EMPLOYMENT and pay rolls

DETAILED REPORT

MARCH 1950

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In response to numerous requests for information on employment trends in important individual industries, monthly data on production-worker employment for selected industries (4-digit), will be published regularly beginning with this issue of the Detailed Report. These series appear in Table 9, page A-20.

The new series are based on benchmark levels indicated by the 1947 Census of Manufactures, and are therefore not comparable in level with BLS data shown for broader industry groupings. The regularly published BLS data for the latter are adjusted to 1947 benchmark levels indicated by data obtained from the social insurance program. Industry data from this source generally differ significantly from those shown by the Census of Manufactures. The figures for individual industries may not, therefore, be subtracted from the broader industry groups to obtain information for the residual non-published industries. The industry series adjusted to Census of Manufactures data will be continued only until such time as benchmarks for individual industries (4-digit) can be obtained from social insurance sources.

The industries shown in table 9 were selected from those for which average hours and earnings are regularly published in the Hours and Earnings Industry Report. Summary sheets showing production-worker employment, by month, beginning with January 1947 are available on request for the industries listed in table 9. Such requests should specify the industries for which these summaries are desired.

Revised Estimates of Employment by Major Industry Group, 1939-1946

Estimates of employment for durable and nondurable industry divisions and for 2-digit major industry groups, comparable with the series currently published, have been prepared for the period 1939-46. This extension will make possible pre-war and current period comparisons. Separate series for production workers and all-employees are available. Copies of revised series may be obtained on request.

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EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Detailed Report

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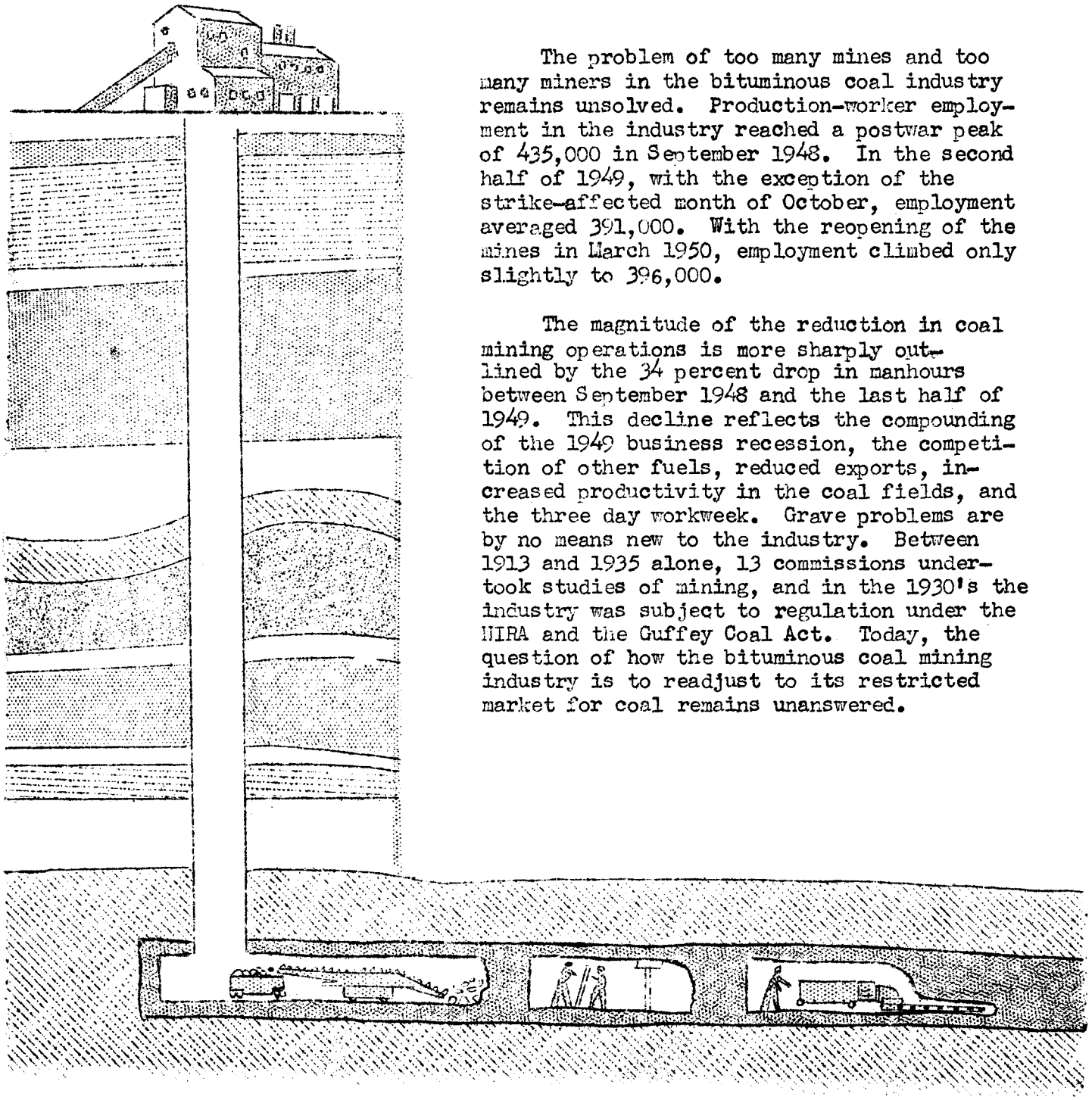
BITUMINOUS COAL MINING

. . . . . A Problem Industry



The problem of too many mines and too many miners in the bituminous coal industry remains unsolved. Production-worker employment in the industry reached a postwar peak of 435,000 in September 1948. In the second half of 1949, with the exception of the strike-affected month of October, employment averaged 391,000. With the reopening of the mines in March 1950, employment climbed only slightly to 396,000.

The magnitude of the reduction in coal mining operations is more sharply outlined by the 34 percent drop in manhours between September 1948 and the last half of 1949. This decline reflects the compounding of the 1949 business recession, the competition of other fuels, reduced exports, increased productivity in the coal fields, and the three day workweek. Grave problems are by no means new to the industry. Between 1913 and 1935 alone, 13 commissions undertook studies of mining, and in the 1930's the industry was subject to regulation under the NIRA and the Guffey Coal Act. Today, the question of how the bituminous coal mining industry is to readjust to its restricted market for coal remains unanswered.

Competition Cuts Coal Use

A total of 435 million tons of bituminous coal was mined in 1949 - 31 percent less than the record tonnage produced in 1947. This drastic reduction can not be attributed primarily either to the business recession or to work stoppages. In 1948, while the national economy operated at a postwar peak, the coal mining industry had already begun to curtail production. This downturn became more pronounced during the 1949 recession. It is also significant that despite the limitation of coal mining to but 59 days in the last half of the year, average monthly production was within 15 percent of meeting average monthly consumption. This was facilitated somewhat by the steel industry stoppage and coal conservation measures.

More significantly, the decline in coal production which began in 1948 heralded increased supplies of oil and gas and a return to a more normal level of coal exports. Between 1947 and 1949, coal exports were reduced by 41 million tons as European mines were rehabilitated. Over the same period, the share of oil and gas in the Nation's supply of energy from fuel and waterpower rose from 46 to 56 percent. Illustrative of the trend was the rapid introduction of diesel engines on the railroads which historically have been a major coal consumer; in 1949, only 1 out of every 32 new locomotives delivered to the railroads was steam (coal) driven.

This contraction of the market for coal is not simply a post-war phenomenon. Over the past twenty-five years, the competition of other fuels coupled with the lack of development of new large-scale uses for coal have gradually reduced the latter's relative contribution as a fuel. In 1926, bituminous coal supplied 62 percent of the Nation's fuel, compared with 36 percent currently. This trend, merely halted by wartime conditions, was accelerated in the postwar period. Actual average production for the current four postwar years was little more than 3 percent above the 1926-29 average. In contrast, the population has risen by 30 percent, and manufacturing output by 89 percent during this same period (1929-1949).

Employment Maintained But Weekly Hours Reduced

Average employment in 1949 was not significantly below the 1947 level despite the 31 percent drop in production over the same period. This apparent contradiction resulted from a reduced workweek. Initially, weekly hours were reduced one hour by the adoption of the 8-hour day in the collective bargaining agreement concluded in July 1947. Working time was cut somewhat more than this since the miners' lunch period was lengthened by a quarter of an hour. In mid-1949, the adoption of a 3-day workweek for members of the United Mine Workers of America substantially reduced weekly hours. As a result of reduced hours, workers remained attached to the industry but were underemployed.

