

# **EMPLOYMENT and pay rolls**

**DETAILED REPORT  
MAY 1950**

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

July 26, 1950

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Washington 25, D. C.

Executive 2420  
Ext. 351

## EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

### Detailed Report

May 1950

<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Employment Trends In Selected Industries	
Steel Mills.....1	2
Aircraft.....	6
Employment and Pay Rolls Statistical Data.....	A: 1
Explanatory Notes.....	i
Glossary.....	v

Prepared by

Division of Employment Statistics

Samuel Weiser, Chief

# STEEL MILLS

Rising demand for durable goods in May brought with it record steel output and high-level employment in the steel industry. Total employment in blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills reached 606,500, the highest point in 12 months, as output rose to an all-time high of 8.5 million tons of raw steel. This was the fourth month in steel history in which more than 8 million tons of raw steel were produced. The average workweek of the industry's 529,500 production workers was 39.7 hours in mid-May as compared with 38.7 in May 1949.

Present above-capacity production is the result of heavy demands by steel-consuming industries and the backlog of orders from the succession of recent steel and coal work stoppages.

## Employment At Peak For Year

Total employment in blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills reached 606,500 in May, an increase of 7,200 over the preceding month. The post-war peak--629,000--was reached in February 1949, after which employment dropped sharply in August to a low of 572,000. The steel strike of October-November temporarily halted a new upward trend. By December, employment had rebounded to 580,000 and has been rising almost steadily since then.

May labor turnover rates for the industry indicate a relatively stable workforce. Workers were hired during the month at the rate of 26 for every 1000 persons on the payroll as compared with an average of 42 per 1000 for all manufacturing industries. Separations, for all reasons, occurred at the rate of only 14 per 1000, less than half the rate for manufacturing as a whole.

## Varied State Patterns

More than 90 percent of steel capacity is concentrated in 10 states, and more than two-thirds in four. However, employment has registered gains in locations closer to the markets for steel products, as evidenced particularly by California and Michigan on the one hand, and Ohio and West

Virginia on the other. Employment in Ohio and West Virginia has remained about the same or lower than a year ago; in California and Michigan production-worker employment has increased by nearly 5 percent and 18 percent respectively. According to the American Iron and Steel Institute, California has moved up from tenth place in steel making capacity in 1948 to ninth place in 1950, replacing West Virginia. Likewise, Michigan, a large steel consumer, has risen from eighth to seventh place in the same period.

Although steel employment in May was about the same as a year ago, the over-the-year trend varied in the major steel states. Pennsylvania and Ohio, accounting for about 50 percent of steel furnace capacity between them, were below last May's employment levels. In addition to Michigan and California, important gains were recorded in Indiana and Illinois (See Table I below).

Table I

Employment Index <sup>1/</sup>, 1949-1950, Hours and Earnings for  
Production Workers, May 1950, in the Blast Furnaces,  
Steel Works, and Rolling Mills Industry

State	Employment Index (May 1949 = 100)				Average Hours and Earnings, May 1950		
	1949		1950		Weekly	Weekly	Hourly
	May	Aug.	Apr.	May	Earn- ings	Hours	Earn- ings
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total U.S.	100.0	93.3	97.7	99.0	\$65.86	39.7	\$1.659
Pennsylvania	100.0	89.8	89.6	91.4	66.71	40.6	1.643
Ohio	100.0	90.7	96.1	97.1	63.03	37.9	1.663
Indiana	100.0	100.1	112.3	113.2	69.05	40.1	1.722
Illinois	100.0	95.5	102.9	104.5	65.47	39.7	1.649
Michigan	100.0	116.4	118.5	118.1	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>
New York	100.0	88.1	101.1	102.9	68.67	40.8	1.683
West Virginia	100.0	98.9	100.2	100.5	67.73	40.1	1.689
California	100.0	93.3	104.1	105.1	68.18	39.8	1.713

<sup>1/</sup> Data are based on a sample group of establishments comprising 90 percent of the industry. For U. S. totals see page 7. State totals are not available.

<sup>2/</sup> Data not available.

### May Hours Up From 1949

The industry's workweek in May--39.7 hours--remained at the same level as April but was an hour longer than May 1949. State data for May show substantial overtime being worked in individual states. New York and Pennsylvania were working at the highest levels with 40.8 and 40.6 hours per week, respectively. Ohio the second largest steel state, on the other hand, was working only 37.9 hours per week.

Hourly earnings averaged \$1.66 in May as compared with \$1.56 in July 1948, just prior to the third round of steel wage increases. (The two other postwar wage increases were obtained in February, 1946 and April, 1947.) The settlements made in November 1949 were concerned with pensions and fringe benefits and are not reflected in hourly earnings data. Average weekly earnings in May of \$65.86 were \$3.00 higher than in May of last year and \$9.00 above May 1947.

### May Steel Output Highest Ever

Steel production reached an all-time high of 8.5 million tons in May and continued the pace into June. The last week of June was the eleventh week of above-capacity utilization of steel furnaces, setting a new industry mark for sustained operations at capacity or better. New steel making facilities and improvements in existing plants have added 8 million tons of raw steel capacity since the beginning of 1947, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. These additions bring United States capacity close to 100 million tons, 11 million tons greater than last year's estimated capacity of the rest of the world. Further, Iron Age estimates that capacity of steel furnaces will probably be increased an additional 2 million tons this year.

Reappearance of such record activity, absent since late 1948 and early 1949, reflected an upturn in general business conditions as well as in that of a few chief steel consumers--automobiles, construction, and oil and gas pipe line and drilling companies, and a backlog resulting from inventory liquidation and unfilled orders occasioned by successive steel and coal strikes. May automobile and truck output reached an all-time monthly high of 705,000 vehicles. Construction likewise, was running at peak levels in May with a record-breaking new construction value of \$2.2 billion and 140,000 housing starts. These two industries consumed about one-third of total steel output last year.

Sheet and strip steel which comprised 12 percent of total steel shipments in 1949, line pipe for oil and gas lines and drilling, and flat rolled steel for appliance manufacture, were all in short supply during May. The recent announcement of large freight car orders is expected to add more strain to the industry's overburdened capacity.

Table II

Employment, Hours and Earnings in Blast Furnaces,  
Steel Works and Rolling Mills Industry, by Month,  
1949 - 1950

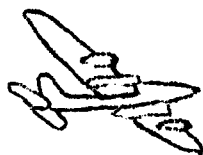
Year and Month	All Employees 1/ Number (in thousands)	Production and Related Workers 1/			
		Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	
Average 1947	589.0	517.6	\$56.12	39.0	\$1.439
1948	612.0	536.8	62.41	39.5	1.580
1949	550.4	476.7	63.04	38.3	1.646
<u>1949</u>					
January	626.1	550.3	66.24	40.0	1.656
February	628.9	552.8	65.64	39.9	1.645
March	623.3	551.7	64.90	39.5	1.643
April	621.9	545.4	64.69	39.4	1.642
May	610.8	533.9	63.24	38.7	1.634
June	599.1	523.0	62.21	37.7	1.650
July	581.3	505.8	59.88	36.4	1.645
August	572.0	497.6	61.33	37.6	1.631
September	572.5	498.7	62.07	37.1	1.673
October <sup>2/</sup>	191.3	130.3	55.90	34.0	1.644
November <sup>2/</sup>	392.3	324.8	56.48	34.4	1.642
December	580.4	506.6	64.65	39.3	1.645
<u>1950</u>					
January	584.8	510.5	65.83	39.3	1.675
February	587.5	512.3	64.81	39.3	1.649
March	583.3	506.9	61.84	37.5	1.649
April	599.3	522.6	65.95	39.9	1.653
May	606.5	529.5	65.86	39.7	1.659

<sup>1/</sup> Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

<sup>2/</sup> Low October and November employment levels reflect steel strike.

# AIRCRAFT

Aircraft manufacturing, which today is primarily a defense industry, maintained a stable employment level during the first five months of 1950. The number of production workers averaged 123,100, <sup>1/</sup> a 3 percent decline from the average of 127,300 in the like period of 1949. The decline reflects the influence of several factors. Spending by the armed forces for military aircraft in the fiscal year 1949-50 was curtailed; there was a lull in the introduction of new models; and, the



fall in demand for civil aircraft continued. Shipments of military aircraft, however, registered a 9 percent increase during the first four months of 1950 as compared with the same period a year ago.<sup>1/</sup> These increased deliveries reflect the heavy armed forces' spending during fiscal year

1948-49. Though the experience in producing particular models of aircraft over a period of a year or more usually results in a reduction of manhour requirements, the introduction of armament and electronic changes in military aircraft while the model is in production prevents an accurate estimate of this trend in the short period under appraisal.

