instruments, and fabricated metals because of the expanded defense production program. In each of these industries, except fabricated metals, the mid-February average workweek was over 42 hours, as a result of widespread scheduling of overtime work.

FACTORY WORKERS' HOURLY EARNINGS UP 6 PERCENT SINCE STABILIZATION ORDER

In mid-February 1952, the Nation's 13 million production workers in manufacturing plants earned an average of \$1.64 an hour -- including overtime and other premium pay. Although average hourly earnings have remained almost unchanged for the last three months, this February they were 9 cents -- or almost 6 percent -- higher than in January 1951, when the Government's wage stabilization order was issued. In the preceding seven months between the start of the Korean War and the wage freeze, factory hourly earnings rose by 10 cents -- or 7 percent.

The gain in factory earnings since January 1951 resulted both from the larger proportion of workers employed in the higher-wage defense-connected industries and from cost-of-living and other wage rate adjustments allowed by wage stabilization policy.

For the period between January 1951 and February 1952, relatively small increases -- under 3 percent -- were reported in three industry groups: apparel, textiles, and primary metals (including basic steel). Workers in basic steel averaged \$1.88 per hour in February, unchanged from January 1951. In contrast, increases in hourly pay of 7 percent or more were reported in the electrical machinery, instruments, and rubber products industry groups during the 13 months period.

Factory workers' weekly pay checks — before deduction — averaged \$67.03 in mid-February, down by 37 cents from the record December 1951 average, reflecting a reduction of nearly a half hour in the work-week over this period. Over the year, however, weekly earnings were up by \$3.19 — or almost 5 percent.

FACTORY HIRING REMAINS BELOW POSTWAR AVERAGE

Hiring of workers in manufacturing industries in February continued below the post-World War II average for the season. Since May of 1951, factory hiring rates have been relatively low, primarily as a result of reduced consumer goods output. The rate at which manufacturing industries added workers to their payrolls this February was nearly 15 percent lower than in February of 1951. Decreased hiring was reported not only in many consumer goods industries, but also in most defense-related industries, reflecting a slower rate of employment expansion than a year earlier. Between January and February of this year, the hiring rate declined from 44 to 39 per 1,000 employees, with hiring reduced in nearly all industry groups because of the shorter number of working days.

Factory workers were laid off at a rate of 13 per 1,000 employees in February, about the same as in the previous month, and 60 percent higher than in February of last year. In each of the past 9 months, over-the-year increases in factory layoffs have been reported. During this period, however, unemployment — according to Census Bureau estimates — has been at or below previous postwar lows for the season. This indicates that most laid-off workers were either recalled to their former jobs or found other employment without experiencing extended losses of working time. In the textile, apparel, and paper industry groups — where reduced consumer buying has resulted in relatively large employment declines over the year — lay-offs this February were more than double the rates of February 1951 and at or near the previous postwar peaks for the month recorded in 1949.

The number of factory workers voluntarily quitting their job remained unchanged between January and February at 19 per 1,000 employees. This was about 10 percent below the rate in February 1951, when expanding employment opportunities permitted more workers to shift jobs.

Over the year, the rate of military separations of factory workers from their jobs has decreased. Between February 1951 and February 1952, the combined military and miscellaneous separation rate declined by a third — to 4 per 1,000 employees — reflecting reductions in the current manpower requirements of the armed forces following the rapid buildup in military strength in the first year after the Korean outbreak.

**Table A: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments,
by Industry Division and Selected Groups**

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	Net change	
	March <u>1/</u>	February	January	March	Feb. 1952 to Mar. 1952	Mar. 1951 to Mar. 1952
TOTAL.....	45,873	45,877	45,911	45,850	- 4	+ 23
MANUFACTURING.....	15,784	15,836	15,777	16,022	- 52	-238
MINING.....	907	908	909	924	- 1	- 17
Metal mining.....	106	107	107	105	- 1	+ 1
Bituminous-coal.....	363	366	368	396	- 3	- 33
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	101	100	100	100	+ 1	+ 1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	2,289	2,304	2,309	2,326	- 15	- 37
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4,108	4,110	4,107	4,112	- 2	- 4
Transportation.....	2,849	2,853	2,856	2,893	- 4	- 44
Communication.....	710	708	701	675	+ 2	+ 35
Other public utilities.....	549	549	550	544	0	+ 5
TRADE.....	9,647	9,643	9,719	9,713	+ 4	- 66
Wholesale trade.....	2,618	2,631	2,627	2,590	- 13	+ 28
Retail trade.....	7,029	7,012	7,092	7,123	+ 17	- 94
General merchandise stores.....	1,427	1,417	1,475	1,512	+ 10	- 85
Food and liquor stores.....	1,273	1,274	1,270	1,264	- 1	+ 9
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	740	745	751	736	- 5	+ 4
Apparel and accessories stores.....	531	517	533	574	+ 14	- 43
Other retail trade.....	3,058	3,059	3,063	3,037	- 1	+ 21
FINANCE.....	1,930	1,919	1,908	1,854	+ 11	+ 76
SERVICE.....	4,680	4,667	4,673	4,682	+ 13	- 2
GOVERNMENT.....	6,528	6,490	6,509	6,217	+ 38	+311
Federal.....	2,354	2,344	2,331	2,146	+ 10	+208
State and Local.....	4,174	4,146	4,178	4,071	+ 28	+103

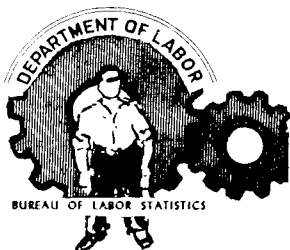
1/ Preliminary.

Table B: Employees in Manufacturing Industry Groups

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952			1951	Net change	
	March 1/	February	January	March	Feb. 1952 to Mar. 1952	Mar. 1951 to Mar. 1952
MANUFACTURING.....	15,784	15,836	15,777	16,022	- 52	-238
DURABLE GOODS	8,958	8,990	8,950	8,969	- 32	- 11
Ordnance and accessories.....	74.6	71.5	69.2	35.5	+ 3.1	+ 39.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	725	732	722	785	- 7	- 60
Furniture and fixtures.....	345	344	344	374	+ 1	- 29
Stone, clay, and glass products....	528	528	532	554	0	- 26
Primary metal industries.....	1,345	1,352	1,354	1,341	- 7	+ 4
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	987	988	987	1,031	- 1	- 44
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,642	1,655	1,647	1,579	- 13	+ 63
Electrical machinery.....	962	967	963	944	- 5	+ 18
Transportation equipment.....	1,568	1,574	1,562	1,527	- 6	+ 41
Instruments and related products...	317	317	316	290	0	+ 27
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	464	461	454	508	+ 3	- 44
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,826	6,846	6,827	7,053	- 20	-227
Food and kindred products.....	1,445	1,445	1,449	1,476	0	- 31
Tobacco manufactures.....	86	87	90	85	- 1	+ 1
Textile-mill products.....	1,204	1,218	1,228	1,319	- 14	-115
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,159	1,168	1,146	1,229	- 9	- 70
Paper and allied products.....	481	480	481	498	+ 1	- 17
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	770	769	769	760	+ 1	+ 10
Chemicals and allied products.....	761	758	756	748	+ 3	+ 13
Products of petroleum and coal.....	267	267	265	257	0	+ 10
Rubber products.....	268	271	273	271	- 3	- 3
Leather and leather products.....	385	383	370	410	+ 2	- 25

¹ Preliminary



Industry Employment Report

NONFERROUS FOUNDRIES

The nonferrous foundry industry, in February 1952, employed 111,800 workers, 32 percent more than the average number employed during the first half of 1950 and the approximate number employed since December 1950. Much of this sharp expansion in employment occurred shortly after the outbreak of Korean hostilities, in June 1950 (see chart 1 and table 1), which generated a tremendous demand for military goods needed in the war effort and civilian goods believed to be in short supply. Because nonferrous castings are used in many products this upsurge in demand was promptly reflected in the nonferrous foundry industry.

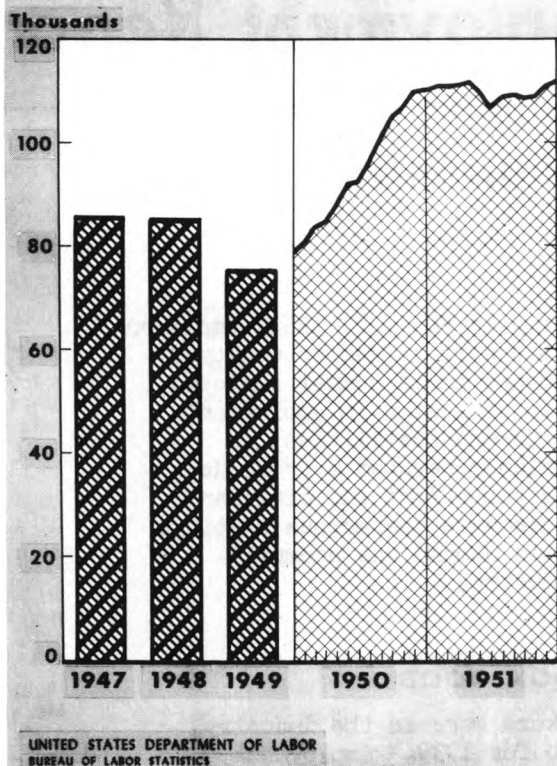
LONG RANGE EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK GOOD

In 1947 a total of 86,000 workers were in the industry, about two and a half times the estimate for 1939. Employment remained at the 1947 level until 1949 when a slackening in the demand for metal products resulted in a sharp drop of 10,000 workers. Recovery in demand at the end of 1949 brought employment up slowly through mid-1950 to 91,400. Civilian and military demand created by the outbreak of hostilities in Korea accelerated the already rising employment trend of the industry, and within 6 months employment was increased by one-fifth to approximately 110,000 workers. Employment has held at approximately that level from December 1950 to the present.

The industry has a history of large but uneven growth. Nonferrous castings have wide uses both as component parts and end products. Important users of these castings are the automobile, heating apparatus, and plumbing supplies industries, the household and service machine industry, and the general industrial machinery and equipment industries. As these industries have expanded, the nonferrous castings industry has grown. Similarly, its future depends upon the industries of its purchasers and their generally favorable long-range outlook may be applied to the nonferrous castings industry.

Chart 1. Employment Steady At Post-Korean Peak Levels

NONFERROUS FOUNDRIES



For the coming months, however, the industry's outlook is not clear. Tonnage of nonferrous castings fell about 20 percent from the first quarter to the fourth quarter of 1951. Nevertheless, employment in the industry has been maintained at the high level of early 1951. The continuance of this level is related to shifts in civilian demand rather than to military requirements for castings. Although the production of military goods doubled in 1951, it probably did not exceed 10 percent of the industry's total output. Even a major increase in military requirements would not greatly affect the industry's production. On the other hand, a change in demand by several of the important civilian users of nonferrous castings could result in a drastic reduction

of the labor force. The continued slack in sales of household machinery and lower automobile industry requirements may reduce the employment of the nonferrous castings industry from its current level.

CASTINGS USED IN MANY PRODUCTS

Nonferrous castings, varying in weight from ounces to several hundred pounds, are used in many products. For example, in the heating and plumbing industry, there are such articles as faucets, valves, pipes, elbows, and traps. Bearings and bushings are found in machine tools. Switches and switch gears are prominent in electrical control apparatus. In automobiles some of the most important nonferrous castings include carburetor and fuel-pump bodies, parts for windshield wipers, heaters, radiator and radio grills, and interior and exterior hardware. Castings are important in such consumer durable goods as radio and television equipment, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and other household appliances. During the present mobilization period the aircraft industry is enlarging its demand for light weight castings.

Table 1.-- Employment in Nonferrous
Foundries, 1947-52

(In thousands)

Period	Number	Period	Number
1947- - - - -	85.9	1951: - - - - -	109.6
1948- - - - -	85.2	January - - - -	110.1
1949- - - - -	75.8	February - - - -	110.7
1950: - - - - -	93.0	March - - - - -	110.7
January - - - -	79.0	April - - - - -	110.9
February- - - -	80.8	May - - - - -	111.1
March - - - - -	83.3	June - - - - -	109.9
April - - - - -	84.3	July - - - - -	106.8
May - - - - -	87.3	August - - - - -	108.4
June - - - - -	91.4	September - - - -	109.0
July - - - - -	92.1	October - - - - -	108.3
August - - - - -	96.0	November - - - - -	108.7
September - - -	100.7	December - - - -	110.4
October - - - -	104.8	1952: January - - - -	111.2 ^{1/}
November - - - -	106.6	February - - - -	111.8 ^{1/}
December - - - -	109.6		

^{1/} Subject to revision

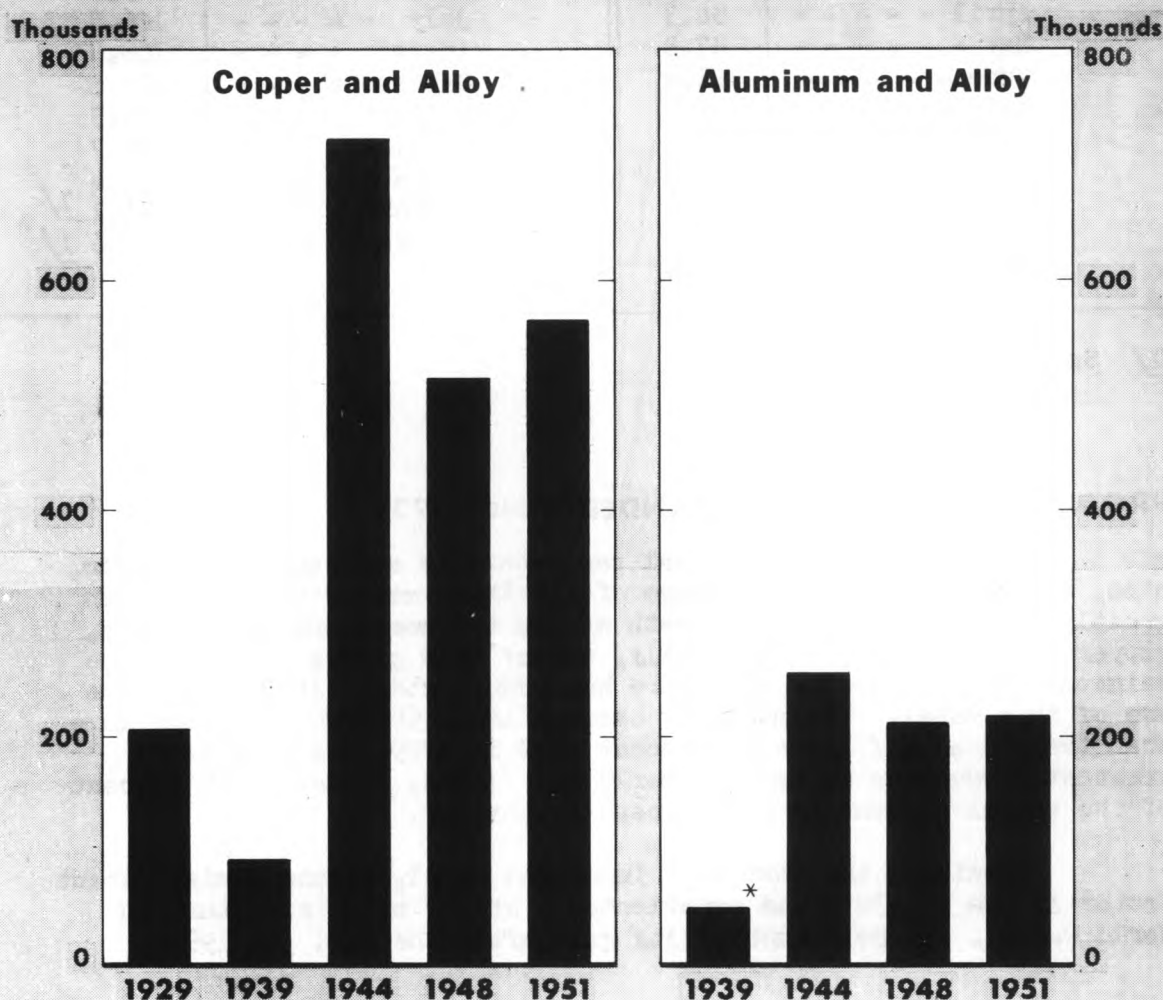
PRODUCTION GREATLY EXPANDED SINCE 1939

The industry's principal raw materials are copper, aluminum, zinc, and magnesium. The tonnage of all these metals used has grown greatly. Chart 2 shows the growth of the two most important metals, copper and aluminum. Historically, copper base alloys have been the mainstay of the industry and there has been a steady increase in the use of this metal. The quantity cast in 1951, 565,700 tons, was more than two and a half times the amount used in 1929, the year of greatest production in the pre-World War II era, and about 75 percent of the annual production at the peak of the war.

Aluminum, the next most important metal, became a significant factor in the mid-30's and experienced a steady steep rise through World War II. It held much of its gain after the war. In 1951,

218,025 tons of this metal were cast, which is estimated to be about four times the amount used in 1939 and 85 percent of the annual rate cast at the peak of World War II. Zinc is the third ranking metal in importance. It has remained an important factor in the industry through the postwar years and since the Korean conflict. In 1951 its production was about one-eighth greater than in 1946. Magnesium, frequently used interchangeably with aluminum, dropped radically after World War II. With the outbreak of hostilities in Korea this metal showed the sharpest rise of the four major materials. However, even in 1951 its 12,800 ton production was only about 6 percent of the annual aluminum production. At present, magnesium production is about 13 percent of its peak World War II level.

Chart 2. Growth in Nonferrous Castings Industry
PRODUCTION IN SHORT TONS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

* BLS estimate
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

SAND CASTING MOST IMPORTANT TECHNIQUE

Casting is a major method of metal shaping and forming along with extruding, machining, forging, and stamping. Each process has its place and is particularly adapted to certain applications. Casting is generally cheaper than other methods in the forming of complicated shapes in quantity. Its use has been limited by a lack of precision which prevented castings from being easily used as interchangeable parts in machinery produced on a mass basis. In the last decade the precision of castings has been substantially improved. Precision castings, however, are limited to relatively small pieces.

An estimated 20 percent of the nonferrous metals used in the Nation is formed by casting processes. By developing new methods, casting has maintained its importance in relation to the other techniques of shaping nonferrous metals.

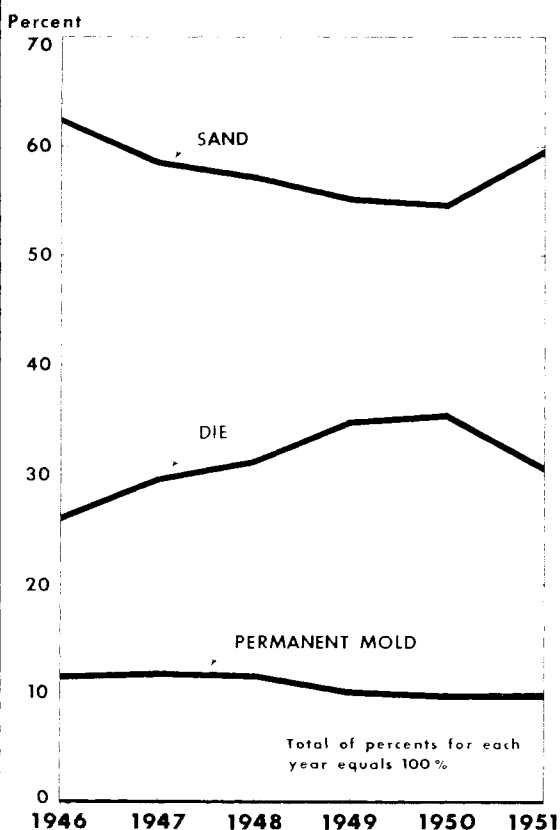
The principal production techniques are gravity casting in which both sand and permanent molds are used, and die-casting in which pressure is used to insert the molten metal into the mold (die). In sand casting the mold is shaped by ramming sand around a pattern set in a rectangular container called a flask. The pattern is removed and cores which form interior cavities are fitted into the hollow section formed by the removal of the pattern. Molten metal is then poured into the cavity of the mold to obtain the desired object. When the metal is cooled, the mold is broken and the casting is removed. The chipping and grinding away of some rough edges generally completes the process. In permanent mold casting a durable material, generally metal, is used for the mold. Economy in cost and time is gained by the use of this type of mold when large numbers of one kind of casting are needed.

Die-casting differs from permanent mold casting in that the molten metal is forced into the metal mold (die) under pressure. This pressure may vary from 750 to 20,000 pounds a square inch, depending upon the method used.

Sand casting is the most important technique in the industry. In terms of weight of metal cast it accounts for about 60 percent of the industry total. As seen in chart 3, this casting method slowly declined after World War II but quickly regained its prewar share of production after the outbreak in Korea. Permanent mold casting, the other gravity fed procedure, has maintained about the same relative importance both in the postwar period and since mid-1950. Die-casting, which steadily increased in importance between 1946 and 1950, dropped sharply in 1951.

**Chart 3. Korean War Reverses Trend
In Major Casting Methods**

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SHIPMENTS
IN NONFERROUS FOUNDRIES



Source: U.S. Bureau of the
Census

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Sand casting is considered the most efficient method for small-lot jobs, and in the casting of large and intricate shapes. Permanent mold casting is particularly suitable for long production runs and may have relatively high precision. Die-casting is principally used to mass produce small, precise parts. Its advantages are in the low cost per unit of casting and in the precision that compares favorably with other standard shaping methods. Die-casting is used almost exclusively on zinc and aluminum. The high melting point of copper substantially reduces the life of the die and therefore makes this process uneconomical for that metal.

KOREAN WAR STIMULATES PRODUCTION

After World War II the industry suffered a loss of about one-third of its production. In 1946, total production in independent nonferrous foundries amounted to 563,000 tons of metal. About half the production was in copper-base alloys, and nearly all of the remainder was divided about equally between aluminum and zinc. Independent foundries accounted for three-fifths of all nonferrous castings produced in the Nation that year and maintained the 1946 level of production through 1948. A decline in production in early 1949 was followed by a gradual revival. The beginning of the Korean conflict in June 1950 quickly accelerated production. It is estimated that in 1951 the production rate was 10 percent higher than in the 1945-48 period.

FOUNDRIY OCCUPATIONS

The processing occupations in the foundries ordinarily include from 40 to 50 percent of all employees in the shop. In the sand and permanent mold foundry's segment of the industry the skilled occupations are those of pattermakers,* hand molders,*core makers,* and some of the machine molders. Other important workers are furnace tenders, pourers, shakeout men, chippers, and grinders. In die-cast shops the die-casting machine operators usually comprise the largest single occupation, frequently amounting to 10 percent of the total workers in the shop. The less skilled occupations of casting trimmer and inspector may make up 20 percent of the workers in a die-cast shop.

Many technical, professional, and supervisory workers are employed in the industry. It is estimated that engineers,* metallurgists, draftsmen, and foremen make up about 5 percent of all workers in the industry. Sand and permanent molding shops are believed to employ about 5 percent of their workers as skilled maintenance workers including machinists, mechanics, maintenance men, and tool and die makers. Die-cast shops use an even larger percentage of skilled maintenance workers because their equipment includes huge automatic and semiautomatic die-casting machines. These shops employ large numbers of tool and die makers.