Over the past quarter century, however, the number of workers has been greatly reduced. In 1923, the peak employment year, employment averaged 643,000. In the postwar period, it averaged 404,000, more than a 37 percent decline. This reflected not only lagging coal demand, but also increased productivity. Mechanization of mines has proceeded rapidly. For example, the percent of underground coal loaded mechanically rose from three-tenths of one percent in 1923 to 67 percent in 1949. At the same time, coal from easily accessible surface seams (taken by strip mining) which had comprised but 2 percent of total tonnage in 1923 rose to 23 percent in 1949. As a result, the output of coal per man-hour rose about one-third between 1935 and 1948.

Unemployment: A Chronic Problem

Chronic unemployment and underemployment in some mining areas have marked the bituminous coal industry for many years. Today, as the industry returns to a full workweek, the closing of high cost mines is under way. Though no satisfactory report on unemployment of coal miners is available, the Bureau of Employment Security has provided considerable evidence of its existence and acuteness. For example, seven areas in which bituminous mining is predominant or singularly important have been designated as critical areas of high unemployment. These are: Jasper, Ala.; Crab Orchard and Mount Vernon, Ill.; Clinton and Terre Haute, Ind.; and Greensburg and Johnstown, Pa.

Mining towns generally either dot rural hills and valleys or are close to cities in which the economy is largely dependent on the mining community. Consequently, little opportunity exists for alternative employment in case of mine shutdowns. This has provided an element of instability in such communities as well as very difficult relief problems at times of slack coal demand.

Gain in Earnings

There were substantial postwar gains in average hourly earnings in the industry. The level of $1.94 in 1949 represented a greater relative increase since 1939 than that obtained for most durable goods industries. The 70 cents a day increase won by the miners in March of this year brought gross hourly earnings up to a record $2.01 for that month. Gains in hourly earnings since the war have been accompanied by pay for travel and lunch time and by industry-financed welfare and retirement funds.

Weekly earnings reached the peak yearly average of $72.12 during 1948 as the gain in hourly earnings more than compensated for a workweek somewhat shorter than in 1947. In the first half of 1949, the continued shortening of the workweek brought average weekly earnings down to $70.94. With the adoption of the 3-day workweek in July 1949 earnings sagged still further, averaging $55.02 a week over the last half of the year. Wage-rate gains, combined with a full workweek while depleted coal stocks were being renewed, resulted in March 1950 in record weekly earnings of $79.15.

Bituminous Coal Industry - A Special Problem

The combination of circumstances pressing the coal industry make the establishment of an early stability highly difficult. Though increased business activity may raise coal consumption above the 1949 level the competition of other fuels, increasing productivity, declining exports, and over-expansion of capacity presage increasing dislocations in the industry. The present workforce, even if employed only 200 days during the year (40 weeks on a 5-day basis), can mine more than 550 million tons of coal. This is almost 25 percent more coal than was consumed in 1949. This means either extensive displacement of miners or part-time employment.

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EMPLOYMENT IN BITUMINOUS COAL MINING, 1923 - 1950

(production workers)

Year	Number	Year	Number
1923	643,000	1940	416,000
1924	565,000	1941	413,000
1925	537,000	1942	454,000
1926	542,000	1943	419,000
1927	542,000	1944	401,000
1928	476,000	1945	367,000
1929	459,000	1946	355,000
		1947	408,000
1930	441,000	1948	419,000
1931	408,000		
1932	350,000	1949:	
1933	366,000	January	430,000
1934	423,000	April	420,000
1935	436,000	June	404,000
1936	450,000	August	400,000
1937	461,000	1950:	
1938	406,000	March	396,000
1939	372,000		

U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

May 1950

GRAY IRON FOUNDRIES

.....a slight upturn in 1950.

First quarter employment and production figures indicate a rising trend of activity for gray iron foundries during the first half of 1950. Employment of production workers showed the first January to March gain since 1947 - 5,000. This increase reflected rising demand from the automobile, steel-making, machine tool, household appliance, and homebuilding industries which consume the major share of gray iron castings.

Neither employment nor production in 1950 is expected to reach postwar peak levels. The pressing needs of several industries have been met, and cast iron has been replaced to a certain extent by cast and welded steel and aluminum.

Shipments for sale * reached a record tonnage figure of 7,180,000 in 1947. There was less than a 1 percent drop from this level in 1948. During both these years, overtime operations were maintained and the industry was able to meet current demand and at the same time reduce the backlog of unfilled orders. In 1949, when the latter was no longer a sustaining factor and current demand had also dropped, shipments declined by 23 percent to a total of 5,500,000 tons.

Peak employment of 157,000 production workers was also recorded in 1947. The following year, employment declined by 5,000, probably reflecting improved efficiency of operations resulting from an improved flow of raw materials and plant modernization. In 1949, employment, following production, fell 16 percent to an average of 127,000. Nevertheless, in March 1950, it was approximately 70 percent above the prewar level.

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* Excludes castings produced for own use. Shipments for sale data used because most closely comparable with employment figures.

Shipments and Unfilled Orders Below Year Ago

Shipments of gray cast iron in March totaled 500,000 tons. This was a 20 percent increase over February and represented a continuation of the first quarter rise as production of durable goods and housing starts picked up. The March tonnage, however, was still 12 percent below that a year earlier.

Employment Changes Vary by State

Employment in gray iron foundries averaged 127,000 in March, a 2 percent gain over February and a 7 percent rise over the greater-than-seasonal low of July 1949 (see Table, p. 8). Nevertheless, employment was still 9 percent below March a year ago.

The recovery over the past few months has varied among the States which account for the major share of gray cast iron tonnage due to differences in current streams of product demand as well as types of foundry operations:

In three East Central States - Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana - foundries have steadily expanded their workforce from the July 1949 low. Characteristically, this area mass-produces castings, and is currently busy supplying automotive engine blocks, machine tool bases, and gas range burner parts to neighboring factories. In Illinois, lower production schedules in the agricultural machinery and tractor industry compared to a year ago partly explain the lag in foundry recovery.

Foundries in Pennsylvania cast the major supply of molds for the steel industry. Lower steel operations in the last half of 1949 and the current recovery are reflected in the employment figures for gray iron foundries in that State.

In contrast, foundries on the East coast predominantly undertake repair or replacement jobs rather than mass production of set patterns. In this area, therefore, the impetus from rising consumer and durable machinery production has not been felt markedly. In New Jersey, New York, and Massachusetts, recovery from the July 1949 low still lags. In the latter State, the shift of some textile machinery manufacturers to the South has further reduced local demand for castings.

In California, a minor segment of the industry is busy supplying a variety of products. The demand for pipe from the petroleum and homebuilding industries has been particularly pressing. In Alabama, where the major share of the Nation's soil and pressure pipe are produced, employment has risen as homebuilding increased.

Employment Index 1/, Hours and Earnings for Production Workers in Gray-Iron Foundries by Major States of Concentration, 1949-1950

State	Employment Index (March 1949 = 100)				Average Hours and Earnings March 1950		
	1949		1950		Weekly Earnings	Weekly Hours	Hourly Earnings
	Mar.	July	Feb.	Mar.			
Total, U. S.	100.0	85.0	89.6	91.3	$ 59.60	40.3	$ 1.479
Massachusetts	100.0	79.2	75.3	77.9	58.96	40.0	1.474
New York	100.0	89.6	94.1	89.0	59.55	40.9	1.456
New Jersey	100.0	85.6	85.7	86.6	55.40	38.5	1.439
Pennsylvania	100.0	84.1	77.7	80.9	54.51	38.8	1.405
Ohio	100.0	84.7	94.2	97.3	64.65	41.1	1.573
Indiana	100.0	86.1	89.9	91.5	63.44	39.9	1.590
Illinois	100.0	88.6	87.1	90.5	65.41	41.4	1.582
Michigan	100.0	90.1	95.0	97.8	63.66	38.7	1.645
California	100.0	95.2	107.5	112.0	59.34	39.3	1.510

1/ Data are based on a sample group of establishments comprising more than 55 of the industry. For U. S. totals see page 9 . State totals are not available.

Number of Foundries Declines

There were 2,917 gray iron foundries of all types in operation during 1949 - 150 less than in 1947. This reduction reversed an upward trend in new firm formations which had been evident from 1941 to 1947. The decline in the number of foundries was primarily among jobbers - those contracting for work - but, was spread geographically among all the major casting producing States except Alabama. The latter has registered a gain over the past 2 years.

Substitution for Gray Cast Iron

Aluminum and steel casting and weldments have replaced gray cast iron to an unknown degree. For example, steel has been used as a substitute to some extent in heavy machinery bases, railroad car wheels, and hand tools. Over the past 10 years, steel has also substantially replaced gray cast iron in a variety of uses on naval vessels. On the other hand, the gray iron foundry industry is optimistic about recapturing and broadening the market for its products through the increased use of nodular iron.

