

EMPLOYMENT and pay rolls

**DETAILED REPORT
FEBRUARY 1950**

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

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EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Detailed Report

February 1950

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INDUSTRY STUDIES

MACHINE TOOLS

. . . . A key industry turns the corner

The machine tool industry, frequently considered a barometer of business activity, appears to be heading for a higher level of production and employment in 1950. Early-year buying brought the new order index to its highest level in almost four years. Employment, reflecting the general improvement, turned slightly upward for the first January-February gain since 1946. The next few months will probably witness an acceleration in the rate of gain, but the employment increase for the remainder of the year, on a relative basis, is not expected to match the increase in output.



The prospective revival comes after a long period of decline which has been in evidence since 1942. Enormous accumulations of warbuilt machines depressed the market and these tools, many of them of a general-purpose nature, had to be worked off before demand could be translated into new production. The surplus, in fact was so large that the machine-tool industry experienced a virtual postwar eclipse almost comparable to such other wartime activities as aircraft and shipbuilding. In 1942, the number of production workers engaged in the manufacture of machine tools reached 125,000; in the early months of 1950, their number had fallen to only 36,000. The relative decline between 1947 and 1949 was almost three times greater than the average for all hard-goods industries combined. So persistent has been the reduction in employment since the war that the number of workers in 1950 approximated the 1939 level.

New Orders Rising

A pickup in machine tool business in January and February 1950 provided one of the most encouraging developments to the industry in the past several years. New orders received in these two months were about 13 percent higher than the like period of 1949. The revival in forward buying comes just at a time when actual shipments were down to their lowest level in about a decade.

A combination of three factors primarily account for the current improvement: (1) the automobile industry is actively placing orders in preparation for 1951 new-model production; (2) the ECA program of aid to Europe has speeded up to the point that Marshall Plan countries are making heavy purchases of machine tools, currently absorbing about 30 percent of domestic output; and (3) employers have begun to replace antiquated machines in greater volume, supporting predictions that American industry (although cutting back on plant expansion as compared with 1949) would replace and modernize on a substantial scale.

Contrary to the pattern in most hard-goods industries, inventories have not been a problem to machine tool manufacturers in recent months. The industry usually produces only against orders and cancellations are relatively small. Most inventory on hand consists primarily of parts suitable for assembly rather than complete machines.

Employment Downtrend Is Reversed

Employment on machine tools as of February had responded only slightly to the improved situation, largely because new orders had not yet been translated into increased production. Although the increase in production workers amounted to less than 300, the gain during that month was the first February increase in at least four years. Employment as a result totaled 36,300, about 7,600 lower than a year earlier and 23,000 less than in February 1947. (See table, page 5, for monthly employment trend from January 1947 to February 1950.)

The employment gain in the industry was by no means general. New orders have been for special-purpose tools or standard tools with special-purpose attachments. Consequently whole segments of the industry have been unable to participate in the increased order-taking. Greater-than-average February gains were reported in Illinois, Rhode Island, and New York, but firms in Wisconsin continued to report sizable losses. Ohio and Illinois, where some of the largest concentrations in the industry are located, registered the smallest employment declines from a year ago.

MACHINE TOOLS

Employment Index ^{1/}, Hours and Earnings for Production Workers,
by Major States of Concentration, 1949 - 1950

State	Employment Index (February 1949 = 100)				Average Hours and Earnings February 1950		
	1949		1950		Weekly	Weekly	Hourly
	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	earnings	hours	earnings
TOTAL, U.S. ^{1/}	100.0	82.0	82.2	83.1	\$61.66	40.3	\$1.53
Connecticut	100.0	84.1	85.7	86.1	64.83	42.4	1.53
New York	100.0	76.8	78.2	79.3	61.04	40.0	1.53
Ohio	100.0	90.2	88.9	89.4	61.57	39.7	1.55
Illinois	100.0	89.4	89.9	91.5	65.16	44.0	1.48
Michigan	100.0	84.6	85.9	85.0	70.46	40.4	1.74
Wisconsin	100.0	77.4	75.8	71.9	64.04	40.3	1.59

^{1/} Data are based on sample group of establishments comprising virtually the entire industry. For U. S. totals, see table on page 5. State totals are not available.

Workweek Lengthened

In general, the industry has decided to place its workers on overtime before hiring additional workers, according to reports received by the National Machine Tool Builders Association. Average weekly hours in February totaled 40.3 which, when allowance is made for absenteeism, illness, etc., indicates that workers are scheduled at considerable overtime. Such a development is usual, however, in most industries emerging from a protracted slump. Average weekly hours had been down to 38.1 in November, the lowest postwar figure.

Average hourly earnings of \$1.53 in February established an all-time high for the industry; 3 years ago, hourly earnings averaged \$1.32. Weekly earnings currently total \$61.66, the highest in over a year but still below the last half of 1948, when overtime was even more prevalent.

The pattern of hourly earnings tended to be concentrated between \$1.50 and \$1.60. Earnings in Michigan, where job shops predominate, far exceeded the average while those in Rhode Island were somewhat less than average.

The Year Ahead

Machine tool production in 1950 is expected to rise approximately 20 percent above 1949, according to estimates of the U. S. Department of Commerce. The National Machine Tool Builders Association also expects an increase, as high as 20 percent. These optimistic projections are stimulated by several factors. One of these is that foreign orders for the fiscal year 1950-51 are expected to equal and perhaps slightly exceed those in 1949. Purchases made from ECA funds may drop by 25 percent, but tools purchased in connection with the military assistance program will

probably take up the slack. Another stimulus to production is the obsolescence of many important classes of machine tool equipment. The industry's Association is particularly conscious of this development and will stress the obsolescence factor in its promotional drive during 1950. The final long-range factor operating in 1950 is the changeover from a seller's to a buyer's market; many employers are finding it necessary to introduce more efficient machinery to reduce costs and to maintain their competitive positions.

Employment in the machine tool industry will respond to the upturn in production, but only to a lesser extent. The industry has already extended the workweek and intends to schedule more overtime before making substantial hires; weekly earnings for workers already employed, therefore, will probably continue upward. In addition, the industry has been accustomed to subcontracting part of its work. This work, amounting to between 15 and 20 percent of total volume will not be reflected in the industry's employment, to the extent that the subcontracting is assigned to plants classified outside the machine tool industry.

There will also be a lag between the placing of new orders and their full translation into labor requirements. A substantial portion of the orders is for special-purpose machines which will take several months to pass from the drafting boards to the production stage. This interval will undoubtedly delay the hiring schedule, but should ultimately increase labor needs because special-purpose machines call for relatively high expenditure of man-hours per unit.

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MACHINE TOOLS

Production-worker employment, by months, 1947 - 1950

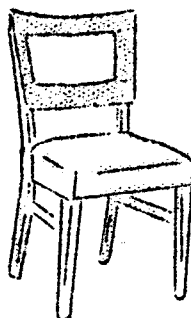
Month	Year			
	1947	1948	1949	1950
Average	54,917	48,881	39,558	
January	59,665	51,133	44,689	36,001
February	59,307	50,835	43,854	36,289
March	58,412	50,298	43,138	
April	57,398	49,104	42,123	
May	55,727	48,806	40,871	
June	54,713	48,508	39,319	
July	52,088	47,553	37,231	
August	53,400	48,687	36,992	
September	52,684	48,388	37,529	
October	52,386	47,971	36,873	
November	51,551	47,672	36,157	
December	51,670	47,613	35,918	

WOOD HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE*

. . . . homebuilding boom boosts employment.

Wood household furniture, accounting for about three-fifths of the total employment and sales of the household furniture industry, showed remarkable strength in early 1950. Employment rebounded sharply from last year's mid-season lull; production and new orders gave promise of continued seasonally high levels for the next few months. The momentum of this upward trend, one of the strongest for any industry in the economy, results primarily from a very active homebuilding boom which may establish an all-time high for residential building in 1950.



During the postwar period, a rapid expansion in wood household furniture seemingly has been limited only by the availability of raw materials. Production-worker employment between 1939 and 1947 expanded by 37,000 workers to a record level of 121,000. Dollar volume of shipments in 1947 were approximately treble those in the highest prewar year. The pace was maintained in 1948 as employment and shipments showed virtually no change. In 1949, however, consumer hesitancy and excessive inventories combined to depress manufacturers' output an estimated 17 percent and employment 14 percent below the previous year. A distribution of the various kinds of wood furniture reveals that living room and library pieces, including radio and furniture cabinets, showed the largest increase among the major groups over the past decade. Other significant changes include phenomenal increases in infants' and children's and unpainted furniture.

Production Approaches Peak Levels

Manufacturers responded quickly to a strong undercurrent of consumer demand in the fall of last year, which was sustained through early 1950. Output between January and February, for example, increased 3.5 percent in contrast with a decline already in evidence at the same time in 1949. The gains since last summer have been consistent enough to raise cumulative production in 1950 about 13 percent over the level in the corresponding months of 1949.

* Excludes upholstered furniture.

Numerous factors have contributed to the reversal of trend. Most important is the accelerated pace of homebuilding; the end-of-year spurt not only resulted in a new 1949 record for housing starts but exceeded other monthly housing records as it carried over into the first quarter of 1950. Another major factor of immediate consequence is the replenishment of retailers' inventories, following drastic paring in 1949. Popularity of television has also added to consumer demand. It has led people to give more attention to home furnishings. Moreover, the display of television sets by most furniture stores has had a favorable effect on store traffic and sales. Finally, the public appears to feel that wood household furniture prices, which declined by about 8 percent during 1949, have finally become stabilized at current levels.

Retail Sales and Inventories Rising

Retail sales of all household furniture in February reflected the general pickup; receipts climbed 11 percent over February 1949. Since approximately two-thirds of all household furniture is distributed directly by the manufacturer to the retailer, movements in each group are generally parallel. After setting new records in the first 9 months of 1948, dollar sales of retail furniture stores turned downward in October and remained below sales in the corresponding month of the previous year in each subsequent month until October 1949. In October, sales have exceeded the like month of the previous year.

Retailers' inventories in February 1950 increased substantially over January. While stocks are still lower than last year, the gap is steadily narrowing. In October 1949 it was 18 percent less than a year ago, in December, 14 percent, January 1950, 10 percent, and February, only 7 percent.