## Military Aircraft Major Product

The industry is now largely dependent on airplane orders from the armed services for a continuance of operations. In 1947, military aircraft shipments comprised 39 percent of total shipments; by 1949, the percentage had increased to 82. Over this period, actual shipments of military aircraft rose sharply while those of civil aircraft were reduced to a minor total (see Table I, page 7).

- 
- 1/ This excludes employment in industries producing aircraft engines, propellers, and parts.
  - 2/ Shipments of aircraft in this article refer to airframe weights as published by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, avoiding the problem of weight differences inherent in a discussion of aircraft in terms of numbers.

Accordingly, the trend in total shipments in the past two and a half years has been closely tied to the fluctuations in military spending. The initial postwar increase in defense spending for planes was made in the 1947-48 fiscal year, according to the Bureau of the Budget. Expenditures were about 30 percent above those for the previous fiscal year. This was followed by an almost tripling of expenditures in the 1948-49 fiscal year. As a result, total shipments of aircraft in 1948 were 20 percent above 1947 despite a 45 percent fall in shipments of civil aircraft. In 1949 total shipments, still reflecting expanded military purchases, increased further (see Table I).

The 1949-50 military purchase program set aircraft procurement at about the 1949 level (in terms of airframe pounds). The President has requested Congress to continue procurement at this level through the 1950-51 fiscal year. Barring changes in these plans as a result of recent international developments, significant fluctuations in total shipments in the immediate future are hardly to be expected from changes in civil aircraft demand.

Table I

## Aircraft Shipments By Airframe Weight

(weight in thousands of pounds)

Year	Total <sup>1/</sup>		Military		Transport		Personal	
	Weight	Percent	Weight	Percent	Weight	Percent	Weight	Percent
	: Total	: of Total	: Total	: of Total	: Total	: of Total	: Total	: of Total
1946	38,265	100	12,790	33	5,480	14	20,035	52
1947	29,190	100	11,335	39	6,445	22	11,405	39
1948	35,265	100	25,180	71	4,795	14	5,285	15
1949	36,540	100	29,795	82	4,315	12	2,430	7

<sup>1/</sup> Segments may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: Civil Aeronautics Administration



### Demand For Civil Aircraft Down

The often predicted air age has not materialized thus far in the postwar period. The large demand for civil aircraft that appeared immediately after the war was quickly satisfied by accelerated shipments from factories and sales of Army surplus planes. Since 1946, demand, and therefore shipments (see Table I), have dropped steadily. The decline has been pronounced in the light plane market. In 1946, shipments of this type of aircraft numbered 33,300 in 1949 only 3,400.

A special study by the Civil Aeronautics Administration reveals that the primary factor responsible for the decline in demand for light planes is their low level of general utility. The additional factors of high cost and a variable degree of safety have also tended to depress sales. The CAA study shows that it is in the States where the planes find their greatest usefulness that per capita ownership is highest. On a per capita basis, the greatest concentration of light plane ownership is found west of the Mississippi, particularly in the Mountain States. Here, there are wide distances to travel and good flying weather. The existence of high per capita income is also of some slight significance in encouraging plane ownership. In general, the planes are found concentrated in smaller cities and rural area. Commercially, extensive use for them has been found in crop dusting, seeding, and business travel, but their utility for the city inhabitant remains low. Until a plane is developed which fits the day to day needs of the latter, it appears that the major metropolitan market will remain untapped.

### Employment Tied To Military Aircraft Production

The trend of employment in the aircraft manufacturing industry during the postwar period has primarily reflected military aircraft production. Following closely on the increased levels of defense spending, production worker employment rose from 104,000 in July 1947 to a peacetime peak of 130,000 in July 1949 (see Table III p.10). The reasons for the subsequent decline have already been discussed.

Total industry estimates of employment, however, tend to hide different regional trends. These derive from several factors. The industry comprises a small number of firms with the large companies predominating. The firms are located in different sections of the country and specialize in particular models of aircraft. Lastly, there is a single major customer in the market—the U.S. Government. As a result, large orders for any or several models of aircraft in a particular period may provide different regional employment trends.

This is apparent in the period from July 1949 to May 1950 (see Table II, below). The reduction in defense spending during fiscal year 1949-50, and the factor of more efficient model production, are revealed in the 4 percent decline in production worker employment for the industry as a whole. The decline was more severe on the Pacific Coast--12 percent. About one-half of the workers in the industry are employed in this region.

In the remaining regions, on the other hand, employment rose. This was particularly true in the Northeast. An additional factor here was the strike at a major producer in July 1949. Since the reopening of the plant, production has be accelerated.

Table II

Employment Index <sup>1/</sup>, Hours and Earnings for Production  
Workers in the Aircraft Industry, 1949-1950

	: Employment Index : (May 1949 = 100)				: Average Hours and : Earnings, May, 1950		
	:		:	:	:Weekly:	:Hourly	:
	: 1949	: 1950	: May	: July:April: May	: Earn-:Weekly: Earn-	: ings: Hours: ings	:
Total U. S.	100.0	102.2	97.3	98.1	\$64.88	40.6	\$1.598
Northeast	100.0	90.8*	122.0	119.1	66.09	40.3	1.640
New York	100.0	91.6	131.2	127.4	67.56	40.7	1.660
Pacific	100.0	104.4	91.6	92.3	65.03	39.7	1.638
South and Central	100.0	102.5	101.2	103.1	62.57	41.3	1.515

<sup>1/</sup> Employment totals for the United States as a whole may be found on p. 10. State totals are not available.

\* Work stoppage at plant of major producer.

#### Regional Differential in Earnings

The earnings figures in Table II reveal somewhat higher gross hourly earnings on the Pacific Coast and in the Northeast compared with the South and Central regions. A study by the Labor Department's Division of Wage Analysis of wage rates corroborates the existence of this pattern.

Hourly earnings for the aircraft industry as a whole rose about 14 percent on the average between 1947 and 1949. This is about the same increase as recorded by all manufacturing industries. The level of hourly earnings in the aircraft industry is expected to increase further in July. The Secretary of Labor has announced the fixing of a minimum rate of \$1.05 an hour in all aircraft plants with government contracts, effective July 8.

The workweek in aircraft has been maintained at a somewhat higher level than all manufacturing since 1947. In May 1950, weekly hours in the aircraft industry averaged 40.3. This figure includes some overtime. Moreover, most of the industry is working more than a single shift.

Table III

Production Worker Employment in the Aircraft  
Manufacturing Industry, by Month  
1947 - 1950

Month	Year			
	1947	1948	1949	1950
Average	110,900	111,500	126,600	
January	120,300	109,300	126,800	122,900
February	117,900	110,300	126,600	122,400
March	116,300	111,200	128,200	122,200
April	118,800	112,100	128,000	123,600
May	112,300	99,000*	126,700	124,600
June	108,500	101,600	127,200	
July	104,100	104,700	129,500	
August	104,800	109,800	128,600	
September	104,100	112,300	127,600	
October	106,700	118,900	125,400	
November	108,300	123,400	122,300	
December	108,100	125,400	122,700	

\* Strike at the plant of a major producer. Stoppage lasted 142 days.

## EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

## Detailed Report

May 1950

<u>TABLE</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1	Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group.....	A:2
2	All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries.....	A:4
3	Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries.....	A:9
4	Employees in Private and U. S. Navy Shipyards, by Region.....	A:10
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.....	A:11
6	Personnel and Pay of the Military Branch of the Federal Government.....	A:12
7	Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division, by State.....	A:13
8	Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division, in Selected Areas.....	A:17
9	Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries.....	A:20
10	Employment of Women in Manufacturing Industries, December 1949 and March 1950.....	A:22

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	
	May	April	March	May	April
<b>TOTAL</b>	43,312	42,913	42,295	42,731	42,966
<b>MINING</b>	938	938	938	974	984
Metal mining	93.8	91.9	91.8	101.4	103.1
Anthracite	76.2	75.3	76.9	77.0	78.3
Bituminous-coal	419.3	424.6	429.5	438.4	446.4
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	251.9	251.6	249.2	260.1	258.8
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	97.2	94.7	90.2	97.5	97.3
<b>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</b>	2,234	2,068	1,907	2,137	2,036
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	14,416	14,167	14,103	13,877	14,177
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	7,811	7,554	7,418	7,441	7,656
Ordnance and accessories	23.2	22.8	22.4	26.1	27.3
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	785	755	738	733	719
Furniture and fixtures	348	347	344	301	311
Stone, clay, and glass products	502	488	478	482	484
Primary metal industries	1,139	1,171	1,144	1,158	1,195
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	898	876	863	843	867
Machinery (except electrical)	1,327	1,306	1,283	1,327	1,385
Electrical machinery	803	793	779	746	770
Transportation equipment	1,264	1,124	1,100	1,183	1,242
Instruments and related products	239	236	234	238	242
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	433	435	433	404	414
<b>NONDURABLE GOODS</b>	6,605	6,613	6,685	6,436	6,521
Food and kindred products	1,461	1,432	1,420	1,436	1,410
Tobacco manufactures	83	83	85	90	90
Textile-mill products	1,252	1,261	1,272	1,175	1,188
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,092	1,117	1,174	1,070	1,121
Paper and allied products	459	458	455	437	442
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	737	735	734	722	722
Chemicals and allied products	670	675	671	654	675
Products of petroleum and coal	236	234	241	246	246
Rubber products	241	238	237	233	238
Leather and leather products	374	380	396	373	389

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	
	May	April	March	May	April
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,887	3,927	3,873	4,021	3,991
Transportation	2,638	2,733	2,682	2,792	2,761
Interstate railroads	1,299	1,356	1,315	1,416	1,387
Class I railroads	1,135	1,188	1,148	1,237	1,215
Local railways and bus lines	149	150	151	159	161
Trucking and warehousing	562	554	550	532	532
Other transportation and services	678	673	666	685	681
Communication	659	657	654	695	698
Telephone	610.7	609.2	607.0	639.1	641.1
Telegraph	46.9	46.9	45.7	54.5	55.4
Other public utilities	540	537	537	534	532
Gas and electric utilities	515.4	512.1	511.5	509.3	507.0
Local utilities	24.9	25.2	25.0	24.4	24.8
TRADE	9,333	9,338	9,206	9,342	9,478
Wholesale trade	2,474	2,474	2,484	2,482	2,504
Retail trade	6,859	6,864	6,722	6,860	6,974
General merchandise stores	1,428	1,462	1,392	1,434	1,515
Food and liquor stores	1,203	1,198	1,192	1,203	1,204
Automotive and accessories dealers	715	706	699	661	658
Apparel and accessories stores	532	546	519	564	616
Other retail trade	2,981	2,952	2,920	2,998	2,981
FINANCE	1,812	1,803	1,791	1,763	1,757
Banks and trust companies	421	420	419	413	413
Security dealers and exchanges	59.2	58.2	57.7	55.3	55.4
Insurance carriers and agents	640	639	637	612	613
Other finance agencies and real estate	692	686	677	683	676
SERVICE	4,792	4,757	4,708	4,804	4,768
Hotels and lodging places	454	442	431	464	451
Laundries	352.8	347.0	345.5	352.6	347.3
Cleaning and dyeing plants	150.0	145.9	141.3	153.1	149.5
Motion pictures	236	236	236	238	237
GOVERNMENT	5,900	5,915	5,769	5,813	5,775
Federal	1,890	1,939	1,802	1,898	1,885
State and local	4,010	3,976	3,967	3,915	3,890

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		
	May	April	March	May	April	March
MINING	938	938	938	--	--	--
METAL MINING	93.8	91.9	91.8	82.8	81.4	81.5
Iron mining	34.8	32.8	32.9	31.3	29.4	29.6
Copper mining	22.4	22.4	22.2	19.8	19.9	19.8
Lead and zinc mining	19.2	19.1	19.0	16.6	16.6	16.6
ANTHRACITE	76.2	75.3	76.9	71.6	70.7	72.3
BITUMINOUS-COAL	419.3	424.6	429.5	393.7	399.5	404.2
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION	251.9	251.6	249.2	--	--	--
Petroleum and natural gas production	--	--	--	123.9	123.3	123.3
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	97.2	94.7	90.2	84.8	82.3	78.3
MANUFACTURING	14,416	14,167	14,103	11,837	11,596	11,549
DURABLE GOODS	7,811	7,554	7,418	6,450	6,196	6,070
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,605	6,613	6,685	5,387	5,400	5,479
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	23.2	22.8	22.4	18.6	18.3	17.9
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,461	1,432	1,420	1,090	1,065	1,060
Meat products	286.8	282.6	285.3	227.1	223.2	228.3
Dairy products	147.0	140.3	136.6	108.4	102.8	99.1
Canning and preserving	152.0	145.3	133.9	126.8	120.3	109.3
Grain-mill products	121.4	120.1	120.1	92.4	91.4	92.1
Bakery products	287.4	285.3	282.4	192.8	191.2	190.0
Sugar	28.9	26.9	27.1	24.4	22.6	22.9
Confectionery and related products	88.6	90.7	94.5	72.7	74.6	78.4
Beverages	214.6	206.5	205.1	146.4	140.6	139.4
Miscellaneous food products	134.7	133.8	135.3	99.4	98.5	100.7
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	83	83	85	76	76	78
Cigarettes	25.5	25.5	25.4	22.8	22.9	22.7
Cigars	39.7	39.3	40.9	37.6	37.2	38.7
Tobacco and snuff	12.1	12.4	12.6	10.6	11.0	11.0
Tobacco stemming and redrying	5.7	5.5	5.9	4.9	4.7	5.1

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			1950		
	May	April	March	May	April	March
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	1,252	1,261	1,272	1,163	1,172	1,183
Yarn and thread mills	153.2	154.7	158.5	143.0	144.5	148.7
Broad-woven fabric mills	603.3	603.5	604.2	573.1	572.7	574.0
Knitting mills	231.9	236.6	239.8	212.8	218.1	221.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	86.1	88.2	89.5	76.5	78.7	80.0
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	60.0	60.9	60.5	52.6	53.4	53.0
Other textile-mill products	117.8	117.4	119.6	104.6	104.5	106.3
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,092	1,117	1,174	977	1,003	1,058
Men's and boys' suits and coats	143.4	146.2	149.2	129.2	132.0	135.5
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	255.4	257.9	262.2	237.8	240.9	244.9
Women's outerwear	285.6	303.5	338.9	253.6	271.1	305.4
Women's, children's under garments	102.2	105.4	107.1	92.0	95.4	97.0
Millinery	19.0	20.9	26.5	16.5	18.3	23.8
Children's outerwear	62.7	63.3	68.4	57.1	57.9	62.6
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	85.5	82.9	83.6	74.4	72.1	72.6
Other fabricated textile products	138.3	136.8	138.4	116.3	115.2	116.6
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	785	755	738	724	693	677
Logging camps and contractors	67.0	58.6	59.3	62.4	54.4	54.8
Sawmills and planing mills	461.9	441.9	429.8	431.9	411.4	399.3
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	121.2	120.2	117.2	106.1	104.5	101.7
Wooden containers	75.3	74.4	73.2	69.6	69.0	67.9
Miscellaneous wood products	59.6	59.7	58.8	54.0	54.0	53.5
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	348	347	344	303	303	301
Household furniture	248.6	249.0	247.3	221.5	222.1	220.9
Other furniture and fixtures	98.9	98.0	97.1	81.1	80.8	79.9

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		
	May	April	March	May	April	March
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	459	453	455	392	391	389
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	231.7	231.6	230.2	201.5	200.6	200.2
Paperboard containers and boxes	121.4	121.4	120.5	103.3	103.4	102.6
Other paper and allied products	105.7	105.3	104.7	86.8	86.5	86.2
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	737	735	734	497	496	496
Newspapers	295.8	293.1	291.6	149.1	147.4	146.4
Periodicals	51.2	51.4	52.0	34.5	35.0	35.2
Books	45.4	45.3	45.2	34.7	34.9	35.2
Commercial printing	197.8	197.1	199.2	164.0	164.9	165.3
Lithographing	40.0	39.9	40.1	31.0	30.9	31.0
Other printing and publishing	106.8	105.8	106.3	84.0	83.2	83.3
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	670	675	671	485	490	487
Industrial inorganic chemicals	71.8	70.5	69.4	53.6	52.8	52.3
Industrial organic chemicals	196.0	194.1	191.9	147.8	146.0	144.9
Drugs and medicines	93.4	93.4	91.1	61.0	60.6	58.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers	69.3	69.2	68.9	45.5	45.1	44.9
Fertilizers	35.9	41.6	40.9	29.8	35.6	34.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	50.0	53.2	55.3	39.8	42.7	44.9
Other chemicals and allied products	153.9	153.3	153.0	107.3	106.9	106.8
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	236	234	241	177	176	182
Petroleum refining	186.9	186.2	194.8	136.1	135.5	142.8
Coke and byproducts	20.7	20.5	19.7	18.1	17.9	17.0
Other petroleum and coal products	28.5	27.7	26.9	23.2	22.3	21.8
RUBBER PRODUCTS	241	238	237	194	190	189
Tires and inner tubes	108.4	106.6	106.3	85.7	84.0	83.4
Rubber footwear	23.9	24.1	24.2	19.1	19.3	19.4
Other rubber products	108.9	107.3	106.1	88.7	86.8	86.2
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	374	380	396	336	341	357
Leather	49.4	49.5	50.0	44.9	45.0	45.5
Footwear (except rubber)	240.6	244.6	257.4	217.8	221.6	234.5
Other leather products	84.2	85.8	88.4	72.8	74.5	77.3