Record Earnings

Weekly earnings were at an all time high of $59.60 for the industry in March 1950; the average for 1947 was $55.24. Increased overtime brought weekly hours in March 1950 up to 40.3. This was the longest workweek in 15 months, but well below the average of 42.3 hours for 1947. Hourly earnings for March were at a record $1.48 level compared with the $1.31 average for 1947.

Prospects for 1950

A rise in shipments of about 5 percent in 1950 is estimated by the Gray Iron Founders' Society, Inc. The gain will vary by State depending upon the prevailing foundry type and product specialization.

Employment changes will, accordingly, vary by State as well. However, the relative increase of the total workforce is expected to be less than that for shipments owing to increased labor productivity. Such an increase has probably resulted from technological improvements and more efficient utilization of the workforce over the past 3 years.

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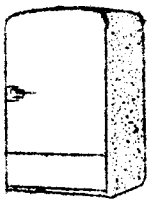
Employment of Production-Workers
in Gray Iron Foundries
by Month, 1947-50

Month	Number in Year			
	1947	1948	1949	1950
Average	157,400	152,400	127,300	
January	157,519	157,992	147,280	121,841
February	158,779	157,677	142,555	124,387
March	159,252	157,204	138,932	126,651
April	158,149	152,951	129,481	
May	157,519	149,958	120,502	
June	158,149	150,431	120,975	
July	156,101	144,602	117,982	
August	156,731	146,965	121,605	
September	155,786	152,478	122,707	
October	156,574	154,054	121,920	
November	156,889	153,424	120,660	
December	157,677	151,061	123,022	

REFRIGERATORS & AIR CONDITIONING

. . . . downward trend reversed

An unprecedented demand for household refrigerators has lifted production-worker employment in the refrigeration and air conditioning industry to over 100,000, the highest level in the past 12 months. The number of domestic refrigerators produced in March established an all-time high and was fully a fourth greater than in the previous peak month, April 1941. Current production of commercial refrigeration and air conditioning has dropped somewhat from last year, but the impetus provided by household refrigerators raised March 1950 production for the industry as a whole well above the comparable month of 1949.



The current revival reverses a consistently declining trend that began in mid-1948 and depressed production-worker employment from 119,000 to 70,000 before it ran its course. Despite the 1949 setback, however, postwar growth of the industry has been phenomenal. In the prewar year of 1939, employment averaged only 39,000. In 1948, when the industry achieved a production record unmatched in its history, employment also reached an average high of 114,000.

March Production Strong

It is likely that the current rate of refrigeration and air conditioning production will compensate for much of the cut in output between 1948 and 1949. March production increased 9 percent over February and was 6 percent greater than in March a year ago. The present rapid expansion in output vividly contrasts with conditions in the same month last year. Then production was well into a declining phase which did not end until output at its lowest point (November 1949) was only about half that at the highest point (June 1948).

Greatest strength is evident in the household refrigerator segment which accounts for about a third of the industry's volume of shipments. Unit sales reached a record in March, attributed largely to the unusual homebuilding boom and continuation

of high consumer incomes. Sales of commercial refrigeration and air-conditioning, although still very high, were unchanged between February and March and were actually about 15 percent below March 1949. Part of the explanation for the 1949 to 1950 decline is that nonresidential building, for which a very significant proportion of commercial refrigeration and air-conditioning is sold, has declined about 8 percent in this period.

Employment Passes 100,000

Factory-worker employment in March passed 100,000 for the first time in 12 months (see Table, page 13). The number of workers increased by 5,200, or 5.7 percent, over February; the cumulative gain for the last 4 months, comprising the entire upturn, totals almost 31,000.

Despite the very sharp employment increase in recent months and higher output this March as compared to last, March employment was still 2,000 less than in the same month a year ago. The apparent contradiction arises primarily because management has preferred to increase production by lengthening the workweek as well as adding additional workers. Thus, the weekly number of hours worked in March 1950 averaged 41.9 hours as compared with 38.7 in March 1949. The current workweek is the longest scheduled since at least 1947 when such information was first compiled. The importance of the increase in the workweek cannot be over-emphasized. It is estimated that at least 8,000 more workers would have been required to produce the March 1950 volume with the same workweek as in March a year ago.

Weekly Earnings Highest Ever

Average weekly earnings in March totaled $65.95, approximately $2 higher than the previous record earnings established in September 1949. Almost all of the difference was due to the lengthened workweek which at 41.9 hours, was probably the longest work schedule since the end of the war.

Average hourly earnings for the industry totaled $1.57, equal to the postwar high. The hourly rate includes premium payment for an average of about 3 hours of overtime per worker per week.

Considerable variation in range exists among plants with respect to hourly earnings. Grouped by States, the highest hourly pay totaled $1.72, the lowest $1.44. Geographical location, i.e. depending upon whether the plant was in an area of high or low wage scales, was the dominant factor in the earnings spread.

The Year Ahead

Household refrigerator production in 1950, according to estimates of the U. S. Department of Commerce, will be closer to 1948 than to 1949. In 1948, it will be recalled, output reached an all-time high followed by a decline of 8 percent in 1949. Production of household refrigerators in 1950 may run 5 to 10 percent above the previous year. The pace of first quarter output, which was 25 percent greater than in the corresponding period of the previous year, is, therefore, not expected to be maintained.

Production of commercial refrigeration in 1950, however, is expected to fall about 5 percent, according to the Department of Commerce. Roughly, this would bring the year's total to about or a shade below that of 1947. Urgent demand has been satisfied and nonresidential building, on which sales of these products are heavily dependent, is declining, as already stated.

Employment forecasts indicate that the number of workers probably will not rise significantly above 100,000 - 110,000 for the industry as a whole. The tendency to lengthen the workweek substitutes overtime for additional workers. Moreover, the prospective slowdown in domestic refrigerator output as compared to the record first quarter mitigates against any major employment increases over 110,000 level. An employment drop, on the other hand, will be cushioned by the amount of overtime now being worked. Any curtailment in production probably can be absorbed by reducing the workweek to a more normal level.

It appears, therefore, that 1950 average employment will undoubtedly be higher than in 1949, but that the higher level had already been substantially achieved by March of this year. Within the next 4 to 6 months, employment may fluctuate around the 100,000 - 110,000 range.

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Employment of Production-workers
in the Refrigerator and Air Conditioning Industry,
by Month, 1947-50

Month	Year			
	1947	1948	1949	1950
Average	108,284	114,115	85,919	
January	98,559	113,934	106,739	86,230
February	97,475	113,540	103,487	95,077
March	103,093	114,230	102,304	100,268
April	105,360	111,864	94,321	
May	107,035	115,610	86,436	
June	112,554	118,862	82,395	
July	110,189	118,172	75,890	
August	111,470	115,314	74,511	
September	111,963	114,328	75,989	
October	112,949	112,456	79,044	
November	113,244	110,583	69,583	
December	115,511	110,485	80,326	

Labor - D. C.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

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

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Explanatory notes outlining briefly the concepts, methodology, and sources used in preparing data presented in this report 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	
	March	February	January	March	February
TOTAL	42,263	41,667	42,125	42,918	43,061
MINING	930	601	861	981	986
Metal mining	91.5	91.1	91.4	102.0	101.1
Anthracite	76.9	75.9	75.6	78.6	79.5
Bituminous-coal	421.2	93.5	354.2	448.0	455.0
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	250.6	251.8	251.1	257.4	258.3
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	89.5	88.5	88.9	94.5	92.5
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	1,898	1,860	1,919	1,947	1,926
MANUFACTURING	14,094	13,996	13,980	14,475	14,649
DURABLE GOODS	7,418	7,325	7,342	7,819	7,923
Ordnance and accessories	22.4	21.7	21.3	27.9	28.0
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	735	710	702	719	714
Furniture and fixtures	346	342	333	316	320
Stone, clay, and glass products	476	475	469	492	498
Primary metal industries	1,144	1,139	1,121	1,229	1,245
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	864	852	846	890	917
Machinery (except electrical)	1,282	1,261	1,238	1,431	1,458
Electrical machinery	777	770	762	795	818
Transportation equipment	1,102	1,091	1,197	1,248	1,245
Instruments and related products	234	232	233	245	246
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	436	431	420	426	434
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,676	6,671	6,638	6,656	6,726
Food and kindred products	1,419	1,410	1,432	1,406	1,414
Tobacco manufactures	85	88	92	92	95
Textile-mill products	1,273	1,273	1,265	1,240	1,279
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,174	1,180	1,146	1,156	1,171
Paper and allied products	455	453	451	451	456
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	733	732	730	723	726
Chemicals and allied products	666	664	658	691	693
Products of petroleum and coal	240	241	242	245	246
Rubber products	235	234	234	243	246
Leather and leather products	396	396	388	399	400