The recently increasing use of sand casting indicates a possible need for additional skilled hand molders. There is evidence that in the postwar years the ratio of such workers to the total in the industry has declined. Civilian products tended to be designed so that machine mold castings could be used. This trend was frequently encouraged by management because of a shortage of skilled hand molders.

About 300 men currently are enrolled in the relatively small hand molder apprenticeship program in nonferrous foundries and there appears to be no general interest in enlarging this number.

The working force of the industry is predominantly male, reflecting in part the physical demands of the foundry occupations. Workers must do much lifting and many are subject to intense heat and the presence of fumes. Many women were employed in World War II, however, as casting trimmers and less skilled inspectors in die-casting shops. The industry's office jobs are filled by women.

* On the Department of Labor's Current List of Critical Occupations.

About one-eighth of the work force is Negro in contrast to the ferrous foundry industry where currently about one-third of the force is of that race. It was estimated that in 1951 some 60 percent of the workers in the industry were employed in plants that had trade-union contracts.

PLANTS ARE SMALL

Most independent nonferrous foundries are small. According to the 1947 Census of Manufactures, the industry had 1,724 plants, of which 1,482 employed fewer than 50 workers. It is estimated that in 1951, a period of high production, only 9 plants employed more than 1,000 workers. The 30 largest plants employed about 30 percent of the industry's workers. Many small foundries are owned and operated by skilled molders. A large number of the 520 shops with fewer than 5 workers were in this category. The relatively low capital investment needed to operate a shop permits skilled workers to become shop owners and their business success is directly related to their working skill.

Because nonferrous castings are used as components of many durable end products, plants are found in the major durable goods manufacturing areas. More than half the workers are located in the Great Lakes region and about a fifth are in the Middle Atlantic States. The States with the largest concentration of employment are Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, California, and New Jersey.

EARNINGS ABOVE AVERAGE

The industry workweek was maintained at the 40-hour level in the postwar period. At the beginning of Korean hostilities the workweek was estimated to be 40.5 hours. This was about 1 hour a week lower than, for example, the machinery (except electrical) industries. Since the current rearmament program the average work-week of production workers in nonferrous foundries has been lengthened by more than 1 hour, which is less than the amount of increase in the machinery group of industries for the same period. During this period the work-week for all manufacturing industries has, however, only risen seven-tenths of an hour. (See table 2).

Hourly earnings of production workers in nonferrous foundries are about the same as in the machinery group of industries but higher than the average hourly earnings in all manufacturing industries. (See table 2). Hourly earnings of production workers in

Table 2.-- Average Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers
in Nonferrous Foundries, Machinery (Except Electrical),
and Manufacturing Industries, 1948-52

Period	Nonferrous Foundries			Machinery (Except Electrical)			Manufacturing		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1948 - - - - -	59.96	40.0	1.499	60.52	41.2	1.469	54.14	40.1	1.350
1949 - - - - -	60.92	39.0	1.562	60.44	39.5	1.530	54.92	39.2	1.401
1950: July -	64.27	40.5	1.587	66.35	41.6	1.595	59.21	40.5	1.462
December	75.47	43.6	1.731	74.20	43.7	1.698	63.88	41.4	1.543
1951 - - - - -	73.83	41.9	1.762	76.73	43.5	1.764	64.88	40.7	1.594
1952: January ^{1/}	77.79	42.3	1.839	79.81	43.9	1.818	67.04	40.9	1.639
February ^{1/}	76.70	41.8	1.835	79.56	43.5	1.829	67.03	40.8	1.643

^{1/} Subject to revision.

nonferrous foundries increased 16 percent between July 1950 and February 1952. This is about 4 percent greater than in all manufacturing industries. In February 1952 the average of hourly earnings of production workers in nonferrous foundries was \$1.84 compared to \$1.64 in all manufacturing industries. The average of weekly earnings is 14 percent greater than for all manufacturing industries.

WORKER INJURY AND TURNOVER RATES HIGHER THAN AVERAGE

In rate of injury to workers, foundries are among the highest of all the industries. The nonferrous casting industry injury rate is about 50 percent above the average for all manufacturing industries. There is some evidence that the rate of injury in the industry has declined since the beginning of World War II. Increased mechanization in foundries has cut the possibility of injury by reducing the amount of lifting and hauling done in the shops. Table 3 compares the frequency and severity of injury rates for the industry with all manufacturing industries.

Table 3.— Worker Injury Rates 1945-50

Year	Nonferrous Foundries		Manufacturing	
	Frequency ^{1/}	Severity ^{2/}	Frequency ^{1/}	Severity ^{2/}
1945 - - - -	25.5	1.3	18.6	1.6
1946 - - - -	30.0	2.2	19.9	1.6
1947 - - - -	27.0	1.5	18.8	1.4
1948 - - - -	25.0	1.1	17.2	1.5
1949 ^{3/} - - -	19.2	2.0	14.5	1.4
1950 ^{3/} - - -	24.8	1.0	14.7	1.2

^{1/} The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

^{2/} The severity rate is the average number of days lost because of disabling work injuries, per 1,000 employee-hours worked.

^{3/} The figures for the years 1945-48 are not strictly comparable with the figures for 1949 and 1950 because of changes in the sample.

Available information dealing with worker separations and additions in the industry suggests more turn-over of the labor force than in manufacturing generally. Table 4 shows the separation and accession rates of the industry and all manufacturing industries by quarter for 1950 and 1951. It may be noted that the industry had a consistently higher separation rate for the eight periods and that for seven of them there was a higher hiring rate than for all manufacturing. The separation rate for the industry was about one-third greater than for all manufacturing. This higher rate held for the several types of separation including quits, discharges, and lay-offs.

Table 4.— Labor Turn-over Rates^{1/}

Period	Nonferrous Foundries		Manufacturing Industries	
	Separation Rate	Accession Rate	Separation Rate	Accession Rate
1950: January - - -	3.9	4.3	3.1	3.6
April - - -	4.1	6.1	2.8	3.5
July - - -	3.7	5.5	2.9	4.7
October - - -	5.9	8.7	4.3	5.2
1951: January - - -	6.5	5.8	4.1	5.2
April - - -	5.7	6.1	4.6	4.5
July - - -	5.3	3.6	4.4	4.2
October - - -	6.1	4.9	4.7	4.4

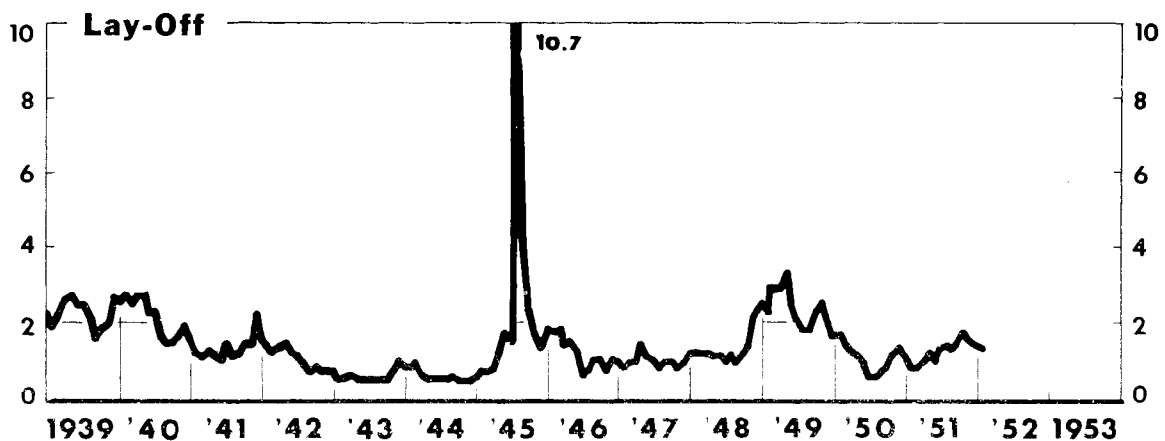
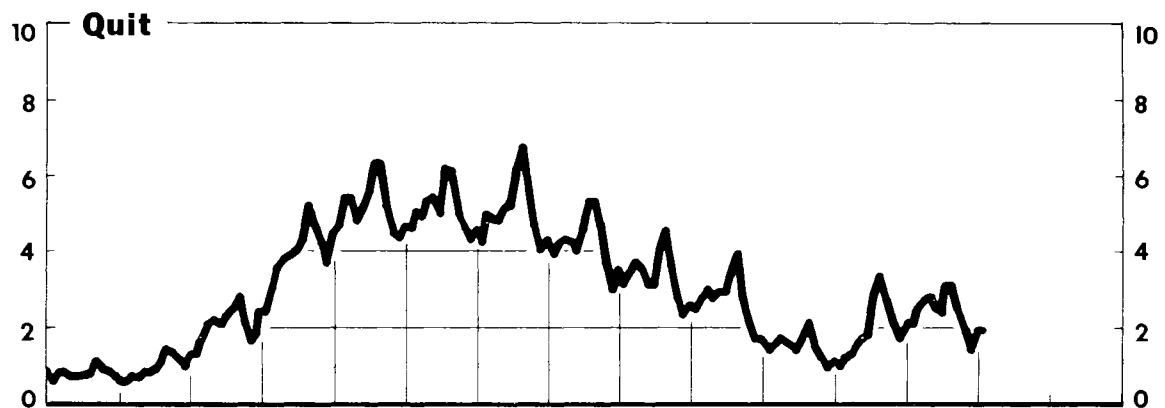
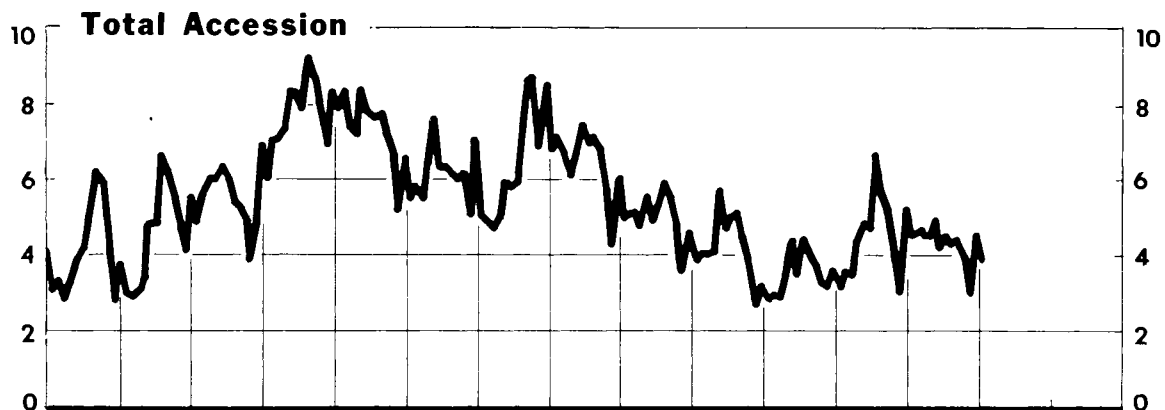
^{1/} Rates per 100 employees

MONTHLY LABOR TURN-OVER RATES

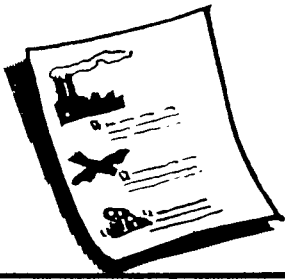
Manufacturing Industries

Rate Per 100 Employees

Rate Per 100 Employees



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Other Industries In Brief

AIRCRAFT

Employment in aircraft manufacturing (airframes) is still expanding. The work force totaled 378,000 in February 1952, more than double the 170,000 employed immediately preceding the outbreak of Korean hostilities. On the basis of current production programs employment will probably continue to increase through the middle of 1953.

As a result of the "stretch-out" program, however, the industry will maintain a smaller work force over a longer period of time than had been planned previously. Hiring in January 1952 was at the rate of 54 per 1,000, which was below the level of the preceding 18 months and reflected the influence of the new program. Highly skilled workers, engineers, draftsmen, and scientifically trained personnel are still in short supply, and this condition is expected to continue through 1953.

Employment is expanding in all States with important aircraft manufacturing facilities. These include California, Texas, New York, Kansas, Washington, and Maryland. Substantial employment is once again appearing in Michigan, Oklahoma, and Georgia.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS

Employment in plants producing ball and roller bearings generally has been rising since late 1949. The number of production workers increased from 27,600 in November 1949 to 37,200 at the beginning of Korean hostilities in June 1950, and totaled 49,800 in February 1952.

The upward trend has been leveling off and production worker employment in February 1952 was less than 1,000 above September 1951. Some further employment increases are anticipated during 1952, however, to meet increased demands for ball and roller bearings for industrial equipment and such military items as machine tools and aircraft engines. The industry's workweek of 42.3 hours in February 1952 was somewhat higher than the all-manufacturing average.

HEATING APPARATUS AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES

Employment in the heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies industry has declined steadily since the spring of 1951. Production worker employment dropped from 133,900 in March 1951, to 113,800 in February 1952. This partly reflects the slowing down of residential construction activity in the latter half of 1951. New housing starts had reached extremely high levels in the first part of the year before easing off because of credit curbs and materials restrictions.

Inventories are high and employment in the industry is expected to remain at its present low level despite a recent pick-up in the volume of home building.

FULL-FASHIONED HOSIERY

Full-fashioned hosiery employment dropped by almost 20 percent between January and December 1951 while shipments of full-fashioned hosiery declined by only about 5 percent from the high 1950 level. The production of over 51 million dozens of pairs of full-fashioned hosiery in 1951 was well above that of earlier postwar years. Hosiery made primarily of nylon accounted for more than 98 percent of this total.

Average monthly employment of production workers in 1951 was 61,700. This was a sharp decline from earlier postwar years—an average of 69,000 production workers were employed in 1948, and in 1950 employment averaged about 66,700. The figure for February 1952 was 56,400—slightly above the industry's postwar low reported in December 1951.

The over-all employment decline was concentrated in Northern hosiery-producing centers. As a result, the proportion of all production workers employed in the South increased from 50 percent in November 1949 to 60 percent in November 1951. North Carolina, the leading Southern hosiery-producing State, had about a third of the industry's production workers in November 1949 and about 37 percent in November 1951. Pennsylvania, the leading Northern hosiery-producing State, had about 30 percent of the workers in November 1949 and only about 22 percent by November 1951.

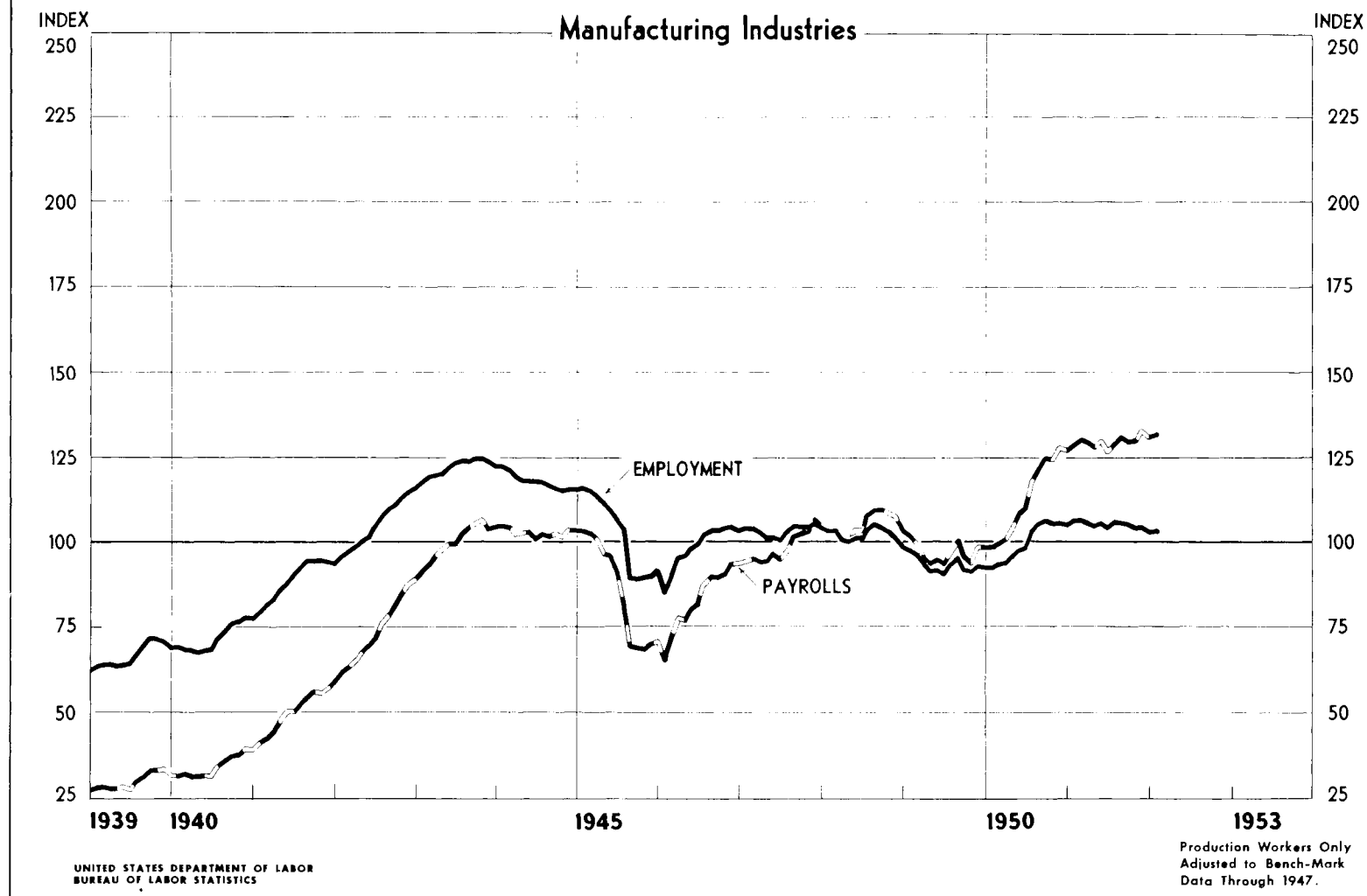
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER UTILITIES

Employment in the electric light and power industry (systems exclusively engaged in producing and distributing electric power) was 233,400 in February 1952, a decline of 500 from January 1952, but an increase of 1,100 over February 1951. Although employment rose by less than one percent in 1951, total kilowatt hour production increased 13 percent.

Rapidly rising output per manhour has been characteristic of this industry. While total electric power generating capacity has increased 43 percent and kilowatt hours produced has increased 45 percent since 1947, employment in privately operated electric power systems has risen only 10 percent. The average work week rose slightly during this period. By 1954, the industry plans an increase of 39 percent over the 1951 generating capacity. Employment will also increase, but at a much slower rate.

INDEX OF PRODUCTION-WORKER EMPLOYMENT AND WEEKLY PAYROLLS

1947-49=100



Current Employment and Payroll Statistics

Industry Data

Table 1: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments

By Industry Division

(In thousands)

Year and month	Total	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Government
Annual average:									
1939..	30,287	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,612	1,382	3,321	3,987
1940..	32,031	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,419	3,477	4,192
1941..	36,164	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,416	1,462	3,705	4,622
1942..	39,697	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,440	3,857	5,431
1943..	42,042	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,401	3,919	6,049
1944..	41,480	883	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,280	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	3,979	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
1951..	46,401	920	2,569	15,931	4,144	9,804	1,883	4,759	6,390
1950									
Dec...	46,595	937	2,403	15,789	4,125	10,443	1,828	4,694	6,376
1951									
Jan...	45,246	932	2,281	15,784	4,072	9,592	1,831	4,666	6,088
Feb...	45,390	930	2,228	15,978	4,082	9,554	1,839	4,657	6,122
Mar...	45,850	924	2,326	16,022	4,112	9,713	1,854	4,682	6,217
Apr...	45,998	911	2,471	15,955	4,132	9,627	1,865	4,745	6,292
May...	46,226	915	2,598	15,853	4,137	9,683	1,874	4,789	6,377
June...	46,567	927	2,686	15,956	4,161	9,732	1,893	4,835	6,377
July...	46,432	906	2,754	15,813	4,176	9,667	1,908	4,852	6,356
Aug...	46,724	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...	46,902	917	2,761	15,965	4,166	9,893	1,898	4,770	6,532
Nov...	46,852	917	2,633	15,890	4,165	10,109	1,907	4,734	6,497
Dec...	47,663	916	2,518	15,913	4,161	10,660	1,912	4,702	6,881
1952									
Jan...	45,911	909	2,309	15,777	4,107	9,719	1,908	4,673	6,509
Feb...	45,877	908	2,308	15,816	4,110	9,643	1,919	4,667	6,490

Definitions.

Industry Data

Table 2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments

By Industry Division and Group

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952		1951		
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Feb.	Jan.
TOTAL...	45,877	45,911	47,663	45,390	45,246
MINING.....	908	909	916	930	932
Metal mining.....	106.6	106.9	106.4	105.8	105.2
Anthracite.....	67.5	67.0	67.1	72.8	72.7
Bituminous-coal.....	366.0	367.6	368.5	402.3	402.8
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	268.2	268.0	268.8	251.5	253.3
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	100.0	99.9	105.1	97.1	98.0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	2,304	2,309	2,518	2,228	2,281
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION.....	397	392	453	371	383
Highway and street.....	144.5	140.9	179.4	134.8	141.1
Other nonbuilding construction.....	252.8	251.0	273.3	235.8	242.1
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.....	1,907	1,917	2,065	1,857	1,898
GENERAL CONTRACTORS.....	772	768	847	763	798
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS.....	1,135	1,149	1,218	1,094	1,100
Plumbing and heating.....	288.8	295.4	307.9	282.6	287.4
Painting and decorating.....	143.8	146.4	167.6	130.2	123.0
Electrical work.....	153.9	156.5	158.2	139.0	138.7
Other special-trade contractors.....	548.2	550.8	584.6	541.7	550.4
MANUFACTURING.....	15,836	15,777	15,913	15,978	15,784
DURABLE GOODS.....	8,990	8,950	9,000	8,877	8,742
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	6,846	6,827	6,913	7,101	7,042
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4,110	4,107	4,161	4,082	4,072
Transportation.....	2,853	2,856	2,908	2,866	2,858
Interstate railroads.....	1,390	1,394	1,426	1,429	1,428
Class I railroads.....	1,218	1,222	1,247	1,253	1,253
Local railways and bus lines.....	141	141	141	144	145
Trucking and warehousing.....	642	640	651	624	616
Other transportation and services.....	680	681	690	669	669
Air transportation (common carrier).....	87.1	85.8	85.3	76.1	75.1
Communication.....	708	701	702	671	668
Telephone.....	659.6	652.8	654.1	622.6	618.4
Telegraph.....	47.1	47.2	47.3	47.9	48.3

Table 2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments

By Industry Division and Group - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1952		1951		
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Feb.	Jan.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES					
(Continued)					
Other public utilities.....	549	550	551	545	546
Gas and electric utilities.....	525.1	525.2	527.0	519.9	521.0
Electric light and power utilities.....	233.4	233.9	234.3	232.3	232.0
Gas utilities.....	117.7	117.5	118.5	115.8	116.4
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	174.0	173.8	174.2	171.8	172.6
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	24.2	24.4	24.4	24.7	24.8
TRADE.....	9,643	9,719	10,660	9,554	9,592
Wholesale trade.....	2,631	2,627	2,657	2,593	2,587
Retail trade.....	7,012	7,092	8,003	6,961	7,005
General merchandise stores.....	1,417	1,475	2,092	1,431	1,459
Food and liquor stores.....	1,274	1,270	1,316	1,257	1,244
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	745	751	768	735	743
Apparel and accessories stores.....	517	533	651	515	523
Other retail trade.....	3,059	3,063	3,176	3,023	3,036
FINANCE.....	1,919	1,908	1,912	1,839	1,831
Banks and trust companies.....	477	472	472	446	441
Security dealers and exchanges.....	63.9	63.8	64.1	63.4	62.0
Insurance carriers and agents.....	690	683	690	657	653
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	688	689	686	673	675
SERVICE.....	4,667	4,673	4,702	4,657	4,666
Hotels and lodging places.....	428	424	426	432	429
Laundries.....	354.8	356.9	356.2	350.9	353.6
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	153.4	154.0	154.3	145.1	145.8
Motion pictures.....	242	242	241	240	242
GOVERNMENT.....	6,490	6,509	6,881	6,122	6,088
Federal ^{1/}	2,344	2,331	2,727	2,085	2,027
State and local.....	4,146	4,178	4,154	4,037	4,061

^{1/} Fourth class postmasters are excluded here but are included in Table 7.