Employment Gains Consistently

Production-worker employment on wood household furniture in February totaled 116,300, an increase of 3,000 or 2.6 percent over January. The increase might well have been larger except for the reported effects on some firms of shortages of coal, hardware, and veneers, which prevented fuller schedules. The cumulative gain in employment since last July (the lowest point in at least 3 years) now totals 22,000. February employment was 8.9 percent over a year earlier and higher than at any time in the last 14 months. (See table page 8 for monthly employment trend, January 1947 - February 1950.)

Current monthly employment gains were largest in New York, Indiana, and California; increases in these States ranged between 10 and 14 percent. Of somewhat greater

significance, however, is the February year-to-year trend. By far the largest increases were reported in Pennsylvania and Illinois - 41 and 30 percent, respectively. Gains in New York and North Carolina, areas of major concentration, approximated 7 percent. Virginia reported practically no change while employment in Michigan actually declined.

WOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Employment Index ^{1/}, Hours and Earnings for Production Workers
by Major States of Concentration, 1949 - 1950

State	Employment Index (February 1949 = 100)				Average Hours and Earnings February 1950		
	1949		1950		Weekly	Weekly	Hourly
	Feb.	July	Jan.	Feb.	earnings	hours	earnings
	1/100.0						
TOTAL, U. S.	100.0	88.6	106.0	108.9	\$46.88	42.2	\$1.11
New York	100.0	88.7	97.1	106.5	60.52	43.6	1.39
Pennsylvania	100.0	82.6	140.7	141.4	48.41	43.3	1.12
Virginia	100.0	85.1	100.2	101.2	42.38	42.0	1.01
North Carolina	100.0	92.4	105.1	106.9	41.19	43.0	.96
Indiana	100.0	86.0	103.2	115.4	47.48	39.9	1.19
Illinois	100.0	89.8	125.9	130.4	54.10	42.5	1.27
Michigan	100.0	91.6	95.4	98.0	55.68	42.9	1.30
California	100.0	89.2	98.7	112.1	56.40	37.9	1.49

^{1/} Data are based on sample group of establishments comprising approximately 80 percent of the industry. State totals not available.

Overtime Prevalent

Considerable overtime was scheduled in the industry during February. Weekly hours averaged 42.2, a slight increase over January and close to the prevailing average during the last quarter of 1949. Most firms reported average overtime of between 3 and 4 hours, with the exception of California where the workweek approximated normal schedules.

The most significant development in the industry, from the earnings viewpoint, was the amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act (establishing the 75 cent hourly minimum) which took effect January 25, 1950. The industry's average hourly wage increased by 1 cent over the month to \$1.11, with the bulk of the change attributed to gains in North Carolina and Virginia. Increases in these two States averaged 1.2 and 1.5 cents, respectively, as against over-the-month changes in other States which did not exceed two-tenths of a cent. Nevertheless, hourly earnings in North Carolina and Virginia were still considerably below the average.

Weekly earnings in February averaged \$46.88, second only to December 1949 as the highest on record.

The Year Ahead

The Commerce Department has indicated that 1950 furniture sales could equal and may exceed 1949. The rate of current production and retail sales appear to substantiate this projection. Certainly, the record completion of new homes will give strong support to high-level furniture operations for many months to come. Early in 1950 new orders for all household furniture, for example, were about a third higher than at the same time in 1949. Also, unfilled orders in February were half again as high as in February 1949. With consumers' disposable income expected to remain high throughout 1950, the wood household furniture industry will undoubtedly enjoy a satisfactory year.

The number of workers on wood household furniture in early 1950 was already 11 percent or 11,000 higher than in early 1949. Since the usual seasonal trend of this industry is downward during the spring and summer months, it is unlikely that employment will go much higher than its present level and may, in fact, decline.

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WOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Employment of production-workers, by month, 1947 - 1950

Month	Year			
	1947	1948	1949	1950
Average	120.7	120.2	103.2	
January	118.1	127.9	110.2	113.1
February	120.1	128.1	106.8	116.2
March	119.8	127.0	103.2	
April	117.8	122.3	100.8	
May	116.8	117.7	95.8	
June	118.8	116.6	95.3	
July	118.1	114.8	94.6	
August	120.7	116.2	97.1	
September	121.0	118.1	103.5	
October	123.6	118.6	107.0	
November	126.0	119.0	111.2	
December	127.0	116.0	112.7	

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Detailed Report

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

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

TABLE 1: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry
Division and Group

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1950			1949		
	February	January	December	February	January	Average
TOTAL	41,687	42,151	43,694	43,061	43,449	43,006
MINING	600	859	940	986	991	932
Metal mining	91.0	91.5	91.6	101.1	98.2	93.8
Anthracite	75.9	75.6	76.3	79.5	80.5	77.3
Bituminous coal	92.8	351.6	424.7	455.0	457.5	405.3
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	251.7	251.0	253.4	258.3	260.0	259.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	88.4	88.8	93.6	92.5	94.3	96.3
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	1,855	1,919	2,088	1,926	2,016	2,156
MANUFACTURING	13,999	13,981	14,031	14,649	14,782	14,146
DURABLE GOODS	7,335	7,347	7,303	7,923	8,044	7,465
Ordnance and accessories	21.7	21.3	21.6	28.0	28.2	24.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	710	702	744	714	726	736
Furniture and fixtures	342	333	332	320	325	315
Stone, clay, and glass products	475	470	479	498	504	484
Primary metal industries	1,139	1,122	1,112	1,245	1,257	1,101
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	852	846	841	917	932	859
Machinery (except electrical)	1,260	1,236	1,229	1,458	1,481	1,311
Electrical machinery	772	765	762	818	834	759
Transportation equipment	1,098	1,199	1,112	1,245	1,267	1,212
Instruments and related products	234	233	234	246	251	238
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	431	420	436	434	439	426
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,664	6,634	6,728	6,726	6,738	6,681
Food and kindred products	1,407	1,430	1,491	1,414	1,439	1,523
Tobacco manufactures	88	92	94	95	96	94
Textile-mill products	1,273	1,264	1,274	1,279	1,288	1,224
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,180	1,148	1,156	1,171	1,129	1,136
Paper and allied products	453	450	455	456	463	447
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	730	730	730	726	729	727
Chemicals and allied products	662	657	660	693	700	664
Products of petroleum and coal	242	242	243	246	247	245
Rubber products	234	234	234	245	251	234
Leather and leather products	395	387	382	400	396	386

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

TABLE 1: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry
Division and Group (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1950			1949		
	February	January	December	February	January	Average
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,839	3,868	3,930	4,024	4,054	3,977
Transportation	2,651	2,675	2,732	2,795	2,829	2,754
Interstate railroads	1,291	1,316	1,333	1,424	1,440	1,366
Class I railroads	1,123	1,148	1,149	1,231	1,255	1,191
Local railways and bus lines	152	153	154	161	161	158
Trucking and warehousing	544	539	566	544	549	547
Other transportation and services	664	667	679	676	679	683
Communication	652	656	660	701	699	686
Telephone	605.2	607.5	611.7	643.8	640.6	632.2
Telegraph	46.2	47.1	47.7	56.0	56.9	52.5
Other public utilities	536	537	538	528	526	537
Gas and electric utilities	511.0	511.9	513.0	504.2	502.9	512.0
Local utilities	25.3	24.9	24.6	23.4	23.5	24.6
TRADE	9,179	9,273	10,156	9,292	9,388	9,438
Wholesale trade	2,495	2,514	2,542	2,541	2,559	2,522
Retail trade	6,684	6,759	7,614	6,751	6,829	6,916
General merchandise stores	1,384	1,418	1,987	1,386	1,423	1,480
Food and liquor stores	1,194	1,193	1,217	1,184	1,186	1,198
Automotive and accessories dealers	699	701	717	647	653	676
Apparel and accessories stores	495	512	632	534	554	554
Other retail trade	2,912	2,935	3,061	3,000	3,013	3,008
FINANCE	1,776	1,773	1,770	1,735	1,731	1,763
Banks and trust companies	415	415	416	413	410	416
Security dealers and exchanges	57.0	56.0	55.4	56.3	56.5	55.5
Insurance carriers and agents	633	630	630	606	602	619
Other finance agencies and real estate	670	672	669	660	662	672
SERVICE	4,697	4,701	4,738	4,712	4,723	4,781
Hotels and lodging places	431	429	443	447	447	464
Laundries	344.7	346.6	346.7	346.4	350.5	352.2
Cleaning and dyeing plants	139.7	140.3	142.7	142.0	143.6	146.9
Motion pictures	236	235	238	234	235	237
GOVERNMENT	5,742	5,777	6,041	5,737	5,764	5,813
Federal	1,800	1,804	2,101	1,877	1,875	1,902
State and local	3,942	3,973	3,940	3,860	3,889	3,911

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

TABLE 2: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950		1949	1950		1949
	February	January	December	February	January	December
MINING	600	859	940	--	--	--
METAL MINING	91.0	91.5	91.6	80.7	80.6	80.9
Iron mining	32.8	33.3	33.5	29.4	29.7	30.2
Copper mining	22.2	22.1	21.7	19.8	19.6	19.2
Lead and zinc mining	18.3	18.4	18.4	16.0	16.0	16.1
ANTHRACITE	75.9	75.6	76.3	71.4	71.1	71.8
BITUMINOUS-COAL	92.8	351.6	424.7	68.1	324.9	397.9
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION	251.7	251.0	253.4	--	--	--
Petroleum and natural gas production	--	--	--	123.2	122.9	123.9
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	88.4	88.8	93.6	76.1	76.3	80.1
MANUFACTURING	13,999	13,981	14,031	11,464	12,451	11,504
DURABLE GOODS	7,335	7,347	7,303	5,986	6,001	5,961
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,664	6,634	6,728	5,478	5,450	5,543
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	21.7	21.3	21.6	17.4	16.9	17.1
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,407	1,430	1,491	1,056	1,078	1,139
Meat products	289.2	300.6	307.6	232.3	244.1	251.0
Dairy products	133.9	132.5	133.7	96.7	94.9	96.1
Canning and preserving	132.6	141.0	161.2	109.1	116.5	135.6
Grain-mill products	118.4	119.2	120.9	92.4	93.3	95.0
Bakery products	278.2	276.5	280.0	187.5	186.1	189.8
Sugar	26.3	28.3	42.5	22.1	24.2	38.1
Confectionery and related products	97.4	100.2	104.7	81.9	86.1	90.5
Beverages	198.2	199.2	205.4	133.8	134.7	141.3
Miscellaneous food products	132.7	132.0	135.4	99.7	97.8	101.3
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	88	92	94	81	85	87
Cigarettes	25.5	26.3	26.8	22.8	23.8	24.3
Cigars	42.3	42.4	43.2	40.3	40.3	41.2
Tobacco and snuff	12.6	12.8	12.9	11.2	11.3	11.5
Tobacco stemming and redrying	7.4	10.9	10.7	6.4	9.7	9.5