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		
	May	April	March	May	April	March
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	502	488	473	433	419	410
Glass and glass products	131.8	128.9	124.8	116.1	112.8	108.9
Cement, hydraulic	42.1	41.4	40.6	36.0	35.4	34.5
Structural clay products	80.4	76.4	75.5	73.5	69.1	68.5
Pottery and related products	58.1	58.1	58.0	52.7	52.8	52.7
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	89.7	86.5	84.0	76.1	73.5	71.3
Other stone, clay, and glass products	99.8	97.1	94.7	78.2	75.8	73.9
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,189	1,171	1,144	1,025	1,007	982
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	606.5	599.3	583.3	529.5	522.6	506.9
Iron and steel foundries	220.2	215.7	208.6	192.9	188.1	182.1
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	54.6	54.2	54.4	45.5	45.2	45.4
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	94.9	93.2	92.4	78.9	77.1	76.5
Nonferrous foundries	87.4	84.2	83.3	73.5	70.7	69.8
Other primary metal industries	125.6	123.9	121.6	105.1	103.4	101.2
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	898	876	863	741	721	709
Tin cans and other tinware	45.6	44.6	43.5	39.8	39.0	38.0
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	155.1	153.3	151.2	130.8	129.2	127.6
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	145.8	144.2	140.4	119.0	117.6	114.0
Fabricated structural metal products	193.1	190.5	187.6	148.1	145.6	142.7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	162.4	156.2	152.9	140.3	134.5	131.2
Other fabricated metal products	195.6	187.6	187.7	163.2	154.9	155.8
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1,327	1,306	1,283	1,021	1,003	981
Engines and turbines	73.6	70.9	68.7	56.0	53.4	51.1
Agricultural machinery and tractors	179.9	179.8	177.5	140.9	141.9	139.5
Construction and mining machinery	95.9	95.4	95.2	68.4	68.3	68.1
Metalworking machinery	207.3	204.9	201.6	158.2	155.5	152.0
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	162.4	160.7	158.7	122.5	120.9	119.0
General industrial machinery	181.3	178.8	175.7	128.7	125.9	123.3
Office and store machines and devices	88.3	88.0	87.0	73.5	73.2	72.0
Service-industry and household machines	181.8	175.0	169.3	148.9	143.3	137.8
Miscellaneous machinery parts	156.3	152.4	149.3	124.3	120.4	118.2

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			1950		
	May	April	March	May	April	March
<b>ELECTRICAL MACHINERY</b>	803	793	779	606	596	580
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	308.2	302.9	300.0	221.9	217.2	213.0
Electrical equipment for vehicles	67.9	66.7	65.1	53.3	52.5	50.9
Communication equipment	289.4	288.5	283.2	219.7	217.5	211.6
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	137.5	134.7	130.5	110.8	108.4	104.8
<b>TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT</b>	1,264	1,124	1,100	1,041	900	879
Automobiles	856.5	720.4	698.9	730.7	595.5	575.6
Aircraft and parts	254.8	254.0	252.4	185.8	185.1	184.0
Aircraft	169.3	168.1	166.5	124.4	123.4	122.2
Aircraft engines and parts	51.1	51.0	50.6	36.3	36.2	36.0
Aircraft propellers and parts	7.9	7.9	8.0	5.3	5.3	5.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment	26.5	27.0	27.3	19.8	20.2	20.4
Ship and boat building and repairing	80.3	80.4	80.2	67.3	67.1	66.9
Ship building and repairing	66.5	67.2	68.3	55.3	55.8	56.9
Railroad equipment	61.8	58.5	59.2	47.6	43.5	44.2
Other transportation equipment	10.8	10.2	9.6	9.1	8.6	8.0
<b>INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS</b>	239	236	234	176	174	172
Ophthalmic goods	25.0	25.1	25.1	20.2	20.2	20.2
Photographic apparatus	49.1	48.5	48.2	35.4	34.8	34.6
Watches and clocks	28.0	28.4	28.9	23.6	24.1	24.4
Professional and scientific instruments	137.0	133.6	131.5	97.0	94.7	93.2
<b>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>	433	435	433	361	362	361
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	52.7	52.8	53.2	42.1	42.0	42.3
Toys and sporting goods	69.6	69.6	67.2	60.7	60.5	58.0
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	51.5	53.1	56.5	42.9	44.7	48.0
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	259.5	259.5	256.5	215.4	215.1	212.9

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
<u>Annual average:</u>		
1939	100.0	160.0
1940	107.5	115.6
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>		
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	330.0
March	141.0	333.5
April	141.6	337.2
May	144.5	349.0
June		

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

TABLE 4: Employees in Private and U. S. Navy Shipyards, by Region <sup>1/</sup>

(In thousands)

Region	1950			1949	
	May	April	March	May	April
ALL REGIONS	132.7	134.4	136.0	183.5	186.4
PRIVATE	66.5	67.2	68.3	95.1	95.9
NAVY	66.2	67.2	67.7	88.4	90.5
NORTH ATLANTIC	65.8	65.5	65.0	89.3	88.6
Private	35.7	35.5	35.2	50.5	49.5
Navy	30.1	30.0	29.8	38.8	39.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC	22.9	22.4	22.0	29.2	29.7
Private	8.6	8.6	8.3	12.1	12.4
Navy	14.3	13.8	13.7	17.1	17.3
GULF:					
Private	9.1	9.2	9.8	14.7	15.2
PACIFIC	28.4	29.8	31.3	43.0	45.4
Private	6.6	6.4	7.1	10.5	11.3
Navy	21.8	23.4	24.2	32.5	34.1
GREAT LAKES:					
Private	2.4	3.5	4.1	2.7	3.3
INLAND:					
Private	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.6	4.2

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

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

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

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

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

The Inland region includes all other yards.

TABLE 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		
	May	April	March	May	April	March
<u>All Areas</u>						
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,061.9	2,110.9	1,970.6	\$583,005	\$539,430	\$583,186
Executive	2,050.1	2,099.0	1,958.8	578,116	534,757	578,339
Defense agencies	775.8	773.7	776.3	221,623	192,199	225,091
Post Office Department	501.9	503.9	504.4	129,985	131,117	133,461
Other agencies <u>2/</u>	772.4	821.4	678.1	226,508	211,441	219,787
Legislative	8.0	8.1	8.0	3,246	3,232	3,222
Judicial	3.8	3.8	3.8	1,643	1,441	1,625
<u>Continental United States</u>						
TOTAL FEDERAL	1,910.2	1,959.8	1,821.5	545,682	506,707	546,866
Executive	1,898.5	1,948.0	1,809.8	540,838	502,074	542,061
Defense agencies	670.1	668.2	670.6	197,839	171,555	201,071
Post Office Department	500.0	502.0	502.6	129,498	130,629	132,969
Other agencies <u>2/</u>	728.4	777.8	636.6	213,501	199,890	208,021
Legislative	8.0	8.1	8.0	3,246	3,232	3,222
Judicial	3.7	3.7	3.7	1,598	1,401	1,583
<u>Washington, D. C.</u>						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	239.9	239.8	238.9	84,380	74,469	83,331
D. C. government	20.1	20.0	20.1	5,680	5,029	5,699
Federal	219.8	219.8	218.8	78,700	69,440	77,632
Executive	211.1	211.0	210.1	75,172	65,944	74,132
Defense agencies	65.6	65.4	65.5	23,033	20,416	22,744
Post Office Department	7.8	7.9	7.8	2,832	2,786	2,926
Other agencies	137.7	137.7	136.8	49,307	42,742	48,462
Legislative	8.0	8.1	8.0	3,246	3,232	3,222
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	282	264	278

See the glossary for definitions.