Industry Data

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Feb. 1951	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Feb. 1951
MINING.....	908	909	916	930	--	--	--	--
METAL MINING.....	106.6	106.9	106.4	105.8	93.8	94.1	93.8	93.6
Iron mining.....	36.8	37.1	37.5	36.5	32.8	33.1	33.6	32.7
Copper mining.....	28.9	28.9	28.8	29.3	25.1	25.2	25.1	25.7
Lead and zinc mining.....	22.4	22.2	21.9	21.6	19.6	19.4	19.2	19.0
ANTHRACITE.....	67.5	67.0	67.1	72.8	63.4	63.0	63.1	68.4
BITUMINOUS-COAL.....	366.0	367.6	368.5	402.3	341.8	343.9	344.9	377.0
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION.....	268.2	268.0	268.8	251.5	--	--	--	--
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services).....	--	--	--	--	126.3	126.1	126.9	123.2
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING....	100.0	99.9	105.1	97.1	86.5	86.5	91.6	84.7
MANUFACTURING.....	15,836	15,777	15,913	15,978	12,807	12,771	12,911	13,186
DURABLE GOODS.....	8,990	8,950	9,000	8,877	7,292	7,267	7,322	7,371
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	6,846	6,827	6,913	7,101	5,515	5,504	5,589	5,815
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES.....	71.5	69.2	66.3	33.3	54.8	53.6	51.7	27.0
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.....	1,445	1,449	1,507	1,478	1,060	1,067	1,122	1,099
Meat products.....	309.6	310.4	314.5	299.4	243.6	245.8	251.6	237.7
Dairy products.....	133.8	133.1	136.6	135.2	94.0	93.2	96.3	95.2
Canning and preserving.....	130.4	131.2	145.5	152.5	105.6	106.0	120.3	127.2
Grain-mill products.....	130.6	130.6	130.5	127.4	96.6	97.1	97.3	95.4
Bakery products.....	284.6	284.2	288.3	285.7	186.7	187.0	190.3	188.3
Sugar.....	27.2	28.7	42.0	29.1	22.2	23.9	36.7	24.3
Confectionery and related products.....	97.9	99.2	102.2	99.4	82.9	84.3	85.1	82.6
Beverages.....	201.6	203.5	214.3	211.7	133.9	135.7	145.9	145.4
Miscellaneous food products.....	128.9	128.3	132.9	137.6	94.7	94.0	98.1	102.4
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.....	87	90	92	87	80	82	85	80
Cigarettes.....	26.8	26.7	27.0	25.8	24.1	24.1	24.4	23.3
Cigars.....	41.3	41.0	41.9	42.3	39.3	38.8	39.7	40.1
Tobacco and snuff.....	12.0	12.0	11.8	12.1	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.5
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	7.1	9.9	11.5	6.7	6.2	8.9	10.5	5.9
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS.....	1,218	1,228	1,237	1,365	1,122	1,132	1,141	1,269
Yarn and thread mills.....	160.5	160.7	160.5	174.3	149.7	149.6	149.8	163.6
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	555.8	570.7	579.3	636.1	525.8	540.5	547.5	604.3
Knitting mills.....	229.7	228.9	231.0	256.2	209.4	208.3	210.7	235.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	89.7	88.3	87.9	94.6	79.2	77.8	78.0	84.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	52.3	51.0	50.4	62.4	44.6	43.2	42.6	54.6
Other textile-mill products.....	129.9	128.5	128.2	141.7	113.0	112.3	112.3	126.5

See Explanatory Notes and 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			
	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Feb. 1951	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Feb. 1951
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS.....	1,168	1,146	1,155	1,237	1,050	1,027	1,035	1,115
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	139.8	139.9	136.4	155.4	126.8	126.2	122.5	141.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	252.2	247.9	253.6	277.7	233.0	228.8	235.4	258.8
Women's outerwear.....	342.8	334.4	331.5	352.7	307.8	299.9	295.7	317.4
Women's, children's under garments..	101.1	98.3	100.3	107.4	90.9	88.1	90.2	97.0
Millinery.....	25.3	23.2	21.0	26.3	22.9	20.9	18.7	23.7
Children's outerwear.....	69.1	65.1	64.0	70.0	63.6	59.6	58.3	64.2
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel..	88.9	90.2	98.9	94.4	78.0	79.0	87.6	82.6
Other fabricated textile products...	148.8	146.9	149.2	152.9	126.7	124.4	126.5	130.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE).....	732	722	761	800	669	658	696	736
Logging camps and contractors.....	62.4	56.1	68.8	69.8	58.7	52.2	64.2	65.4
Sawmills and planing mills.....	427.5	422.4	445.1	459.0	395.0	389.9	412.2	427.8
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	105.1	106.9	109.3	122.8	89.6	91.6	93.9	107.1
Wooden containers.....	76.2	76.3	77.9	83.2	70.8	70.9	72.1	77.3
Miscellaneous wood products.....	60.9	59.8	59.8	64.8	54.9	53.5	53.7	58.4
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.....	344	344	344	373	296	296	296	324
Household furniture.....	236.5	237.0	236.3	265.1	208.2	208.3	207.7	235.4
Other furniture and fixtures.....	107.8	107.1	108.1	107.6	88.2	87.3	88.4	88.5
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	480	481	484	496	404	404	410	423
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills...	244.4	245.5	245.9	242.2	209.7	210.9	212.2	209.3
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	127.1	126.6	129.2	139.4	106.0	105.5	108.7	119.1
Other paper and allied products.....	108.5	108.4	109.3	114.7	88.2	87.7	88.8	94.5
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.....	769	769	775	758	511	514	520	510
Newspapers.....	303.8	300.5	304.4	296.7	151.9	151.2	154.9	149.6
Periodicals.....	55.1	55.1	56.1	52.8	35.8	35.2	35.6	35.2
Books.....	51.7	51.4	51.3	48.8	36.5	36.6	36.3	36.1
Commercial printing.....	204.3	207.7	207.9	206.2	167.5	170.7	170.5	169.5
Lithographing.....	40.9	40.8	41.5	40.9	31.3	31.3	32.1	31.8
Other printing and publishing.....	113.5	113.2	114.2	112.8	88.3	89.0	90.2	88.0
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	758	756	759	738	537	536	538	532
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	83.1	83.2	84.2	79.4	60.5	60.7	61.8	58.1
Industrial organic chemicals.....	227.9	229.2	230.9	216.9	168.4	169.6	171.1	163.3
Drugs and medicines.....	108.4	107.8	108.3	103.7	70.2	69.8	70.5	68.6
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	74.4	74.5	74.3	75.5	47.9	48.0	47.9	49.5
Fertilizers.....	38.9	35.1	32.5	39.9	31.7	28.0	25.4	33.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats..	57.3	59.8	61.9	55.1	44.3	46.6	48.8	43.9
Other chemicals and allied products..	167.5	166.5	166.6	167.5	113.9	112.9	112.4	115.4

Industry Data

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Feb. 1951	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Feb. 1951
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL.....	267	265	269	256	193	193	196	191
Petroleum refining.....	216.9	216.2	218.3	204.1	152.5	152.7	154.5	148.2
Coke and byproducts.....	22.1	22.0	22.2	21.3	18.8	18.8	19.0	18.4
Other petroleum and coal products...	27.6	27.2	28.5	30.1	21.6	21.2	22.4	24.3
RUBBER PRODUCTS.....	271	273	273	273	216	219	219	222
Tires and inner tubes.....	120.1	120.5	120.5	114.6	95.1	95.4	95.4	90.6
Rubber footwear.....	30.3	31.0	31.1	30.8	24.7	25.4	25.5	25.3
Other rubber products.....	120.1	121.9	121.7	128.0	96.0	97.8	97.9	106.3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS.....	383	370	362	413	342	330	323	374
Leather.....	44.5	44.4	43.7	51.8	40.0	39.7	39.0	47.0
Footwear (except rubber).....	245.2	236.0	228.2	261.7	221.4	213.4	205.4	238.9
Other leather products.....	92.8	89.4	90.5	99.2	81.0	77.2	78.4	87.6
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS.....	528	532	545	547	447	451	465	473
Glass and glass products.....	138.7	138.3	141.8	143.9	120.2	119.6	123.4	127.5
Cement, hydraulic.....	42.5	43.0	43.0	41.9	36.1	36.6	36.8	35.9
Structural clay products.....	86.1	87.7	92.0	87.5	77.0	78.7	83.2	79.5
Pottery and related products.....	54.7	54.5	55.3	60.9	49.1	48.9	49.9	55.1
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	96.7	97.1	100.3	97.4	79.7	80.5	83.7	82.8
Other stone, clay, and glass products.	108.9	111.6	112.7	115.6	84.6	86.7	88.2	92.2
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES.....	1,352	1,354	1,355	1,331	1,160	1,163	1,164	1,153
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	657.9	657.9	658.9	640.1	571.0	571.4	572.7	558.8
Iron and steel foundries.....	275.3	278.3	279.9	274.8	242.8	246.0	248.6	244.9
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	57.3	56.4	56.4	56.8	47.8	47.2	47.1	47.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	98.3	99.9	97.9	104.3	80.5	81.7	79.3	86.8
Nonferrous foundries.....	111.8	111.2	110.4	110.7	92.9	92.4	91.8	94.2
Other primary metal industries.....	151.3	150.5	151.0	144.4	124.9	124.2	124.3	120.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT).....	988	987	988	1,022	805	804	806	852
Tin cans and other tinware.....	44.3	44.7	46.1	48.2	38.4	38.7	40.2	42.1
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware...	150.3	151.0	149.9	163.3	124.5	125.2	123.9	143.7
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	143.5	144.1	148.1	160.4	113.8	114.7	118.9	132.0
Fabricated structural metal products.	241.9	240.6	240.5	222.7	188.0	186.7	186.1	174.6
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	172.1	171.4	168.4	190.8	144.1	143.6	141.2	164.5
Other fabricated metal products.....	236.0	235.0	235.2	232.0	196.4	195.5	195.7	195.4

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees				Production workers			
	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Feb. 1951	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Feb. 1951
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL).....	1,655	1,647	1,640	1,557	1,280	1,275	1,269	1,215
Engines and turbines.....	100.1	99.6	99.0	83.8	74.7	74.3	73.9	64.0
Agricultural machinery and tractors..	190.9	189.6	188.0	189.7	149.9	148.6	147.2	149.7
Construction and mining machinery....	131.2	129.9	128.1	115.5	99.7	98.7	97.4	86.3
Metalworking machinery.....	312.2	309.5	307.9	277.2	247.6	245.8	244.8	218.4
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	192.7	193.4	194.8	192.8	145.5	146.8	147.5	147.3
General industry machinery.....	241.2	241.2	239.8	219.0	173.6	173.7	173.1	158.8
Office and store machines and devices	107.2	107.1	107.8	101.4	89.4	89.6	90.6	85.4
Service-industry and household machines	169.8	166.7	164.7	184.8	132.1	129.7	127.0	148.7
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	209.7	209.7	209.6	193.0	167.1	167.4	167.9	156.1
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....	967	963	965	931	726	724	726	716
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	380.7	378.2	376.2	352.8	274.5	272.7	270.8	258.3
Electrical equipment for vehicles....	81.7	82.1	83.0	78.7	66.0	66.4	67.2	63.9
Communication equipment.....	365.3	361.7	362.2	347.3	272.5	270.5	272.0	269.5
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	139.4	141.1	143.9	152.6	112.5	114.1	115.7	124.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.....	1,574	1,562	1,558	1,493	1,243	1,237	1,235	1,233
Automobiles.....	765.9	775.3	786.0	925.8	625.7	635.0	645.3	790.6
Aircraft and parts.....	580.8	567.2	556.0	382.7	423.9	415.4	406.7	287.6
Aircraft.....	387.1	378.8	373.2	258.2	284.1	279.6	274.7	195.4
Aircraft engines and parts.....	120.2	116.1	112.6	74.6	83.8	81.0	78.4	53.9
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	12.7	12.7	12.4	9.4	9.0	9.0	8.7	6.5
Other aircraft parts and equipment....	60.8	59.6	57.8	40.5	47.0	45.8	44.9	31.8
Ship and boat building and repairing..	141.7	132.4	126.5	108.9	124.0	116.4	110.5	94.9
Ship building and repairing.....	126.7	118.3	112.6	94.4	110.6	103.9	98.2	82.1
Boat building and repairing.....	15.0	14.1	13.9	14.5	13.4	12.5	12.3	12.8
Railroad equipment.....	74.5	75.9	77.6	62.2	60.1	61.3	62.8	48.5
Other transportation equipment.....	11.2	11.1	11.7	13.2	9.3	9.2	9.8	11.4
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....	317	316	315	286	231	232	232	215
Ophthalmic goods.....	27.6	27.5	27.9	27.5	22.4	22.4	22.7	22.5
Photographic apparatus.....	64.1	63.8	63.5	57.0	44.8	44.8	44.9	42.0
Watches and clocks.....	35.5	35.5	35.3	34.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	28.8
Professional and scientific instruments.....	189.7	189.4	188.6	167.4	133.7	134.3	134.1	121.9
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	461	454	463	504	380	373	381	427
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware...	46.1	45.6	46.8	58.2	37.4	36.7	37.7	48.2
Toys and sporting goods.....	66.2	63.7	65.9	76.1	56.6	54.0	56.2	67.0
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions....	54.2	52.2	52.9	65.1	45.2	43.2	43.7	55.9
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	294.7	292.7	297.0	304.5	240.8	239.4	243.8	255.5

Industry Data

Table 4: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry	1952		1951	
	February	January	December	February
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:				
Meat packing, wholesale.....	172.4	174.4	176.9	166.3
Prepared meats.....	34.2	34.0	34.4	34.9
Concentrated milk.....	11.3	11.1	11.4	11.7
Ice cream and ices.....	17.5	17.3	17.6	17.2
Flour and meal.....	27.6	28.0	28.1	27.7
Cane-sugar refining.....	13.3	13.3	13.5	14.1
Beet sugar.....	4.6	6.0	15.1	5.7
Confectionery products.....	63.9	65.2	65.6	63.4
Malt liquors.....	57.3	58.2	60.4	57.6
Distilled liquors, except brandy.....	16.2	16.4	21.6	25.3
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:				
Yarn mills, wool (except carpet), cotton and silk systems.....	103.2	103.3	103.6	114.9
Cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics	384.1	392.6	394.4	427.1
Woolen and worsted fabrics.....	81.0	85.4	89.5	107.2
Full-fashioned hosiery mills.....	56.4	56.6	56.2	67.4
Seamless hosiery mills.....	51.7	51.7	52.3	57.6
Knit underwear mills.....	30.2	30.2	31.2	36.4
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn.....	30.8	29.6	28.9	39.1
Fur-felt hats and hat bodies.....	8.6	8.4	8.3	9.3
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:				
Men's dress shirts and nightwear.....	75.2	75.2	77.7	87.1
Work shirts.....	11.2	11.7	11.9	12.4
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:				
Wood household furniture, except upholstered.	104.9	105.8	104.9	125.1
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	26.4	26.6	26.5	28.9
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:				
Plastic materials.....	21.6	21.8	21.8	21.2
Synthetic rubber.....	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.0
Synthetic fibers.....	48.3	50.4	52.1	56.2
Soap and glycerin.....	18.8	18.6	17.9	20.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:				
Glass containers.....	37.4	36.7	37.1	41.9
Pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere classified.....	33.7	33.3	34.7	36.0
Brick and hollow tile.....	23.7	24.7	27.4	27.2
Sewer pipe.....	8.6	8.5	9.0	8.6

See Explanatory Notes, section G.

Table 4: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1952		1951	
	February	January	December	February
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:				
Gray-iron foundries.....	148.2	150.8	153.3	162.5
Malleable-iron foundries.....	26.4	27.0	27.6	27.1
Steel foundries.....	66.5	66.5	66.1	57.2
Primary copper, lead, and zinc.....	26.2	25.9	25.7	26.3
Primary aluminum.....	10.2	10.2	10.4	9.7
Iron and steel forgings.....	37.7	37.0	36.9	33.2
Wire drawing.....	43.5	43.7	43.7	44.0
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):				
Cutlery and edge tools.....	21.4	21.7	22.4	25.6
Hand tools, not elsewhere classified, files, hand saws, and saw blades.....	36.4	37.1	37.0	38.3
Hardware, not elsewhere classified.....	64.0	63.7	62.2	76.0
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings.....	25.4	26.0	26.4	31.8
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	72.7	72.5	76.0	80.3
Structural and ornamental products.....	65.4	65.0	65.2	62.6
Boiler shop products.....	62.6	62.0	61.4	54.8
Metal stampings.....	103.0	103.3	101.2	122.4
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):				
Tractors.....	72.6	72.0	71.3	71.4
Farm machinery, except tractors.....	73.6	73.0	72.3	75.1
Machine tools.....	65.5	64.8	64.5	56.0
Metalworking machinery, not elsewhere classified.....	44.7	44.1	44.0	41.6
Cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, etc.....	95.6	95.9	95.3	84.3
Computing and related machines.....	42.5	42.6	42.6	39.9
Typewriters.....	21.2	21.5	22.4	20.7
Refrigeration machinery.....	91.3	89.1	86.8	106.1
Ball and roller bearings.....	49.8	50.0	50.3	45.0
Machine shops.....	47.9	48.0	48.1	44.8
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:				
Radios and related products.....	171.2	169.6	170.7	181.0
Telephone and telegraph equipment and communication equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	46.0	45.9	46.2	37.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:				
Locomotives and parts.....	26.1	26.3	26.8	20.0
Railroad and streetcars.....	34.9	36.1	37.2	30.4
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:				
Silverware and plated ware.....	13.8	13.7	14.0	17.8

Employment and Payrolls

Table 5: Indexes of Production, Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls
in Manufacturing Industries

(1947-1949 Average = 100)

Period	Production-worker employment index <u>1/</u>	Production-worker pay-roll index <u>2/</u>
<u>Annual average:</u>		
1939.....	66.2	29.9
1940.....	71.2	34.0
1941.....	87.9	49.3
1942.....	103.9	72.2
1943.....	121.4	99.0
1944.....	118.1	102.8
1945.....	104.0	87.8
1946.....	97.9	81.2
1947.....	103.4	97.7
1948.....	102.8	105.1
1949.....	93.8	97.2
1950.....	99.2	111.2
1951.....	105.4	129.2
<u>1950</u>		
December.....	105.6	127.4
<u>1951</u>		
January.....	105.2	126.8
February.....	106.6	128.5
March.....	106.6	130.0
April.....	106.0	129.5
May.....	105.0	128.1
June.....	105.6	129.8
July.....	104.2	126.4
August.....	105.7	128.4
September.....	105.8	130.9
October.....	105.1	129.8
November.....	104.3	129.8
December.....	104.4	132.9
<u>1952</u>		
January.....	103.3	130.7
February.....	103.5	131.1

1/ Represents number of production and related workers in manufacturing expressed as a percentage of average monthly production worker employment in 1947-1949 period.

2/ Represents production worker average weekly payroll expressed as percentage of average weekly payroll for 1947-1949 period. Aggregate weekly payroll for all manufacturing is derived by multiplying gross average weekly earnings by production worker employment.

Table 6: Employees in the Shipbuilding and Repairing Industry

 by Region ^{1/}

(In thousands)

Region	1952		December	1951	
	February	January		February	January
ALL REGIONS.....	258.4	249.5	242.5	198.8	180.4
PRIVATE.....	126.7	118.3	112.6	94.4	82.4
NAVY.....	131.7	131.2	129.9	104.4	98.0
NORTH ATLANTIC.....	115.3	112.2	112.8	90.2	82.5
Private.....	56.7	53.8	54.7	42.7	39.1
Navy.....	58.6	58.4	58.1	47.5	43.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	44.8	43.2	42.7	34.1	31.5
Private.....	20.2	18.8	18.4	13.3	11.9
Navy.....	24.6	24.4	24.3	20.8	19.6
GULF:					
Private.....	20.1	17.6	13.8	16.2	12.8
PACIFIC.....	63.5	62.4	59.5	47.5	43.5
Private.....	15.0	14.0	12.0	11.4	8.5
Navy.....	48.5	48.4	47.5	36.1	35.0
GREAT LAKES:					
Private.....	9.8	9.3	8.9	6.6	5.8
INLAND:					
Private.....	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.3

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

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

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

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

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

The Inland region includes all other yards.