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

TABLE 2: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950		1949	1950		1949
	February	January	December	February	January	December
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	1,273	1,264	1,274	1,183	1,276	1,187
Yarn and thread mills	159.4	158.1	157.7	149.3	148.5	148.5
Broad-woven fabric mills	600.7	596.4	604.1	570.7	567.2	573.9
Knitting mills	241.1	241.6	244.7	222.5	222.8	226.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles	90.2	89.3	90.0	80.3	79.8	80.5
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	60.3	59.3	58.8	52.8	51.8	51.3
Other textile-mill products	121.4	119.4	119.1	107.7	105.8	105.7
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,180	1,148	1,156	1,066	1,034	1,040
Men's and boys' suits and coats	148.3	143.3	140.7	134.5	129.7	127.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	260.9	258.7	264.5	244.7	241.9	246.8
Women's outerwear	348.6	335.5	330.1	315.2	303.2	296.1
Women's, children's under garments	105.9	102.2	104.4	96.8	92.9	94.5
Millinery	26.6	24.2	22.3	23.6	21.5	19.4
Children's outerwear	68.7	65.7	64.5	62.9	59.8	58.7
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	82.6	79.5	80.0	71.4	68.3	78.7
Other fabricated textile products	138.4	137.6	139.1	117.1	116.7	118.3
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	710	702	744	650	641	682
Logging camps and contractors	48.7	44.6	61.5	44.3	40.2	57.2
Sawmills and planing mills	413.1	410.7	433.9	383.8	380.7	403.5
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	117.0	117.1	117.4	101.1	101.4	101.9
Wooden containers	73.1	72.9	73.7	67.8	67.3	68.1
Miscellaneous wood products	58.0	56.7	57.1	52.6	51.3	51.5
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	342	333	332	297	289	289
Household furniture	245.5	238.1	236.8	218.3	211.7	211.0
Other furniture and fixtures	96.5	95.2	95.5	78.5	77.7	78.1

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

TABLE 2: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950		1949	1950		1949
	February	January	December	February	January	December
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	453	450	455	386	385	390
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	229.1	228.1	229.0	199.3	199.2	200.2
Paperboard containers and boxes	120.0	119.7	123.1	101.5	101.4	105.3
Other paper and allied products	103.7	102.5	102.7	85.4	84.3	84.8
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	730	730	739	495	493	501
Newspapers	288.1	285.5	288.6	146.3	142.7	145.2
Periodicals	52.1	52.3	53.0	35.1	34.5	34.8
Books	44.8	45.1	45.2	34.8	35.0	35.8
Commercial printing	198.2	200.4	201.5	104.1	166.8	167.8
Lithographing	40.1	40.0	42.2	30.6	30.5	32.7
Other printing and publishing	106.7	106.2	108.1	84.0	83.8	85.1
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	662	657	660	485	480	484
Industrial inorganic chemicals	67.6	65.9	66.6	52.2	50.6	51.3
Industrial organic chemicals	188.4	188.1	187.8	144.0	143.7	143.7
Drugs and medicines	91.1	94.5	94.6	58.6	61.7	61.9
Paints, pigments, and fillers	67.9	67.2	67.1	44.7	43.8	43.6
Fertilizers	38.0	32.0	30.7	32.2	26.3	24.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	56.1	59.1	62.1	45.7	48.9	51.9
Other chemicals and allied products	153.0	150.6	151.5	107.3	105.4	106.2
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	242	242	243	183	184	185
Petroleum refining	195.8	195.9	195.6	143.9	145.3	145.7
Coke and byproducts	19.6	20.2	20.4	16.9	17.4	17.6
Other petroleum and coal products	26.8	26.3	27.0	21.8	21.3	22.1
RUBBER PRODUCTS	234	234	234	187	187	187
Tires and inner tubes	105.4	105.1	104.3	83.1	82.6	82.1
Rubber footwear	22.4	24.9	27.0	17.6	20.1	22.1
Other rubber products	106.3	104.4	102.7	86.2	84.7	83.1
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	395	387	382	356	348	343
Leather	50.0	49.3	49.4	45.4	44.9	44.9
Footwear (except rubber)	258.0	255.0	247.2	234.8	232.0	223.7
Other leather products	87.4	82.5	85.5	76.1	71.4	74.2

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

TABLE 2: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950		1949	1950		1949
	February	January	December	February	January	December
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	475	470	479	408	403	412
Glass and glass products	124.1	121.7	122.7	108.2	106.3	107.1
Cement, hydraulic	41.0	41.7	42.2	35.1	35.8	36.4
Structural clay products	75.0	75.3	77.4	68.1	68.5	70.5
Pottery and related products	57.9	56.4	57.0	52.4	51.0	51.6
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	82.5	81.2	85.1	71.0	69.2	73.1
Other stone, clay, and glass products	94.0	93.3	94.3	73.2	72.6	73.7
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,139	1,122	1,112	977	963	955
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	588.4	584.2	580.4	512.5	510.6	506.6
Iron and steel foundries	203.5	198.8	198.8	176.4	172.2	172.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	54.6	51.3	49.6	45.5	42.7	41.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	90.5	89.0	88.1	75.0	73.7	72.8
Nonferrous foundries	80.5	79.0	78.4	67.7	66.0	65.9
Other primary metal industries	121.5	119.2	117.1	99.8	97.8	95.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	852	846	841	699	693	688
Tin cans and other tinware	41.8	41.1	42.1	36.4	35.9	36.6
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	148.0	145.5	142.9	123.7	121.1	119.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.6	132.7	136.8	112.4	107.5	111.1
Fabricated structural metal products	184.5	185.5	186.2	140.4	141.2	142.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	152.1	151.4	147.0	130.4	129.6	124.8
Other fabricated metal products	187.7	189.3	186.1	155.4	157.3	153.7
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1,260	1,236	1,229	960	936	929
Engines and turbines	66.6	66.7	65.9	48.8	48.8	48.0
Agricultural machinery and tractors	175.3	170.5	168.3	138.2	133.3	130.6
Construction and mining machinery	93.4	91.0	90.6	66.4	64.3	63.7
Metalworking machinery	199.6	196.7	196.0	149.3	146.5	146.4
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	157.3	155.9	156.6	117.3	116.8	117.3
General industrial machinery	172.7	172.1	173.1	121.4	120.5	121.2
Office and store machines and devices	85.2	84.7	86.2	70.5	69.9	71.1
Service-industry and household machines	163.2	154.6	149.3	132.2	123.5	118.7
Miscellaneous machinery parts	146.5	143.5	142.9	115.4	112.4	111.5

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

TABLE 2: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950		1949	1950		1949
	February	January	December	February	January	December
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	772	765	762	571	561	559
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	299.2	296.6	294.5	211.0	207.6	207.6
Electrical equipment for vehicles	65.4	65.2	64.9	50.7	50.4	49.8
Communication equipment	278.6	276.4	275.5	206.4	202.0	200.6
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	128.5	126.3	126.9	103.3	100.8	100.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,098	1,199	1,112	879	980	896
Automobiles	695.7	798.1	703.2	574.1	676.8	585.1
Aircraft and parts	251.7	252.1	252.5	184.4	184.7	184.0
Aircraft	166.4	166.9	167.0	122.5	123.0	122.7
Aircraft engines and parts	49.7	49.9	50.5	35.8	35.9	36.0
Aircraft propellers and parts	8.1	8.1	8.0	5.4	5.4	5.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment	27.5	27.2	27.0	20.7	20.4	19.9
Ship and boat building and repairing	81.4	80.0	82.8	67.8	66.4	69.0
Ship building and repairing	70.3	69.3	72.3	58.7	57.7	60.5
Railroad equipment	59.9	60.7	64.2	45.5	46.1	49.9
Other transportation equipment	9.1	7.7	9.6	7.6	6.1	8.1
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	234	233	234	172	172	173
Ophthalmic goods	25.1	25.0	25.2	20.2	20.2	20.3
Photographic apparatus	48.1	48.2	48.8	34.5	34.7	35.3
Watches and clocks	30.6	30.4	31.4	25.8	25.6	26.8
Professional and scientific instruments	129.9	129.2	128.1	91.7	91.4	91.0
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	431	420	436	356	346	361
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	54.4	54.2	56.2	43.7	43.8	45.4
Toys and sporting goods	63.6	61.8	66.8	54.3	52.1	57.4
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	60.2	57.0	58.4	50.8	47.2	48.2
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	252.6	247.1	254.6	207.6	202.4	209.5

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

NOTE: For annual average data, see table 10, page A:23.

TABLE 3: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Pay Rolls in
Manufacturing Industries

(1939 Average = 100)

Period	Production-worker employment index	Production-worker pay-roll index
<u>Annual averages</u>		
1939	100.0	100.0
1940	107.5	113.6
1941	132.8	164.9
1942	156.9	241.5
1943	183.3	331.1
1944	178.3	343.7
1945	157.0	293.5
1946	147.8	271.7
1947	156.2	326.9
1948	155.2	351.4
1949	141.6	325.3
<u>1949</u>		
January	148.9	345.9
February	147.4	340.4
March	145.3	332.8
April	141.8	319.2
May	138.2	312.8
June	138.4	315.7
July	136.9	312.8
August	141.1	323.0
September	143.7	335.1
October	138.8	320.9
November	137.8	313.9
December	140.4	329.3
<u>1950</u>		
January	139.8	329.2
February	139.9	330.1

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

TABLE 4: Employees in Private and U. S. Navy Shipyards, by Region ^{1/}

(In thousands)

Region	1950			1949		Average
	February	January	December	February	January	
ALL REGIONS	138.7	138.5	142.5	194.7	196.8	171.8
PRIVATE	70.3	69.3	72.3	102.2	103.7	88.1
NAVY	68.4	69.2	70.2	92.5	93.1	83.7
NORTH ATLANTIC	66.6	65.7	68.2	88.0	89.8	82.6
Private	36.9	36.3	38.9	48.2	49.7	46.3
Navy	29.7	29.4	29.3	39.8	40.1	36.3
SOUTH ATLANTIC	22.5	22.8	22.9	30.5	31.1	27.7
Private	8.8	9.0	9.1	13.0	13.5	11.6
Navy	13.7	13.8	13.8	17.5	17.6	16.1
GULF:						
Private	9.7	10.5	10.9	18.7	18.7	14.0
PACIFIC	32.1	32.2	34.1	48.1	48.5	40.6
Private	7.1	6.2	7.0	12.9	13.1	9.3
Navy	25.0	26.0	27.1	35.2	35.4	31.3
GREAT LAKES:						
Private	4.1	3.5	2.9	5.4	4.7	3.2
INLAND:						
Private	3.7	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.7

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

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

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

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

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

The Inland region includes all other yards.