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	
	March	February	January	March	February
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,873	3,841	3,869	3,975	4,024
Transportation	2,682	2,651	2,676	2,745	2,795
Interstate railroads	1,315	1,290	1,316	1,370	1,414
Class I railroads	1,148	1,123	1,148	1,198	1,231
Local railways and bus lines	151	152	153	160	161
Trucking and warehousing	550	545	540	538	544
Other transportation and services	666	664	667	677	676
Communication	654	654	657	700	701
Telephone	607.1	606.8	609.1	643.5	643.8
Telegraph	45.7	46.2	47.1	55.3	56.0
Other public utilities	537	536	536	530	528
Gas and electric utilities	511.9	510.6	511.5	504.9	504.2
Local utilities	25.1	25.1	24.8	24.6	23.4
TRADE	9,201	9,154	9,246	9,310	9,292
Wholesale trade	2,481	2,493	2,511	2,523	2,541
Retail trade	6,720	6,661	6,735	6,787	6,751
General merchandise stores	1,384	1,359	1,392	1,411	1,386
Food and liquor stores	1,194	1,188	1,187	1,193	1,184
Automotive and accessories dealers	697	699	701	648	647
Apparel and accessories stores	519	496	513	548	534
Other retail trade	2,926	2,919	2,942	2,987	3,000
FINANCE	1,790	1,777	1,772	1,749	1,735
Banks and trust companies	418	416	415	415	413
Security dealers and exchanges	57.6	57.1	56.1	55.9	56.3
Insurance carriers and agents	637	634	630	611	606
Other finance agencies and real estate	677	670	671	667	660
SERVICE	4,708	4,696	4,701	4,720	4,712
Hotels and lodging places	431	430	428	445	447
Laundries	345.1	345.1	346.9	346.2	346.4
Cleaning and dyeing plants	141.5	139.9	141.1	143.5	142.0
Motion pictures	236	236	235	235	234
GOVERNMENT	5,769	5,742	5,777	5,761	5,737
Federal	1,802	1,800	1,804	1,877	1,877
State and local	3,967	3,942	3,973	3,884	3,860

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			1950		
	March	February	January	March	February	January
MINING	930	601	861	--	--	--
METAL MINING	91.5	91.1	91.4	81.1	80.8	80.7
Iron mining	33.2	32.9	33.2	29.8	29.5	29.8
Copper mining	22.2	22.2	22.1	19.7	19.8	19.6
Lead and zinc mining	18.4	18.3	18.4	16.1	16.0	16.0
ANTHRACITE	76.9	75.9	75.6	72.3	71.4	71.1
BITUMINOUS-COAL	421.2	93.5	354.2	395.9	68.8	328.3
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION	250.6	251.8	251.1	--	--	--
Petroleum and natural gas production	--	--	--	123.2	123.2	122.9
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	89.5	88.5	88.9	77.7	76.5	76.7
MANUFACTURING	14,094	13,996	13,980	11,549	11,457	11,449
DURABLE GOODS	7,418	7,325	7,342	6,070	5,979	6,000
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,676	6,671	6,638	5,479	5,478	5,449
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	22.4	21.7	21.3	17.9	17.4	16.9
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,419	1,410	1,432	1,060	1,056	1,078
Meat products	287.0	290.3	301.3	229.0	231.9	243.7
Dairy products	136.3	134.2	132.4	99.2	96.9	95.1
Canning and preserving	132.7	132.6	141.0	108.8	109.1	116.5
Grain-mill products	120.3	119.6	119.8	92.4	92.3	93.2
Bakery products	282.9	279.8	277.3	189.0	187.5	186.1
Sugar	27.0	26.9	28.9	22.8	22.7	24.9
Confectionery and related products	94.7	96.5	99.5	78.5	80.5	84.6
Beverages	203.7	197.3	199.2	139.3	134.4	135.3
Miscellaneous food products	134.4	133.1	132.3	101.2	99.9	98.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	85	88	92	78	81	85
Cigarettes	25.4	25.5	26.3	22.7	22.8	23.8
Cigars	40.8	42.3	42.4	38.8	40.3	40.3
Tobacco and snuff	12.6	12.7	12.8	11.0	11.1	11.3
Tobacco stemming and redrying	5.9	7.4	10.8	5.1	6.4	9.7

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			1950		
	March	February	January	March	February	January
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	1,273	1,273	1,265	1,185	1,184	1,177
Yarn and thread mills	158.0	158.7	157.8	149.0	149.4	148.5
Broad-woven fabric mills	605.6	601.5	597.8	575.4	571.5	567.9
Knitting mills	239.7	241.0	241.7	221.3	222.5	222.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles	89.3	90.2	89.3	79.8	80.3	79.9
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	60.5	60.3	59.3	53.1	52.8	51.8
Other textile-mill products	119.9	121.4	119.3	106.1	107.7	105.8
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,174	1,180	1,146	1,058	1,065	1,032
Men's and boys' suits and coats	148.6	148.4	143.5	135.2	135.1	130.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	262.5	261.5	258.5	244.6	243.7	240.9
Women's outerwear	338.3	347.8	334.9	304.5	314.4	302.4
Women's, children's under garments	106.8	105.9	102.3	96.9	96.4	92.5
Millinery	26.6	26.7	24.2	23.8	23.6	21.4
Children's outerwear	68.4	68.6	65.6	62.7	62.8	59.7
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	84.4	83.2	80.0	73.2	72.3	69.1
Other fabricated textile products	138.4	137.5	137.3	116.9	116.3	115.9
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	735	710	702	676	651	642
Logging camps and contractors	57.0	49.1	45.0	52.8	45.0	40.9
Sawmills and planing mills	428.4	413.6	411.2	399.3	384.2	381.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	117.1	116.5	116.7	102.0	101.2	101.6
Wooden containers	73.2	72.9	72.6	67.9	67.7	67.2
Miscellaneous wood products	59.0	57.9	56.8	53.6	52.5	51.2
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	346	342	333	301	297	289
Household furniture	248.4	245.5	238.1	221.0	218.3	211.7
Other furniture and fixtures	97.5	96.4	95.1	79.8	78.5	77.6

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			1950		
	March	February	January	March	February	January
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	455	453	451	389	386	385
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	230.0	229.1	228.4	200.1	199.3	199.2
Paperboard containers and boxes	120.8	120.1	119.8	102.8	101.6	101.4
Other paper and allied products	104.6	103.7	102.5	86.1	85.4	84.2
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	733	732	730	497	495	493
Newspapers	289.5	290.0	285.7	146.8	145.6	142.0
Periodicals	52.1	52.1	52.3	35.2	35.1	34.5
Books	45.2	44.8	45.0	35.2	34.9	35.0
Commercial printing	199.1	198.2	200.4	165.3	164.5	167.2
Lithographing	40.1	40.0	40.1	31.0	30.8	30.7
Other printing and publishing	106.6	106.9	106.8	83.6	84.1	83.9
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	666	664	658	486	484	480
Industrial inorganic chemicals	67.8	67.5	65.8	51.8	51.7	50.2
Industrial organic chemicals	189.6	188.2	187.9	144.8	144.0	143.7
Drugs and medicines	90.7	91.3	94.6	58.0	58.6	61.7
Paints, pigments, and fillers	69.0	68.6	67.6	44.9	44.7	43.7
Fertilizers	40.9	38.6	32.5	34.9	32.5	26.5
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	55.1	55.9	59.2	44.9	45.9	49.0
Other chemicals and allied products	152.8	153.4	150.3	106.7	106.8	104.9
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	240	241	242	182	183	184
Petroleum refining	193.6	194.5	195.4	142.7	144.0	145.4
Coke and byproducts	19.7	19.6	20.2	17.0	16.8	17.4
Other petroleum and coal products	26.9	26.8	26.3	21.8	21.8	21.3
RUBBER PRODUCTS	235	234	234	187	187	187
Tires and inner tubes	106.0	105.4	105.0	83.5	83.1	82.6
Rubber footwear	22.7	22.4	24.9	17.9	17.6	20.1
Other rubber products	106.3	106.0	104.1	86.0	86.0	84.5
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	396	396	388	357	357	348
Leather	50.0	50.1	49.4	45.4	45.5	45.0
Footwear (except rubber)	257.4	257.4	254.9	234.5	234.5	231.4
Other leather products	88.6	88.1	83.2	77.3	76.7	71.9