Federal Government

Table 7: Federal Civilian Employment and Pay Rolls in All Areas and in Continental United States and Total Government Civilian Employment and Payrolls in the District of Columbia

(In thousands)

Area and branch	Employment (as of first of month)				Payrolls (total for month)			
	1952		1951		1952		1951	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Feb.
ALL AREAS								
TOTAL FEDERAL.....	2,537.0	2,524.3	2,921.6	2,265.5	\$791,225	\$846,065	\$856,123	\$638,193
Executive <u>1</u> /.....	2,524.7	2,512.1	2,909.2	2,253.5	785,950	840,578	850,904	633,514
Defense agencies <u>2</u> /.....	1,308.3	1,296.9	1,293.0	1,076.8	379,002	413,322	381,184	303,042
Post Office Department <u>3</u> /.....	503.6	502.4	898.1	487.1	160,403	158,767	225,820	129,603
Other agencies.....	712.8	712.8	718.1	689.6	246,545	268,489	243,900	200,869
Legislative.....	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.1	3,546	3,661	3,529	3,182
Judicial.....	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	1,729	1,826	1,690	1,497
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES <u>4</u>/								
TOTAL FEDERAL.....	2,362.9	2,350.0	2,746.2	2,105.0	746,256	797,797	808,960	601,374
Executive <u>1</u> /.....	2,350.7	2,337.8	2,733.9	2,093.1	741,026	792,357	803,786	596,736
Defense agencies <u>2</u> /.....	1,192.2	1,181.1	1,177.8	961.0	350,207	382,580	352,230	277,870
Post Office Department <u>3</u> /.....	501.5	500.3	894.4	485.3	159,737	158,110	224,878	129,123
Other agencies.....	657.0	656.4	661.7	646.8	231,082	251,667	226,678	189,743
Legislative.....	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.1	3,546	3,661	3,529	3,182
Judicial.....	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	1,684	1,779	1,645	1,456
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
TOTAL GOVERNMENT.....	272.9	272.0	279.2	258.8	100,802	109,745	101,184	84,018
D. C. GOVERNMENT.....	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.4	6,266	6,635	6,241	5,431
TOTAL FEDERAL <u>5</u>/.....	252.4	251.5	258.7	238.4	94,536	103,110	94,943	78,587
Executive <u>1</u> /.....	243.4	242.5	249.6	229.6	90,673	99,111	91,102	75,120
Defense agencies <u>2</u> /.....	87.1	86.5	86.5	77.4	31,688	34,683	31,920	25,725
Post Office Department <u>3</u> /.....	8.0	7.9	14.2	7.7	3,377	3,450	4,533	2,828
Other agencies.....	148.3	148.1	148.9	144.5	55,608	60,978	54,649	46,567
Legislative.....	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.1	3,546	3,661	3,529	3,182
Judicial.....	.7	.7	.7	.7	317	338	312	285

^{1/} Includes all executive agencies (except the Central Intelligence Agency), Government corporations, Federal Reserve Banks, and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is included in total for executive agencies.

^{2/} Covers civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Canal Zone Government, Selective Service System, National Securities Resources Board, National Security Council, and War Claims Commission.

^{3/} Includes Fourth Class Postmasters, excluded from Federal total in Table 2.

^{4/} Covers only the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

^{5/} Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

Table 8: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division,
by State

(In thousands)

State	Total			Mining			Contract Construction		
	1952		1951	1952		1951	1952		1951
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
Alabama.....	658.9	656.2	632.8	21.6	21.5	23.2	36.1	36.1	28.3
Arizona.....	187.1	186.1	171.6	12.1	12.1	11.7	14.1	13.5	14.1
Arkansas.....	299.4	300.1	303.1	6.5	6.4	6.7	18.6	18.9	18.6
California.....	3,446.8	3,437.4	3,308.9	34.3	34.5	34.2	205.4	200.5	227.3
Colorado.....	379.0	381.0	357.6	10.2	10.2	10.5	28.7	29.8	28.0
Connecticut.....	827.8	827.9	802.7	3/	3/	3/	38.8	39.9	37.7
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia 1/ 2/	520.5	519.7	503.1	4/	4/	4/	21.0	21.3	21.7
Florida.....	756.4	756.2	753.2	6.6	6.7	6.5	65.2	67.2	68.4
Georgia.....	846.5	852.7	826.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	45.9	46.3	44.2
Idaho.....	128.1	129.4	129.2	5.9	5.9	5.5	10.5	9.5	10.5
Illinois.....	5/	5/	3,155.0	5/	5/	45.5	5/	5/	124.6
Indiana.....	2/	1,258.5	1,268.7	5/	13.1	14.0	5/	47.5	44.5
Iowa.....	619.7	621.0	607.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	28.9	28.3	26.8
Kansas.....	511.4	511.1	470.0	18.1	17.9	17.4	32.6	32.4	26.9
Kentucky.....	-	-	-	5/	58.6	59.0	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	-	-	-	29.1	28.9	26.1	-	-	-
Maine.....	266.6	268.0	260.6	.6	.6	.5	9.5	11.0	8.1
Maryland .. 2/	738.3	733.7	712.3	3.0	3.0	2.3	51.2	50.3	48.5
Massachusetts.....	1,751.0	1,760.0	1,778.2	4/	4/	4/	52.5	55.3	56.9
Michigan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	810.5	816.4	805.1	16.4	16.7	16.4	35.6	38.4	38.7
Mississippi.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri.....	1,234.6	1,225.6	1,191.1	9.2	9.2	8.9	54.1	52.6	52.0
Montana.....	143.1	143.7	143.0	10.9	11.0	11.2	7.0	6.7	7.4
Nebraska.....	322.8	323.0	313.2	4/	4/	4/	15.7	15.5	14.3
Nevada.....	54.8	55.6	53.8	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.8	4.2	4.1
New Hampshire.....	166.2	166.7	169.3	.2	.2	.2	5.2	5.5	5.9
New Jersey.....	1,661.2	1,658.2	1,664.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	76.6	77.6	78.9
New Mexico.....	161.0	161.4	153.3	13.8	13.7	11.5	14.2	14.1	15.7
New York.....	5,785.3	5,787.9	5,718.9	10.6	10.8	10.3	199.6	205.2	205.4
North Carolina.....	970.1	976.3	961.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	72.9	73.0	60.2
North Dakota.....	5/	2/	108.3	5/	5/	.8	5/	5/	6.4
Ohio.....	-	-	-	26.3	26.2	5/	-	-	-
Oklahoma.....	505.1	505.6	479.2	42.6	43.1	43.7	31.5	30.6	29.3
Oregon.....	424.6	420.2	429.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	21.7	21.1	23.3
Pennsylvania.....	3,650.3	3,656.2	3,655.7	165.0	173.1	185.4	145.5	146.8	138.4
Rhode Island 1/	298.5	297.2	315.2	4/	4/	4/	14.4	14.8	14.0
South Carolina.....	499.5	499.4	474.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	49.2	48.1	26.4
South Dakota.....	120.5	120.6	119.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	5.4	5.4	5.6
Tennessee.....	734.1	736.6	742.1	12.3	12.1	12.9	36.7	37.3	40.8
Texas.....	2,106.2	2,104.7	2,003.5	115.8	115.6	105.5	163.4	161.4	154.5
Utah.....	203.0	203.0	195.0	14.1	14.1	13.6	8.5	8.5	11.1
Vermont.....	97.9	97.9	98.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.6	2.8	3.0
Virginia .. 2/	854.0	856.2	814.2	23.8	23.7	23.2	58.5	58.8	51.1
Washington.....	690.4	687.1	678.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	39.7	37.7	39.6
West Virginia.....	516.7	517.4	522.4	122.0	122.0	126.8	13.8	14.0	15.8
Wisconsin.....	1,039.7	1,038.8	1,029.4	3.5	3.5	3.2	45.2	46.3	42.4
Wyoming .. 1/	81.0	81.6	75.6	10.0	10.1	9.4	5.1	5.2	4.5

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

2/ See Footnote 2/, Table 7, for explanatory note on government.

3/ Mining combined with construction.

State Data

Table 8: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division,
by State - Continued

(In thousands)

State	Manufacturing			Trans. and Public Util.			Trade		
	1952		1951	1952		1951	1952		1951
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
Alabama.....	232.4	230.3	228.7	56.3	55.6	53.1	122.8	123.4	123.8
Arizona.....	22.1	21.6	17.1	20.4	20.3	20.3	46.2	46.2	43.4
Arkansas.....	75.7	76.0	79.6	31.2	31.2	31.5	69.4	70.2	71.5
California.....	888.7	878.7	823.5	315.3	315.6	306.9	792.6	793.7	780.9
Colorado.....	63.4	63.9	59.8	43.6	43.5	42.1	94.6	95.5	92.8
Connecticut.....	429.7	427.9	415.9	42.2	42.0	41.3	133.6	135.0	129.4
Delaware.....	51.0	50.5	48.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia..	17.4	17.5	16.4	32.1	31.8	31.1	95.2	95.5	93.0
Florida.....	112.4	113.0	112.5	73.2	74.1	70.2	226.3	224.0	228.2
Georgia.....	301.0	301.5	301.9	71.0	70.7	71.0	178.8	183.7	176.4
Idaho.....	18.0	18.3	20.2	16.9	17.1	16.7	32.4	33.9	33.7
Illinois.....	5/	5/	1,224.0	5/	5/	294.4	5/	5/	675.2
Indiana.....	5/	584.9	603.7	5/	109.3	111.7	5/	237.0	235.0
Iowa.....	169.2	169.3	162.6	61.4	61.3	61.9	169.9	170.9	167.2
Kansas.....	129.8	128.7	107.6	63.3	63.6	61.7	121.1	121.8	115.7
Kentucky.....	5/	151.9	154.9	5/	59.4	59.0	5/	118.0	114.1
Louisiana.....	144.2	144.0	141.8	82.1	85.4	81.0	149.2	150.2	147.5
Maine.....	115.8	115.3	117.2	19.3	19.0	18.8	47.4	48.1	47.8
Maryland.....	252.7	252.2	243.5	73.9	70.1	71.2	145.9	147.5	144.5
Massachusetts.....	721.6	721.7	753.2	121.4	121.8	128.3	352.9	358.8	359.2
Michigan.....	5/	1,050.7	1,149.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	205.6	204.7	201.6	90.4	89.8	88.9	207.3	211.5	209.5
Mississippi.....	91.6	92.4	91.1	26.1	26.2	26.2	-	-	-
Missouri.....	380.8	377.7	368.3	127.4	126.6	124.9	319.3	319.7	305.8
Montana.....	16.5	16.6	17.3	22.2	22.3	21.7	35.7	35.9	35.4
Nebraska.....	58.1	57.3	51.5	41.6	42.1	41.8	90.8	91.3	90.9
Nevada.....	3.6	3.7	3.5	8.7	8.7	8.4	11.3	11.5	10.8
New Hampshire.....	82.3	82.5	85.0	10.2	10.2	10.4	27.2	27.2	27.6
New Jersey.....	764.5	758.5	779.2	141.0	141.1	135.8	267.8	269.2	269.2
New Mexico.....	14.0	13.9	12.8	17.5	17.4	16.8	38.2	38.8	35.0
New York.....	1,974.2	1,956.3	1,953.4	506.0	506.6	501.5	1,226.7	1,239.7	1,239.2
North Carolina.....	424.8	427.8	441.9	60.3	60.2	58.9	180.0	182.3	175.5
North Dakota.....	5/	5/	6.0	5/	5/	13.5	5/	5/	35.4
Ohio.....	1,271.3	1,273.7	1,284.5	225.6	225.1	5/	549.8	557.9	5/
Oklahoma.....	77.7	77.3	68.0	49.5	49.7	48.6	124.8	124.9	121.6
Oregon.....	128.0	123.9	133.4	46.8	46.5	47.6	99.0	100.5	99.4
Pennsylvania.....	1,478.2	1,475.5	1,506.4	351.0	349.7	342.0	669.0	670.0	671.9
Rhode Island.....	147.0	145.2	164.6	16.3	16.3	16.1	52.2	52.8	54.2
South Carolina.....	215.0	216.3	220.2	27.5	27.4	27.3	88.7	88.3	86.5
South Dakota.....	11.3	11.4	11.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	34.9	35.1	36.4
Tennessee.....	249.7	249.4	260.1	60.3	60.0	59.4	166.8	168.1	161.5
Texas.....	415.5	412.2	384.2	228.0	229.1	220.8	549.0	552.1	533.8
Utah.....	29.6	29.4	28.2	22.2	22.3	21.2	45.1	45.6	43.4
Vermont.....	38.9	38.4	39.3	8.5	8.5	8.8	17.3	17.5	17.2
Virginia.....	245.6	246.0	238.8	83.6	84.4	80.8	180.3	181.8	174.3
Washington.....	180.6	176.0	178.4	64.7	64.3	63.8	152.6	156.0	155.2
West Virginia.....	134.3	135.4	137.6	52.9	53.1	52.9	85.4	85.1	84.0
Wisconsin.....	453.8	449.7	451.1	74.2	73.9	76.4	213.4	215.2	212.0
Wyoming.....	6.3	6.4	5.4	15.2	15.5	15.1	16.5	16.6	15.7

4/ Mining combined with service.

5/ Not available.

Table 8: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division,
by State - Continued

(In thousands)

State	Finance			Service			Government		
	1952		1951	1952		1951	1952		1951
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
Alabama	19.1	18.9	18.0	53.9	53.7	51.7	116.7	116.7	106.0
Arizona	6.4	6.4	5.6	28.3	28.5	24.5	37.5	37.5	34.9
Arkansas	7.8	7.7	8.0	36.1	35.9	34.4	54.1	53.8	52.8
California	155.1	154.2	149.6	453.3	452.1	431.0	602.1	602.1	555.5
Colorado	15.0	14.8	13.9	48.1	48.2	43.7	75.4	75.1	66.8
Connecticut	38.1	38.1	36.9	78.7	78.7	76.9	66.7	66.3	64.7
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.9	11.0	10.6
District of Columbia	23.0	22.9	22.1	58.9	58.7	59.8	272.9	272.0	259.0
Florida	32.0	31.8	31.2	117.3	115.6	119.1	123.4	123.8	117.1
Georgia	28.1	28.0	26.1	81.1	81.2	75.5	136.1	136.8	126.9
Idaho	3.6	3.7	3.7	14.5	14.6	14.0	26.3	26.4	24.9
Illinois	5/	5/	143.8	5/	5/	331.2	334.1	334.5	316.4
Indiana	5/	35.7	34.4	5/	88.9	89.6	141.6	142.0	135.7
Iowa	24.6	24.4	23.6	62.4	62.8	64.2	100.5	101.1	98.8
Kansas	17.9	18.0	15.9	47.2	47.0	46.0	81.4	81.7	78.8
Kentucky	5/	14.5	15.2	5/	59.0	57.5	87.5	88.0	84.1
Louisiana	21.8	21.5	19.7	69.5	69.1	69.2	101.8	102.3	98.6
Maine	6.7	6.7	6.6	23.4	23.4	23.4	43.9	43.9	38.2
Maryland	31.6	31.3	29.3	74.2	73.8	73.1	105.8	105.5	99.9
Massachusetts	82.3	81.9	80.2	189.5	189.6	187.8	230.8	230.9	212.6
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	234.3	235.6	225.3
Minnesota	37.3	37.2	36.5	97.8	97.1	95.8	120.0	120.9	117.6
Mississippi	7.6	7.5	7.5	-	-	-	67.5	68.5	66.2
Missouri	54.4	54.1	52.8	142.7	138.1	136.4	146.7	147.6	142.0
Montana	4.2	4.2	4.0	18.5	18.7	18.6	28.1	28.3	27.4
Nebraska	16.3	16.2	16.2	37.5	37.6	37.9	62.8	63.1	60.6
Nevada	1.2	1.3	1.2	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.5
New Hampshire	4.7	4.6	4.4	16.4	16.3	16.3	20.0	20.2	19.5
New Jersey	57.8	57.6	57.2	162.6	162.5	162.3	187.1	187.7	177.6
New Mexico	4.4	4.4	5.1	21.9	22.0	21.5	37.0	37.1	34.9
New York	400.9	399.9	395.2	772.5	770.5	755.0	694.8	698.8	658.9
North Carolina	23.7	24.0	21.9	85.9	86.0	83.2	119.0	119.5	116.4
North Dakota	5/	5/	4.1	5/	5/	13.2	29.6	29.8	28.9
Ohio	83.9	82.2	5/	-	-	-	318.8	319.7	301.3
Oklahoma	18.7	18.7	18.2	53.8	54.3	51.0	106.5	107.0	98.8
Oregon	15.1	15.0	14.9	46.6	45.8	45.7	66.3	66.3	64.0
Pennsylvania	116.7	115.6	116.6	346.1	345.7	343.2	378.9	379.9	351.7
Rhode Island	11.1	11.1	10.7	23.8	23.2	24.0	33.7	33.8	31.7
South Carolina	10.0	10.1	9.9	36.4	36.3	36.4	71.5	71.7	66.9
South Dakota	4.2	4.2	4.0	16.5	16.3	15.1	35.4	35.5	34.3
Tennessee	23.9	23.7	23.3	75.1	75.1	75.3	109.3	110.9	108.8
Texas	85.0	83.6	77.6	235.3	235.4	232.0	314.2	315.3	295.1
Utah	6.5	6.4	6.3	19.6	19.7	19.0	57.4	56.9	51.9
Vermont	3.0	3.0	2.9	11.1	11.1	11.0	15.4	15.5	15.0
Virginia	28.6	28.2	26.0	75.2	75.0	73.2	158.4	158.3	146.8
Washington	26.3	26.1	26.1	78.4	78.1	75.3	145.2	146.0	137.5
West Virginia	9.5	9.3	9.5	41.7	40.9	39.6	57.1	57.6	56.2
Wisconsin	33.8	33.3	32.4	92.1	92.2	91.5	123.7	124.8	120.5
Wyoming	1.9	1.9	1.8	9.8	9.7	8.0	16.2	16.2	15.7

See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions.

Area Data

Table 9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division,
Selected Areas

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.		Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
ALABAMA				Sacramento			
<u>Birmingham</u>				<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	8.3	8.4	7.9
Mining.....	15.9	15.9	17.4	<u>San Diego 3/</u>			
Manufacturing.....	60.9	60.7	57.6	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	46.7	43.7	36.9
ARIZONA				<u>San Francisco</u>			
<u>Phoenix</u>				<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	173.4	172.3	175.0
Total.....	88.8	87.6	82.2	<u>San Jose</u>			
Mining.....	.2	.2	.2	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	20.6	20.4	18.7
Contract Construction....	7.8	7.3	8.5	<u>Stockton</u>			
Manufacturing.....	13.6	13.2	10.0	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	11.2	11.6	9.3
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	9.8	9.8	9.6	COLORADO			
Trade.....	25.0	24.9	23.5	<u>Denver</u>			
Finance.....	4.4	4.4	3.8	<u>Mining.....</u>	1.0	1.0	1.0
Service.....	12.3	12.1	11.6	<u>Contract Construction...</u>	18.2	18.7	18.2
Government.....	15.7	15.7	15.0	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	43.0	43.5	40.2
<u>Tucson</u>				<u>Trans. and Pub. Util....</u>	25.6	25.8	24.7
Total.....	40.7	40.8	36.2	<u>Trade.....</u>	58.1	58.4	56.4
Mining.....	1.6	1.7	1.6	<u>Finance.....</u>	10.4	10.1	9.5
Contract Construction....	3.1	2.9	3.2	CONNECTICUT			
Manufacturing.....	3.2	2.9	2.0	<u>Bridgeport</u>			
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	5.2	5.1	5.0	<u>Total.....</u>	117.0	116.9	111.8
Trade.....	8.9	8.9	8.6	<u>Contract Construction 1/</u>	4.9	5.2	4.7
Finance.....	1.2	1.2	1.0	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	69.1	68.4	65.5
Service.....	10.4	11.0	8.5	<u>Trans. and Pub. Util....</u>	5.2	5.2	5.0
Government.....	7.1	7.1	6.3	<u>Trade.....</u>	18.5	18.7	17.2
ARKANSAS				<u>Finance.....</u>	2.1	2.1	2.2
<u>Little Rock-W. Little</u>				<u>Service.....</u>	9.7	9.8	9.4
<u>Rock</u>				<u>Government.....</u>	7.5	7.4	7.2
Total.....	64.3	64.4	64.9	<u>Hartford</u>			
Contract Construction....	5.2	5.5	5.8	<u>Total.....</u>	195.6	195.0	182.8
Manufacturing.....	12.3	12.3	12.2	<u>Contract Construction 1/</u>	8.4	8.7	7.9
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	6.9	6.8	6.9	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	82.7	81.8	73.5
Trade.....	16.5	16.5	17.3	<u>Trans. and Pub. Util....</u>	7.4	7.5	7.0
Finance.....	3.6	3.6	3.5	<u>Trade.....</u>	37.4	37.4	36.2
Service 1/.....	8.8	8.9	8.7	<u>Finance.....</u>	24.0	24.0	23.3
Government.....	11.2	11.1	10.7	<u>Service.....</u>	19.7	19.6	18.9
CALIFORNIA				<u>Government.....</u>	16.1	16.1	16.0
<u>Los Angeles</u>				<u>New Britain</u>			
Total.....	2/	1623.9	1559.9	<u>Total.....</u>	41.0	41.0	40.6
Mining.....	2/	15.1	14.9	<u>Contract Construction 1/</u>	.9	.9	.9
Contract Construction....	2/	101.0	121.2	<u>Manufacturing.....</u>	28.6	28.6	28.3
Manufacturing.....	2/	519.6	469.9	<u>Trans. and Pub. Util....</u>	1.5	1.4	1.4
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	2/	117.0	113.6	<u>Trade.....</u>	4.8	4.8	4.7
Trade.....	2/	365.5	364.3	<u>Finance.....</u>	.5	.5	.5
Finance.....	2/	74.3	72.3	<u>Service.....</u>	2.5	2.5	2.4
Service.....	2/	231.9	217.9	<u>Government.....</u>	2.2	2.3	2.5
Government.....	2/	199.5	185.8				

Area Data

Table 9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division,
Selected Areas - Continued