TABLE 5: Federal Civilian Employment and Pay Rolls in All Areas and in Continental United States, and Total Civilian Government Employment and Pay Rolls in Washington, D. C. 1/

(In thousands)

Area and branch	Employment (as of first of month)				Pay rolls (total for month)			
	1950		1949		1950		1949	
	February	January	December	Average	February	January	December	Average
All Areas								
TOTAL FEDERAL	1,970.9	1,976.1	2,288.4	2,100.5	\$517,739	\$553,090	\$610,344	\$558,273
Executive	1,959.1	1,964.2	2,276.6	2,089.2	513,223	548,372	605,564	553,973
Defense agencies	782.8	791.0	799.9	899.2	195,609	214,670	218,404	231,856
Post Office								
Department	503.8	503.1	2/ 804.0	511.1	132,293	132,177	186,462	129,895
Other agencies	672.5	670.1	672.7	678.9	185,321	201,525	200,698	192,222
Legislative	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.7	3,083	3,148	3,160	2,870
Judicial	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	1,433	1,570	1,620	1,430
Continental United States								
TOTAL FEDERAL	1,820.7	1,825.3	2,134.6	1,921.9	484,544	516,707	573,588	521,355
Executive	1,809.0	1,813.5	2,122.9	1,910.7	480,068	512,032	568,849	517,095
Defense agencies	675.3	683.0	688.6	761.4	173,101	189,825	193,321	203,548
Post Office								
Department	502.0	501.3	2/ 801.0	509.1	131,785	131,669	185,796	131,242
Other agencies	631.7	629.2	633.3	640.2	175,182	190,538	189,732	182,305
Legislative	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.7	3,083	3,148	3,160	2,870
Judicial	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	1,393	1,527	1,579	1,390
Washington, D. C.								
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	241.8	242.0	244.5	241.8	73,484	80,747	80,004	75,389
D. C. government	20.2	20.1	20.0	19.5	5,246	5,531	5,503	4,869
Federal	221.6	221.9	224.5	222.3	68,238	75,216	74,501	70,520
Executive	212.9	213.2	215.9	214.0	64,900	71,787	71,068	67,410
Defense agencies	68.6	68.8	65.9	70.5	19,912	22,673	21,274	21,119
Post Office								
Department	7.6	7.9	2/ 12.9	8.1	2,867	2,868	3,829	2,791
Other agencies	136.7	136.5	137.1	135.4	42,121	46,246	45,965	43,500
Legislative	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.7	3,083	3,148	3,160	2,870
Judicial	.7	.6	.6	.6	255	281	273	240

See the glossary for definitions.

1/ Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

2/ Includes temporary employees necessitated by the Christmas season.

TABLE 6: Personnel and Pay of the Military Branch of the Federal Government

(In thousands)

Designation	1950			1949		
	February	January	December	February	January	Average
PERSONNEL (as of first of month)						
TOTAL	1,534	1,573	1,600	1,688	1,646	1,642
<u>By branch:</u>						
Army	613	639	658	712	677	672
Air Force	415	413	416	416	412	418
Navy	402	416	420	450	447	443
Marine Corps	80	81	82	88	88	86
Coast Guard	24	24	24	22	22	23
<u>By sex:</u>						
Men	1,513	1,552	1,580	1,672	1,631	1,624
Women	21	21	20	16	15	18
PAY (for entire month--all types)						
TOTAL	\$317,979	\$327,527	\$334,301	\$290,042	\$299,594	\$304,020
<u>By branch:</u>						
Army	118,530	120,331	124,985	1/187,813	1/195,048	1/195,276
Air Force	87,344	87,414	92,455	1/	1/	1/
Navy	90,802	99,169	94,673	84,201	85,638	88,975
Marine Corps	15,625	14,997	16,652	13,591	14,123	14,758
Coast Guard	5,678	5,616	5,536	4,437	4,785	5,011

See the glossary for definitions.

1/ Separate figures for Army and Air Force are not available. Combined data are shown under Army.

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

State	Total			Mining			Contract construction		
	1950		1949	1950		1949	1950		1949
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
Alabama				10.1	19.0	31.0			
Arizona	151.5	150.4	154.2	12.4	12.5	13.9	10.2	9.6	10.6
Arkansas	271.3	272.5	277.0	6.2	6.6	7.5	12.7	12.3	13.5
California	2,952.0	2,959.5	2,982.9	31.9	32.0	34.3	160.8	161.3	173.7
Colorado 1/	317.6	323.2	318.8	6.2	9.9	11.8	19.1	19.8	13.9
Connecticut	709.9	712.4	744.1	2/	2/	2/	2/ 25.8	2/ 28.4	2/ 28.2
Delaware									
Dist. of Col.									
Florida				6.1	6.1	5.4			
Georgia	746.1	746.0	754.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	32.2	32.1	32.5
Idaho 1/	112.9	119.3	111.9	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.8	7.2	5.5
Illinois	N.A.	N.A.	3,112.4	N.A.	N.A.	46.7	N.A.	N.A.	100.0
Indiana	N.A.	1,150.5	1,171.2	N.A.	13.7	15.1	N.A.	39.9	40.0
Iowa				2.6	2.7	3.0			
Kansas	430.4	434.6	431.2	16.4	16.7	17.5	20.5	21.7	19.6
Kentucky 1/									
Louisiana				24.5	24.9	25.4			
Maine	240.3	240.3	247.1	.6	.6	.4	6.7	7.5	8.0
Maryland	662.0	664.8	689.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	45.1	45.9	46.9
Massachusetts	1,589.3	1,610.7	1,660.9	3/	3/	3/	45.2	48.4	49.4
Michigan									
Minnesota	752.3	757.6	756.4	14.5	15.0	15.3	29.9	31.6	27.9
Mississippi									
Missouri	1,087.9	1,089.5	1,102.9	9.1	9.2	9.8	34.9	35.3	34.7
Montana	139.6	141.0	135.5	9.5	10.2	10.5	6.3	6.8	5.9
Nebraska									
Nevada				2.4	2.3	3.3			
New Hampshire	160.3	159.2	160.4	.2	.2	.2	6.0	6.5	5.8
New Jersey	1,518.3	1,523.1	1,581.8	3.6	3.3	4.0	61.6	67.2	68.1
New Mexico 1/	139.7	139.1	132.5	10.3	9.1	12.0	14.9	15.1	11.9
New York	5,414.8	5,424.1	5,472.5	9.8	10.1	10.9	184.2	194.3	172.9
North Carolina									
North Dakota				.8	.8	.8			
Ohio									
Oklahoma	446.1	450.0	452.8	42.3	44.0	43.5	21.7	20.3	21.2
Oregon	395.7	382.2	376.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	16.9	15.7	16.8
Pennsylvania	3,300.9	3,375.9	3,569.5	97.2	160.2	204.1	120.9	126.6	141.0
Rhode Island	275.5	273.9	280.7	3/	3/	3/	8.8	9.2	9.4
South Carolina				1.2	1.2	1.1			
South Dakota				2.5	2.5	2.2			
Tennessee	684.4	691.8	694.7	8.8	11.8	13.8	31.7	33.4	29.1
Texas 1/				99.8	99.9	100.9			
Utah	164.6	170.6	173.0	8.1	11.4	13.2	7.5	7.0	6.7
Vermont	90.3	91.0	93.1	.9	1.0	1.1	2.8	3.1	3.1
Virginia									
Washington	605.2	599.2	623.5	2.1	3.2	3.1	29.9	26.4	37.1
West Virginia									
Wisconsin 1/	949.9	952.6	971.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	33.6	35.4	33.5
Wyoming	72.0	74.2	72.7	6.4	8.6	9.6	5.2	4.2	5.0