1/ Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

2/ Includes 131,800 census enumerators in April, 84,800 in May, in the continental United States only.

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

(In thousands)

Designation	1950			1949	
	May	April	March	May	April
PERSONNEL (as of first of month)					
TOTAL	1,487	1,496	1,510	1,650	1,667
<u>By branch:</u>					
Army	597	601	605	673	689
Air Force	410	412	415	418	417
Navy	381	383	389	449	450
Marine Corps	76	77	78	87	88
Coast Guard	23	23	23	23	23
<u>By sex:</u>					
Men	1,465	1,474	1,489	1,633	1,650
Women	22	22	21	17	17
PAY (all types-for entire month)					
TOTAL	\$310,300	\$318,397	\$314,824	\$284,790	\$292,446
<u>By branch:</u>					
Army	115,734	117,495	117,266	181,962	185,607
Air Force	85,026	85,839	87,500	1/	1/
Navy	89,713	92,771	89,426	83,572	87,610
Marine Corps	14,552	16,711	15,300	14,318	14,379
Coast Guard	5,275	5,581	5,332	4,938	4,850

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
	May	Apr.	May	May	Apr.	May	May	Apr.	May
Alabama <u>1/</u>				24.5	24.6	29.3			
Arizona	153.3	154.1	151.4	12.3	12.3	13.6	11.8	11.7	9.8
Arkansas	285.4	282.5	279.1	4.7	5.0	5.9	17.0	15.4	14.5
California *	3,039.3	3,019.0	3,005.0	31.7	31.7	34.1	173.8	174.3	181.2
Colorado	327.3	331.7	328.4	8.1	8.3	10.1	18.4	24.0	16.8
Connecticut	734.7	725.7	N.A.	2/	2/	N.A.	2/ 34.1	2/ 30.3	N.A.
Delaware *									
Dist. of Columbia									
Florida				6.1	6.0	5.0	54.7	52.3	45.6
Georgia	762.0	760.1	748.5	4.1	4.1	4.4	40.5	36.2	34.9
Idaho	122.8	121.1	124.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	10.8	9.7	9.9
Illinois *	N.A.	N.A.	3,068.5	N.A.	N.A.	46.7	N.A.	N.A.	117.4
Indiana	1,202.8	1,182.3	1,152.0	14.1	14.1	12.9	49.3	43.2	48.6
Iowa				2.2	2.2	3.0			
Kansas	449.6	442.4	448.1	16.7	16.4	17.1	26.0	23.0	28.2
Kentucky									
Louisiana				25.5	25.3	26.1			
Maine	248.5	239.2	248.7	.7	.7	.6	9.0	6.6	8.9
Maryland *	685.3	681.7	679.5	1.9	2.2	2.6	54.8	52.5	47.2
Massachusetts	1,614.8	1,605.7	1,632.7	3/	3/	3/	56.9	51.3	55.9
Michigan									
Minnesota	774.3	764.0	771.4	15.7	14.9	16.9	36.5	31.9	35.3
Mississippi									
Missouri	1,113.9	1,103.2	1,120.1	9.3	9.2	9.3	45.9	42.3	47.4
Montana	150.3	147.0	147.2	10.8	10.8	10.5	11.6	9.5	11.6
Nebraska	302.3	299.2	305.2	3/	3/	3/	15.2	13.5	17.5
Nevada	51.9	50.5	52.3	2.5	2.4	3.3	4.6	4.2	4.5
New Hampshire	163.4	162.2	158.3	.3	.2	.2	8.0	7.5	7.9
New Jersey	1,558.9	1,549.2	1,559.2	3.7	3.7	4.3	75.4	70.5	71.4
New Mexico	146.4	144.3	140.1	10.5	10.6	11.7	17.5	16.7	15.0
New York	5,492.3	5,471.5	5,478.8	10.7	10.5	11.5	220.6	206.8	208.8
North Carolina <u>1/</u>				3.6	3.5	3.0			
North Dakota	107.7	105.5	108.8	.8	.7	.7	5.6	4.2	9.0
Ohio									
Oklahoma	457.7	456.5	461.4	42.8	42.3	43.9	25.5	25.9	26.0
Oregon	421.7	409.3	418.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	24.8	22.2	24.2
Pennsylvania	3,466.4	3,474.0	3,524.7	192.1	191.5	201.3	150.8	138.3	149.3
Rhode Island	274.3	276.3	265.9	3/	3/	3/	11.4	10.1	9.6
South Carolina				1.2	1.2	1.1			
South Dakota				2.5	2.5	2.3			
Tennessee	700.8	703.8	695.1	12.0	12.1	13.1	38.9	37.2	33.9
Texas				99.6	100.7	100.8			
Utah	179.5	178.7	183.3	12.3	12.6	13.5	12.0	10.5	11.0
Vermont	94.0	92.7	93.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	3.8	3.1	4.6
Virginia									
Washington	660.1	648.1	669.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	45.5	43.3	45.3
West Virginia				128.1	130.9	132.4			
Wisconsin	984.9	966.7	967.8	3.3	3.2	3.5	39.3	32.9	40.2
Wyoming	82.7	80.2	78.7	11.4	11.4	9.3	10.0	9.0	8.4

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
	May	Apr.	May	May	Apr.	May	May	Apr.	May
Alabama	206.2	205.0	204.7	50.5	50.6	51.8	118.3	118.3	115.8
Arizona	15.3	15.5	15.4	20.7	20.4	20.4	37.8	37.9	37.5
Arkansas	71.1	68.9	69.3	31.3	31.0	30.0	69.6	69.1	68.1
California	723.4	712.7	697.0	307.0	304.6	311.9	765.6	757.0	736.0
Colorado	53.4	53.4	52.8	41.0	40.0	41.3	86.2	87.1	87.4
Connecticut	359.5	356.9	N.A.	40.6	40.1	N.A.	122.9	121.3	N.A.
Delaware	45.0	45.0	44.2						
Dist. of Columbia	17.3	17.2	17.2						
Florida	88.7	91.2	87.2	67.3	67.7	65.3			
Georgia	265.9	267.1	256.0	66.2	66.6	66.1	167.9	167.8	167.6
Idaho	17.9	16.3	20.1	15.8	15.5	15.6	31.8	32.1	32.5
Illinois	N.A.	N.A.	1,125.5	N.A.	N.A.	293.2	N.A.	N.A.	640.8
Indiana	556.9	538.7	510.4	100.6	105.1	101.1	230.3	229.4	228.4
Iowa	147.7	147.5	140.4	60.9	59.0	59.3	166.1	168.7	165.1
Kansas	88.3	86.6	86.7	60.4	59.3	61.0	118.1	117.4	115.7
Kentucky	131.3	130.4	126.7						
Louisiana	132.4	128.8	133.8	76.0	76.3	78.4	136.8	137.5	138.0
Maine	101.6	95.9	100.2	18.6	18.2	19.3	48.7	48.4	48.6
Maryland	209.3	207.7	208.7	70.0	72.2	73.9	119.6	118.9	118.8
Massachusetts	632.8	636.2	635.9	134.5	131.7	135.3	305.8	305.3	325.9
Michigan	1,068.8	932.7	931.7						
Minnesota	187.2	184.4	182.4	87.0	83.6	86.6	205.3	204.6	209.2
Mississippi	80.8	78.9	76.1						
Missouri	334.6	330.8	332.8	120.9	120.2	121.6	287.9	286.2	292.4
Montana	17.9	17.4	17.2	22.1	21.6	21.8	37.7	37.5	36.9
Nebraska	46.6	46.1	47.6	39.4	38.1	39.2	88.4	88.4	88.9
Nevada	3.1	3.0	3.0	8.3	8.0	7.9	10.8	10.6	10.7
New Hampshire	74.5	74.9	71.5	10.4	10.3	10.0	28.5	28.5	27.6
New Jersey	695.9	696.6	691.9	131.7	130.9	136.7	266.7	264.9	269.8
New Mexico	11.7	11.3	11.0	14.7	14.5	14.7	33.7	33.1	31.1
New York	1,739.0	1,742.1	1,715.1	499.3	498.7	516.7	1,212.7	1,212.3	1,237.9
North Carolina	392.2	393.1	367.6	52.5	52.3	52.9	158.0	158.0	156.2
North Dakota	5.5	5.4	5.7	13.6	13.2	13.8	36.2	36.1	35.6
Ohio	1,131.2	1,120.1	1,103.8						
Oklahoma	65.0	63.7	64.5	47.1	47.1	49.2	119.9	120.1	119.1
Oregon	128.7	120.9	129.1	44.0	43.0	44.4	100.6	100.0	98.8
Pennsylvania	1,361.6	1,350.2	1,381.1	294.9	329.2	336.1	662.5	663.0	656.9
Rhode Island	131.6	133.4	122.9	16.0	15.8	16.7	50.5	50.7	49.3
South Carolina	199.6	200.8	196.5	26.0	26.1	25.4			
South Dakota	10.9	10.8	10.9	11.1	10.8	11.2	37.3	37.8	37.1
Tennessee	237.4	238.9	234.1	55.6	55.6	56.5	153.2	155.0	156.4
Texas	336.5	330.7	325.3	224.1	221.0	214.1	503.2	505.3	493.6
Utah	26.1	26.1	26.8	20.1	20.1	21.2	43.3	43.2	42.8
Vermont	33.9	34.0	33.1	9.2	9.0	9.3	17.7	17.4	17.8
Virginia	211.4	211.4	211.7						
Washington	169.4	163.2	174.6	62.9	61.6	64.1	154.1	152.9	153.6
West Virginia	129.6	128.6	128.4	50.2	49.9	53.5	84.2	84.3	83.9
Wisconsin	411.0	405.1	399.8	74.4	73.0	77.2	206.7	204.5	205.7
Wyoming	5.4	5.3	5.8	14.4	13.9	12.3	16.1	16.2	16.6