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.		Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
CONNECTICUT - Continued				Miami - Continued			
<u>New Haven</u>				<u>Trade</u>			
Total.....	113.9	114.0	111.4	Finance.....	55.7	54.9	54.2
Contract Construction 1/	5.3	5.3	5.3	Service 1/.....	8.8	8.7	8.3
Manufacturing.....	45.3	45.2	43.8	Government.....	38.2	37.7	38.0
Trans. and Pub. Util...	12.8	12.9	12.8		17.0	16.9	16.7
Trade.....	20.9	21.0	20.1	Tampa-St. Petersburg			
Finance.....	5.0	5.0	4.8	Total.....	115.7	115.2	115.9
Service.....	17.7	17.7	17.2	Contract Construction..	11.1	11.3	12.1
Government.....	7.1	7.1	7.3	Manufacturing.....	21.8	22.0	22.8
<u>Stamford</u>				Trans. and Pub. Util...	11.0	11.0	10.3
Total.....	46.9	46.7	44.4	Trade.....	37.2	36.8	36.9
Contract Construction 1/	3.3	3.5	2.6	Finance.....	4.4	4.4	4.4
Manufacturing.....	21.9	21.6	21.2	Service 1/.....	16.9	16.4	16.7
Trans. and Pub. Util...	2.5	2.5	2.4	Government.....	13.4	13.4	12.8
Trade.....	8.5	8.5	8.0	GEORGIA			
Finance.....	1.4	1.3	1.3	<u>Atlanta</u>			
Service.....	6.1	6.0	5.7	Total.....	272.5	274.4	264.6
Government.....	3.2	3.2	3.3	Contract Construction..	15.4	16.1	18.6
<u>Waterbury</u>				Manufacturing.....	72.2	71.6	63.0
Total.....	68.1	68.3	66.6	Trans. and Pub. Util...	31.1	31.1	30.7
Contract Construction 1/	2.1	2.1	1.7	Trade.....	73.2	74.6	73.5
Manufacturing.....	44.7	44.7	44.8	Finance.....	17.5	17.5	16.1
Trans. and Pub. Util...	2.8	2.8	2.5	Service 1/.....	31.8	32.1	32.5
Trade.....	8.7	8.8	8.5	Government.....	31.3	31.4	30.2
Finance.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	<u>Savannah</u>			
Service.....	4.2	4.3	4.0	Total.....	47.7	47.2	44.4
Government.....	4.6	4.6	4.1	Contract Construction..	3.7	3.6	2.1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				Manufacturing.....	14.7	14.4	14.1
<u>Washington 3/</u>				Trans. and Pub. Util...	7.2	7.2	7.2
Total.....	617.2	615.7	596.7	Trade.....	10.6	10.6	9.9
Contract Construction..	37.5	37.4	38.1	Finance.....	1.6	1.6	1.4
Manufacturing.....	26.2	26.0	23.8	Service 1/.....	5.2	5.1	5.1
Trans. and Pub. Util...	43.9	43.6	42.1	Government.....	4.7	4.7	4.6
Trade.....	122.5	122.9	120.1	IDAHO			
Finance.....	30.4	30.3	28.7	<u>Boise</u>			
Service 1/.....	74.1	73.8	75.2	Total.....	18.5	18.5	2/
Government.....	282.6	281.7	268.7	Contract Construction..	1.4	1.3	1.9
FLORIDA				Manufacturing.....	1.4	1.3	1.4
<u>Jacksonville</u>				Trans. and Pub. Util...	2.5	2.5	2.5
Manufacturing.....	17.8	18.1	18.1	Trade.....	5.7	5.9	5.9
Trans. and Pub. Util...	15.1	15.2	15.2	Finance.....	1.1	1.1	1.2
Trade.....	31.2	31.6	30.5	Service.....	3.0	3.0	2.8
Finance.....	5.9	5.9	6.0	Government.....	3.4	3.4	2/
Service 1/.....	11.8	11.8	11.6	ILLINOIS			
Government.....	14.7	14.6	13.4	<u>Davenport-Rock Island-</u>			
<u>Miami</u>				<u>Moline</u>			
Manufacturing.....	18.0	17.6	16.0	Manufacturing.....	43.5	43.5	42.5
Trans. and Pub. Util...	24.9	24.4	21.8				

Area Data

Table 9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division.
Selected Areas - Continued

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.		Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
ILLINOIS - Continued				LOUISIANA			
<u>Peoria</u>				<u>New Orleans</u>			
Manufacturing.....	49.0	48.9	48.3	Manufacturing.....	47.9	47.7	47.5
<u>Rockford</u>				MAINE			
Manufacturing.....	38.5	38.5	40.7	<u>Portland</u>			
INDIANA				Total.....	47.6	48.2	46.2
<u>Evansville</u>				Contract Construction..	2.9	3.2	2.2
Total.....	63.2	61.8	62.2	Manufacturing.....	12.0	11.9	11.6
Manufacturing.....	33.1	31.5	32.5	Trans. and Pub. Util...	5.8	5.7	5.6
Nonmanufacturing.....	30.2	30.3	29.7	Trade.....	13.4	13.9	13.4
<u>Fort Wayne</u>				Finance.....	2.9	2.9	2.8
Total.....	78.9	79.8	78.3	Service 1/.....	7.2	7.2	7.3
Manufacturing.....	41.9	42.2	42.6	Government.....	3.4	3.4	3.3
Nonmanufacturing.....	37.0	37.6	35.7	MARYLAND			
<u>Indianapolis</u>				<u>Baltimore</u>			
Total.....	269.2	268.6	265.3	Total.....	523.9	520.2	504.2
Contract Construction...	9.2	9.7	11.4	Mining.....	.4	.4	.4
Manufacturing.....	112.9	112.0	111.1	Contract Construction..	35.5	35.5	32.3
Trans. and Pub. Util....	26.4	26.1	25.2	Manufacturing.....	194.9	193.9	185.2
Trade.....	59.2	59.5	59.3	Trans. and Pub. Util....	55.5	51.6	53.5
Finance.....	14.0	14.0	13.4	Trade.....	101.9	103.5	101.2
Other Nonmanufacturing..	47.4	47.3	44.9	Finance.....	24.5	24.2	22.7
IOWA				Service.....	54.0	54.1	53.6
<u>Des Moines</u>				Government.....	57.2	57.0	55.3
Manufacturing.....	21.7	21.3	20.9	MASSACHUSETTS			
KANSAS				<u>Boston</u>			
<u>Topeka</u>				Manufacturing.....	306.0	302.3	301.7
Total.....	42.1	42.2	40.4	<u>Fall River</u>			
Mining....	.2	.2	.2	Manufacturing.....	27.9	28.3	32.3
Contract Construction...	2.3	2.3	2.1	<u>New Bedford</u>			
Manufacturing.....	5.3	5.1	6.5	Manufacturing.....	32.7	32.8	36.2
Trans. and Pub. Util....	7.8	8.0	7.3	<u>Springfield-Holyoke</u>			
Trade.....	9.1	9.3	8.5	Manufacturing.....	76.3	76.2	77.7
Finance.....	1.9	2.0	1.9	<u>Worcester</u>			
Service.....	4.7	4.6	4.4	Manufacturing.....	54.5	54.2	55.5
Government.....	11.0	10.9	9.7	MICHIGAN			
<u>Wichita</u>				<u>Detroit</u>			
Total.....	112.5	112.1	95.6	Manufacturing.....	2/	605.3	683.4
Mining.....	1.9	1.8	1.8	MINNESOTA			
Contract Construction...	5.4	5.3	5.0	<u>Duluth</u>			
Manufacturing.....	53.6	52.9	39.3	Total.....	39.6	39.4	40.6
Trans. and Pub. Util....	7.1	7.2	6.7	Contract Construction..	1.7	1.9	2.2
Trade.....	23.0	23.5	22.3	Manufacturing.....	10.3	10.2	11.4
Finance.....	3.9	3.8	3.7	Trans. and Pub. Util....	6.3	6.2	6.2
Service.....	10.2	10.1	9.7	Trade.....	10.5	10.4	10.2
Government.....	7.6	7.6	7.2				

Table 9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division.
Selected Areas - Continued

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.		Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
MINNESOTA - Continued				NEBRASKA			
<u>Duluth - Continued</u>				<u>Omaha</u>			
Finance.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	Total.....	137.5	138.2	134.4
Service 1/.....	5.5	5.4	5.2	Contract Construction...	6.4	6.3	5.6
Government.....	3.9	3.9	4.1	Manufacturing.....	31.7	31.9	30.3
<u>Minneapolis</u>				Trans. and Pub. Util....	22.8	23.0	22.2
Total.....	255.8	257.2	256.3	Trade.....	35.7	35.9	36.4
Contract Construction...	12.6	13.9	14.6	Finance.....	10.1	10.0	9.8
Manufacturing.....	72.6	71.6	71.1	Service 1/.....	17.0	17.1	16.7
Trans. and Pub. Util....	26.2	26.2	25.8	Government.....	14.0	14.0	13.5
Trade.....	74.8	76.5	75.9				
Finance.....	17.1	17.1	16.6	NEVADA			
Service 1/.....	29.0	28.6	28.8	<u>Reno</u>			
Government.....	23.5	23.3	23.5	Contract Construction...	1.5	1.3	1.7
<u>St. Paul</u>				Manufacturing 3/.....	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total.....	141.0	142.3	144.1	Trans. and Pub. Util....	2.9	2.9	2.7
Contract Construction...	6.0	6.2	6.9	Trade.....	4.9	4.9	4.8
Manufacturing.....	40.0	40.1	41.4	Finance.....	.6	.6	.6
Trans. and Pub. Util....	20.7	20.8	20.7	Service.....	4.4	4.4	4.3
Trade.....	34.2	35.1	35.9				
Finance.....	8.6	8.6	8.4	NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Service 1/.....	15.3	15.2	14.6	<u>Manchester</u>			
Government.....	16.3	16.3	16.3	Total.....	40.0	39.9	41.3
				Contract Construction...	1.3	1.4	1.7
MISSISSIPPI				Manufacturing.....	20.8	20.5	22.0
<u>Jackson 3/</u>				Trans. and Pub. Util....	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing.....	7.7	7.9	8.8	Trade.....	7.1	7.2	7.1
				Finance.....	1.7	1.7	1.6
MISSOURI				Service.....	4.2	4.2	4.1
<u>Kansas City</u>				Government.....	2.6	2.6	2.6
Total 3/.....	355.4	360.0	335.0				
Mining.....	.8	.8	.8	NEW JERSEY			
Contract Construction...	18.4	19.8	19.1	<u>Newark-Jersey City 5/</u>			
Manufacturing.....	106.4	107.9	94.3	Manufacturing.....	360.6	360.1	367.9
Trans. and Pub. Util....	43.4	43.7	41.8				
Trade.....	97.8	99.6	93.8	<u>Paterson 5/</u>			
Finance.....	19.8	19.6	19.3	Manufacturing.....	167.9	165.1	165.9
Service.....	38.8	38.6	37.4				
Government 3/.....	30.0	30.0	28.5	<u>Perth Amboy 5/</u>			
				Manufacturing.....	75.0	74.9	77.8
<u>St. Louis</u>							
Manufacturing.....	273.5	272.1	274.9	<u>Trenton</u>			
				Manufacturing.....	43.2	42.6	46.3
MONTANA							
<u>Great Falls</u>				NEW MEXICO			
Manufacturing.....	2.7	2.8	2.8	<u>Albuquerque</u>			
Trans. and Pub. Util....	2.4	2.4	2.3	Total.....	47.0	46.7	45.4
Trade.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	Contract Construction...	5.0	4.9	5.6
Service 4/.....	3.1	3.0	3.1	Manufacturing.....	7.4	7.3	6.2
				Trans. and Pub. Util....	4.9	4.8	4.6
				Trade.....	12.0	12.1	11.6
				Finance.....	2.4	2.4	2.7
				Service 1/.....	6.3	6.2	6.2
				Government.....	9.0	9.0	8.5

Area Data

Table 9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division,
Selected Areas - Continued

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.		Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
NEW YORK				OKLAHOMA			
<u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy</u>				<u>Oklahoma City</u>			
Manufacturing.....	88.5	88.6	78.6	Total.....	133.3	133.4	127.1
<u>Binghamton</u>				Mining.....	5.9	5.7	6.1
Manufacturing.....	40.0	40.0	38.1	Contract Construction...	10.6	10.0	10.9
<u>Buffalo</u>				Manufacturing.....	15.4	15.5	14.2
Manufacturing.....	205.7	201.9	197.1	Trans. and Pub. Util....	11.5	11.5	10.9
<u>Elmira</u>				Trade.....	35.3	35.7	34.6
Manufacturing.....	16.3	16.5	16.4	Finance.....	6.6	6.9	7.1
<u>Nassau and</u>				Service.....	15.1	15.0	14.2
<u>Suffolk Counties 5/</u>				Government.....	33.2	33.2	29.5
Manufacturing.....	76.9	75.6	58.6	<u>Tulsa</u>			
<u>New York-Northeastern</u>				Total.....	100.3	99.9	93.3
<u>New Jersey</u>				Mining.....	9.2	9.2	9.9
Manufacturing.....	1771.9	1754.0	1784.1	Contract Construction...	6.2	6.4	6.3
<u>New York City 5/</u>				Manufacturing.....	24.3	24.0	19.3
Total.....	3583.5	3581.2	3592.9	Trans. and Pub. Util....	12.1	12.1	11.3
Mining.....	1.6	1.6	1.8	Trade.....	25.9	25.9	24.5
Contract Construction	91.6	95.6	109.2	Finance.....	4.7	4.5	4.5
Manufacturing.....	1033.1	1019.8	1055.0	Service.....	12.3	12.1	12.0
Trans. and Pub. Util....	339.3	339.8	333.7	Government.....	5.7	5.7	5.6
Trade.....	821.3	827.7	833.7	OREGON			
Finance.....	334.1	333.5	331.1	<u>Portland</u>			
Service.....	554.0	552.7	543.2	Contract Construction...	12.8	12.1	12.5
Government.....	408.5	410.5	385.3	Manufacturing.....	58.8	58.3	57.6
<u>Rochester</u>				Trans. and Pub. Util....	30.1	30.2	30.5
Manufacturing.....	106.8	106.6	107.4	Trade.....	57.6	58.6	58.1
<u>Syracuse</u>				PENNSYLVANIA			
Manufacturing.....	60.0	60.1	59.2	<u>Allentown-Bethlehem-</u>			
<u>Utica-Rome</u>				<u>Easton</u>			
Manufacturing.....	44.0	43.9	45.6	Manufacturing.....	102.9	102.5	102.8
<u>Westchester County 5/</u>				<u>Erie</u>			
Manufacturing.....	47.9	48.0	48.5	Manufacturing.....	47.3	47.1	48.9
NORTH CAROLINA				<u>Harrisburg</u>			
<u>Charlotte</u>				Manufacturing.....	35.1	34.9	33.7
Contract Construction	13.5	13.1	9.3	<u>Lancaster</u>			
Manufacturing.....	21.6	21.9	22.7	Manufacturing.....	41.9	41.8	43.5
Trans. and Pub. Util....	11.0	11.0	10.3	<u>Philadelphia</u>			
Trade.....	23.5	23.6	22.4	Manufacturing.....	583.9	578.7	592.2
Finance.....	4.5	4.6	4.2	<u>Pittsburgh</u>			
				Mining.....	32.0	32.1	34.1
				Manufacturing.....	370.6	371.2	365.4
				Trans. and Pub. Util....	74.2	74.0	75.0
				Finance.....	26.9	27.0	26.6

Table 9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division.

Selected Areas - Continued

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.		Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
PENNSYLVANIA - Continued				Knoxville - Continued			
<u>Reading</u>				Finance.....	3.5	3.5	3.8
Manufacturing.....	52.3	53.1	57.0	Service.....	9.5	9.5	9.2
				Government.....	12.8	12.8	12.6
<u>Scranton</u>				<u>Memphis</u>			
Manufacturing.....	28.7	28.6	31.2	Mining.....	.3	.3	.3
<u>Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton</u>				Manufacturing.....	41.0	40.8	41.0
Manufacturing.....	38.4	38.5	39.7	Trans. and Pub. Util...	15.6	15.5	15.5
				Trade.....	47.3	47.8	46.9
<u>York</u>				Finance.....	7.9	7.7	7.4
Manufacturing.....	44.7	44.2	46.0	Service.....	22.3	22.5	22.5
				Government.....	20.8	20.8	18.2
RHODE ISLAND				<u>Nashville</u>			
<u>Providence</u>				Manufacturing.....	32.9	33.5	35.3
Total.....	286.2	285.1	301.0	Trans. and Pub. Util...	11.7	11.8	11.4
Contract Construction..	12.8	13.2	12.3	Trade.....	23.4	24.0	23.9
Manufacturing.....	150.2	148.6	165.9	Finance.....	6.2	6.1	5.9
Trans. and Pub. Util...	13.6	13.6	13.6	Service.....	13.7	13.8	14.0
Trade.....	48.5	49.1	50.0	Government.....	13.5	13.4	13.0
Finance.....	10.6	10.5	10.2				
Service 1/.....	21.1	20.6	21.4	UTAH			
Government.....	29.4	29.5	27.5	<u>Salt Lake City</u>			
				Mining.....	6.2	6.2	6.0
SOUTH CAROLINA				Contract Construction..	5.0	5.2	7.2
<u>Charleston</u>				Manufacturing.....	14.6	14.6	14.5
Manufacturing.....	9.2	9.1	9.8	Trans. and Pub. Util...	7.7	7.8	6.9
Trans. and Pub. Util...	4.1	4.0	4.5	Trade.....	27.4	27.8	26.8
				Finance.....	5.0	4.9	4.7
<u>Columbia</u>				Service.....	12.8	12.8	12.3
Manufacturing.....	7.9	8.0	7.9				
				VERMONT			
<u>Greenville</u>				<u>Burlington</u>			
Manufacturing.....	28.0	27.9	28.8	Manufacturing.....	5.5	5.2	5.8
SOUTH DAKOTA				WASHINGTON			
<u>Sioux Falls</u>				<u>Seattle</u>			
Manufacturing.....	5.1	5.2	5.0	Total.....	263.9	262.8	255.0
				Contract Construction..	11.9	11.6	12.2
TENNESSEE				Manufacturing.....	73.0	71.6	68.0
<u>Chattanooga</u>				Trans. and Pub. Util...	27.4	27.4	27.1
Mining.....	.2	.2	.2	Trade.....	66.6	67.4	65.3
Manufacturing.....	41.3	40.5	43.1	Finance.....	14.8	14.6	14.6
Trans. and Pub. Util...	4.8	4.9	4.8	Service 1/.....	32.2	32.1	31.9
Trade.....	16.1	16.6	17.4	Government.....	38.0	38.1	35.9
Finance.....	2.9	2.9	2.8				
Service.....	9.5	9.5	9.5	<u>Spokane</u>			
Government.....	7.8	7.8	7.8	Total.....	63.6	63.7	63.4
				Contract Construction..	2.0	2.0	3.8
<u>Knoxville</u>				Manufacturing.....	13.1	13.1	12.8
Mining.....	2.6	2.6	2.8	Trans. and Pub. Util...	10.8	10.7	10.2
Manufacturing.....	41.3	41.3	41.0	Trade.....	18.1	18.4	17.4
Trans. and Pub. Util...	7.1	7.2	7.2	Finance.....	2.7	2.7	2.8
Trade.....	20.3	20.7	21.0				

Area Data

Table 9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division,
Selected Areas - Continued

(In thousands)

Area	Number of Employees			Area	Number of Employees		
	1952		1951		1952		1951
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.		Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
WASHINGTON - Continued				Charleston - Continued			
Spokane - Continued				Mining.....	2/	21.1	22.2
Service 1/.....	9.2	9.2	9.1	Contract Construction...	2/	3.4	3.9
Government.....	7.7	7.6	7.2	Manufacturing.....	2/	27.4	27.4
Tacoma				Trans. and Pub. Util....	2/	9.1	9.0
Total.....	67.1	66.8	69.3	Trade.....	2/	16.1	16.1
Contract Construction.	3.1	3.0	3.7	Finance.....	2/	2.8	2.7
Manufacturing.....	16.5	15.9	18.2	Service.....	2/	6.9	6.9
Trans. and Pub. Util..	6.5	6.3	6.4	Government.....	2/	8.9	8.6
Trade.....	14.4	14.6	14.3				
Finance.....	2.5	2.5	2.3	WISCONSIN			
Service 1/.....	6.6	6.7	6.5	Milwaukee			
Government.....	17.5	17.8	17.9	Manufacturing.....	196.2	193.9	191.8
WEST VIRGINIA							
Charleston				Racine			
Total.....	2/	95.6	96.6	Manufacturing.....	24.5	24.4	24.5

See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions.

- 1/ Includes mining.
- 2/ Not available.
- 3/ Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
- 4/ Includes mining and finance.
- 5/ Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
- 6/ Excludes interstate railroads.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN POST WORLD WAR II PERIOD

A Summary of

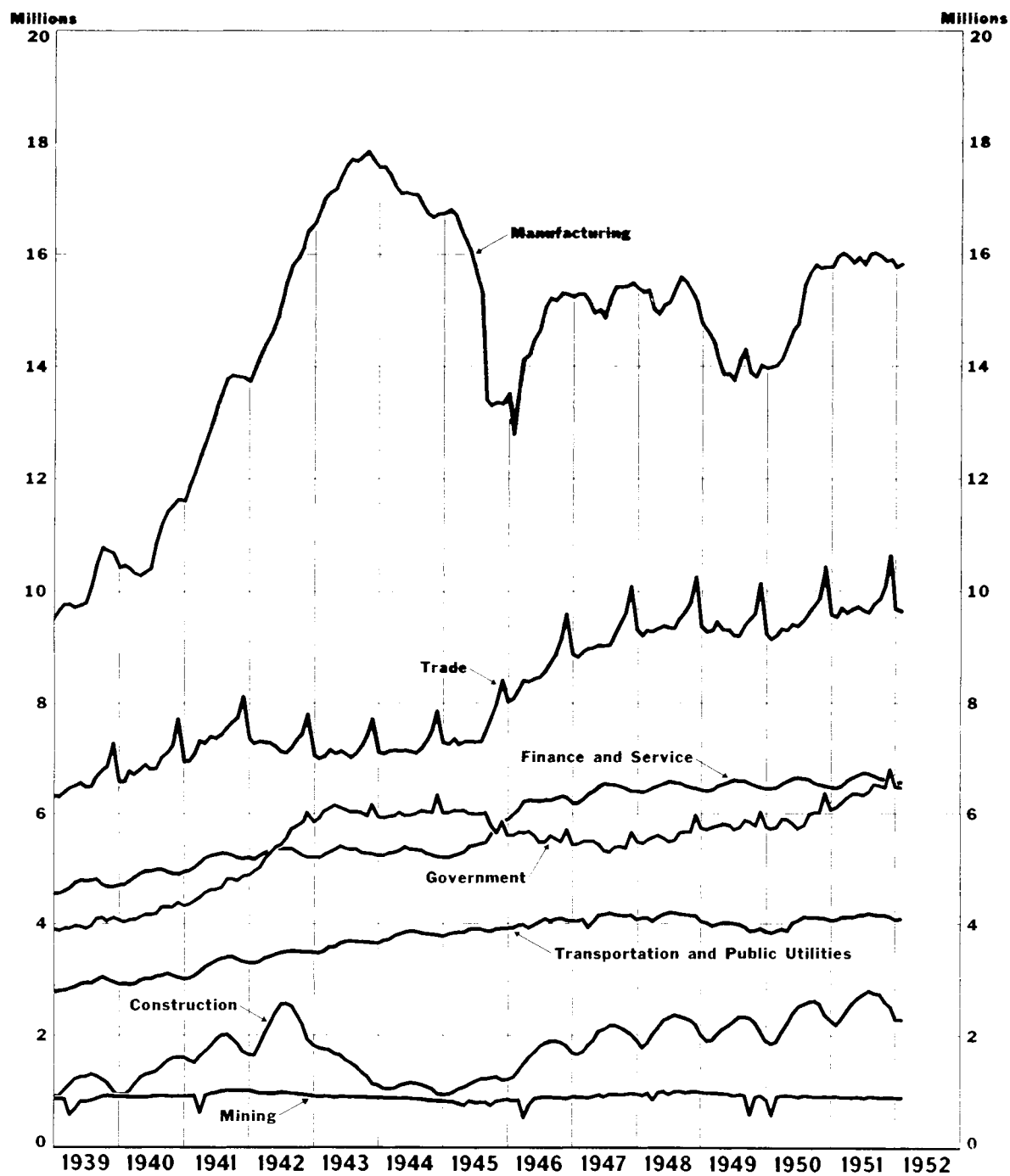
ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1947-1951