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

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

State	Manufacturing			Transp. & public utilities			Trade		
	1950		1949	1950		1949	1950		1949
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
Alabama	203.5	206.5	218.1						
Arizona	14.5	14.5	14.8	21.2	21.3	20.6	37.3	36.9	38.5
Arkansas	65.6	66.1	68.7	30.6	30.8	30.6	66.5	66.1	66.5
California	683.3	683.0	694.0	305.6	308.2	308.5	749.1	750.0	738.2
Colorado	51.9	52.2	52.5	39.0	39.4	40.5	85.0	85.5	85.0
Connecticut	350.5	348.2	378.7	40.4	40.9	42.3	119.5	120.7	121.9
Delaware	43.6	42.9	44.8						
Dist. of Col.	17.0	17.1	16.6						
Florida	95.6	94.9	99.0	67.9	68.3	68.2			
Georgia	265.4	263.8	268.4	65.3	64.9	68.0	164.0	165.1	163.4
Idaho	16.2	17.2	15.1	15.0	15.3	15.2	31.3	32.7	30.4
Illinois	N.A.	N.A.	1,191.7	N.A.	N.A.	295.6	N.A.	N.A.	649.7
Indiana	N.A.	521.9	539.7	N.A.	100.3	102.5	N.A.	227.3	227.1
Iowa	146.8	146.1	149.2	57.8	57.9	58.7			
Kansas	86.0	86.2	86.9	58.1	58.6	59.4	112.8	114.0	113.0
Kentucky	131.0	129.6	135.6						
Louisiana	129.1	133.4	138.1	76.2	77.8	80.3	135.1	136.7	136.1
Maine	100.3	99.2	106.3	18.2	18.2	19.1	46.9	46.7	44.6
Maryland	204.1	203.0	218.2	69.2	70.1	75.3	117.0	119.3	122.3
Massachusetts	639.8	639.2	689.2	132.3	132.0	138.1	305.1	315.5	324.8
Michigan	N.A.	N.A.	1,610.5						
Minnesota	181.7	181.6	186.5	83.1	83.5	79.5	203.5	206.6	210.3
Mississippi	79.6	78.7	80.6						
Missouri	331.5	329.6	339.5	117.9	118.2	121.9	281.6	283.1	282.5
Montana	16.9	17.1	15.9	21.0	20.8	21.1	36.5	36.5	34.5
Nebraska	N.A.	N.A.	48.0						
Nevada	2.9	2.9	2.9	7.9	8.0	7.8	10.2	10.2	9.8
New Hampshire	76.5	74.9	77.8	10.2	10.2	11.0	27.0	27.0	26.4
New Jersey	695.6	687.5	738.2	127.1	130.2	137.6	259.0	261.6	263.8
New Mexico	11.8	10.6	9.7	14.0	14.2	14.4	32.5	32.6	29.5
New York	1,773.6	1,753.8	1,813.1	495.5	496.8	512.0	1,190.9	1,202.4	1,223.3
North Carolina	397.8	400.6	392.3						
North Dakota	5.3	5.6	5.4				34.9	35.2	33.5
Ohio	1,096.3	1,079.4	1,187.7						
Oklahoma	62.1	62.8	65.1	47.0	48.0	49.4	118.8	119.3	117.1
Oregon	111.8	106.7	104.1	42.1	42.6	43.7	95.7	96.8	93.8
Pennsylvania	1,346.1	1,333.1	1,465.3	314.4	318.6	329.6	641.9	652.7	649.4
Rhode Island	136.7	133.4	138.6	16.0	16.2	17.3	49.7	50.5	49.9
South Carolina	200.5	199.4	204.6						
South Dakota	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.6	10.5	11.1	35.9	36.8	34.9
Tennessee	236.5	235.8	239.5	54.6	54.8	57.0	153.3	155.4	156.5
Texas	329.9	332.5	331.6	223.4	224.0	220.9	487.8	491.1	483.9
Utah	24.9	25.8	25.7	18.8	20.1	21.0	40.6	41.4	40.1
Vermont	32.9	32.8	35.0	9.0	9.1	9.9	16.8	16.9	16.4
Virginia	212.7	214.8	223.5						
Washington	153.5	148.4	155.4	60.7	60.4	62.5	144.2	145.2	146.0
West Virginia	127.2	125.7	136.3						
Wisconsin	397.6	393.5	419.3	72.4	72.4	77.5	200.7	203.8	199.1
Wyoming	5.8	5.9	5.5	13.3	13.6	12.6	17.1	17.4	15.2

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

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

State	Finance			Service			Government		
	1950		1949	1950		1949	1950		1949
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
Alabama							94.5	94.9	94.9
Arizona	4.6	4.4	4.5	19.7	19.4	20.1	31.6	31.8	31.2
Arkansas	7.2	7.3	7.1	34.1	33.9	33.2	48.4	49.4	49.9
California	143.2	143.1	144.6	372.3	370.8	369.4	505.8	511.1	520.2
Colorado	11.7	11.6	12.2	43.9	43.5	41.8	60.8	61.3	61.3
Connecticut	36.2	36.3	36.1	73.8	73.7	74.5	63.7	64.2	63.4
Delaware									
Dist. of Col.									
Florida	31.2	30.9	27.5				110.9	111.9	111.9
Georgia	24.1	23.8	23.6	78.1	78.1	80.3	112.8	113.9	113.7
Idaho	3.5	3.5	3.2	14.3	14.5	13.5	23.4	23.4	23.3
Illinois	N.A.	N.A.	155.3	N.A.	N.A.	355.6	N.A.	N.A.	317.7
Indiana	N.A.	33.1	33.3	N.A.	88.1	82.5	124.8	126.1	123.9
Iowa							92.0	92.9	90.7
Kansas	15.1	15.0	14.4	45.6	45.6	45.9	75.9	76.8	75.4
Kentucky									
Louisiana	17.3	17.1	16.5	63.6	63.3	62.6	89.4	90.8	90.1
Maine	6.6	6.7	6.4	23.3	23.3	22.6	37.7	38.1	39.6
Maryland	29.9	29.8	29.7	105.2	105.1	105.0	88.6	88.7	89.6
Massachusetts	76.6	76.8	76.9	3/192.4	3/198.1	3/192.9	197.9	200.7	189.6
Michigan									
Minnesota	35.1	35.0	34.0	94.2	93.9	94.8	110.3	110.4	108.1
Mississippi									
Missouri	49.7	49.8	50.8	128.7	128.4	129.7	134.5	135.9	134.0
Montana	3.7	3.7	3.6	18.6	18.7	17.3	27.1	27.2	26.7
Nebraska									
Nevada	1.1	1.1	1.0	10.4	10.6	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.0
New Hampshire	4.4	4.4	4.3	16.9	16.7	16.0	19.1	19.3	18.9
New Jersey	54.6	54.8	55.6	153.8	153.8	152.2	163.0	164.7	162.3
New Mexico	3.7	3.7	3.2	22.4	22.7	21.7	31.0	31.2	30.3
New York	380.5	380.3	379.6	745.6	743.0	730.3	634.8	643.5	630.5
North Carolina									
North Dakota	3.7	3.7	3.2				28.2	28.5	27.7
Ohio									
Oklahoma	16.1	16.2	16.2	48.7	49.2	50.5	89.4	90.2	89.8
Oregon	13.7	13.9	13.6	43.7	43.9	42.9	61.2	61.2	60.3
Pennsylvania	114.0	113.9	112.3	338.7	339.8	336.5	327.8	330.9	331.2
Rhode Island	10.2	10.3	9.8	3/25.2	3/25.2	3/26.1	28.9	29.2	29.7
South Carolina							53.0	53.6	51.8
South Dakota	3.9	3.9	3.8	13.8	13.9	13.5	30.0	30.2	29.4
Tennessee	21.6	21.4	22.5	75.8	75.6	74.8	102.1	103.6	101.5
Texas	66.0	66.0	64.6	222.8	224.4	222.4	263.1	265.3	263.1
Utah	5.6	5.6	5.4	17.2	17.3	16.9	41.9	42.0	44.0
Vermont	2.8	2.8	2.7	10.7	10.8	10.7	14.4	14.5	14.1
Virginia									
Washington	23.2	23.1	23.3	72.6	71.7	72.5	120.2	120.9	123.8
West Virginia									
Wisconsin	31.2	31.1	30.6	91.6	92.1	91.1	119.6	121.0	117.1
Wyoming	1.7	1.7	1.6	8.3	8.6	8.3	14.2	14.2	14.3

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

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

See explanatory notes, sections G and H.

* The manufacturing series for these States are based on the 1942 Social Security Board Classification (others are on the 1945 Standard Industrial Classification).

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

2/ The mining series have been combined with the contract construction division.

3/ The mining series have been combined with the service division.

N.A. Not available.

NOTE: For 1949 annual averages see table 11, page A-28.

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

	Number of Employees				Number of Employees		
	1950		1949		1950		1949
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.		Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
ARIZONA				GEORGIA			
<u>Phoenix (Maricopa County)</u>				<u>Atlanta</u>			
Mining	.1	.1	1/	Manufacturing	59.6	59.3	58.5
Manufacturing	8.7	8.9	1/	IOWA			
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 2/	7.4	7.5	1/	<u>Des Moines</u>			
Trade	19.4	19.2	1/	Manufacturing	18.1	18.0	19.2
Finance	3.0	3.0	1/	KANSAS			
Service	9.7	9.6	1/	<u>Topeka</u>			
<u>Tucson (Pima County)</u>				Total	36.4	36.7	36.9
Mining	1.4	1.4	1/	Mining	4/	4/	.1
Manufacturing	1.6	1.7	1/	Cont. Const.	1.6	1.6	1.4
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 2/	2.1	2.1	1/	Manufacturing	5.7	5.8	6.1
Trade	8.1	8.0	1/	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.5	6.6	6.8
Finance	1.0	.9	1/	Trade	8.1	8.2	7.7
Service	5.1	5.0	1/	Finance	1.9	1.9	1.9
ARKANSAS				Service	4.2	4.2	4.4
<u>Little Rock</u>				Government	8.5	8.5	8.7
Manufacturing	10.6	10.5	10.5	MINNESOTA			
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.3	6.4	6.8	<u>Duluth</u>			
Trade	16.6	16.3	16.6	Total	38.7	38.8	38.7
Finance	3.3	3.3	3.0	Cont. Const.	1.8	1.9	1.7
Service	8.5	8.4	8.3	Manufacturing	10.7	10.6	10.8
Government	10.6	10.6	10.9	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	5.9	5.9	5.7
CONNECTICUT				Trade	9.9	10.1	10.2
<u>Bridgeport</u>				Finance	1.4	1.4	1.4
Cont. Const. 3/	3.2	3.4	3.3	Service	4.9	4.9	4.9
Manufacturing	54.2	53.6	62.1	Government	4.1	4.1	3.9
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	4.9	4.9	5.0	<u>Minneapolis</u>			
Trade	16.8	17.0	16.8	Total	239.8	240.8	249.0
Finance	2.1	2.0	2.0	Cont. Const.	11.0	11.9	12.1
Service	5.3	5.2	5.3	Manufacturing	61.9	60.2	63.0
<u>Hartford</u>				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	25.2	25.3	25.8
Cont. Const. 3/	5.7	5.9	5.9	Trade	74.1	75.7	78.8
Manufacturing	57.7	57.6	62.1	Finance	15.9	15.8	15.6
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	7.0	7.0	7.0	Service	28.3	28.2	28.7
Trade	36.8	37.1	35.4	Government	23.4	23.6	25.0
Finance	23.5	23.5	23.1	<u>St. Paul</u>			
Service	9.7	9.7	9.8	Total	135.9	136.3	136.8
<u>New Britain</u>				Cont. Const.	5.9	6.1	5.1
Cont. Const. 3/	.8	.8	.9	Manufacturing	38.5	38.0	40.7
Manufacturing	23.7	23.2	26.8	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	19.8	19.8	19.7
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	1.2	1.2	1.2	Trade	33.9	34.6	34.4
Trade	4.2	4.2	4.5	Finance	8.2	8.2	8.0
Finance	.5	.5	.5	Service	13.8	13.8	14.1
Service	1.1	1.1	1.2	Government	15.7	15.8	15.0
<u>New Haven</u>				MISSOURI			
Cont. Const. 3/	4.8	5.0	4.4	<u>St. Louis</u>			
Manufacturing	38.9	38.8	41.5	Manufacturing	192.5	190.6	199.1
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	12.8	12.9	13.4	NEVADA			
Trade	19.4	19.4	19.4	<u>Reno</u>			
Finance	4.6	4.6	4.6	Mining	.1	.2	.1
Service	8.2	8.1	7.9	Cont. Const.	1.2	1.2	1.0
<u>Waterbury</u>				Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.1
Cont. Const. 3/	1.5	1.5	1.5	Trans. & Pub. Ut. 2/	1.1	1.1	1.1
Manufacturing	38.2	37.9	40.4	Trade	4.9	4.9	4.7
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	2.5	2.5	2.6	Finance	.8	.8	.7
Trade	8.4	8.5	8.5	Service	4.8	4.8	4.2
Finance	1.1	1.1	1.1				
Service	2.3	2.3	2.4				