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			1950		
	March	February	January	March	February	January
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	476	475	469	410	408	403
Glass and glass products	124.8	124.1	121.7	108.9	108.2	106.2
Cement hydraulic	40.7	41.0	41.7	34.8	35.1	35.8
Structural clay products	75.6	75.2	75.2	68.7	68.3	68.6
Pottery and related products	57.9	57.6	56.1	52.6	52.1	50.7
Concrete gypsum, and plaster products	82.3	82.7	81.4	71.1	71.4	69.5
Other stone, clay, and glass products	94.9	93.9	93.2	74.1	73.2	72.6
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,144	1,139	1,121	981	977	963
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	582.9	588.3	584.8	506.5	512.4	510.5
Iron and steel foundries	208.8	203.7	198.3	181.5	176.6	172.0
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	55.0	54.4	51.1	45.8	45.4	42.5
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	92.3	90.5	89.0	76.5	75.0	73.7
Nonferrous foundries	83.0	80.6	79.0	69.7	67.7	66.0
Other primary metal industries	122.4	121.3	119.0	101.1	100.0	97.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	864	852	846	710	699	693
Tin cans and other tinware	43.7	42.1	41.2	38.2	36.4	35.9
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	152.1	147.6	145.2	127.7	123.8	121.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	139.5	138.1	133.0	113.9	112.2	107.4
Fabricated structural metal products	188.0	185.2	186.2	143.0	140.8	141.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	153.3	152.0	151.2	131.4	130.3	129.6
Other fabricated metal products	187.4	187.3	188.9	155.5	155.1	157.0
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1,282	1,261	1,238	980	959	937
Engines and turbines	69.1	66.6	66.7	51.0	48.8	48.8
Agricultural machinery and tractors	176.7	175.0	171.0	139.3	137.4	133.2
Construction and mining machinery	95.1	93.5	91.3	68.2	66.4	64.4
Metalworking machinery	203.2	199.6	196.7	152.2	149.3	146.5
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	158.5	157.3	155.9	118.9	117.3	116.8
General industrial machinery	174.3	173.6	172.8	122.4	121.4	120.4
Office and store machines and devices	86.5	85.2	84.7	71.7	70.5	69.9
Service-industry and household machines	169.3	163.8	155.2	138.0	132.6	124.0
Miscellaneous machinery parts	149.0	146.7	143.9	118.1	115.6	112.5

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			1950		
	March	February	January	March	February	January
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	777	770	762	579	572	561
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	298.9	297.8	294.4	212.2	211.2	207.8
Electrical equipment for vehicles	65.3	65.4	65.1	50.9	50.7	50.4
Communication equipment	282.0	278.9	276.7	211.0	206.9	202.5
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	130.5	128.2	126.0	105.1	103.1	100.6
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,102	1,091	1,197	881	872	978
Automobiles	701.0	689.1	797.4	578.3	567.2	675.4
Aircraft and parts	252.2	251.8	251.9	184.1	184.0	184.3
Aircraft	166.5	166.3	166.8	122.2	122.4	122.9
Aircraft engines and parts	50.4	50.1	50.1	36.1	35.7	35.8
Aircraft propellers and parts	8.0	8.1	8.1	5.4	5.4	5.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment	27.3	27.3	26.9	20.4	20.5	20.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	79.8	80.6	79.4	66.5	67.3	66.1
Ship building and repairing	67.9	69.7	68.9	56.5	58.2	57.5
Railroad equipment	58.9	59.9	60.6	44.0	45.5	46.1
Other transportation equipment	9.6	9.1	7.7	8.0	7.5	6.1
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	234	232	233	172	171	172
Ophthalmic goods	25.1	25.1	25.1	20.2	20.3	20.2
Photographic apparatus	48.3	48.1	48.3	34.6	34.5	34.7
Watches and clocks	28.7	29.3	30.3	24.4	24.7	25.6
Professional and scientific instruments	131.5	129.9	129.2	93.0	91.7	91.4
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	436	431	420	362	356	345
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	53.5	54.4	54.2	42.7	43.7	43.8
Toys and sporting goods	67.6	63.9	61.7	58.2	54.5	52.3
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	56.7	60.0	56.7	48.0	50.5	46.9
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	258.3	252.4	246.9	212.9	207.4	202.2

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

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
Annual average:		
1939	100.0	100.0
1940	107.5	113.6
1941	132.8	164.9
1942	156.9	241.5
1943	183.3	331.1
1944	178.3	343.7
1945	157.0	293.5
1946	147.8	271.7
1947	156.2	326.9
1948	155.2	351.4
1949	141.6	325.3
1949		
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	339.3
1950		
January	139.8	329.2
February	139.9	329.9
March	141.0	333.5

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	
	March	February	January	March	February
ALL REGIONS	135.6	138.1	138.1	192.0	194.7
PRIVATE	67.9	69.7	68.9	100.3	102.2
NAVY	67.7	68.4	69.2	91.7	92.5
NORTH ATLANTIC	65.0	66.6	65.7	88.1	88.0
Private	35.2	36.9	36.3	48.6	48.2
Navy	29.8	29.7	29.4	39.5	39.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC	22.1	22.4	22.8	30.5	30.5
Private	8.4	8.7	9.0	13.0	13.0
Navy	13.7	13.7	13.8	17.5	17.5
GULF:					
Private	9.7	9.7	10.5	18.0	18.7
PACIFIC	31.2	31.8	32.0	46.2	48.1
Private	7.0	6.8	6.0	11.5	12.9
Navy	24.2	25.0	26.0	34.7	35.2
GREAT LAKES:					
Private	4.1	4.1	3.5	5.1	5.4
INLAND:					
Private	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.1	4.0

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			1950		
	March	February	January	March	February	January
All Areas						
TOTAL FEDERAL	1,970.6	1,970.9	1,976.1	$577,307	$521,028	$553,090
Executive	1,958.8	1,959.1	1,964.2	572,460	516,512	548,372
Defense agencies	776.3	782.8	791.0	227,343	198,064	214,670
Post Office Department	504.4	503.8	503.1	131,081	131,085	132,177
Other agencies	678.1	672.5	670.1	214,036	187,363	201,525
Legislative	8.0	8.0	8.1	3,222	3,083	3,148
Judicial	3.8	3.8	3.8	1,625	1,433	1,570
Continental United States						
TOTAL FEDERAL	1,821.5	1,820.7	1,825.3	538,928	488,127	516,707
Executive	1,809.8	1,809.0	1,813.5	534,123	483,651	512,032
Defense agencies	670.6	675.3	683.0	202,414	176,371	189,825
Post Office Department	502.6	502.0	501.3	130,584	130,599	131,669
Other agencies	636.6	631.7	629.2	201,125	176,681	190,538
Legislative	8.0	8.0	8.1	3,222	3,083	3,148
Judicial	3.7	3.7	3.7	1,583	1,393	1,527
Washington, D. C.						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	238.5	238.7	238.9	82,937	73,027	80,747
D. C. government	19.7	20.2	20.1	5,525	5,217	5,531
Federal	218.8	218.5	218.8	77,412	67,810	75,216
Executive	210.1	209.8	210.1	73,912	64,472	71,787
Defense agencies	65.5	65.5	65.7	22,269	19,387	22,673
Post Office Department	7.8	7.6	7.9	2,929	2,787	2,868
Other agencies	136.8	136.7	136.5	48,714	42,298	46,246
Legislative	8.0	8.0	8.1	3,222	3,083	3,148
Judicial	.7	.7	.6	278	255	281

See the glossary for definitions.

1/ Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

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

(In thousands)

Designation	1950			1949	
	March	February	January	March	February
PERSONNEL (as of first of month)					
TOTAL	1,510	1,534	1,573	1,682	1,688
By branch:					
Army	605	613	639	703	712
Air Force	415	415	413	417	416
Navy	389	402	416	451	450
Marine Corps	78	80	81	89	88
Coast Guard	23	24	24	22	22
By sex:					
Men	1,489	1,513	1,552	1,666	1,672
Women	21	21	21	16	16
PAY (all types-for entire month)					
TOTAL	$314,824	$317,939	$327,527	$289,063	$290,042
By branch:					
Army	117,266	118,530	120,331	188,587	187,813
Air Force	87,500	87,344	87,414	1/	1/
Navy	89,426	90,802	99,169	81,204	84,201
Marine Corps	15,300	15,585	14,997	14,525	13,591
Coast Guard	5,332	5,678	5,616	4,747	4,437

See the glossary for definitions.

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

Source: Department of Defense.