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
	May	Apr.	May	May	Apr.	May	May	Apr.	May
Alabama	16.9	16.7	16.0	52.5	52.2	52.8	96.4	97.2	95.5
Arizona	4.8	4.9	4.4	18.1	18.8	13.8	32.5	32.6	31.5
Arkansas	7.3	7.3	7.2	35.1	34.8	34.1	49.3	51.0	50.0
California	145.4	144.6	144.4	379.6	375.4	373.8	512.8	518.7	526.6
Colorado	13.0	12.0	13.0	45.3	44.7	45.4	61.9	62.2	61.7
Connecticut	36.3	36.2	N.A.	75.7	75.1	N.A.	65.6	65.8	N.A.
Delaware									
Dist. of Columbia									
Florida	32.2	31.8	26.4				113.8	114.5	113.3
Georgia	24.1	24.0	24.1	78.3	78.3	80.2	115.0	116.0	115.2
Idaho	3.6	3.5	3.3	14.1	14.5	14.3	23.3	23.8	23.4
Illinois	N.A.	N.A.	138.4	N.A.	N.A.	364.8	N.A.	N.A.	321.7
Indiana	33.6	33.6	33.9	89.9	89.0	91.3	128.0	129.2	125.4
Iowa	22.6	22.5	22.8	69.3	68.0	68.4	93.9	95.4	91.2
Kansas	15.9	15.5	15.2	46.9	46.3	47.2	77.3	77.9	76.0
Kentucky									
Louisiana	17.5	17.5	16.8	64.2	63.8	64.0	90.6	92.2	91.3
Maine	6.7	6.6	6.4	24.7	23.7	25.1	38.5	39.1	39.6
Maryland	30.9	30.4	29.9	107.8	106.1	106.8	91.0	91.7	91.6
Massachusetts	77.8	77.2	77.1	3/201.3	3/198.1	3/201.0	205.7	205.9	201.6
Michigan									
Minnesota	35.6	35.3	34.5	95.8	95.7	97.4	111.3	113.5	109.0
Mississippi									
Missouri	50.5	49.9	51.1	127.0	125.9	129.7	137.8	138.7	135.8
Montana	3.7	3.7	3.7	19.4	19.1	18.6	27.1	27.4	26.9
Nebraska	15.9	15.8	15.2	3/38.6	3/38.5	3/38.4	58.3	58.9	58.5
Nevada	1.1	1.1	1.1	11.2	10.8	11.5	10.4	10.5	10.4
New Hampshire	4.4	4.4	4.4	17.7	16.7	17.5	19.7	19.7	19.3
New Jersey	56.0	55.9	57.5	161.5	158.6	162.7	168.0	168.1	164.9
New Mexico	3.7	3.7	3.4	23.1	22.8	22.8	31.8	31.7	30.7
New York	384.0	383.1	381.8	769.7	760.3	762.6	656.3	657.6	644.4
North Carolina	19.4	19.4	19.4				103.0	102.8	102.6
North Dakota	3.8	3.7	3.3	13.1	13.2	12.7	29.2	29.0	28.1
Ohio									
Oklahoma	16.5	16.4	16.5	50.1	48.9	51.9	90.8	92.1	90.3
Oregon	14.0	14.0	13.8	45.8	45.0	45.7	62.1	62.6	60.8
Pennsylvania	116.0	115.2	114.1	353.9	347.7	351.0	334.5	338.8	334.8
Rhode Island	10.4	10.3	9.7	3/24.7	3/25.5	3/26.9	29.8	30.4	30.7
South Carolina							60.0	61.3	62.0
South Dakota	4.0	3.9	3.9	13.7	13.6	13.8	30.9	30.8	29.8
Tennessee	22.1	22.0	22.2	77.7	77.3	76.9	103.9	105.7	102.0
Texas	67.9	67.7	64.8	229.1	228.5	229.4	267.5	271.3	266.6
Utah	5.8	5.8	5.7	18.1	18.0	18.5	41.8	42.4	43.9
Vermont	2.8	2.8	2.7	10.6	10.6	10.4	15.1	14.9	14.3
Virginia									
Washington	25.5	25.1	24.8	77.0	75.5	78.0	122.7	123.5	125.5
West Virginia	9.4	9.5	9.2	40.2	39.9	40.9	56.4	57.5	55.7
Wisconsin	31.5	31.2	30.9	95.6	92.6	91.4	122.9	124.1	119.1
Wyoming	1.9	1.8	1.6	9.0	8.1	10.4	14.5	14.5	14.3

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

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

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/ Mining combined with contract construction.

3/ Mining combined with service.

N.A. - Not available.

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

	Number of Employees				Number of Employees		
	1950		1949		1950		1949
	May	Apr.	May		May	Apr.	May
<b>ARIZONA</b>				<b>CONNECTICUT (Cont'd.)</b>			
<u>Phoenix</u>				<u>New Haven</u>			
Mining	.1	.1	N.A.	Cont. Const. 2/	N.A.	N.A.	5.1
Manufacturing	9.1	9.1	N.A.	Manufacturing	40.0	39.8	39.1
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 1/	7.1	7.1	N.A.	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	N.A.	N.A.	13.2
Trade	19.7	19.7	N.A.	Trade	N.A.	N.A.	19.7
Finance	3.2	3.2	N.A.	Finance	N.A.	N.A.	4.7
Service	8.8	9.5	N.A.	Service	N.A.	N.A.	8.3
<u>Tucson</u>				<u>Waterbury</u>			
Mining	1.4	1.4	N.A.	Cont. Const. 2/	N.A.	1.7	1.7
Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	N.A.	Manufacturing	39.2	38.9	36.2
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 1/	1.8	1.8	N.A.	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	N.A.	2.5	2.5
Trade	8.1	8.1	N.A.	Trade	N.A.	8.5	8.5
Finance	1.0	1.1	N.A.	Finance	N.A.	1.1	1.1
Service	4.5	4.9	N.A.	Service	N.A.	2.4	2.2
<b>ARKANSAS</b>				<b>GEORGIA</b>			
<u>Little Rock</u>				<u>Atlanta</u>			
Total	62.7	61.8	61.0	Manufacturing	58.6	60.3	57.3
Cont. Const.	5.0	4.6	4.4				
Manufacturing	10.9	10.9	10.5	<u>Savannah</u>			
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.8	6.3	6.6	Manufacturing	12.7	12.5	11.8
Trade	17.7	17.5	17.0				
Finance	3.3	3.3	3.1	<b>IOWA</b>			
Service 2/	8.6	8.6	8.6	<u>Des Moines</u>			
Government	10.6	10.8	10.9	Manufacturing	18.8	18.2	18.6
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>				<b>KANSAS</b>			
<u>Bridgeport</u>				<u>Topeka</u>			
Cont. Const. 2/	N.A.	3.4	3.7	Total	37.0	36.3	38.4
Manufacturing	54.9	55.2	51.4	Mining	.1	.1	.1
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	N.A.	5.0	5.0	Cont. Const.	.9	.7	1.8
Trade	N.A.	17.0	16.7	Manufacturing	6.4	6.1	6.6
Finance	N.A.	2.1	2.1	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.7	6.7	6.9
Service	N.A.	5.4	5.4	Trade	8.0	8.0	8.0
				Finance	2.0	2.0	1.9
<u>Hartford</u>				Service	4.4	4.3	4.5
Cont. Const. 2/	N.A.	6.8	7.0	Government	8.6	8.5	8.7
Manufacturing	60.3	59.3	58.7				
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	N.A.	7.0	6.9	<u>Wichita</u>			
Trade	N.A.	36.9	35.9	Total	77.2	75.5	77.1
Finance	N.A.	23.4	23.1	Mining	1.3	1.3	1.4
Service	N.A.	9.9	9.8	Cont. Const.	4.7	4.1	4.4
				Manufacturing	24.4	24.1	24.3
<u>New Britain</u>				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.7	6.6	7.1
Cont. Const. 2/	1.0	.9	1.1	Trade	21.3	20.7	21.3
Manufacturing	24.4	24.3	23.5	Finance	3.6	3.6	3.5
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	1.2	1.2	1.2	Service	8.6	8.5	8.7
Trade	4.3	4.3	4.4	Government	6.7	6.7	6.5
Finance	.5	.5	.5				
Service	1.1	1.1	1.1				