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

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

	Number of Employees				Number of Employees		
	1950		1949		1950		1949
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.		Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
NEW YORK				TENNESSEE (cont'd.)			
<u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy</u> Manufacturing	73.6	73.5	82.0	<u>Memphis</u> Total	140.0	144.1	142.9
<u>Binghamton-Endicott- Johnson City</u> Manufacturing	35.3	35.3	38.0	Mining	.4	.4	.3
<u>Buffalo</u> Manufacturing	169.8	169.2	179.4	Cent. Const.	6.5	7.0	6.4
<u>Elmira</u> Manufacturing	13.0	12.1	12.7	Manufacturing	37.5	38.2	38.5
<u>Kingston-Newburgh- Poughkeepsie</u> Manufacturing	34.3	33.7	34.8	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	17.1	17.2	16.9
<u>New York City</u> Manufacturing	993.7	975.8	992.1	Trade	38.3	41.0	40.8
<u>Rochester</u> Manufacturing	95.0	94.0	102.7	Finance	5.4	5.4	5.0
<u>Syracuse^{1,2,4}</u> Manufacturing	1/	47.9	51.1	Service	22.0	22.1	22.2
<u>Utica-Rome-Herkimer- Little Falls</u> Manufacturing	43.9	43.3	45.0	Government	12.9	12.9	13.0
OKLAHOMA				<u>Nashville</u> Manufacturing	32.7	32.4	31.9
<u>Oklahoma City</u> Manufacturing	13.7	14.0	1/				
<u>Tulsa</u> Manufacturing	15.9	16.0	1/				
TENNESSEE							
<u>Chattanooga</u>							
Mining	1/	.2	.2				
Manufacturing	1/	36.3	36.2				
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	1/	4.9	5.1				
Trade	1/	14.2	13.7				
Finance	1/	2.4	2.0				
Service	1/	9.2	9.2				
Government	1/	7.2	6.7				
<u>Knoxville</u>							
Mining	1.1	1.2	1.2				
Manufacturing	26.5	25.4	27.0				
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.1	6.2	6.8				
Trade	13.8	13.9	14.4				
Finance	1.9	1.8	1.7				
Service	8.2	8.2	8.0				
Government	9.7	9.6	9.9				

- 1/ Not available.
2/ Excludes interstate railroads.
3/ Includes mining and quarrying
4/ Less than .100 employees

See Explanatory Notes, sections G, H, and I.

TABLE 9: Employment of Women in Manufacturing Industries-September and December 1949

Industry group and industry	December 1949		September 1949	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total
MANUFACTURING	3,706.1	26	3,806.3	27
DURABLE GOODS	1,193.6	16	1,185.6	16
NONDURABLE GOODS	2,512.5	37	2,620.7	38
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	3.6	17	4.0	18
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	362.4	24	469.1	28
Meat products	61.5	20	58.4	20
Dairy products	26.9	20	31.2	21
Canning and preserving	66.3	41	165.7	47
Grain-mill products	20.1	17	21.4	17
Bakery products	67.8	24	71.5	25
Sugar	3.7	9	3.1	10
Confectionery and related products	58.1	56	58.3	55
Beverages	21.4	10	21.4	10
Miscellaneous food products	36.6	27	38.1	27
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	56.1	60	61.3	61
Cigarettes	11.8	44	11.9	44
Cigars	33.3	77	35.0	78
Tobacco and snuff	6.0	46	6.1	47
Tobacco stemming and redrying	5.0	47	8.3	52
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	553.3	43	523.5	43
Yarn and thread mills	75.5	48	70.1	47
Broad-woven fabric mills	240.4	40	225.6	39
Knitting mills	160.3	66	154.5	65
Dyeing and finishing textiles	21.1	23	19.7	23
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	14.7	25	13.5	24
Other textile-mill products	41.3	35	40.1	35
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	866.7	75	893.3	75
Men's and boys' suits and coats	85.3	61	87.9	60
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	221.1	84	220.6	83
Women's outerwear	245.9	75	261.3	74
Women's, children's under garments	91.0	87	91.0	88
Millinery	15.2	68	16.0	67
Children's outerwear	54.2	84	57.3	84
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	65.0	72	67.9	71
Other fabricated textile products	99.0	64	91.3	64

TABLE 9: Employment of Women in Manufacturing Industries-September and December 1949 (Continued)

Industry group and industry	December 1949		September 1949	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	53.3	7	52.5	7
Logging camps and contractors	1.6	3	1.5	3
Sawmills and planing mills	18.7	4	19.2	4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	8.7	7	8.5	8
Wooden containers	12.8	17	11.8	17
Miscellaneous wood products	11.5	20	11.5	20
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	53.4	16	51.5	16
Household furniture	36.2	15	35.2	16
Other furniture and fixtures	17.2	18	16.3	17
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	108.4	24	107.5	24
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	25.2	11	25.0	11
Paperboard containers and boxes	41.5	34	39.9	33
Other paper and allied products	41.7	41	42.6	41
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	197.7	27	193.7	27
Newspapers	50.5	18	50.1	18
Periodicals	13.5	35	18.4	35
Books	19.9	44	19.8	44
Commercial printing	52.8	26	50.9	26
Lithographing	12.4	29	11.6	28
Other printing and publishing	43.6	40	42.9	40
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	120.0	18	122.1	19
Industrial inorganic chemicals	4.4	7	4.6	7
Industrial organic chemicals	29.5	16	29.6	16
Drugs and medicines	36.8	39	36.1	39
Paints, pigments, and fillers	9.9	15	9.9	15
Fertilizers	1.4	5	1.4	4
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	2.6	4	2.8	5
Other chemicals and allied products	35.4	23	37.7	25
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	11.2	5	11.5	5
Petroleum refining	8.8	5	9.0	5
Coke and byproducts	.3	2	.3	2
Other petroleum and coal products	2.1	8	2.2	8

TABLE 9: Employment of Women in Manufacturing Industries-September and December 1949 (Continued)

Industry group and industry	December 1949		September 1949	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total
RUBBER PRODUCTS	61.8	26	56.2	27
Tires and inner tubes	18.3	18	14.2	17
Rubber footwear	13.1	49	12.4	48
Other rubber products	30.4	30	29.6	29
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	174.9	46	182.5	46
Leather	5.9	12	5.9	12
Footwear (except rubber)	127.0	51	131.6	52
Other leather products	42.0	49	45.0	50
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	77.0	16	77.3	16
Glass and glass products	29.9	24	31.1	25
Cement, hydraulic	1.0	2	1.1	3
Structural clay products	7.8	10	7.6	10
Pottery and related products	20.2	36	19.6	35
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	4.0	5	4.1	5
Other stone, clay, glass products	14.1	15	13.8	15
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	58.1	5	57.0	5
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	18.6	3	18.3	3
Iron and steel foundries	8.9	5	9.0	5
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	1.5	3	1.5	3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	10.2	12	9.8	12
Nonferrous foundries	10.0	13	9.6	13
Other primary metal industries	8.9	8	8.8	8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	155.5	19	157.3	18
Tin cans and other tinware	11.2	27	13.0	27
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	39.3	28	37.4	27
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	18.9	14	17.8	13
Fabricated structural metal products	12.7	7	13.5	7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	31.0	21	32.7	22
Other fabricated metal products	42.4	23	42.9	23

TABLE 9: Employment of Women in Manufacturing Industries-September and December 1949 (Continued)

Industry group and industry	December 1949		September 1949	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	161.7	13	161.0	13
Engines and turbines	7.9	12	7.9	12
Agricultural machinery and tractors	15.2	9	15.6	9
Construction and mining machinery	8.0	9	8.2	9
Metalworking machinery	21.9	11	22.1	11
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	16.8	11	17.3	11
General industrial machinery	23.5	14	23.8	13
Office and store machines and devices	21.6	25	22.4	25
Service-industry and household machines	22.5	15	18.9	15
Miscellaneous machinery parts	24.3	17	24.8	17
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	271.5	36	250.0	34
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	80.4	27	75.7	26
Electrical equipment for vehicles	19.5	30	19.4	30
Communication equipment	128.4	47	113.7	44
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	43.2	34	41.2	33
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	109.8	10	120.0	10
Automobiles	70.3	10	78.6	10
Aircraft and parts	31.6	13	32.3	13
Ship and boat building and repairing	2.7	3	3.0	3
Railroad equipment	3.7	6	4.2	6
Other transportation equipment	1.5	15	1.9	16
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	77.9	33	78.2	34
Ophthalmic goods	9.8	39	10.0	38
Photographic apparatus	12.9	27	13.4	27
Watches and clocks	16.5	53	16.7	53
Professional and scientific instruments	38.7	30	38.1	30
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	171.3	39	176.8	40
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	21.2	38	20.8	38
Toys and sporting goods	30.3	45	32.5	45
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	32.5	56	35.3	56
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	87.3	35	88.2	36