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

(In thousands)

State	Total			Mining			Contract construction		
	1950		1949	1950		1949	1950		1949
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Alabama				24.6	10.1	29.7			
Arizona	153.3	151.2	153.2	12.4	12.4	14.0	10.7	10.2	9.6
Arkansas	278.6	271.9	279.9	6.6	6.3	7.3	14.3	12.7	13.4
California *	2,974.4	2,952.2	2,977.4	31.6	31.9	34.1	165.1	160.2	173.4
Colorado	325.7	317.6	320.7	9.5	6.2	11.4	20.6	19.1	15.2
Connecticut	714.6	709.9	N.A.	2/	2/	N.A.	2/ 25.4	2/ 25.8	N.A.
Delaware *									
Dist. of Columbia									
Florida				6.1	6.1	5.4			
Georgia	751.3	745.0	753.3	4.2	4.2	4.4	33.4	32.8	32.5
Idaho	118.5	115.9	116.2	5.6	5.5	5.8	8.4	6.8	7.3
Illinois	N.A.	N.A.	3,085.9	N.A.	N.A.	46.5	N.A.	N.A.	103.8
Indiana	N.A.	N.A.	1,163.1	N.A.	N.A.	15.0	N.A.	N.A.	40.2
Iowa				2.2	2.6	3.1			
Kansas	433.3	430.4	435.4	16.5	16.4	17.5	21.2	20.5	22.9
Kentucky									
Louisiana				24.9	24.5	26.0			
Maine 1/	237.4	238.7	244.7	.7	.7	.5	5.7	6.2	6.4
Maryland *	668.1	662.2	687.4	2.9	2.9	3.0	46.6	45.2	46.9
Massachusetts	1,596.9	1,589.3	1,645.0	3/	3/	3/	43.4	45.2	49.4
Michigan									
Minnesota	754.7	752.3	752.4	14.7	14.5	15.3	29.7	29.9	28.1
Mississippi									
Missouri	N.A.	1,087.9	1,104.0	N.A.	9.1	9.9	N.A.	34.9	37.3
Montana	141.0	139.8	137.7	10.3	9.8	10.7	6.7	6.2	7.0
Nebraska									
Nevada	49.2	48.7	49.7	2.3	2.4	3.5	3.9	3.8	4.0
New Hampshire 1/	161.3	161.0	157.8	.2	.2	.2	6.3	6.0	6.0
New Jersey	1,526.9	1,517.7	1,576.5	3.6	3.6	4.2	62.0	61.4	70.0
New Mexico	141.9	140.3	134.7	10.3	10.3	11.9	16.2	15.5	13.2
New York	5,442.3	5,415.1	5,458.4	9.9	9.8	11.0	187.0	184.4	175.0
North Carolina									
North Dakota				.8	.8	.8			
Ohio									
Oklahoma	450.0	446.1	460.5	43.0	42.3	45.1	22.6	21.7	24.8
Oregon	399.7	385.0	394.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	20.3	16.7	20.0
Pennsylvania	3,415.2	3,296.2	3,555.8	195.4	96.8	203.0	120.9	119.2	141.0
Rhode Island	276.1	275.7	274.5	3/	3/	3/	8.7	8.8	9.4
South Carolina				1.2	1.2	1.1			
South Dakota				2.5	2.5	2.3			
Tennessee	695.2	683.8	693.6	11.8	8.8	13.4	34.6	31.7	30.7
Texas				100.1	100.2	101.1			
Utah 1/	174.3	167.0	177.6	12.8	8.5	13.9	10.0	9.0	8.5
Vermont	91.4	90.5	91.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.5	2.7	3.0
Virginia									
Washington 1/	635.5	615.2	646.8	3.2	2.0	3.3	38.9	31.2	42.8
West Virginia									
Wisconsin	958.1	950.0	966.8	3.2	3.2	3.1	33.6	33.7	33.4
Wyoming 1/	76.2	71.0	73.1	10.9	6.4	9.5	7.1	6.6	6.2

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

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

(In thousands)

State	Manufacturing			Trans. & pub. ut.			Trade		
	1950		1949	1950		1949	1950		1949
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar
Alabama	204.4	203.5	216.0						
Arizona	14.8	14.5	15.3	21.1	21.2	20.5	37.8	37.2	38.0
Arkansas	67.7	65.6	69.8	30.8	30.7	30.3	68.4	66.5	67.9
California	696.8	684.0	691.3	304.1	305.6	308.1	750.5	749.1	735.7
Colorado	52.5	51.9	52.5	39.0	39.0	40.6	86.2	85.0	85.3
Connecticut	354.4	350.5	N.A.	40.1	40.4	N.A.	120.7	119.5	N.A.
Delaware	44.1	43.5	44.4						
Dist. of Columbia	17.2	17.0	16.7						
Florida	93.5	95.6	95.9	67.8	67.9	68.6			
Georgia	265.1	264.0	267.0	66.2	65.3	66.8	165.8	163.7	164.4
Idaho	16.0	16.2	16.1	14.8	15.0	15.0	32.0	31.3	31.6
Illinois	N.A.	N.A.	1,171.1	N.A.	N.A.	290.9	N.A.	N.A.	643.6
Indiana	N.A.	N.A.	532.3	N.A.	N.A.	100.6	N.A.	N.A.	226.7
Iowa	147.1	147.0	147.6	57.3	57.8	57.7			
Kansas	86.0	86.0	86.0	58.0	58.1	59.1	114.4	112.8	113.5
Kentucky	128.6	131.0	133.0						
Louisiana	128.7	129.1	136.5	77.1	76.2	80.5	135.8	135.1	136.7
Maine	98.4	99.3	103.8	18.3	18.2	18.6	47.2	47.6	46.7
Maryland	204.1	203.9	215.6	71.2	69.3	75.3	117.8	117.3	122.3
Massachusetts	642.4	639.8	675.8	133.2	132.3	135.8	303.0	305.1	322.6
Michigan	N.A.	N.A.	1,007.7						
Minnesota	183.2	181.7	185.5	83.5	83.1	78.6	202.8	203.5	207.5
Mississippi	80.2	79.6	81.0						
Missouri	N.A.	331.5	338.6	N.A.	117.9	120.3	N.A.	281.6	282.3
Montana	17.1	17.0	15.9	21.1	21.3	20.8	36.6	36.5	35.3
Nebraska	45.4	45.6	47.2						
Nevada	3.0	2.9	2.9	7.8	7.9	7.8	10.4	10.2	10.0
New Hampshire	76.8	76.9	75.1	10.2	10.2	10.7	28.1	28.0	26.4
New Jersey	699.1	695.2	730.5	128.7	127.5	135.5	260.0	257.9	264.5
New Mexico	11.1	11.0	9.9	14.1	14.0	14.3	32.5	32.5	30.1
New York	1,775.0	1,773.6	1,800.8	496.8	495.5	499.5	1,200.5	1,190.9	1,225.4
North Carolina	396.4	398.7	381.9						
North Dakota	5.2	5.3	5.6	13.2	13.2	13.1	35.1	34.9	33.9
Ohio	1,104.6	1,096.3	1,164.3						
Oklahoma	63.0	62.1	65.7	47.1	47.0	49.5	118.9	118.8	118.3
Oregon	117.7	110.6	116.0	42.4	42.4	43.8	98.1	95.8	95.1
Pennsylvania	1,339.9	1,343.8	1,448.2	318.6	314.4	326.4	654.9	641.5	651.5
Rhode Island	135.8	136.7	132.8	15.9	16.0	16.9	50.5	49.7	49.9
South Carolina	200.6	200.5	202.7						
South Dakota	10.8	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.6	11.1	36.7	36.4	35.7
Tennessee	239.8	236.7	238.1	54.6	53.8	56.5	153.9	153.3	155.8
Texas	331.9	330.0	331.4	223.1	223.3	218.2	497.5	489.0	488.1
Utah	25.7	25.3	26.3	19.1	18.9	21.1	41.6	40.8	41.1
Vermont	33.0	33.0	34.0	9.0	9.1	9.6	17.0	16.9	16.5
Virginia	211.6	212.7	221.2						
Washington	162.3	155.1	167.2	60.7	59.9	62.7	150.2	149.2	148.1
West Virginia	N.A.	127.2	134.5						
Wisconsin	404.5	397.6	415.5	72.5	72.4	76.0	200.4	200.7	199.3
Wyoming	5.6	5.7	5.5	13.2	13.2	11.8	15.4	15.5	15.7

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

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

(In thousands)