EMPLOYMENT and Payrolls SUPPLEMENT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin - Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague - Commissioner

EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT and Payrolls

ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1947-1951

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Industry Data

Table 10: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments

By Industry Division and Group

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	Annual average				
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
TOTAL...	46,401	44,124	43,006	44,201	43,371
MINING.....	920	904	932	981	943
Metal mining.....	104.9	101.0	100.1	105.1	103.0
Anthracite.....	69.1	75.1	77.3	80.0	79.4
Bituminous-coal.....	378.2	375.6	399.0	438.2	425.6
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	262.2	255.3	259.0	257.5	237.3
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	105.1	97.4	96.4	100.1	97.8
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	2,569	2,318	2,156	2,165	1,982
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION.....	486	447	428	416	387
Highway and street.....	200.4	183.0	178.1	172.1	169.4
Other nonbuilding construction.....	285.1	264.1	250.3	243.8	217.4
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.....	2,084	1,871	1,727	1,749	1,595
GENERAL CONTRACTORS.....	880	797	753	797	735
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS.....	1,204	1,074	974	952	860
Plumbing and heating.....	298.5	270.6	245.8	239.7	217.9
Painting and decorating.....	165.5	132.5	124.4	125.2	120.1
Electrical work.....	147.5	128.6	125.1	124.3	116.6
Other special-trade contractors.....	591.9	541.7	479.0	463.1	405.6
MANUFACTURING.....	15,931	14,884	14,146	15,286	15,247
DURABLE GOODS.....	8,926	8,008	7,465	8,315	8,373
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	7,005	6,876	6,681	6,970	6,874
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4,144	4,010	3,979	4,151	4,122
Transportation.....	2,905	2,801	2,756	2,934	2,984
Interstate railroads.....	1,449	1,390	1,367	1,517	1,557
Class I railroads.....	1,276	1,220	1,191	1,327	1,352
Local railways and bus lines.....	143	148	158	163	185
Trucking and warehousing.....	628	584	548	566	551
Other transportation and services.....	686	679	684	687	692
Air transportation (common carrier).....	80.9	74.4	76.7	77.9	81.7
Communication.....	688	663	686	696	646
Telephone.....	638.9	614.8	632.2	634.2	581.1
Telegraph.....	47.9	47.2	52.5	60.8	63.4

Table 10: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments

By Industry Division and Group - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	Annual average				
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (Continued)					
Other public utilities.....	551	546	537	521	492
Gas and electric utilities.....	526.0	520.6	512.0	497.0	469.5
Electric light and power utilities.....	234.3	234.0	233.5	226.4	213.0
Gas utilities.....	117.7	114.9	--	--	--
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	174.0	171.6	--	--	--
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	25.1	25.2	24.6	23.7	22.6
TRADE.....	9,804	9,524	9,438	9,491	9,196
Wholesale trade.....	2,602	2,544	2,522	2,533	2,410
Retail trade.....	7,203	6,980	6,916	6,958	6,785
General merchandise stores.....	1,535	1,493	1,480	1,470	1,389
Food and liquor stores.....	1,272	1,209	1,198	1,195	1,161
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	749	728	676	634	581
Apparel and accessories stores.....	550	536	554	577	567
Other retail trade.....	3,097	3,014	3,008	3,081	3,088
FINANCE.....	1,883	1,812	1,763	1,716	1,641
Banks and trust companies.....	460	427	416	403	380
Security dealers and exchanges.....	63.7	59.6	55.5	57.9	60.1
Insurance carriers and agents.....	674	646	619	589	549
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	686	680	672	665	652
SERVICE.....	4,759	4,761	4,782	4,799	4,786
Hotels and lodging places.....	455	456	464	478	497
Laundries.....	358.6	353.5	352.2	356.1	364.8
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	154.5	147.5	146.9	149.9	153.7
Motion pictures.....	245	241	237	241	252
GOVERNMENT.....	6,390	5,910	5,811	5,613	5,454
Federal ^{1/}	2,277	1,910	1,900	1,827	1,874
State and local.....	4,113	4,000	3,911	3,786	3,580

^{1/} Fourth class postmasters are excluded here but are included in Tables 13 and 16.

Industry Data

Table II: All Employees in Mining and Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	Annual average				
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
MINING.....	920	904	932	981	943
METAL MINING.....	104.9	101.0	100.1	105.1	103.0
Iron mining.....	37.6	35.5	33.7	36.6	34.3
Copper mining.....	28.7	28.1	27.3	27.8	27.5
Lead and zinc mining.....	20.8	19.7	20.6	21.7	22.9
ANTHRACITE.....	69.1	75.1	77.3	80.0	79.4
BITUMINOUS-COAL.....	378.2	375.6	399.0	438.2	425.5
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION.....	262.2	255.3	259.0	257.5	237.3
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services).....	--	--	--	--	--
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING....	105.1	97.4	96.4	100.1	97.8
MANUFACTURING.....	15,931	14,884	14,146	15,286	15,247
DURABLE GOODS.....	8,926	8,008	7,465	8,315	8,373
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	7,005	6,876	6,681	6,970	6,874
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES.....	46.7	24.7	24.8	28.1	26.6
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.....	1,555	1,542	1,523	1,536	1,532
Meat products.....	300.1	295.6	288.6	271.2	275.4
Dairy products.....	145.5	144.5	146.2	147.7	148.0
Canning and preserving.....	206.4	202.9	207.1	222.0	223.5
Grain-mill products.....	128.9	123.9	120.6	117.7	116.9
Bakery products.....	287.6	285.9	281.7	282.9	274.9
Sugar.....	34.0	34.5	32.7	34.5	38.4
Confectionery and related products.....	97.2	99.5	96.9	100.2	98.5
Beverages.....	218.8	216.3	211.4	218.6	211.9
Miscellaneous food products.....	136.5	138.5	137.6	141.3	144.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.....	88	88	94	100	104
Cigarettes.....	26.1	25.9	26.6	26.6	26.2
Cigars.....	41.0	41.2	44.5	48.3	49.4
Tobacco and snuff.....	11.9	12.3	13.0	13.7	14.8
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	8.9	8.8	10.1	11.2	13.0
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS.....	1,282	1,297	1,224	1,362	1,325
Yarn and thread mills.....	167.1	162.0	149.3	177.6	179.5
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	600.4	616.1	581.9	645.7	618.3
Knitting mills.....	238.8	242.8	231.4	249.0	242.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	88.1	89.7	86.4	89.8	86.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	55.0	60.6	58.9	64.8	57.3
Other textile-mill products.....	132.4	125.7	116.0	135.2	140.9

See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions.

Table II: All Employees in Mining and Manufacturing Industries - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	Annual average				
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS.....	1,160	1,159	1,136	1,162	1,130
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	147.7	148.3	141.5	154.4	151.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	264.2	263.2	257.8	269.1	269.8
Women's outerwear.....	317.7	320.3	328.6	342.4	336.4
Women's, children's under garments..	100.9	105.4	98.9	97.4	90.8
Millinery.....	21.2	22.0	22.3	22.9	23.9
Children's outerwear.....	65.2	66.5	63.4	59.5	53.1
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel..	97.1	89.6	88.2	90.1	83.5
Other fabricated textile products...	145.6	143.5	135.8	125.6	121.6
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE).....	805	792	736	812	838
Logging camps and contractors.....	73.3	67.9	61.4	72.8	81.1
Sawmills and planing mills.....	469.4	461.6	431.7	472.9	488.3
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	118.8	124.3	110.5	119.5	113.2
Wooden containers.....	80.3	77.7	73.3	81.8	87.3
Miscellaneous wood products.....	62.7	60.8	59.0	65.2	68.4
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.....	349	357	315	348	340
Household furniture.....	240.8	255.5	220.0	247.0	243.9
Other furniture and fixtures.....	108.0	101.5	94.6	100.9	96.1
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	494	472	447	470	465
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills...	245.7	235.8	226.9	240.7	234.0
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	134.9	128.5	117.1	121.4	122.1
Other paper and allied products.....	113.0	107.7	103.1	107.6	108.7
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.....	763	743	727	725	709
Newspapers.....	299.2	293.3	282.5	267.5	248.5
Periodicals.....	53.5	52.1	53.4	54.7	56.5
Books.....	49.8	46.7	44.6	46.6	48.6
Commercial printing.....	205.6	200.8	197.1	197.5	191.0
Lithographing.....	41.2	40.7	41.1	45.1	48.2
Other printing and publishing.....	113.5	108.9	108.0	113.3	115.6
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	749	686	664	699	692
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	82.3	71.5	68.4	70.9	66.6
Industrial organic chemicals.....	227.2	200.1	192.1	210.3	205.5
Drugs and medicines.....	106.2	95.8	92.3	89.5	93.6
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	75.6	71.4	67.3	70.7	68.3
Fertilizers.....	34.8	34.0	34.3	35.9	36.7
Vegetable and animal oils and fats..	55.1	54.5	56.1	56.2	55.7
Other chemicals and allied products.	168.2	158.3	153.0	165.0	165.3

Industry Data

Table II: All Employees in Mining and Manufacturing Industries - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	Annual average				
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL.....	263	245	245	250	239
Petroleum refining.....	210.6	194.6	196.7	199.1	189.3
Coke and byproducts.....	21.8	20.8	19.5	20.0	18.6
Other petroleum and coal products...	30.4	29.5	27.1	30.8	31.2
RUBBER PRODUCTS.....	272	252	234	259	270
Tires and inner tubes.....	115.5	110.9	106.6	121.1	132.4
Rubber footwear.....	30.8	25.6	26.4	29.6	28.8
Other rubber products.....	125.7	114.9	100.5	107.9	109.2
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS.....	381	394	388	410	409
Leather.....	46.7	50.5	49.7	54.2	55.7
Footwear (except rubber).....	240.6	252.3	251.0	260.1	257.3
Other leather products.....	93.3	91.1	87.2	95.4	95.5
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS.....	556	512	484	514	501
Glass and glass products.....	145.7	133.5	122.6	135.9	143.8
Cement, hydraulic.....	43.0	42.1	41.8	40.9	38.1
Structural clay products.....	91.3	82.4	79.8	83.4	76.1
Pottery and related products.....	58.6	57.9	57.5	60.6	58.8
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	101.2	92.2	84.6	87.8	81.5
Other stone, clay, and glass products.	115.6	103.5	97.1	105.9	102.7
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES.....	1,345	1,220	1,101	1,247	1,231
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	650.5	614.1	550.4	612.0	589.0
Iron and steel foundries.....	279.9	231.8	217.0	259.3	256.8
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	56.3	54.6	52.3	55.6	55.1
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	100.3	96.9	87.0	103.8	111.5
Nonferrous foundries.....	109.6	93.0	75.8	85.2	85.9
Other primary metal industries.....	147.7	129.8	118.4	130.7	132.3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT).....	1,007	933	859	976	995
Tin cans and other tinware.....	49.0	48.4	45.8	48.7	47.7
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware...	159.7	156.9	142.3	154.4	156.5
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	154.8	150.6	132.0	165.8	174.3
Fabricated structural metal products.	229.8	201.4	198.5	215.9	206.7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	179.7	169.8	147.9	172.2	180.4
Other fabricated metal products.....	233.8	206.1	192.4	219.0	229.1

Table II: All Employees in Mining and Manufacturing Industries - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	Annual average				
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL).....	1,591	1,352	1,311	1,533	1,535
Engines and turbines.....	91.3	72.6	72.5	83.8	83.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors..	187.3	172.4	181.3	191.3	178.9
Construction and mining machinery....	120.7	100.7	101.3	122.6	120.2
Metalworking machinery.....	289.8	220.2	208.7	239.5	248.3
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	195.6	167.6	171.8	201.9	204.4
General industry machinery.....	229.7	188.5	186.4	209.8	208.6
Office and store machines and devices	104.5	90.9	90.6	109.1	108.2
Service-industry and household machines	171.2	176.2	145.4	191.3	184.8
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	201.2	162.7	153.2	183.4	197.3
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....	937	836	759	869	918
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	367.6	317.3	295.2	332.9	343.5
Electrical equipment for vehicles....	81.0	70.1	64.5	69.0	74.3
Communication equipment.....	339.8	309.2	271.1	312.2	336.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	149.0	139.8	128.3	154.8	164.0
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.....	1,511	1,273	1,212	1,263	1,263
Automobiles.....	856.3	839.4	769.0	792.8	776.2
Aircraft and parts.....	456.3	275.4	255.6	228.1	228.6
Aircraft.....	308.3	184.2	169.7	151.7	151.4
Aircraft engines and parts.....	89.6	54.5	51.8	46.7	47.8
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	10.7	8.1	7.9	7.4	7.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment....	47.7	28.7	26.2	22.4	22.0
Ship and boat building and repairing..	113.7	84.4	100.3	140.7	159.4
Ship building and repairing.....	99.7	71.4	88.2	124.2	137.3
Boat building and repairing.....	14.0	13.0	12.1	16.4	22.1
Railroad equipment.....	72.4	62.2	76.1	84.8	81.4
Other transportation equipment.....	11.7	11.4	10.9	16.6	17.0
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....	299	250	238	260	265
Ophthalmic goods.....	27.6	25.4	26.8	28.2	30.1
Photographic apparatus.....	60.1	51.3	52.6	60.3	61.6
Watches and clocks.....	34.3	30.1	31.4	40.8	41.3
Professional and scientific instruments.....	177.3	143.4	127.1	130.5	131.9
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	480	459	426	466	461
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware...	51.4	54.8	55.4	60.3	58.1
Toys and sporting goods.....	73.5	73.3	68.7	80.8	80.0
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions....	56.7	58.2	57.7	62.3	61.0
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	298.6	272.3	243.8	262.8	262.3

Industry Data

Table 12 Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	Annual average				
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--
METAL MINING.....	92.5	89.4	89.0	94.7	93.1
Iron mining.....	33.8	31.9	30.4	33.6	31.6
Copper mining.....	25.1	24.8	24.3	25.0	24.6
Lead and zinc mining.....	18.1	17.2	18.1	19.2	20.7
ANTHRACITE.....	65.0	70.6	72.8	75.8	74.6
BITUMINOUS-COAL.....	353.7	351.0	373.4	413.1	402.1
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services).....	127.3	125.7	127.1	127.1	120.0
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING....	91.9	85.2	83.7	87.6	86.0
MANUFACTURING.....	13,034	12,264	11,597	12,717	12,794
DURABLE GOODS.....	7,334	6,622	6,096	6,909	7,010
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	5,700	5,642	5,501	5,808	5,784
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES.....	37.4	19.8	20.2	23.9	22.5
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.....	1,170	1,168	1,172	1,197	1,216
Meat products.....	237.6	235.9	231.3	215.8	223.9
Dairy products.....	104.4	104.4	107.9	111.0	115.2
Canning and preserving.....	180.5	176.9	180.8	195.3	198.2
Grain-mill products.....	96.4	94.2	95.3	93.6	94.1
Bakery products.....	191.0	191.5	191.2	195.5	194.0
Sugar.....	28.8	29.9	28.5	30.0	33.9
Confectionery and related products.....	80.4	83.1	83.0	85.9	84.0
Beverages.....	150.2	149.1	150.6	161.4	161.1
Miscellaneous food products.....	100.9	102.6	103.8	108.1	111.3
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.....	81	81	87	93	96
Cigarettes.....	23.6	23.3	24.1	24.3	23.8
Cigars.....	38.9	39.1	42.4	46.2	47.2
Tobacco and snuff.....	10.4	10.8	11.5	12.2	13.0
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	8.0	7.8	9.0	10.2	12.1
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS.....	1,186	1,206	1,136	1,275	1,243
Yarn and thread mills.....	156.3	151.8	140.3	168.5	170.6
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	568.7	585.6	551.4	615.3	590.2
Knitting mills.....	219.0	223.6	213.4	231.4	226.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	78.1	80.1	76.9	80.4	78.3
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	47.1	53.3	51.2	57.2	50.5
Other textile-mill products.....	117.0	111.9	102.8	121.7	127.2

See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions.

Table 12: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	Annual average				
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS.....	1,039	1,042	1,022	1,049	1,028
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	133.8	134.3	128.1	140.1	138.4
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	245.6	245.3	239.8	250.7	252.3
Women's outerwear.....	282.7	286.8	294.3	308.7	305.4
Women's, children's under garments..	90.6	95.2	89.4	88.7	83.3
Millinery.....	18.7	19.4	19.5	20.2	21.1
Children's outerwear.....	59.6	60.7	58.0	54.7	49.1
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel..	85.4	78.4	76.5	78.5	73.0
Other fabricated textile products...	123.1	121.7	115.8	107.5	105.5
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE).....	741	730	676	752	777
Logging camps and contractors.....	69.2	63.5	57.6	69.5	77.7
Sawmills and planing mills.....	437.1	431.1	401.3	442.0	455.4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	103.4	108.5	95.7	105.0	100.0
Wooden containers.....	74.4	72.2	67.9	76.0	81.8
Miscellaneous wood products.....	56.5	54.8	53.1	59.2	62.4
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.....	301	311	272	306	300
Household furniture.....	211.9	227.9	194.8	221.6	219.7
Other furniture and fixtures.....	88.8	82.6	77.6	84.1	80.0
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	420	404	382	405	406
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills...	212.2	205.1	197.6	210.8	206.9
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	114.5	109.8	99.6	104.6	107.4
Other paper and allied products.....	92.7	88.8	85.2	89.4	91.1
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.....	512	503	495	501	497
Newspapers.....	151.6	148.6	141.2	133.5	125.4
Periodicals.....	35.0	34.7	36.0	37.3	38.7
Books.....	36.2	35.7	36.4	38.6	40.4
Commercial printing.....	168.6	166.6	164.4	165.5	161.0
Lithographing.....	32.1	31.7	31.9	35.1	38.2
Other printing and publishing.....	89.1	85.8	85.3	91.0	93.2
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.....	535	496	485	520	523
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	60.1	52.9	52.3	54.7	51.9
Industrial organic chemicals.....	169.9	151.8	145.8	164.4	162.6
Drugs and medicines.....	69.7	62.7	60.8	59.9	63.9
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	49.1	46.8	43.3	46.9	45.9
Fertilizers.....	28.0	27.8	28.6	30.2	31.4
Vegetable and animal oils and fats..	43.2	43.8	46.1	46.6	46.9
Other chemicals and allied products.	114.8	110.3	108.4	117.6	120.7

Industry Data

Table 12: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	Annual average				
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL.....	195	185	188	192	184
Petroleum refining.....	151.9	142.8	148.8	148.9	141.5
Coke and byproducts.....	18.8	18.1	16.9	17.5	15.9
Other petroleum and coal products...	24.3	23.9	22.0	25.3	26.3
RUBBER PRODUCTS.....	219	203	186	209	220
Tires and inner tubes.....	90.8	87.8	83.6	96.2	105.8
Rubber footwear.....	25.3	20.6	21.6	24.6	23.9
Other rubber products.....	102.9	94.3	80.9	88.1	89.9
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS.....	342	355	347	368	372
Leather.....	42.1	45.9	45.1	49.5	51.5
Footwear (except rubber).....	218.0	229.4	226.2	234.8	235.5
Other leather products.....	81.7	79.7	75.8	83.5	84.8
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS.....	478	441	416	448	438
Glass and glass products.....	128.2	117.3	106.8	119.6	126.9
Cement, hydraulic.....	36.8	36.0	36.0	35.5	33.0
Structural clay products.....	83.0	74.8	72.5	76.5	70.2
Pottery and related products.....	52.9	52.3	52.2	55.5	54.1
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	85.6	78.7	72.4	76.4	71.5
Other stone, clay, and glass products.	91.6	81.8	75.6	84.6	82.4
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES.....	1,159	1,053	940	1,083	1,073
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	566.4	535.6	476.7	536.8	517.6
Iron and steel foundries.....	248.9	204.0	188.9	230.9	229.4
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	47.2	45.4	43.3	46.8	46.9
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	82.2	80.7	70.6	86.0	93.3
Nonferrous foundries.....	91.9	78.8	63.3	73.2	74.4
Other primary metal industries.....	122.7	108.4	97.1	109.1	111.3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT).....	831	776	701	812	837
Tin cans and other tinware.....	42.9	42.8	39.9	42.2	41.0
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware...	134.3	132.7	118.4	131.6	134.8
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	126.0	123.9	106.0	137.1	146.0
Fabricated structural metal products.	178.8	156.5	152.3	168.7	164.6
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	153.0	146.9	125.8	148.6	156.3
Other fabricated metal products.....	195.6	173.0	159.0	183.8	193.9

Table 12: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	Annual average				
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL).....	1,233	1,040	1,001	1,203	1,217
Engines and turbines.....	68.6	54.5	53.9	63.9	65.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors..	145.9	133.5	142.4	151.7	140.3
Construction and mining machinery....	90.8	73.0	72.4	91.1	90.4
Metalworking machinery.....	228.7	169.0	157.9	186.6	196.1
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	148.6	126.6	131.1	158.6	163.0
General industry machinery.....	166.5	134.3	132.3	154.3	156.4
Office and store machines and devices	87.9	75.6	75.4	93.0	92.4
Service-industry and household machines	134.7	143.2	115.4	156.3	152.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	161.6	130.0	120.4	147.5	161.0
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....	710	636	552	656	706
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	267.1	229.7	210.7	251.4	262.7
Electrical equipment for vehicles....	66.1	56.0	49.0	54.6	59.7
Communication equipment.....	256.1	237.0	191.8	224.4	249.1
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	120.5	113.3	100.8	125.5	134.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.....	1,221	1,044	987	1,031	1,038
Automobiles.....	718.4	713.5	643.5	657.6	648.8
Aircraft and parts.....	336.6	201.8	188.5	166.6	167.2
Aircraft.....	228.6	135.7	126.6	111.5	110.9
Aircraft engines and parts.....	63.0	39.1	37.4	33.6	35.0
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	7.5	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment....	37.5	21.5	19.2	16.6	16.4
Ship and boat building and repairing..	98.9	71.4	85.0	123.2	140.6
Ship building and repairing.....	86.5	60.2	75.0	109.3	121.7
Boat building and repairing.....	12.4	11.2	10.0	13.9	18.9
Railroad equipment.....	56.7	47.9	61.0	69.6	66.6
Other transportation equipment.....	9.9	9.7	9.2	14.5	15.1
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....	223	186	177	200	207
Ophthalmic goods.....	22.5	20.6	21.9	23.8	25.8
Photographic apparatus.....	43.4	37.3	38.4	45.4	46.5
Watches and clocks.....	29.0	25.5	26.6	33.0	35.7
Professional and scientific instruments.....	127.7	103.0	90.1	95.4	99.1
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	402	385	354	394	394
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware...	42.0	44.5	45.0	49.6	47.9
Toys and sporting goods.....	64.1	64.2	59.8	71.5	71.5
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions....	47.8	49.2	48.3	53.9	53.5
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	247.8	227.2	200.5	219.4	220.9

Industry Data

Table 13: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry	Annual average				
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:					
Meat packing, wholesale.....	165.5	165.4	165.2	156.2	167.1
Prepared meats.....	34.1	34.0	34.2	35.4	34.5
Concentrated milk.....	12.7	12.7	13.1	13.3	14.0
Ice cream and ices.....	19.8	20.0	20.9	21.6	23.2
Flour and meal.....	27.8	27.1	28.7	30.0	30.7
Cane-sugar refining.....	13.7	14.6	14.4	14.1	15.1
Beet sugar.....	9.4	10.0	8.9	9.8	11.6
Confectionery products.....	61.1	63.5	62.9	65.5	64.9
Malt liquors.....	62.6	61.0	61.1	64.0	63.7
Distilled liquors, except brandy.....	21.1	21.7	21.0	23.9	25.7
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:					
Yarn mills, wool (except carpet), cotton and silk systems.....	109.0	108.3	100.1	120.6	121.9
Cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics	408.2	411.4	395.9	443.2	433.6
Woolen and worsted fabrics.....	94.6	107.2	100.9	123.5	122.5
Full-fashioned hosiery mills.....	61.7	66.7	66.4	69.1	65.2
Seamless hosiery mills.....	52.4	55.0	52.9	58.5	61.3
Knit underwear mills.....	33.7	33.6	31.7	38.6	37.5
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn.....	32.8	38.0	35.8	40.8	35.6
Fur-felt hats and hat bodies.....	8.3	8.9	9.3	10.9	11.5
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:					
Men's dress shirts and nightwear.....	81.8	83.1	80.7	86.7	88.2
Work shirts.....	12.4	11.7	11.5	12.0	11.2
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:					
Wood household furniture, ex upholstered.....	109.7	122.2	103.2	120.2	120.7
Mattresses and bedsprings.. ..	27.3	27.9	23.7	26.4	25.5
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:					
Plastic materials.....	22.2	20.5	19.7	21.8	22.2
Synthetic rubber.....	7.4	5.7	5.1	5.3	5.7
Synthetic fibers.....	55.6	54.7	52.7	59.9	57.9
Soap and glycerin.....	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:					
Glass containers.....	41.9	38.3	34.9	38.4	41.9
Pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere classified.....	35.0	32.5	30.0	34.9	37.5
Brick and hollow tile.....	28.6	27.9	27.2	28.0	27.0
Sewer pipe.....	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.9	8.3

See Explanatory Notes, section G.