TABLE 10: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries
Annual Averages 1947-1949

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1949	1948	1947	1949	1948	1947
MINING	932	981	943	--	--	--
METAL MINING	93.8	98.5	96.8	83.3	88.6	87.5
Iron mining	32.8	35.5	33.1	29.5	32.6	30.5
Copper mining	21.8	22.3	22.5	19.4	20.0	20.1
Lead and zinc mining	20.6	21.7	22.9	18.1	19.2	20.7
ANTHRACITE	77.3	80.0	79.4	72.8	75.3	74.6
BITUMINOUS-COAL	405.3	444.9	431.8	379.1	419.1	407.7
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION	259.0	257.5	237.3	--	--	--
Petroleum and natural gas production	--	--	--	127.1	127.1	120.0
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	96.3	100.1	97.8	83.7	87.6	86.0
MANUFACTURING	14,146	15,286	15,247	11,597	12,717	12,794
DURABLE GOODS	7,465	8,315	8,373	6,096	6,909	7,010
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,681	6,970	6,874	5,501	5,808	5,784
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	24.8	28.1	26.6	20.2	23.9	22.5
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,523	1,536	1,532	1,172	1,197	1,216
Meat products	288.6	271.2	275.4	231.3	215.8	223.9
Dairy products	146.2	147.7	143.0	107.9	111.0	115.2
Canning and preserving	207.1	222.0	223.5	180.8	195.3	198.2
Grain-mill products	120.6	117.7	116.9	95.3	93.6	94.1
Bakery products	281.7	282.9	274.9	191.2	195.5	194.0
Sugar	32.7	34.5	38.4	28.5	30.0	33.9
Confectionery and related products	96.9	100.2	98.5	83.0	85.9	84.0
Beverages	211.4	218.6	211.9	150.6	161.4	161.1
Miscellaneous food products	137.6	141.3	144.1	103.8	108.1	111.3
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	94	100	104	87	93	96
Cigarettes	26.6	26.6	26.2	24.1	24.3	23.8
Cigars	44.5	48.3	49.4	42.4	46.2	47.2
Tobacco and snuff	15.0	13.7	14.8	11.5	12.2	13.0
Tobacco stemming and redrying	10.1	11.2	13.0	9.0	10.2	12.1

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

TABLE 10: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries
Annual Averages 1947-1949 (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1949	1948	1947	1949	1948	1947
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	1,224	1,362	1,325	1,136	1,275	1,243
Yarn and thread mills	149.3	177.6	179.5	140.3	168.5	170.6
Broad-woven fabric mills	581.9	645.7	618.3	551.4	615.3	590.2
Knitting mills	231.4	249.0	242.4	213.4	231.4	226.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles	86.4	89.8	86.8	76.9	80.4	78.3
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	58.9	64.8	57.3	51.2	57.2	50.5
Other textile-mill products	116.0	135.2	140.9	102.8	121.7	127.2
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,136	1,162	1,130	1,022	1,049	1,028
Men's and boys' suits and coats	141.5	154.4	151.2	128.1	140.1	138.4
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	257.8	269.1	269.8	239.8	250.7	252.3
Women's outerwear	328.6	342.4	336.4	294.3	308.7	305.4
Women's, children's under garments	98.9	97.4	90.8	89.4	88.7	83.3
Millinery	22.3	22.9	23.9	19.5	20.2	21.1
Children's outerwear	63.4	59.5	53.1	58.0	54.7	49.1
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	88.2	90.1	83.5	76.5	78.5	73.0
Other fabricated textile products	135.8	125.6	121.6	115.8	107.5	105.5
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	736	812	838	676	752	777
Logging camps and contractors	61.4	72.8	81.1	57.6	69.5	77.7
Sawmills and planing mills	431.7	472.9	488.3	401.3	442.0	455.4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	110.5	119.5	113.2	95.7	105.0	100.0
Wooden containers	73.3	81.8	87.3	67.9	76.0	81.8
Miscellaneous wood products	59.0	65.2	68.4	53.1	59.2	62.4
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	315	348	340	272	306	300
Household furniture	220.0	247.0	243.9	194.8	221.6	219.7
Other furniture and fixtures	94.6	100.9	96.1	77.6	84.1	80.0

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

TABLE 10: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries
Annual Averages 1947-1949 (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1949	1948	1947	1949	1948	1947
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	447	470	465	382	405	406
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	226.9	240.7	234.0	197.6	210.8	206.9
Paperboard containers and boxes	117.1	121.4	122.1	99.6	104.6	107.4
Other paper and allied products	103.1	107.6	108.7	85.2	89.4	91.1
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	727	725	709	495	501	497
Newspapers	282.5	267.5	248.5	141.2	133.5	125.4
Periodicals	53.4	54.7	56.5	36.0	37.3	38.7
Books	44.6	46.6	48.6	36.4	38.6	40.4
Commercial printing	197.1	197.5	191.0	164.4	165.5	161.0
Lithographing	41.1	45.1	48.2	31.9	35.1	38.2
Other printing and publishing	108.0	113.3	115.6	85.3	91.0	93.2
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	664	699	692	485	520	523
Industrial inorganic chemicals	68.4	70.9	66.6	52.3	54.7	51.9
Industrial organic chemicals	192.1	210.3	205.5	145.8	164.4	162.6
Drugs and medicines	92.3	89.5	93.6	60.8	59.9	63.9
Paints, pigments, and fillers	67.3	70.7	68.3	43.3	46.9	45.9
Fertilizers	34.3	35.9	36.7	28.6	30.2	31.4
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	56.1	56.2	55.7	46.1	46.6	46.9
Other chemicals and allied products	153.0	165.0	165.3	108.4	117.6	120.7
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	245	250	239	188	192	184
Petroleum refining	198.7	199.1	189.3	148.8	148.9	141.5
Coke and byproducts	19.5	20.0	18.6	16.9	17.5	15.9
Other petroleum and coal products	27.1	30.8	31.2	22.0	25.3	26.3
RUBBER PRODUCTS	234	259	270	186	209	220
Tires and inner tubes	106.6	121.1	132.4	83.6	96.2	105.8
Rubber footwear	26.4	29.6	28.8	21.6	24.6	23.9
Other rubber products	100.5	107.9	109.2	80.9	88.1	89.9
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	388	410	409	347	368	372
Leather	49.7	54.2	55.7	45.1	49.5	51.5
Footwear (except rubber)	251.0	260.1	257.3	226.2	234.8	235.5
Other leather products	87.2	95.4	95.5	75.8	83.5	84.8

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

TABLE 10: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries
Annual Averages 1947-1949 (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1949	1948	1947	1949	1948	1947
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	484	514	501	416	448	438
Glass and glass products	122.6	135.9	143.8	106.8	119.6	126.9
Cement, hydraulic	41.8	40.9	38.1	36.0	35.5	33.0
Structural clay products	79.8	83.4	76.1	72.5	76.5	70.2
Pottery and related products	57.5	60.6	58.8	52.2	55.5	54.1
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	84.6	87.8	81.5	72.4	76.4	71.5
Other stone, clay, glass products	97.1	105.9	102.7	75.6	84.6	82.4
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,101	1,247	1,231	940	1,033	1,073
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	550.4	612.0	589.0	476.7	536.8	517.6
Iron and steel foundries	217.0	259.3	256.8	188.9	230.9	229.4
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	52.3	55.6	55.1	43.3	46.8	46.9
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	87.0	103.8	111.5	70.6	86.0	93.3
Nonferrous foundries	75.8	85.2	85.9	63.3	73.2	74.4
Other primary metal industries	118.4	130.7	132.3	97.1	109.1	111.3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	859	976	995	701	812	837
Tin cans and other tinware	45.8	48.7	47.7	39.9	42.2	41.0
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	142.3	154.4	156.5	118.4	131.6	134.8
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	132.0	165.8	174.3	106.0	137.1	146.0
Fabricated structural metal products	198.5	215.9	206.7	152.3	168.7	164.6
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	147.9	172.2	180.4	125.8	148.6	156.3
Other fabricated metal products	192.4	219.0	229.1	159.0	183.8	193.9
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1,311	1,533	1,535	1,001	1,203	1,217
Engines and turbines	72.5	83.8	83.9	53.9	63.9	65.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors	181.3	191.3	178.9	142.4	151.7	140.3
Construction and mining machinery	101.3	122.6	120.2	72.4	91.1	90.4
Metalworking machinery	208.7	239.5	248.3	157.9	186.6	196.1
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	171.8	201.9	204.4	131.1	158.6	163.0
General industrial machinery	186.4	209.8	208.6	132.3	154.3	156.4
Office and store machines and devices	90.6	109.1	108.2	75.4	93.0	92.4
Service-industry and household machines	145.4	191.3	184.8	115.4	156.3	152.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts	153.2	183.4	197.3	120.4	147.5	161.0

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

TABLE 10: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries
Annual Averages 1947-1949 (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1949	1948	1947	1949	1948	1947
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	759	869	918	552	656	706
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	295.2	332.9	343.5	210.7	251.4	262.7
Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.5	69.0	74.3	49.0	54.6	59.7
Communication equipment	271.1	312.2	336.2	191.8	224.4	249.1
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	128.3	154.8	164.0	100.8	125.5	134.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,212	1,263	1,263	987	1,031	1,038
Automobiles	769.0	792.8	776.2	643.5	657.6	648.8
Aircraft and parts	255.6	228.1	228.6	188.5	166.6	167.2
Aircraft	169.7	151.7	151.4	126.6	111.5	110.9
Aircraft engines and parts	51.8	46.7	47.8	37.4	33.6	35.0
Aircraft propellers and parts	7.9	7.4	7.4	5.3	4.9	4.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment	26.2	22.4	22.0	19.2	16.6	16.4
Ship and boat building and repairing	100.3	140.7	159.4	85.0	123.2	140.6
Ship building and repairing	88.2	124.2	137.3	75.0	109.3	121.7
Railroad equipment	76.1	84.8	81.4	61.0	69.6	66.6
Other transportation equipment	10.9	16.6	17.0	9.2	14.5	15.1
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	238	260	265	177	200	207
Ophthalmic goods	26.8	28.2	30.1	21.9	23.8	25.8
Photographic apparatus	52.6	60.3	61.6	38.4	45.4	46.5
Watches and clocks	31.4	40.8	41.3	26.6	35.0	35.7
Professional and scientific instruments	127.1	130.5	131.9	90.1	95.4	99.1
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	426	466	461	354	394	394
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	55.4	60.3	58.1	45.0	49.6	47.9
Toys and sporting goods	68.7	80.8	80.0	59.8	71.5	71.5
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	57.7	62.3	61.0	48.3	53.9	53.5
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	243.8	262.8	262.3	200.5	219.4	220.9