State	Finance			Service			Government		
	1950		1949	1950		1949	1950		1949
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Alabama							95.2	94.5	95.1
Arizona	4.3	4.5	4.5	19.8	19.6	20.0	31.9	31.6	31.3
Arkansas	7.2	7.2	7.2	34.7	34.1	34.0	48.9	48.8	50.0
California	144.3	143.3	144.6	373.9	372.3	369.2	508.1	505.8	521.0
Colorado	11.8	11.7	12.4	44.8	43.9	42.3	61.3	60.8	61.1
Connecticut	36.1	36.2	N.A.	74.2	73.8	N.A.	63.7	63.7	N.A.
Delaware									
Dist. of Columbia									
Florida	31.6	31.2	27.0				111.8	110.9	113.0
Georgia	24.0	24.0	23.6	78.0	78.2	80.4	113.6	112.8	114.2
Idaho	3.5	3.5	3.2	14.6	14.3	13.9	23.6	23.4	23.4
Illinois	N.A.	N.A.	155.7	N.A.	N.A.	356.4	N.A.	N.A.	317.9
Indiana	N.A.	N.A.	33.7	N.A.	N.A.	90.0	N.A.	N.A.	124.6
Iowa							92.4	92.0	91.1
Kansas	15.2	15.1	14.7	45.4	45.6	46.0	76.6	75.9	75.7
Kentucky									
Louisiana	17.3	17.3	16.6	63.5	63.6	63.0	90.1	89.4	90.6
Maine	6.6	6.6	6.2	22.4	22.4	23.0	38.1	37.7	39.5
Maryland	30.1	29.8	29.7	106.1	105.2	105.0	89.3	88.6	89.6
Massachusetts	77.2	76.6	76.9	3/197.4	3/192.4	3/195.0	200.3	197.9	189.5
Michigan									
Minnesota	35.0	35.1	34.3	95.1	94.2	95.0	110.8	110.3	108.2
Mississippi									
Missouri	N.A.	49.7	50.6	N.A.	128.7	130.4	N.A.	134.5	134.6
Montana	3.7	3.7	3.6	18.8	18.5	17.6	26.7	26.7	25.8
Nebraska									
Nevada	1.1	1.1	1.0	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2
New Hampshire	4.4	4.4	4.3	16.2	16.3	16.0	19.2	19.1	19.1
New Jersey	54.6	54.6	55.9	154.3	153.8	152.8	164.6	163.7	163.1
New Mexico	3.7	3.7	3.2	22.8	22.4	21.6	31.3	31.0	30.5
New York	381.1	380.5	380.4	749.5	745.6	732.9	642.5	634.8	633.4
North Carolina									
North Dakota	3.7	3.7	3.2	12.9	12.9	12.4	28.4	28.2	27.9
Ohio									
Oklahoma	16.2	16.1	16.4	49.1	48.7	50.6	90.1	89.4	90.1
Oregon	14.0	13.7	13.8	44.7	43.7	43.9	61.0	60.7	60.4
Pennsylvania	114.3	114.0	112.7	342.4	338.7	340.6	328.8	327.8	332.5
Rhode Island	10.3	10.2	9.8	3/ 25.6	3/ 25.2	3/ 26.1	29.3	29.1	29.7
South Carolina							58.0	58.0	62.0
South Dakota	3.9	3.9	3.8	13.7	13.8	13.5	30.2	30.0	29.6
Tennessee	21.7	21.6	22.1	75.8	75.8	75.4	103.0	102.1	101.6
Texas	66.7	65.9	65.1	223.0	222.5	224.4	265.1	263.1	264.4
Utah	5.7	5.6	5.5	17.4	17.0	17.3	42.0	41.9	43.9
Vermont	2.8	2.8	2.8	10.7	10.6	10.8	14.6	14.4	14.2
Virginia									
Washington	24.8	24.3	23.8	74.7	73.4	74.6	121.0	120.2	124.4
West Virginia									
Wisconsin	31.2	31.2	30.6	91.7	91.6	91.1	120.8	119.6	117.7
Wyoming	1.9	1.8	1.6	7.8	7.6	8.5	14.3	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

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

ERRATUM

Table 11, page A-28 - Annual Averages 1949 appearing in the February Detailed Report.

Florida - 5.7 employees should appear under the mining division instead of contract construction. Similar data for the Construction industry are not available.

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

	Number of Employees		
	1950		1949
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
ARIZONA			
Phoenix (Maricopa County)			
Mining	.1	.1	1/
Manufacturing	8.9	8.7	1/
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 2/	7.4	7.4	1/
Trade	19.7	19.4	1/
Finance	3.1	3.0	1/
Service	9.8	9.7	1/
Tucson (Pima County)			
Mining	1.4	1.4	1/
Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1/
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 2/	2.0	2.1	1/
Trade	8.2	8.1	1/
Finance	1.1	1.0	1/
Service	5.1	5.1	1/
ARKANSAS			
Little Rock			
Total	61.3	60.0	60.7
Cont. Const.	4.5	4.2	4.2
Manufacturing	11.1	10.6	10.6
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.3	6.3	6.8
Trade	17.1	16.6	16.9
Finance	3.3	3.3	3.1
Service 3/	8.5	8.5	8.4
Government	10.6	10.6	10.9
CONNECTICUT			
Bridgeport			
Cont. Const. 3/	3.2	3.2	3.3
Manufacturing	55.0	54.2	60.3
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	4.9	4.9	5.0
Trade	16.9	16.8	16.8
Finance	2.1	2.1	2.1
Service	5.3	5.3	5.3
Hartford			
Cont. Const. 3/	5.8	5.7	5.8
Manufacturing	58.5	57.7	60.6
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	7.0	7.0	6.9
Trade	37.3	36.8	35.7
Finance	23.5	23.5	23.2
Service	9.8	9.7	9.8
New Britain			
Cont. Const. 3/	.8	.8	1.0
Manufacturing	24.3	23.7	25.9
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	1.2	1.2	1.2
Trade	4.3	4.2	4.4
Finance	.5	.5	.5
Service	1.1	1.1	1.2
CONNECTICUT (cont'd.)			
New Haven			
Cont. Const. 3/	4.8	4.8	4.5
Manufacturing	39.4	38.9	40.6
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	12.8	12.8	13.3
Trade	19.6	19.4	19.3
Finance	4.6	4.6	4.6
Service	8.3	8.2	7.9
Waterbury			
Cont. Const. 3/	1.5	1.5	1.5
Manufacturing	38.8	38.2	38.7
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	2.5	2.5	2.6
Trade	8.4	8.4	8.4
Finance	1.1	1.1	1.1
Service	2.4	2.3	2.4
GEORGIA			
Atlanta			
Manufacturing	60.0	59.6	59.0
IOWA			
Des Moines			
Manufacturing	18.2	18.1	19.0
KANSAS			
Topeka			
Total	36.8	36.6	37.7
Mining	.1	4/	.1
Cont. Const.	1.6	1.6	1.5
Manufacturing	6.0	5.9	6.5
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.5	6.5	6.8
Trade	8.1	8.1	8.1
Finance	1.9	1.9	1.9
Service	4.2	4.2	4.3
Government	8.4	8.5	8.7
Wichita			
Total	74.5	73.9	74.5
Mining	1.3	1.2	1.3
Cont. Const.	3.9	3.7	3.7
Manufacturing	23.6	23.4	23.8
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.6	6.6	6.8
Trade	20.5	20.5	20.9
Finance	3.6	3.5	3.3
Service	8.5	8.5	8.4
Government	6.7	6.7	6.5
MINNESOTA			
Duluth			
Total	38.9	38.7	39.0
Cont. Const.	1.8	1.8	1.7

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

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

	Number of Employees				Number of Employees		
	1950		1949		1950		1949
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.		Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
MINNESOTA (cont'd.)				NEW YORK			
Duluth (cont'd.)				Albany-Schenectady-Troy			
Manufacturing	10.8	10.7	10.9	Manufacturing	74.5	73.6	81.6
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.0	5.9	5.9				
Trade	10.0	9.9	10.2	Binghamton-Endicott-Johnson City			
Finance	1.4	1.4	1.4	Manufacturing	35.4	35.3	37.6
Service 3/	4.9	4.9	5.0				
Government	4.1	4.1	3.9	Buffalo			
				Manufacturing	171.2	169.8	176.7
Minneapolis							
Total	240.5	239.8	245.8				
Cont. Const.	11.1	11.0	11.5	Elmira			
Manufacturing	62.2	61.9	63.1	Manufacturing	13.8	13.0	12.5
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	25.2	25.2	25.3				
Trade	74.1	74.1	76.4	Kingston-Newburgh-Poughkeepsie			
Finance	15.8	15.9	15.6	Manufacturing	34.1	34.3	35.1
Service 3/	28.5	28.3	28.5				
Government	23.6	23.4	25.1	New York City			
				Manufacturing	961.5	993.7	989.8
St. Paul							
Total	136.5	135.9	135.2				
Cont. Const.	6.0	5.9	5.1	Rochester			
Manufacturing	38.1	38.5	39.6	Manufacturing	95.0	95.0	101.5
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	19.7	19.8	19.6				
Trade	33.7	33.9	33.8	Syracuse			
Finance	8.2	8.2	8.0	Manufacturing 5/	49.9	48.7	50.0
Service 3/	14.0	13.8	14.1				
Government	15.7	15.7	15.0	Utica-Rome-Herkimer-Little Falls			
				Manufacturing	1/	43.9	44.1
MISSOURI							
Kansas City (including Kansas City, Kansas)				OKLAHOMA			
Manufacturing	86.9	86.4	80.8	Oklahoma City			
				Manufacturing	13.8	13.7	1/
St. Louis							
Manufacturing	194.6	192.8	198.4	Tulsa			
				Manufacturing	16.2	15.9	1/
NEVADA							
Reno				TENNESSEE			
Mining	.1	.1	.1	Chattanooga			
Cont. Const.	1.3	1.2	1.2	Mining	.2	.2	.2
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.1	Manufacturing	37.8	37.3	36.0
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 2/	1.1	1.1	1.1	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	5.1	4.9	5.2
Trade	4.9	4.9	4.8	Trade	14.2	13.9	13.8
Finance	.8	.8	.7	Finance	2.3	2.3	2.5
Service	4.8	4.8	4.4	Service	9.2	9.2	9.3
				Government	7.4	7.3	6.7