Table 13: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries - Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	Annual average				
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:					
Gray-iron foundries.....	158.7	140.0	127.3	152.4	157.4
Malleable-iron foundries.....	27.8	23.2	21.9	27.3	26.7
Steel foundries.....	62.4	43.6	43.1	56.8	55.2
Primary copper, lead, and zinc.....	26.1	26.0	25.4	27.5	28.2
Primary aluminum.....	10.1	9.0	7.9	7.9	7.3
Iron and steel forgings.....	34.7	28.5	28.1	31.7	32.4
Wire drawing.....	43.7	40.2	35.4	42.7	45.6
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):					
Cutlery and edge tools.....	23.8	23.4	22.1	25.1	25.2
Hand tools, not elsewhere classified, files, hand saws, and saw blades.....	37.9	33.0	31.3	39.5	41.6
Hardware, not elsewhere classified.....	69.5	72.2	61.8	64.3	64.8
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings.....	29.9	29.2	24.7	29.9	30.1
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified....	77.3	76.7	66.1	88.7	96.7
Structural and ornamental products.....	64.1	57.7	58.1	64.2	64.2
Boiler shop products.....	57.2	47.7	50.4	56.7	56.0
Metal stampings.....	112.2	111.9	96.9	112.6	114.0
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):					
Tractors.....	68.0	62.0	66.2	68.9	62.9
Farm machinery, except tractors.....	74.4	69.4	74.2	81.7	76.7
Machine tools.....	58.0	41.2	39.6	48.9	54.9
Metalworking machinery, not elsewhere classified.....	42.5	36.5	37.0	43.4	43.6
Cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, etc.....	90.3	64.4	57.3	68.6	74.5
Computing and related machines.....	41.4	35.1	37.3	44.7	40.5
Typewriters.....	21.6	18.3	16.9	22.7	23.8
Refrigeration machinery.....	94.2	104.2	85.9	114.1	108.3
Ball and roller bearings.....	47.4	38.0	33.4	41.0	45.1
Machine shops.....	46.4	35.6	34.5	43.9	48.7
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:					
Radios and related products.....	163.1	159.0	112.7	123.0	142.4
Telephone and telegraph equipment and communication equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	41.3	35.3	43.6	59.1	61.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:					
Locomotives and parts.....	24.1	21.0	22.7	25.8	25.4
Railroad and streetcars.....	34.3	28.3	43.3	51.2	50.3
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:					
Silverware and plated ware.....	16.1	17.5	17.8	20.0	18.5

Shipbuilding

Table 14 Employees in the Shipbuilding and Repairing Industry

by Region 1/

(In thousands)

Region	Annual average				
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
ALL REGIONS.....	220.9	145.2	171.8	213.9	224.0
PRIVATE.....	99.7	71.5	88.1	124.2	137.3
NAVY.....	121.2	73.7	83.7	89.7	86.6
NORTH ATLANTIC.....	101.3	69.5	82.6	100.9	95.3
Private.....	47.0	37.1	46.3	63.0	59.6
Navy.....	54.3	32.4	36.3	37.9	35.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	38.7	24.8	27.7	32.0	31.8
Private.....	15.6	9.3	11.6	14.9	15.1
Navy.....	23.1	15.5	16.1	17.1	16.7
GULF:					
Private.....	15.5	10.9	14.0	22.3	30.4
PACIFIC.....	54.0	32.9	40.6	51.6	59.7
Private.....	10.2	7.1	9.3	16.9	25.5
Navy.....	43.8	25.8	31.3	34.7	34.3
GREAT LAKES:					
Private.....	6.8	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.9
INLAND:					
Private.....	4.6	4.1	3.7	4.3	3.8

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

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

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

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

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

⁶⁰ The Inland region includes all other yards.

Table 15: Federal Civilian Employment in All Areas and in Continental United States and Total Government Civilian Employment in the District of Columbia

(In thousands)

Area and branch	Employment (as of first of month)				
	Annual average				
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
ALL AREAS					
TOTAL FEDERAL.....	2,465.9	2,080.5	2,100.5	2,066.6	2,153.1
Executive ^{1/}	2,453.7	2,068.6	2,089.2	2,055.8	2,142.8
Defense agencies ^{2/}	1,210.7	837.5	899.2	916.4	989.7
Post Office Department ^{3/}	525.4	521.4	511.1	471.4	455.0
Other agencies.....	717.6	709.7	678.9	668.0	698.1
Legislative.....	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.3	7.1
Judicial.....	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.2
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES ^{4/}					
TOTAL FEDERAL.....	2,296.9	1,930.5	1,921.9	1,847.3	1,893.8
Executive ^{1/}	2,284.8	1,918.7	1,910.7	1,836.6	1,883.6
Defense agencies ^{2/}	1,093.7	732.3	761.4	734.5	766.9
Post Office Department ^{3/}	523.4	519.4	509.2	469.7	453.4
Other agencies.....	667.8	667.0	640.1	632.4	663.3
Legislative.....	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.3	7.1
Judicial.....	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT.....	271.4	242.3	241.8	231.3	233.6
D. C. GOVERNMENT.....	20.3	20.1	19.5	18.8	18.1
TOTAL FEDERAL ^{5/}.....	251.1	222.2	222.3	212.5	215.5
Executive ^{1/}	242.1	213.4	214.0	204.6	207.8
Defense agencies ^{2/}	83.8	67.5	70.4	68.5	69.8
Post Office Department ^{3/}	8.3	8.1	8.2	7.8	7.6
Other agencies.....	150.0	137.8	135.4	128.3	130.4
Legislative.....	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.3	7.1
Judicial.....	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6

^{1/} Includes all executive agencies (except the Central Intelligence Agency), Government corporations, Federal Reserve Banks, and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is included in total for executive agencies.

^{2/} Covers civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Canal Zone Government, Selective Service System, National Securities Resources Board, National Security Council and War Claims Commission.

^{3/} Includes Fourth Class Postmasters.

^{4/} Covers only the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

^{5/} Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

Federal Government

Table 16: Federal Civilian Pay Rolls in All Areas and in Continental United States and Total Government Civilian Payrolls in the District of Columbia

(In thousands)

Area and branch	Payrolls (total for month)				
			Annual average		
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
ALL AREAS					
TOTAL FEDERAL.....	\$749,563	\$585,576	\$558,808	\$518,624	\$497,176
Executive 1/.....	744,560	580,792	554,508	514,701	493,528
Defense agencies 2/.....	361,825	235,157	232,452	221,731	220,576
Post Office Department 3/.....	147,408	135,300	129,895	116,589	100,421
Other agencies.....	235,327	210,335	192,161	176,381	172,531
Legislative.....	3,320	3,215	2,870	2,574	2,423
Judicial.....	1,683	1,569	1,430	1,349	1,225
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES 4/					
TOTAL FEDERAL.....	706,838	549,328	519,338	477,593	455,304
Executive 1/.....	701,880	544,587	515,078	473,708	451,693
Defense agencies 2/.....	334,015	211,508	203,439	189,333	186,200
Post Office Department 3/.....	146,819	134,792	129,416	116,170	100,079
Other agencies.....	221,046	198,287	182,223	168,205	165,414
Legislative.....	3,320	3,215	2,870	2,574	2,423
Judicial.....	1,638	1,526	1,390	1,311	1,188
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT.....	98,369	81,602	75,305	68,130	63,981
D. C. GOVERNMENT.....	5,629	5,321	4,785	4,521	4,121
TOTAL FEDERAL 5/.....	92,740	76,281	70,520	63,609	59,860
Executive 1/.....	89,106	72,780	67,410	60,816	57,233
Defense agencies 2/.....	31,018	22,888	21,119	19,466	18,111
Post Office Department 3/.....	3,201	2,937	2,791	2,608	2,464
Other agencies.....	54,887	46,955	43,500	38,742	36,658
Legislative.....	3,320	3,215	2,870	2,574	2,423
Judicial.....	314	286	240	219	204

1/ Includes all executive agencies (except the Central Intelligence Agency), Government corporations, Federal Reserve Banks, and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is included in total for executive agencies.

2/ Covers civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Canal Zone Government, Selective Service System, National Securities Resources Board, National Security Council and War Claims Commission.

3/ Includes Fourth Class Postmasters.

4/ Covers only the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

5/ Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

Table 17: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division,
by State

(In thousands)

State	1951 Annual Average								
	Total	Mining	Contract Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Trans. and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Govern- ment
Alabama	646.4	21.7	34.5	226.2	54.8	125.1	18.6	53.7	111.8
Arizona	176.0	11.8	13.2	19.2	20.3	44.0	5.8	25.4	36.3
Arkansas	312.2	6.5	23.6	80.1	31.9	73.2	8.0	35.6	53.5
California	3434.6	35.0	231.2	870.4	314.5	799.5	152.4	445.0	586.8
Colorado	378.1	9.9	32.1	63.6	43.7	96.1	14.6	71.8	46.3
Connecticut	817.3	1/	41.9	416.7	42.1	133.5	37.3	79.2	66.6
Delaware	-	-	-	50.8	-	-	-	-	10.9
Dist. of Columbia...2/	519.5	3/	21.7	17.1	31.4	95.4	22.6	60.0	271.3
Florida	722.4	6.6	69.2	105.4	70.6	211.2	31.5	106.8	121.1
Georgia	847.5	4.5	47.4	303.6	71.1	182.4	26.9	78.1	133.5
Idaho	138.0	5.5	12.5	23.8	17.3	35.0	3.7	14.6	25.7
Illinois	3213.2	44.4	152.5	1212.9	299.4	687.1	146.9	341.3	328.8
Indiana	1286.4	13.7	57.0	595.6	112.0	241.6	35.4	90.4	140.6
Iowa	630.3	3.0	37.1	167.1	63.2	170.1	24.2	65.7	100.0
Kansas	500.8	17.8	35.4	116.8	64.2	121.1	16.7	47.6	31.2
Kentucky	-	58.3	-	151.4	59.8	118.5	15.6	60.2	86.0
Louisiana	-	27.7	-	146.1	82.7	150.5	20.6	70.6	101.1
Maine	271.6	.6	12.1	116.5	19.2	49.7	6.8	25.2	41.5
Maryland...2/	741.4	2.6	55.4	254.4	72.7	147.3	30.7	76.1	102.3
Massachusetts	1800.8	3/	71.7	735.4	127.4	366.6	81.8	193.0	224.8
Michigan	-	-	-	1110.4	-	-	-	-	231.6
Minnesota	826.3	17.6	43.0	206.6	94.5	210.4	37.1	97.1	120.1
Mississippi	-	-	-	93.5	26.6	-	7.5	-	67.0
Missouri	1230.9	9.0	62.3	373.0	128.6	317.1	54.1	140.6	146.2
Montana	150.2	10.4	11.1	17.5	23.0	36.6	4.1	19.3	28.1
Nebraska	327.8	3/	19.1	55.6	43.3	92.8	16.3	38.5	62.2
Nevada	58.1	3.0	4.4	3.7	8.8	12.1	1.2	13.0	11.9
New Hampshire	171.8	.3	6.8	82.8	10.5	28.6	4.5	18.3	20.1
New Jersey	1679.2	3.9	85.5	765.4	139.8	275.0	59.0	167.1	183.4
New Mexico	159.0	12.2	16.1	13.8	17.4	36.8	4.5	22.0	36.2
New York	5822.7	11.5	236.8	1934.0	509.4	1258.0	399.3	785.8	687.8
North Carolina	970.2	3.5	66.2	432.2	59.1	181.5	22.7	86.4	118.6
North Dakota	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Ohio	-	-	-	1281.0	-	-	-	-	313.4
Oklahoma	501.2	44.2	32.6	73.3	49.8	125.9	18.3	53.3	103.8
Oregon	454.1	1.3	27.2	144.6	47.9	104.0	15.2	48.3	65.6
Pennsylvania	3716.4	178.1	167.1	1494.1	351.8	681.2	119.5	354.3	370.2
Rhode Island	305.5	3/	15.9	150.9	16.4	54.2	11.0	24.1	33.1
South Carolina	488.7	1.2	35.8	218.6	27.4	89.1	10.0	36.7	69.8
South Dakota	123.1	2.2	7.5	11.6	10.9	36.2	4.1	15.6	35.3
Tennessee	750.6	12.6	43.5	256.7	60.1	165.9	23.9	76.5	111.4
Texas	2082.9	111.7	168.6	397.9	224.2	552.4	80.7	239.2	308.2
Utah	207.1	13.2	12.9	31.3	22.1	46.3	6.4	20.3	54.5
Vermont	99.8	1.2	3.6	39.0	8.8	17.8	3.0	11.2	15.4
Virginia...2/	844.4	23.2	61.1	241.8	82.2	178.5	27.8	76.3	153.5
Washington	718.0	2.8	45.4	190.3	67.3	162.6	26.6	80.1	142.9
West Virginia	530.7	124.0	18.2	139.9	54.1	87.0	9.6	41.1	56.8
Wisconsin	1060.2	3.7	52.2	459.7	76.7	218.1	33.2	93.3	123.3
Wyoming	83.9	9.8	6.6	6.2	15.9	17.4	1.8	10.0	16.2

See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions.

1/ Mining combined with construction.

2/ See Footnote 2/, Table 7, for explanatory note on government.

3/ Mining combined with service.

4/ Not available.

Area Data

Table 18 Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division,
Selected Areas
(In thousands)

Area	Annual Average 1951	Area	Annual Average 1951
ALABAMA		San Francisco	
<u>Birmingham</u>		Manufacturing	178.3
Mining	15.8	San Jose	
Manufacturing	57.0	Manufacturing	25.6
ARIZONA		Stockton	
<u>Phoenix</u>		Manufacturing	12.7
Total	83.1	COLORADO	
Mining .....	.2	Denver	
Contract Construction	7.7	Mining	1.0
Manufacturing	11.3	Contract Construction	19.5
Trans. and Pub. Util.	9.4	Manufacturing	42.2
Trade	23.8	Trans. and Pub. Util.	25.8
Finance	3.9	Trade	58.2
Service	11.3	Finance	10.2
Government	15.5	CONNECTICUT	
Tucson		<u>Bridgeport</u>	
Total	37.3	Total	114.2
Mining	1.6	Contract Construction 1/	5.4
Contract Construction	2.9	Manufacturing	66.6
Manufacturing	2.3	Trans. and Pub. Util.	5.0
Trans. and Pub. Util.	5.0	Trade	17.8
Trade	8.5	Finance	2.2
Finance	1.1	Service	9.5
Service	9.4	Government	7.5
Government	6.5	Hartford	
ARKANSAS		Total	188.8
<u>Little Rock-W. Little Rock</u>		Contract Construction 1/	8.9
Total	65.9	Manufacturing	76.6
Contract Construction	6.7	Trans. and Pub. Util.	7.2
Manufacturing	12.3	Trade	36.8
Trans. and Pub. Util.	6.8	Finance	23.7
Trade	17.2	Service	19.4
Finance	3.6	Government	16.3
Service 1/	8.7	New Britain	
Government	10.7	Total	41.3
CALIFORNIA		Contract Construction 1/	1.0
<u>Los Angeles</u>		Manufacturing	28.7
Total	1592.9	Trans. and Pub. Util.	1.4
Mining	15.2	Trade	4.8
Contract Construction	115.0	Finance .....	.5
Manufacturing	485.4	Service	2.4
Trans. and Pub. Util.	115.0	Government	2.6
Trade	369.4	New Haven	
Finance	73.9	Total	114.6
Service	225.0	Contract Construction 1/	5.7
Government	194.1	Manufacturing	44.7
Sacramento		Trans. and Pub. Util.	13.3
Manufacturing	9.8	Trade	21.0
San Diego			
Manufacturing	39.0		

See Explanatory Notes and Glossary for definitions.

Table 18: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division.

Selected Areas - Continued

(In thousands)

Area	Annual Average 1951	Area	Annual Average 1951
CONNECTICUT - Continued		Tampa-St. Petersburg	
<u>New Haven</u> - Continued		Total	110.1
Finance	4.7	Contract Construction	12.0
Service	17.7	Manufacturing	21.0
Government	7.5	Trans. and Pub. Util.	10.5
		Trade	34.7
		Finance	4.4
<u>Stamford</u>		Service 1/	14.7
Total	46.2	Government	13.0
Contract Construction 1/	3.3		
Manufacturing	21.4	GEORGIA	
Trans. and Pub. Util.	2.5	<u>Atlanta</u>	
Trade	8.3	Total	271.7
Finance	1.3	Contract Construction	18.7
Service	5.9	Manufacturing	66.5
Government	3.4	Trans. and Pub. Util.	30.9
		Trade	75.3
<u>Waterbury</u>		Finance	16.6
Total	67.4	Service 1/	32.5
Contract Construction 1/	2.2	Government	31.2
Manufacturing	44.3		
Trans. and Pub. Util.	2.6	<u>Savannah</u>	
Trade	8.7	Total	45.9
Finance	1.0	Contract Construction	2.7
Service	4.1	Manufacturing	14.1
Government	4.4	Trans. and Pub. Util.	7.4
		Trade	10.3
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		Finance	1.4
<u>Washington</u>		Service 1/	5.3
Total	616.9	Government	4.7
Contract Construction	39.4		
Manufacturing	25.4	IDAHO	
Trans. and Pub. Util.	42.9	<u>Boise</u>	
Trade	122.9	Total	2/
Finance	29.5	Contract Construction	2.1
Service 1/	75.7	Manufacturing	1.4
Government	281.1	Trans. and Pub. Util.	2.6
		Trade	6.1
FLORIDA		Finance	1.2
<u>Jacksonville</u>		Service	2.9
Manufacturing	17.7	Government	2/
Trans. and Pub. Util.	14.9		
Trade	30.7	ILLINOIS	
Finance	5.9	<u>Davenport-Rock Island-Moline</u>	
Service 1/	11.7	Manufacturing	43.2
Government	14.2		
		<u>Peoria</u>	
<u>Miami</u>		Manufacturing	44.5
Manufacturing	14.9		
Trans. and Pub. Util.	22.3	<u>Rockford</u>	
Trade	50.5	Manufacturing	39.8
Finance	8.3		
Service 1/	32.0	INDIANA	
Government	16.6	<u>Evansville</u>	
		Total	61.7
		Manufacturing	30.9
		Nonmanufacturing	30.8

Area Data

Table 18: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division,
Selected Areas - Continued
(In thousands)

Area	Annual Average 1951	Area	Annual Average 1951
INDIANA - Continued		MARYLAND	
<u>Fort Wayne</u>		<u>Baltimore</u>	
Total.....	79.8	Total.....	520.4
Manufacturing.....	42.6	Mining.....	.5
Nonmanufacturing.....	37.2	Contract Construction.....	37.3
		Manufacturing.....	191.1
<u>Indianapolis</u>		Trans. and Pub. Util.....	54.2
Total.....	272.4	Trade.....	103.3
Contract Construction.....	13.7	Finance.....	23.9
Manufacturing.....	112.5	Service.....	54.5
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	25.5	Government.....	55.7
Trade.....	60.9		
Finance.....	13.8	MASSACHUSETTS	
Other Nonmanufacturing.....	45.9	<u>Boston</u>	
		Manufacturing.....	303.6
IOWA		<u>Fall River</u>	
<u>Des Moines</u>		Manufacturing.....	30.6
Manufacturing.....	22.0	<u>New Bedford</u>	
		Manufacturing.....	35.2
KANSAS		<u>Springfield-Holyoke</u>	
<u>Topeka</u>		Manufacturing.....	76.7
Total.....	42.4	<u>Worcester</u>	
Mining.....	.2	Manufacturing.....	55.2
Contract Construction.....	2.6		
Manufacturing.....	6.1	MICHIGAN	
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	7.7	<u>Detroit</u>	
Trade.....	9.0	Manufacturing.....	654.2
Finance.....	1.9		
Service.....	4.5	MINNESOTA	
Government.....	10.4	<u>Duluth</u>	
<u>Wichita</u>		Total.....	41.0
Total.....	103.6	Contract Construction.....	2.2
Mining.....	2.0	Manufacturing.....	10.7
Contract Construction.....	5.8	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	7.0
Manufacturing.....	44.9	Trade.....	10.4
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	6.9	Finance.....	1.4
Trade.....	23.2	Service 1/.....	5.3
Finance.....	3.8	Government.....	4.1
Service.....	10.0		
Government.....	7.3	<u>Minneapolis</u>	
LOUISIANA		Total.....	259.4
<u>New Orleans</u>		Contract Construction.....	15.7
Manufacturing.....	47.6	Manufacturing.....	72.1
		Trans. and Pub. Util.....	26.1
MAINE		Trade.....	76.2
<u>Portland</u>		Finance.....	17.0
Total.....	48.4	Service 1/.....	28.7
Contract Construction.....	2.9	Government.....	23.8
Manufacturing.....	12.1		
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	5.8	<u>St. Paul</u>	
Trade.....	13.9	Total.....	144.7
Finance.....	2.8	Contract Construction.....	7.4
Service 1/.....	7.5	Manufacturing.....	41.5
Government.....	3.4		

Table 18 Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division.