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

TABLE 11: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division, by State -
Annual Average 1949
(In thousands)

State	Total	Mining	Contract con- struction	Manufac- turing	Transp. & public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Government
Alabama		26.0		205.4					95.2
Arizona	151.4	13.2	10.1	14.9	20.7	37.5	4.5	19.0	31.6
Arkansas	280.5	6.6	14.8	69.3	30.1	68.6	7.3	34.0	49.9
California *	3,020.4	33.6	180.1	713.7	311.4	740.7	144.1	374.1	522.7
Colorado	332.1	9.9	19.8	54.0	41.0	88.2	12.6	44.8	61.7
Connecticut	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Delaware *				44.3					
Dist. of Col.				17.1					
Florida			5.7	88.4	65.7		28.4		113.0
Georgia	754.2	4.4	35.2	262.3	66.2	167.9	23.9	79.7	114.7
Idaho	124.8	5.3	9.1	20.2	15.7	33.2	3.4	14.5	23.4
Illinois *	3,072.4	45.3	114.8	1,136.2	290.7	646.9	157.3	357.8	323.5
Indiana	1,159.5	13.6	49.1	516.4	100.9	230.4	33.6	90.1	125.6
Iowa		2.8		144.6	59.4				91.8
Kansas	447.3	17.3	27.3	87.3	60.2	117.4	15.2	46.6	76.0
Kentucky				130.1					
Louisiana		25.9		137.0	78.2	138.6	17.0	63.3	91.3
Maine	251.7	.6	9.4	104.2	19.1	47.8	6.6	24.5	39.6
Maryland *	683.1	2.7	48.4	210.4	72.6	122.0	29.9	106.0	91.0
Massachusetts	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Michigan				980.7					
Minnesota	772.0	15.2	34.7	186.4	85.1	210.7	34.7	95.8	109.3
Mississippi				77.4					
Missouri	1,110.9	9.7	40.3	333.8	120.2	288.2	51.3	131.2	136.2
Montana	146.2	10.0	9.8	17.9	21.8	37.2	3.7	18.9	26.9
Nebraska				48.1					
Nevada		2.9		3.0	8.0	10.8	1.1	11.2	10.3
New Hampshire	162.2	.2	7.6	74.3	10.5	27.6	4.4	18.3	19.4
New Jersey	1,567.2	4.0	72.2	702.9	135.1	270.9	56.7	160.5	164.9
New Mexico	139.7	11.1	14.9	10.8	14.6	31.5	3.5	22.5	30.8
New York	5,502.8	11.1	206.8	1,764.5	505.6	1,234.1	381.7	753.0	646.1
North Carolina				384.3					
North Dakota		.8		5.8		35.8	3.3		28.2
Ohio				1,098.3					
Oklahoma	460.2	14.0	25.3	64.4	49.0	119.2	16.5	51.5	90.2
Oregon	416.3	1.5	23.6	127.2	44.3	99.6	14.0	45.1	61.0
Pennsylvania	3,475.9	192.5	149.1	1,356.5	322.9	659.1	114.1	347.3	334.5
Rhode Island	274.9	1/	10.5	130.8	16.8	50.5	10.0	1/ 26.5	29.9
South Carolina		1.1		200.3					61.6
South Dakota		2.4		11.2	11.1	37.2	3.9	13.8	29.9
Tennessee	699.4	12.5	35.8	236.4	55.8	158.0	22.1	76.4	102.4
Texas		101.0		331.1	219.8	497.2	64.6	230.1	265.9
Utah	182.4	12.7	10.5	27.8	20.9	42.8	5.7	18.2	43.8
Vermont	93.9	1.1	4.4	33.4	9.6	17.3	2.8	11.0	14.4
Virginia				217.4					
Washington	654.1	3.2	42.3	168.5	64.1	152.6	23.8	75.5	124.2
West Virginia				128.3					
Wisconsin	973.7	3.4	39.4	405.5	76.4	206.4	30.8	92.3	119.5
Wyoming	79.4	11.6	7.0	6.3	15.9	20.8	1.6	7.8	14.2

See Explanatory Notes, sections G and H.

* The manufacturing series for these States are based on the 1942 Social Security Board Classification (others are on the 1945 Standard Industrial Classification).

1/ The mining series have been combined with the service division.

N.A. Not available.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Sec. A. Scope of the BLS Employment Series - The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes each month the number of employees in all non-agricultural establishments and in the 8 major industry divisions: mining, contract construction, manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, trade, finance, service, and government. Both all-employee and production-worker employment series are also presented for 21 major manufacturing groups, 108 separate manufacturing industries, and the durable and non-durable goods subdivisions. Within nonmanufacturing, total employment information is published for 34 series. Production-worker employment is also presented for most of the industry components of the mining division.

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

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

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

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

changes in employment indicated by this reporting sample are applied to the benchmark to determine the monthly employment between benchmark periods. For example, if the latest complete data on employment for an industry were 40,200 in September, and if the industry has a reporting sample of 67 establishments employing 23,200 workers in September and 23,800 in October, the October figure would be prepared as follows:

$$40,200 \times \frac{23,800}{23,200} = 41,200$$

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

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

Sec. E. Source of Sample Data - Approximately 120,000 cooperating establishments furnish monthly employment and payroll schedules, by mail, to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition, the Bureau makes use of data collected by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of the Census.

APPROXIMATE COVERAGE OF MONTHLY SAMPLE USED IN
BLS EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS

Division or industry	Number of establishments	Employees	
		Number in sample	Percent of total
Mining	2,700	460,000	47
Contract construction	15,000	450,000	23
Manufacturing	35,200	8,845,000	62
Transportation and public utilities:			
Interstate railroads (ICC)	--	1,359,000	98
Rest of division (BLS)	10,500	1,056,000	41
Trade	46,300	1,379,000	15
Finance	6,000	281,000	16
Service:			
Hotels	1,200	115,000	25
Laundries and cleaning and dyeing plants	1,700	86,000	17
Government:			
Federal (Civil Service Commission)	--	1,885,000	100
State and local (Bureau of Census--quarterly)	--	2,400,000	62

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nonagricultural Employment, by State, 1943-1947; 1948.

Employment in Manufacturing Industries, by State, 1943-1946; 1947; 1948.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

Alabama - Dept. of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
Arizona - Unemployment Compensation Div., Employment Security Commission,
Phoenix.
Arkansas - Employment Security Div., Dept. of Labor, Little Rock.
California - Div. of Labor Statistics and Research, Dept. of Industrial
Relations, San Francisco 1.
Colorado - Dept. of Employment Security, Denver 2.
Connecticut - Employment Security Div., Dept. of Labor and Factory
Inspection, Hartford 5.
Delaware - Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.
District of Columbia - U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
Florida - Unemployment Compensation Div., Industrial Commission,
Tallahassee.
Georgia - Employment Security Agency, Dept. of Labor, Atlanta 3.
Idaho - Employment Security Agency, Boise.
Illinois - Div. of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Dept. of
Labor, Chicago 54.
Indiana - Employment Security Div., Indianapolis 9.
Iowa - Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 9.
Kansas - Employment Security Div., State Labor Dept., Topeka.
Kentucky - Bureau of Employment Security, Dept. of Economic Security,
Frankfort.
Louisiana - Div. of Employment Security, Dept. of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
Maine - Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
Maryland - Employment Security Board, Dept. of Employment Security,
Baltimore 1.
Massachusetts - Div. of Statistics, Dept. of Labor and Industries,
Boston 10.
Michigan - Unemployment Compensation Commission, Detroit 2.
Minnesota - Div. of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.
Mississippi - Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
Missouri - Div. of Employment Security, Dept. of Labor and Industrial
Relations, Jefferson City.
Montana - Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
Nebraska - Div. of Employment Security, Dept. of Labor, Lincoln 1.
Nevada - Employment Security Dept., Carson City.
New Hampshire - Employment Service and Unemployment Compensation Div.,
Bureau of Labor, Concord.
New Jersey - Dept. of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.
New Mexico - Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
New York - Research and Statistics, Div. of Placement and Unemployment
Insurance, Dept. of Labor, New York 17.
North Carolina - Dept. 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, Dept. of Labor and
 Industry, Harrisburg (nonmfg.).
 Rhode Island - Dept. of Labor, Providence 2.
 South Carolina - Employment Security Commission, Columbia 10.
 South Dakota - Employment Security Dept., Aberdeen.
 Tennessee - Dept. of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
 Texas - Employment Commission, Austin 19.
 Utah - Dept. of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake
 City 13.
 Vermont - Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
 Virginia - Div. of Research and Statistics, Dept. of Labor and Industry,
 Richmond.
 Washington - Employment Security Dept., Olympia.
 West Virginia - Dept. of Employment Security, Charleston.
 Wisconsin - Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
 Wyoming - Employment Security Commission, Casper.

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

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Government - Covers Federal, State, and local governmental establishments performing legislative, executive, and judicial functions, as well as all government-operated establishments and institutions (arsenals, navy yards, hospitals, etc.), government corporations, and government force-account construction. Fourth-class postmasters are excluded from table 1, because they presumably have other major jobs; they are included, however, in table 5.

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

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

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

Military Personnel Represents persons on active duty as of the first of the month. Reserve personnel are excluded if on inactive duty or if on active duty for a brief training or emergency period.

Military Pay Rolls - Pay rolls represent obligations based on personnel count, plus terminal leave payments to currently discharged personnel. Family allowances which represent Government's contribution, mustering-out, and leave payments are included. Cash payments for clothing-allowance balances are included under pay rolls in January, April, July, and October for Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and at time of discharge for Army and Air Force.

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

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

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

Production and Related Workers - Includes working foremen and all non-supervisory workers (including lead men and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchman services, product 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 individual and business firms, including automobile repair services. Excludes all government-operated services such as hospitals, museums, etc., and all domestic service employees.

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

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

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