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

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

	Number of Employees				Number of Employees		
	1950		1949		1950		1949
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.		Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
TENNESSEE (cont'd.)				TENNESSEE (cont'd.)			
Knoxville				Memphis (cont'd.)			
Mining	1.1	1.1	1.2	Manufacturing	38.7	37.7	38.9
Manufacturing	27.3	26.6	27.0	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	17.2	17.1	16.8
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.5	6.1	6.8	Trade	39.5	40.2	40.7
Trade	14.1	13.8	14.4	Finance	5.4	5.4	5.1
Finance	1.8	1.9	1.8	Service	22.0	22.0	22.4
Service	8.1	8.2	7.9	Government	13.5	12.9	13.1
Government	9.7	9.7	10.0				
				Nashville			
Memphis				Manufacturing	33.2	32.7	31.7
Mining	.4	.4	.3				

1/ Not available.

2/ Excludes interstate railroads.

3/ Includes mining and quarrying.

4/ Less than 100 employees.

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

TABLE 9: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry	1950			1947
	March	February	January	Average
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:				
Meat packing, wholesale	161.5	163.9	174.0	167.1
Flour and meal	27.5	27.3	27.6	30.7
Confectionery products	60.3	60.7	64.5	64.9
Malt liquors	58.0	55.5	55.7	63.7
Distilled liquors, except brandy	19.3	18.8	18.9	25.7
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:				
Yarn mills, wool (except carpet), cotton and silk systems	106.5	106.9	106.4	121.9
Cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics	406.2	404.5	403.2	433.6
Woolen and worsted fabrics	104.5	103.7	102.8	122.5
Full-fashioned hosiery mills	66.9	67.0	66.8	65.2
Seamless hosiery mills	55.1	57.1	58.2	61.3
Knit underwear mills	33.2	33.0	33.1	37.5
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn	37.4	37.2	36.4	35.6
Fur-felt hats and hat bodies	8.8	9.7	9.7	11.5
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:				
Men's dress shirts and nightwear	83.2	83.4	81.5	88.2
Work shirts	11.5	11.4	11.7	11.2
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:				
Wood household furniture, except upholstered	118.5	116.2	113.1	120.7
Mattresses and bedsprings	26.6	26.8	25.7	25.5
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:				
Plastics materials	19.3	19.2	19.3	22.2
Synthetic rubber	4.9	4.8	4.7	5.7
Synthetic fibers	53.6	53.5	53.5	57.9
Soap and glycerin	18.9	19.0	18.7	19.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:				
Glass containers	33.1	34.3	33.8	41.9
Pressed and blown glassware, not elsewhere classified	31.8	30.9	29.2	37.5
Brick and hollow tile	24.4	24.2	24.9	27.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:				
Gray-iron foundries	126.7	124.4	121.8	157.4
Malleable-iron foundries	21.0	20.7	20.6	26.7
Steel foundries	37.0	35.1	33.3	55.2
Primary copper, lead, and zinc	26.6	26.3	24.3	28.2
Primary aluminum	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.3
Iron and steel forgings	26.7	26.1	25.8	32.4
Wire drawing	38.1	37.7	36.7	45.6

See introductory notice, and explanatory notes, section A.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1950			1947
	March	February	January	Average
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):				
Cutlery and edge tools	22.6	21.6	22.2	25.2
Hand tools, not elsewhere classified, files, hand saws, and saw blades	31.2	30.0	30.7	41.6
Hardware, not elsewhere classified	69.9	68.3	64.8	64.8
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings	27.5	27.3	26.3	30.1
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	69.5	68.1	64.8	96.7
Structural and ornamental products	53.6	53.1	53.3	64.2
Boiler shop products	43.6	43.0	43.3	56.0
Metal stampings	100.1	99.6	99.5	114.0
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):				
Tractors	64.4	63.9	62.6	62.9
Farm machinery, except machinery	73.3	71.8	68.7	76.7
Machine tools	36.6	36.4	36.0	54.9
Metalworking machinery, not elsewhere classified	34.1	33.8	33.4	43.6
Cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, etc.	57.8	55.4	53.6	74.5
Computing and related machines	33.6	33.7	34.1	40.5
Typewriters	16.8	16.1	15.4	23.8
Refrigeration machinery	100.5	95.1	86.2	108.3
Machine shops	31.5	30.6	29.6	48.7
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:				
Radios and related products	138.0	134.1	130.3	142.4
Telephone and telegraph equipment and communication equipment, not elsewhere classified	35.2	35.3	35.6	61.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:				
Locomotives and parts	19.5	20.0	19.6	25.4
Railroad and streetcars	25.9	27.0	28.4	50.3
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:				
Silverware and plated ware	17.1	17.1	17.3	18.5

See introductory notice and explanatory notes, section A.

NOTE: These series include production and related workers who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The series are based on the levels of employment indicated by the 1947 Census of Manufactures and have been carried forward by use of the employment changes reported by the BLS monthly sample of cooperating establishments. The series shown in this table are not comparable with data shown in table 2 of this Report, since the latter are adjusted to 1947 levels indicated by data from the social insurance programs. Data from January 1947 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series for which data are desired.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Sec. A. Scope of the BLS Employment Series - The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes each month the number of employees in all nonagricultural establishments and in the 8 major industry divisions: mining, contract construction, manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, trade, finance, service, and government. Both all-employee and production-worker employment series are also presented for 21 major manufacturing groups, 108 separate manufacturing industries, and the durable and nondurable 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.

Beginning with the March 1950 issue of this Report, table 9 shows production-worker data for 53 new industries. These series are based on the levels of employment indicated by the 1947 Census of Manufactures and have been carried forward by use of the employment changes reported by the BLS monthly sample of cooperating establishments. These series are not comparable with the data shown in table 2 since the latter are adjusted to 1947 levels indicated by data from the social insurance programs.

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 bench mark to determine the monthly employment between bench-mark periods. An illustration of the estimation procedure used in those industries for which both all-employee and production-worker employment information is

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Division or industry	Number of establishments	Employees	
		Number in sample	Percent of total
Mining	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 the national total. A number of States also make available more detailed industry data and information for earlier periods which may be secured directly upon request to the appropriate State Agency.

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

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

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

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

Alabama - Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
Arizona - Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
Arkansas - Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
California Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.
Colorado - Department of Employment Security, Denver 2.
Connecticut - Employment Security Division, Department of Labor and Factory Inspection, Hartford 5.
Delaware - Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pennsylvania.
District of Columbia - U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
Florida - Unemployment Compensation Division, Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
Georgia - Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
Idaho - Employment Security Agency, Boise.
Illinois - Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor, Chicago 54.
Indiana - Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 9.
Iowa - Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 9.
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 - Employment Security Board, Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
Massachusetts - Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.
Michigan - Unemployment Compensation 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 - Employment Service and Unemployment Compensation Division, Bureau 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, 342 Madison Avenue, New York 17.
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 2.
South Carolina - Employment Security Commission, Columbia 10.
South Dakota - Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.

Tennessee - Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
Texas - Employment Commission, Austin 19.
Utah Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 13.
Vermont - Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
Virginia Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond.
Washington Employment Security Department, Olympia.
West Virginia - Department 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 nonsupervisory workers (including lead men and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, sterage, 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 individuals and business firms, including automobile repair services. Excludes all government-operated services such as hospitals, museums, etc., and all domestic service employees.

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

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

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