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

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

	Number of Employees				Number of Employees		
	1950		1949		1950		1949
	May	Apr.	May		May	Apr.	May
LOUISIANA				NEVADA (Cont'd.)			
<u>New Orleans</u>				<u>Reno (Cont'd.)</u>			
Manufacturing	47.4	46.4	48.8	Manufacturing	1.4	1.3	1.2
MINNESOTA				Trans. & Pub. Ut. <u>1/</u>	1.1	1.1	1.1
<u>Duluth</u>				Trade	5.1	5.0	5.0
Total	41.1	39.6	40.7	Finance	.8	.8	.7
Cont. Const.	2.0	1.7	1.9	Service	5.1	4.9	5.0
Manufacturing	11.3	11.2	10.7	NEW JERSEY			
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.9	6.0	6.9	<u>Trenton</u>			
Trade	10.3	10.1	10.6	Manufacturing	43.6	42.7	41.1
Finance	1.4	1.4	1.4	NEW MEXICO			
Service <u>2/</u>	5.0	5.1	5.3	<u>Albuquerque</u>			
Government	4.1	4.2	4.0	Cont. Const.	6.2	6.0	5.0
<u>Minneapolis</u>				Manufacturing	4.7	4.6	4.0
Total	244.3	242.4	245.4	Trans. & Pub. Ut. <u>1/</u>	2.7	2.6	2.3
Cont. Const.	12.5	11.8	13.2	Trade	11.1	10.7	9.5
Manufacturing	64.2	62.8	62.0	Finance	2.1	2.1	1.6
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	25.4	25.3	25.8	Service	6.3	6.2	6.1
Trade	75.0	74.2	76.0	NEW YORK			
Finance	16.1	16.0	15.7	<u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy</u>			
Service <u>2/</u>	28.1	28.5	28.6	Manufacturing <u>3/</u>	75.3	74.9	79.0
Government	23.1	23.8	24.0	<u>Binghamton-Endicott-</u>			
<u>St. Paul</u>				<u>Johnson City</u>			
Total	139.4	138.7	135.4	Manufacturing	35.2	35.2	35.9
Cont. Const.	6.9	6.6	6.2	<u>Buffalo</u>			
Manufacturing	40.4	39.8	38.7	Manufacturing <u>3/</u>	178.8	176.4	172.5
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	19.8	19.9	19.5	<u>Elmira</u>			
Trade	33.9	34.2	33.6	Manufacturing	14.4	14.0	12.6
Finance	8.3	8.2	8.1	<u>Kingston-Newburgh-</u>			
Service <u>2/</u>	14.0	13.9	14.2	<u>Poughkeepsie</u>			
Government	16.2	16.1	15.1	Manufacturing	33.8	33.8	33.6
MISSOURI				<u>New York City</u>			
<u>Kansas City (including</u>				Manufacturing	942.5	954.0	927.6
<u>Kansas City, Kansas)</u>				<u>Rochester</u>			
Manufacturing	88.4	87.4	80.8	Manufacturing <u>3/</u>	95.6	94.7	98.9
<u>St. Louis</u>				<u>Syracuse</u>			
Manufacturing <u>3/</u>	195.3	194.4	192.7	Manufacturing <u>3/</u>	51.5	50.8	48.7
NEVADA							
<u>Reno</u>							
Mining	.3	.2	.1				
Cont. Const.	1.5	1.4	1.5				

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
	May	Apr.	May		May	Apr.	May
NEW YORK (Cont'd.)				TENNESSEE (Cont'd.)			
Utica-Rome-Herkimer				Chattanooga (Cont'd.)			
Little Falls				Government	7.7	7.6	7.0
Manufacturing	42.7	42.6	40.3	Knoxville			
OKLAHOMA				Mining	1.2	1.2	1.2
Oklahoma City				Manufacturing	27.6	27.3	26.8
Manufacturing	14.1	14.1	N.A.	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.5	6.2	6.8
Tulsa				Trade	14.4	14.5	14.8
Manufacturing	16.7	16.4	N.A.	Finance	1.9	1.8	1.8
SOUTH CAROLINA				Service	8.1	8.1	8.1
Charleston				Government	9.8	9.8	10.0
Manufacturing	8.4	8.8	8.7	Memphis			
TENNESSEE				Mining	.4	.4	.4
Chattanooga				Manufacturing	38.5	38.8	38.7
Mining	.2	.2	.2	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	17.2	17.2	16.5
Manufacturing	38.3	38.4	35.2	Trade	39.1	39.4	39.4
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	5.1	5.1	5.0	Finance	5.4	5.4	5.2
Trade	15.0	14.5	13.8	Service	22.3	21.9	22.5
Finance	2.3	2.4	2.5	Government	13.4	13.4	13.3
Service	9.5	9.4	9.5	Nashville			
				Manufacturing	33.2	33.4	30.9

1/ Excludes interstate railroads.

2/ Includes mining and quarrying.

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

N.A. - Not available.

TABLE 9: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry	1950		
	May	April	March
<b>FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:</b>			
Meat packing, wholesale	158.7	156.8	161.0
Flour and meal	27.0	26.9	27.3
Confectionery products	55.7	57.0	60.2
Malt liquors	60.7	58.5	58.0
Distilled liquors, except brandy	19.9	19.1	19.4
<b>TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:</b>			
Yarn mills, wool (except carpet), cotton and silk systems	101.9	102.9	106.3
Cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics	402.9	404.4	406.3
Woolen and worsted fabrics	103.9	103.0	103.2
Full-fashioned hosiery mills	65.6	66.6	66.9
Seamless hosiery mills	50.2	52.8	55.1
Knit underwear mills	31.9	32.8	33.2
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn	38.0	37.7	37.3
Fur-felt hats and hat bodies	8.1	7.6	8.8
<b>APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:</b>			
Men's dress shirts and nightwear	80.3	82.4	83.4
Work shirts	11.6	11.6	11.5
<b>FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:</b>			
Wood household furniture, except upholstered	119.0	119.0	118.3
Mattresses and bedsprings	26.7	26.9	26.6
<b>CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:</b>			
Plastics materials	20.1	19.5	19.3
Synthetic rubber	5.0	4.8	4.9
Synthetic fibers	53.7	53.8	53.6
Soap and glycerin	18.4	18.8	18.9
<b>STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:</b>			
Glass containers	38.8	36.7	33.3
Pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere classified	31.8	32.3	31.7
Brick and hollow tile	27.9	26.9	24.3
<b>PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:</b>			
Gray-iron foundries	132.4	129.8	127.0
Malleable-iron foundries	22.2	22.0	21.5
Steel foundries	40.8	38.9	36.7
Primary copper, lead, and zinc	26.1	26.1	26.2
Primary aluminum	8.6	8.4	8.4
Iron and steel forgings	27.9	27.4	26.8
Wire drawing	38.6	38.4	38.1