Selected Areas - Continued

(In thousands)

Area	Annual Average 1951	Area	Annual Average 1951
MINNESOTA - Continued		Manchester - Continued	
<u>St. Paul - Continued</u>		Contract Construction.....	1.6
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	20.6	Manufacturing.....	21.1
Trade.....	35.5	Trans. and Pub. Util.	2.3
Finance.....	8.5	Trade.....	7.3
Service 1/.....	14.8	Finance.....	1.7
Government.....	16.4	Service.....	4.2
		Government.....	2.6
MISSISSIPPI		NEW JERSEY	
<u>Jackson</u>		<u>Newark-Jersey City 4/</u>	
Manufacturing	8.3	Manufacturing.....	364.2
MISSOURI		<u>Paterson 4/</u>	
<u>Kansas City</u>		Manufacturing.....	162.0
Total.....	351.6	<u>Perth Amboy 4/</u>	
Mining.....	.8	Manufacturing.....	76.8
Contract Construction.....	22.5	<u>Trenton</u>	
Manufacturing.....	100.0	Manufacturing.....	44.4
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	43.4	NEW MEXICO	
Trade.....	97.4	<u>Albuquerque</u>	
Finance.....	19.7	Total.....	46.5
Service.....	38.4	Contract Construction	5.7
Government.....	29.4	Manufacturing.....	6.7
<u>St. Louis</u>		Trans. and Pub. Util.....	4.8
Manufacturing.....	274.1	Trade.....	11.9
MONTANA		Finance.....	2.5
<u>Great Falls</u>		Service 1/.....	6.3
Manufacturing	2.7	Government.....	8.6
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	2.5	NEW YORK	
Trade.....	5.7	<u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy</u>	
Service 3/.....	3.2	Manufacturing.....	86.1
NEBRASKA		<u>Binghamton</u>	
<u>Omaha</u>		Manufacturing.....	38.9
Total.....	138.9	<u>Buffalo</u>	
Contract Construction.....	7.1	Manufacturing.....	200.0
Manufacturing.....	31.1	<u>Elmira</u>	
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	23.0	Manufacturing.....	17.0
Trade.....	36.6	<u>Nassau and</u>	
Finance.....	10.0	<u>Suffolk Counties 4/</u>	
Service 1/.....	17.2	Manufacturing.....	66.0
Government.....	14.0	New York-Northeastern	
NEVADA		<u>New Jersey</u>	
<u>Reno</u>		Manufacturing.....	1736.6
Contract Construction.....	1.6	<u>New York City 4/</u>	
Manufacturing 1/.....	1.7	Total.....	3593.3
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	3.0	Mining.....	1.8
Trade.....	5.3		
Finance.....	.6		
Service.....	4.9		
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
<u>Manchester</u>			
Total.....	40.7		

Area Data

Table 18: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division,
Selected Areas - Continued
(In thousands)

Area	Annual Average 1951	Area	Annual Average 1951
NEW YORK - Continued		Portland - Continued	
<u>New York City 4/- Continued</u>		Trans. and Pub. Util.....	30.8
Contract Construction.....	116.4	Trade.....	60.4
Manufacturing.....	1010.4		
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	339.8	PENNSYLVANIA	
Trade.....	838.8	<u>Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton</u>	
Finance.....	333.9	Manufacturing.....	102.9
Service.....	548.6		
Government.....	403.8	<u>Erie</u>	
		Manufacturing.....	49.0
<u>Rochester</u>		<u>Harrisburg</u>	
Manufacturing.....	107.0	Manufacturing.....	34.4
<u>Syracuse.</u>		<u>Lancaster</u>	
Manufacturing.....	59.7	Manufacturing.....	43.1
<u>Utica-Rome</u>		<u>Philadelphia</u>	
Manufacturing.....	45.2	Manufacturing.....	581.2
<u>Westchester County 4/</u>		<u>Pittsburgh</u>	
Manufacturing.....	46.8	Mining.....	32.9
		Manufacturing.....	372.1
NORTH CAROLINA		Trans. and Pub. Util.....	75.5
<u>Charlotte</u>		Finance.....	27.2
Contract Construction.....	10.7		
Manufacturing.....	22.2	<u>Reading</u>	
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	10.7	Manufacturing.....	55.3
Trade.....	22.9		
Finance.....	4.4	<u>Scranton</u>	
		Manufacturing.....	29.8
OKLAHOMA		<u>Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton</u>	
<u>Oklahoma City</u>		Manufacturing.....	38.3
Total.....	131.4	<u>York</u>	
Mining.....	5.9	Manufacturing.....	44.7
Contract Construction.....	10.9		
Manufacturing.....	14.9	RHODE ISLAND	
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	11.2	<u>Providence</u>	
Trade.....	35.6	Total.....	291.6
Finance.....	7.0	Contract Construction.....	14.1
Service.....	14.6	Manufacturing.....	152.6
Government.....	31.3	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	13.7
		Trade.....	50.4
<u>Tulsa</u>		Finance.....	10.5
Total.....	97.9	Service 1/.....	21.6
Mining.....	9.7	Government.....	28.9
Contract Construction.....	6.9		
Manufacturing.....	21.5	SOUTH CAROLINA	
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	11.8	<u>Charleston</u>	
Trade.....	25.7	Manufacturing.....	9.2
Finance.....	4.5	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	4.3
Service.....	12.2		
Government.....	5.7	<u>Columbia</u>	
		Manufacturing.....	7.6
OREGON			
<u>Portland</u>			
Contract Construction.....	14.6		
Manufacturing.....	60.4		

Area Data

Table 18. Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division,
Selected Areas - Continued
(In thousands)

Area	Annual Average 1951	Area	Annual Average 1951
SOUTH CAROLINA - Continued		VERMONT	
<u>Greenville</u>		<u>Burlington</u>	
Manufacturing.....	28.5	Manufacturing.....	5.6
SOUTH DAKOTA		WASHINGTON	
<u>Sioux Falls</u>		<u>Seattle</u>	
Manufacturing.....	5.1	Total.....	265.3
TENNESSEE		Contract Construction.....	13.2
<u>Chattanooga</u>		Manufacturing.....	70.4
Mining.....	.2	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	27.9
Manufacturing.....	42.1	Trade.....	67.8
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	4.9	Finance.....	14.7
Trade.....	17.4	Service ^{1/}	33.6
Finance.....	2.9	Government.....	37.7
Service.....	9.5	<u>Spokane</u>	
Government.....	7.8	Total.....	66.4
<u>Knoxville</u>		Contract Construction.....	4.1
Mining.....	2.7	Manufacturing.....	13.5
Manufacturing.....	41.3	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	10.8
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	7.1	Trade.....	18.2
Trade.....	21.5	Finance.....	2.9
Finance.....	3.6	Service ^{1/}	9.4
Service.....	9.3	Government.....	7.5
Government.....	12.8	<u>Tacoma</u>	
<u>Memphis</u>		Total.....	71.7
Mining.....	.4	Contract Construction.....	4.2
Manufacturing.....	41.5	Manufacturing.....	18.2
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	15.4	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	6.4
Trade.....	48.3	Trade.....	15.0
Finance.....	7.6	Finance.....	2.4
Service.....	22.5	Service ^{1/}	7.2
Government.....	19.3	Government.....	18.3
<u>Nashville</u>		WEST VIRGINIA	
Manufacturing.....	34.8	<u>Charleston</u>	
Trans. and Pub. Util.....	11.5	Total.....	97.7
Trade.....	24.1	Mining.....	21.5
Finance.....	6.1	Contract Construction.....	3.9
Service.....	14.0	Manufacturing.....	28.2
Government.....	13.1	Trans. and Pub. Util.....	9.1
UTAH		Trade.....	16.6
<u>Salt Lake City</u>		Finance.....	2.7
Mining.....	6.1	Service.....	7.0
Contract Construction.....	7.5	Government.....	8.7
Manufacturing.....	14.7	WISCONSIN	
Trans. and Pub. Util. ^{2/}	7.2	<u>Milwaukee</u>	
Trade.....	28.4	Manufacturing.....	196.2
Finance.....	4.9	<u>Racine</u>	
Service.....	12.9	Manufacturing.....	24.5

^{1/} Includes mining.
^{2/} Not available.
^{3/} Includes mining and finance.

^{4/} Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
^{5/} Excludes interstate railroads.

Explanatory Notes

Section A. Purpose and Scope of the BLS Employment Statistics Program -

Employment statistics for nonfarm industries presented in this monthly Report are part of the broad program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to provide timely, comprehensive, accurate and detailed information for the use of businessmen, government officials, legislators, labor unions, research workers and the general public. Current employment statistics furnish a basic indicator of changes in economic activity in various sectors of the economy and are widely used in following business developments and in making decisions in fields of marketing, personnel, plant location and government policy. The BLS employment statistics program, providing data used in making official indexes of production, productivity and national income, forms an important part of the Federal statistical system.

The BLS publishes monthly the national total of employees in nonagricultural establishments, giving totals by 8 major industrial groups: manufacturing, mining, contract construction, transportation and public utilities, trade, finance, service, and government. Series on "all employees" and "production and related workers" are presented for the durable goods and nondurable goods subdivisions of manufacturing, 21 major industry groups in manufacturing, over 100 separate manufacturing industries; all employees and production workers are presented also for selected mining industries. "All employees" only are published for over 40 industry groups in contract construction, transportation and public utilities, trade, finance, service, and government. Statistics on the number and proportion of women employees in manufacturing industries are published quarterly. In addition, the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes monthly employment data by industry division for State and local areas, compiled by cooperating State agencies.

Current national, state, and area statistics are published monthly in the Employment and Payrolls Report. Employment data for thirteen months are presented in the Current Statistics Section of each issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Historical data are also presented in the BLS Handbook of Labor Statistics (1950 edition). Summary tables showing national data for prior months and years may be obtained by writing to the BLS Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics. Similar information is available for States and areas. A detailed explanation of the technique of preparing employment statistics is presented in the Monthly Labor Review, January 1950 and in BLS Bulletin No. 993, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series.

Section B. Definition of Employment -

BLS employment statistics represent the number of persons employed in establishments in nonagricultural industries in the continental United States during a specified payroll period. Employment data for nongovernmental establishments refer to persons who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Current data for Federal government establishments generally refer to persons who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the last pay period of the previous month; for state and local government, persons who received pay for any part of the pay period ending on, or immediately prior to, the last day of the current month.

Employed persons include those who are working full- or part-time, on a temporary or permanent basis. Persons on establishment payrolls who are on paid sick-leave, paid holiday or paid vacation, or who work during a part of a specified pay period and are unemployed or on strike during the other part of the period are considered employed. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the pay period are counted each time reported. On the other hand, persons who are laid off or are on leave without pay, who are on strike for the entire pay period, or who are hired but do not report to work during the pay period are not considered employed. Since proprietors, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers do not have the status of "employee", they are not covered by BLS reports. Persons working as farm workers or as domestic workers in households are not within the scope of data for nonagricultural establishments. Government employment statistics refer to civilian employees only and hence exclude members of the Armed Forces.

Section C. Method of Preparing Employment Series -

The BLS prepares monthly employment figures from statistical reports voluntarily furnished by a group of establishments and from industry benchmark data, i.e. a complete count of employees generally compiled from establishment reports required in the administration of the unemployment insurance and old age and survivors insurance programs. Based on establishment reports, employment statistics are prepared for numerous industry classifications. Monthly employment data for each industry are collected and prepared from these sources according to the methods outlined in the following sections.

Section D. Collection of Establishment Reports -

The BLS, with the cooperation of State agencies, collects current employment information for most industries by means of questionnaires (BLS 790 Forms) mailed monthly to individual establishments. State agencies mail most of the forms and when returned, examine them for

Section D. Collection of Establishment Reports (Continued) -

consistency, accuracy and completeness. States use the information to prepare State and area series and send the schedules to the BLS Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics for use in preparing the national series. Each questionnaire provides space for reporting data for December of the previous year and each month of the calendar year; the same form is returned each month to the reporting establishment to be completed. Definitions of terms are described in detail in the instructions on each form. This type of "shuttle" schedule is designed to assist firms to report consistently, accurately and with a minimum of cost. An establishment is defined as a single physical location, such as a factory, mine, or store where business is conducted. In the case of a company with several plants or establishments, the BLS endeavors to obtain separate reports from each business unit which maintains separate payroll records since each may be classified in a different industry.

Section E. Coverage of Establishment Reports -

The Bureau of Labor Statistics obtains monthly reports from approximately 150,000 establishments, distributed by industry as shown by the table below. The table also shows the approximate proportion of total employment in each industry division covered by the group of establishments furnishing monthly employment data. The coverage for individual industries within the divisions may vary from the proportions shown.

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

Division or industry	: Number : of : establishments	: <u>Employees</u>	
		: Number in : sample	: Percent : of total
Mining	3,300	502,000	55
Contract construction	19,500	776,000	28
Manufacturing	42,000	10,660,000	66
Transportation and public utilities:			
Interstate railroads (ICC)	—	1,406,000	96
Other transportation and public utilities (BLS)	13,000	1,341,000	49
Trade	58,500	1,765,000	18
Finance	9,200	639,000	23
Service:			
Hotels	1,300	139,000	29
Laundries and cleaning and dyeing plants	2,200	99,000	19
Government:			
Federal (Civil Service Commission)	—	2,336,000	100
State and local (Bureau of Census - quarterly)	—	2,645,000	65

Section F. Classification of Establishments Reports -

To present meaningful tabulations of employment data, establishments are classified into industries on the basis of the principal product or activity determined from information on annual sales volume for a recent year. In the case of an establishment making more than one product, the entire employment of the plant is included under the industry indicated by the most important product. The titles and descriptions of industries presented in the 1945 Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Vol. I: (U. S. Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.) are used for classifying reports from manufacturing establishments; the 1942 Industrial Classification Code, (U. S. Social Security Board) for reports from nonmanufacturing establishments.

Section G. Benchmark Data -

Basic sources of benchmark information are periodic tabulations of employment data, by industry, compiled by State agencies from reports of establishments covered under State unemployment insurance laws. Supplementary tabulations prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance are used for the group of establishments exempt from State unemployment insurance laws because of their small size. For industries not covered by either of the two programs, benchmarks are compiled from special establishment censuses: for example, for interstate railroads, from establishment data reported to the ICC; for State and local government, from data reported to the Bureau of the Census; for the Federal government, from agency data compiled by the Civil Service Commission. Establishments are classified into the same industrial groupings for benchmark purposes as they are for monthly reporting.

Because the industry data from unemployment insurance and OASI tabulations are not sufficiently detailed, the BLS has prepared for selected manufacturing industries special benchmarks based on data from the 1947 Census of Manufactures. Table 4 shows current data on production workers in these selected industries, based on Census benchmarks. Since there are important differences in the methods of preparing the two sets of benchmark data, monthly statistics derived from them are not strictly comparable. Hence, totals for industry groups (e.g. broadwoven fabric mills, iron and steel foundries) derived by adding the figures for the individual component industries shown in Table 4, differ from the industry group totals shown in Table 3, based on benchmarks from social insurance programs.

Section H. Estimating Method -

The estimating procedure for industries for which data on both all employees and production and related workers are published (i.e.

Section H. Estimating Method (Continued) -

manufacturing and selected mining industries) is outlined below; substantially the same method is used for industries for which only figures on either all employees or production workers are published.

The first step is to determine total production-worker employment in the industry in the benchmark period since neither of the social insurance programs furnishes benchmark data for production workers. The all employee benchmark figure is multiplied by the ratio of the number of production workers to all employees. The ratio is computed from establishment reports which show data for both items for the benchmark period. Thus, if 75 firms report in the benchmark period 25,000 production workers and an all employee total of 31,250, the production worker - all employee ratio would be .80, (25,000 divided by 31,250). If the all-employee benchmark is 50,000, the production-worker total in the benchmark period would be .80 times 50,000 or 40,000.

The second step is to compute the total production-worker employment in the month following the benchmark period. The production-worker total for the benchmark period is multiplied by the percent change over the month in production-worker employment in a group of establishments reporting in both months. Thus, if firms in the BLS sample report employment of 30,000 production workers in March and 31,200 in April, the percentage increase would be 4 percent (1,200 divided by 30,000). The production-worker total in April would be 104 percent of 40,000, the production-worker total in March, the benchmark month, or 41,600.

The third step is to compute the all-employee total for the industry in the month following the benchmark period. The production-worker total for the month is divided by the ratio of production workers to all employees. This ratio is computed from establishment reports for the month showing data for both items. Thus, if these firms in April report 24,000 production workers and a total of 29,600 employees, the ratio of production workers to all employees would be .81 (24,000 divided by 29,600). The all-employee total in April would be 51,358, (41,600 divided by .81).

Figures for subsequent months are computed by carrying forward the totals for the previous month according to the method described above. When annual benchmark data become available, the BLS employment figures for the benchmark period are compared with the total count. If differences are found, the BLS series are adjusted to agree with the benchmark count.

Section I. Comparability with other Employment Estimates -

Data published by other government and private agencies differ from BLS employment statistics because of differences in definition, sources of information, and methods of collection, classification and estimation. BLS monthly figures are not comparable, for example, with the estimates of the Bureau of the Census Monthly Report on the Labor Force. Census data are obtained by personal interviews with individual members of a sample of households and are designed to provide information on the work status of the whole population, classified into broad social and economic groups. The BLS, on the other hand, obtains by mail questionnaire data on employees, based on payroll records of business units and prepares detailed statistics on the industrial and geographic distribution of employment and on hours of work and earnings.

Employment estimates derived by the Bureau of the Census from its quinquennial census and annual sample surveys of manufacturing establishments also differ from BLS employment statistics. Among the important reasons for disagreement are differences in industries covered, in the business units considered parts of an establishment, and in the industrial classification of establishments.

Section J. Employment Statistics for States and Areas -

State and area employment statistics are collected and prepared by State agencies in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The names and addresses of these agencies are listed on the last page of the Report. State agencies use the same basic schedule as the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collecting employment statistics. State series are adjusted to benchmark data from State unemployment insurance agencies and the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance. Because some States have more recent benchmarks than others and use slightly varying methods of computation, the sum of the State figures differs from the official U. S. totals prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. State and area data in greater industry detail and for earlier periods may be secured directly upon request to the appropriate State agency or to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Glossary

All Employees - Includes production and related workers as defined below and 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 payroll engaged in new construction and major additions or alterations to the plant who are utilized as a separate workforce (force-account construction workers).

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 payrolls of Federal, State, and local government, public utilities, and private establishments, are excluded from contract construction and included in the employment for such establishments.

Durable Goods - The durable goods subdivision includes the following major industry 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.

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 government establishments performing legislative, executive, and judicial functions, including Government corporations, Government force-account construction, and such units as arsenals, navy yards, hospitals. Fourth-class postmasters are excluded from table 2; they are included, however, in table 7. State and local government employment excludes, as nominal employees, paid volunteer firemen and elected officials of small local units.

Manufacturing - Covers only private establishments; Government manufacturing operations such as arsenals and navy yards are excluded from manufacturing and included under 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, tunneling 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 industry 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.

Payrolls - Private payrolls represent weekly payrolls 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 deduction 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 payrolls are for 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 domestic service workers. Nongovernment schools, hospitals, museums, etc., are included under Service; similar Government establishments are included under Government.

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. Similar Government establishments are included under Government.

Transportation and Public Utilities - Covers only private establishments 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. Similar Government establishments are included under Government.

List of 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	- U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2.
CONNECTICUT	- Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.
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	- Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.
MONTANA	- Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
NEBRASKA	- Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
NEVADA	- Employment Security Department, Carson City.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	- Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.
NEW JERSEY	- Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.
NEW MEXICO	- Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
NEW YORK	- Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, New York Department of Labor, 1440 Broadway, New York 18.
NORTH CAROLINA	- Department of Labor, Raleigh.
NORTH DAKOTA	- Unemployment Compensation Division, Bismarck.
OHIO	- Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
OKLAHOMA	- Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
OREGON	- Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
PENNSYLVANIA	- Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (mfg.); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmfg.).
RHODE ISLAND	- Department of Labor, Providence 3.
SOUTH CAROLINA	- Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.
SOUTH DAKOTA	- Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
TENNESSEE	- Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
TEXAS	- Employment Commission, Austin 19.
UTAH	- Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 13.
VERMONT	- Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
VIRGINIA	- Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 19.
WASHINGTON	- Employment Security Department, Olympia.
WEST VIRGINIA	- Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.
WISCONSIN	- Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
WYOMING	- Employment Security Commission, Casper.

Other Publications on EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS

STATE AND AREA DATA—EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS -

Data available for States and areas in varying industry detail since 1947.

MANPOWER REPORTS - Special studies of manpower problems in activities of importance to the defense effort. Reports numbered consecutively as issued. Those not listed are either out of date or restricted for security reasons.

MANPOWER REPORT No. 3 - The Nation's Scientific and Technical Manpower

MANPOWER REPORT No. 8 - Manpower Requirements of the Machine Tool Industry in the Current Mobilization Program

MANPOWER REPORT No. 10 - Manpower Requirements for the Merchant Marine

MANPOWER REPORT No. 11 - Manpower Requirements in Metal Mining

MANPOWER REPORT No. 12 - Defense Manpower Requirements in Electronics Production

MANPOWER REPORT No. 13 - The Effects of Defense Program on Employment in Automobile Industry

EMPLOYMENT AND SHIFT OPERATIONS IN METALWORKING INDUSTRIES - Number of workers employed and their distribution by shift in selected metalworking industries. Prepared quarterly and available beginning with the third quarter of 1951.

OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK HANDBOOK, 2d EDITION, Bulletin No. 998 of Bureau of Labor Statistics issued in cooperation with the Veterans Administration. 575 pp. - Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at \$3.00 a copy. A comprehensive coverage of major occupations for use in guidance with reports on each of 433 occupations and industries including industrial, professional, "white-collar," and farming occupations in which most young people will find jobs. Trends and outlook are emphasized to depict the changing nature of occupational and industrial life, and to help in long-range educational and career planning. Occupation reports describe employment outlook, nature of work, industries and localities in which workers are employed, training and qualifications needed, earnings, working conditions, and sources of further information. This material is current as of late 1950. New editions of the Handbook will be issued from time to time.

FACT BOOK ON MANPOWER, January 1951, 52 pp. - Statistics on the population and labor force of the United States, on its industrial and occupational distribution, and on potential manpower resources under conditions of national emergency.

SELECTED FACTS ON THE EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF OLDER MEN AND WOMEN, January 1952, 32 pp. - Basic data pertaining to older workers, including information on population and labor force trends, industrial and occupational characteristics, and on income and employment.

TABLES OF WORKING LIFE, LENGTH OF WORKING LIFE FOR MEN, Bulletin No. 1001, August 1950, 74 pp. - Tables comparing a man's life span with his work span. Also labor force entry rates, and separation rates due to death and retirement.