See note at end of table, and explanatory notes, section A.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1950		
	May	April	March
<b>FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):</b>			
Cutlery and edge tools	23.1	23.1	22.6
Hand tools, not elsewhere classified, files, hand saws, and saw blades	31.8	31.4	31.2
Hardware, not elsewhere classified	71.7	70.7	69.9
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings	28.1	27.9	27.4
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	73.5	72.5	69.6
Structural and ornamental products	55.8	54.5	53.5
Boiler shop products	45.3	44.2	43.4
Metal stampings	108.4	102.4	99.9
<b>MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):</b>			
Tractors	65.9	65.5	64.6
Farm machinery, except tractors	73.1	74.9	73.4
Machine tools	37.7	37.1	36.6
Metalworking machinery, not elsewhere classified	35.2	34.5	34.2
Cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, etc.	60.6	60.2	57.4
Computing and related machines	33.9	33.7	33.6
Typewriters	17.8	17.4	16.8
Refrigeration machinery	112.5	106.0	100.4
Machine shops	33.6	32.1	31.5
<b>ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:</b>			
Radios and related products	146.5	144.2	138.2
Telephone and telegraph equipment and communication equipment, not elsewhere classified	34.6	34.8	35.2
<b>TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:</b>			
Locomotives and parts	20.5	20.0	19.6
Railroad and streetcars	28.4	24.7	25.9
<b>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:</b>			
Silverware and plated ware	17.0	17.0	17.1

See 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.



TABLE 10: Employment of Women in Manufacturing Industries-December 1949 and March 1950

Industry group and industry	March 1950		December 1949	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total
MANUFACTURING	3,701.0	26	3,708.1	26
DURABLE GOODS	1,216.3	16	1,195.6	16
NONDURABLE GOODS	2,484.7	37	2,512.5	37
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	3.8	17	3.6	17
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	329.1	23	362.4	24
Meat products	55.6	19	61.5	20
Dairy products	27.6	20	26.9	20
Canning and preserving	47.0	35	66.3	41
Grain-mill products	20.7	17	20.1	17
Bakery products	67.5	24	67.8	24
Sugar	3.1	12	3.7	9
Confectionery and related products	50.3	53	58.1	56
Beverages	20.1	10	21.4	10
Miscellaneous food products	37.2	27	36.6	27
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	50.2	59	56.1	60
Cigarettes	11.0	43	11.8	44
Cigars	31.4	77	33.3	77
Tobacco and snuff	5.7	46	6.0	46
Tobacco stemming and redrying	2.1	36	5.0	47
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	548.9	43	553.3	43
Yarn and thread mills	75.6	48	75.5	48
Broad-woven fabric mills	240.5	40	240.4	40
Knitting mills	155.9	65	160.3	66
Dyeing and finishing textiles	20.8	23	21.1	23
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	15.2	25	14.7	25
Other textile-mill products	40.9	34	41.3	35
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	884.8	75	866.7	75
Men's and boys' suits and coats	90.6	61	85.3	61
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	220.0	84	221.1	84
Women's outerwear	255.6	75	245.9	75
Women's, children's under garments	93.7	88	91.0	87
Millinery	18.5	70	15.2	68
Children's outerwear	58.3	85	54.2	84
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	60.8	73	65.0	72
Other fabricated textile products	87.3	63	89.0	64

TABLE 10: Employment of Women in Manufacturing Industries-December 1949 and March 1950 (Continued)

Industry group and industry	March 1950		December 1949	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	52.2	7	53.3	7
Logging camps and contractors	1.5	3	1.6	3
Sawmills and planing mills	18.1	4	18.7	4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	8.7	7	8.7	7
Wooden containers	12.1	17	12.8	17
Miscellaneous wood products	11.8	20	11.5	20
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	54.7	16	53.4	16
Household furniture	37.3	15	36.2	15
Other furniture and fixtures	17.4	18	17.2	18
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	105.9	23	108.4	24
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	25.3	11	25.2	11
Paperboard containers and boxes	38.1	32	41.5	34
Other paper and allied products	42.5	41	41.7	41
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	192.6	26	197.7	27
Newspapers	51.9	13	50.5	18
Periodicals	17.7	34	18.5	35
Books	19.3	44	19.9	44
Commercial printing	50.6	25	52.8	26
Lithographing	11.1	28	12.4	29
Other printing and publishing	41.5	39	43.6	40
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	117.6	18	120.0	18
Industrial inorganic chemicals	4.8	7	4.4	7
Industrial organic chemicals	29.4	15	29.5	16
Drugs and medicines	34.1	37	36.8	39
Paints, pigments, and fillers	10.0	14	9.9	15
Fertilizers	1.5	4	1.4	5
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	2.6	5	2.6	4
Other chemicals and allied products	35.2	23	35.4	23
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	11.1	5	11.2	5
Petroleum refining	8.8	5	8.8	5
Coke and byproducts	.3	2	.3	2
Other petroleum and coal products	2.0	8	2.1	8

TABLE 10: Employment of Women in Manufacturing Industries-December 1949 and March 1950 (Continued)

Industry group and industry	March 1950		December 1949	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total
RUBBER PRODUCTS	61.5	26	61.8	26
Tires and inner tubes	18.7	18	18.3	18
Rubber footwear	11.2	46	13.1	49
Other rubber products	31.6	30	30.4	30
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	183.0	46	174.9	46
Leather	5.9	12	5.9	12
Footwear (except rubber)	133.3	52	127.0	51
Other leather products	43.8	50	42.0	49
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	79.4	17	77.8	16
Glass and glass products	30.3	24	30.3	25
Cement, hydraulic	1.0	3	1.0	2
Structural clay products	8.2	11	7.8	10
Pottery and related products	20.8	36	20.2	36
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	4.0	5	4.0	5
Other stone, clay, glass products	15.1	16	14.5	15
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	61.1	5	59.2	5
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	19.8	3	19.7	3
Iron and steel foundries	9.4	5	8.9	5
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	1.5	3	1.5	3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	10.8	12	10.2	12
Nonferrous foundries	10.5	13	10.0	13
Other primary metal industries	9.1	8	8.9	8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	159.6	19	155.6	19
Tin cans and other tinware	11.4	26	11.2	27
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	42.2	28	39.3	28
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	19.0	14	19.0	14
Fabricated structural metal products	12.4	7	12.7	7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	32.4	21	31.0	21
Other fabricated metal products	42.2	23	42.4	23

TABLE 10: Employment of Women in Manufacturing Industries-December 1949 and March 1950 (Continued)

Industry group and industry	March 1950		December 1949	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
<b>MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)</b>	168.4	13	161.7	13
Engines and turbines	8.0	12	7.9	12
Agricultural machinery and tractors	16.0	9	15.2	9
Construction and mining machinery	8.2	9	8.0	9
Metalworking machinery	23.0	11	21.9	11
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	16.5	10	16.8	11
General industrial machinery	24.1	14	23.5	14
Office and store machines and devices	22.3	26	21.6	25
Service-industry and household machines	24.0	14	22.5	15
Miscellaneous machinery parts	26.3	18	24.3	17
<b>ELECTRICAL MACHINERY</b>	284.4	37	271.5	36
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	83.7	28	80.4	27
Electrical equipment for vehicles	19.6	30	19.5	30
Communication equipment	135.7	48	128.4	47
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	45.4	35	43.2	34
<b>TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT</b>	107.8	10	109.8	10
Automobiles	69.9	10	70.3	10
Aircraft and parts	30.3	12	31.6	13
Ship and boat building and repairing	2.5	3	2.7	3
Railroad equipment	3.7	6	3.7	6
Other transportation equipment	1.4	15	1.5	15
<b>INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS</b>	76.8	33	77.9	33
Ophthalmic goods	9.7	39	9.8	39
Photographic apparatus	12.6	26	12.9	27
Watches and clocks	15.1	52	16.5	53
Professional and scientific instruments	39.4	30	38.7	30
<b>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>	168.1	39	171.8	39
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	19.4	37	21.2	38
Toys and sporting goods	29.8	44	30.3	45
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	31.2	55	32.5	56
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	87.7	34	87.8	35

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section E. Sources of Sample Data - Approximately 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nonagricultural Employment, by State, 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.

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

#### GLOSSARY

All Employees or Wage and Salary Workers - In addition to production and related workers as defined elsewhere, includes workers engaged in the following activities: executive, purchasing, finance, accounting, legal, personnel (including cafeterias, medical, etc.), professional and technical activities, sales, sales-delivery, advertising, credit collection, and in installation and servicing of own products, routine office functions, factory supervision (above the working 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, 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 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.