

EMPLOYMENT and pay rolls

**DETAILED REPORT
SEPTEMBER 1950**

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Starting with this issue, employment series for the following additional industries are presented in this Report. In the tables, each new industry is identified by an asterisk. Summary tables showing monthly data for each of the following series from the earliest date for which data were prepared are available upon request. Requests should specify which industry series are desired.

<u>All employees (Table 2)</u>	<u>Earliest date for which series are available</u>
Nonbuilding construction	January 1945
Highway and street	"
Other nonbuilding construction	"
Building construction	"
General contractors	"
Special-trade contractors	"
Plumbing and heating	"
Painting and decorating	"
Electrical work	"
Other special-trade contractors	"
Air transportation, common carrier	January 1947
Electric light and power utilities	"
 <u>Production workers (Table 9)</u>	
Prepared meats	January 1947
Concentrated milk	"
Ice cream and ices	"
Cane-sugar refining	"
Beet sugar	"
Sewer pipe	"

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EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Detailed Report

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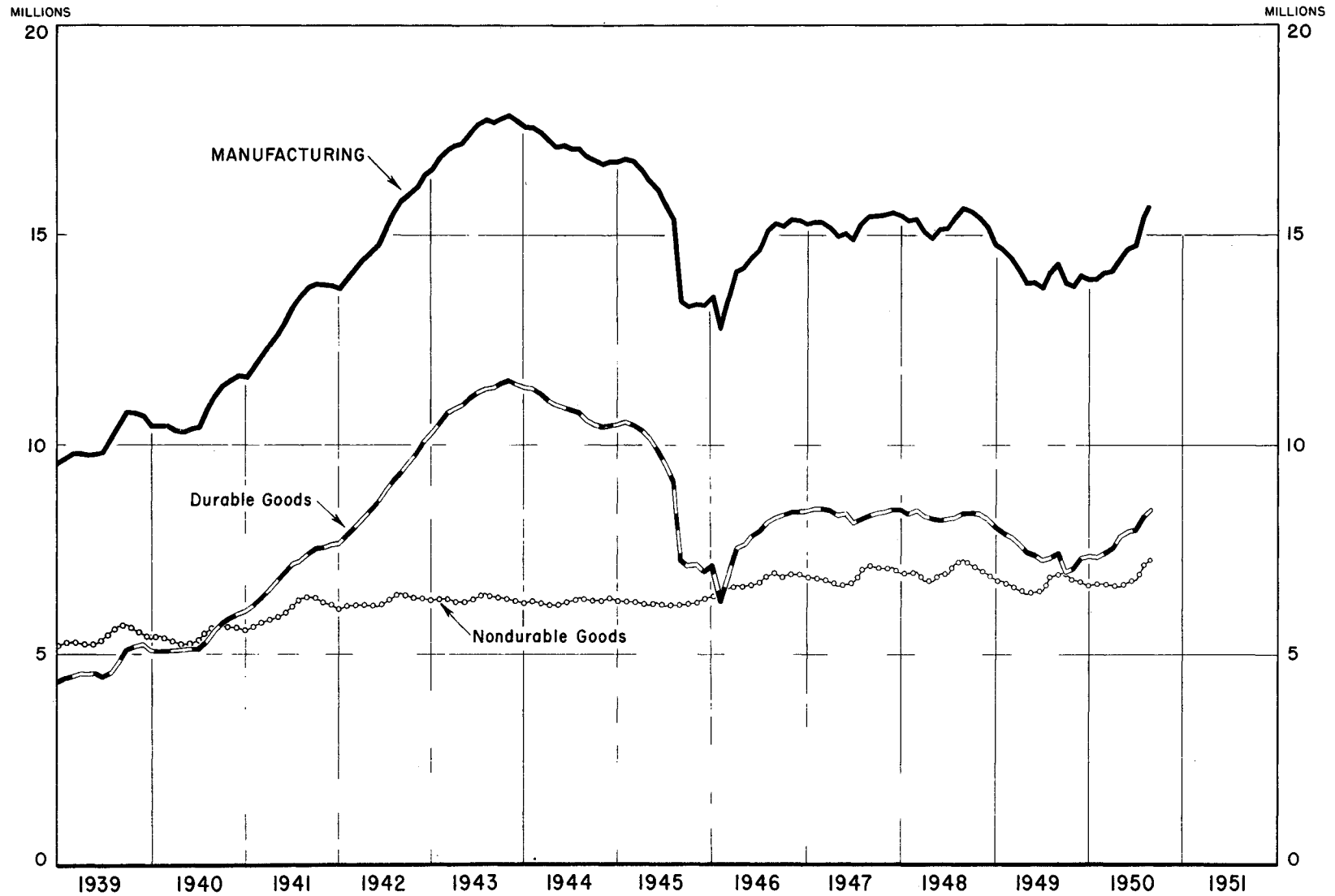
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EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES ALL EMPLOYEES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

AIR TRANSPORTATION

Air transportation, the country's newest transport industry, is now established as an important form of passenger travel. During 1949 the industry provided transportation service for a record total of 16 million passengers. The tonnage of goods shipped by air also reached a new peak.

Employment in the industry in September 1950 was 75,300, a five-fold increase over the 15,000 employed in 1939. Employment was about 14,000 less in September 1950 than in early 1947, however, despite a substantial increase in passenger traffic between these two dates.

Recent Employment Trends

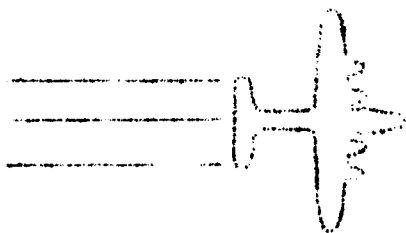


Table I, below, presents a new employment series covering the commercial airline company employees permanently stationed or receiving their pay in the United States. There was a sharp decline in airline employment during 1947, followed by a gradual leveling off in 1948 and 1949.

In the first nine months of 1950, employment has been very stable, fluctuating narrowly around an average of 74,000. Excluded from these employment estimates are about 7,400 Federal employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration who control take-offs and

Considerable help in the preparation of this study was provided by the following organizations: Civil Aeronautics Administration, Civil Aeronautics Board, Air Transport Association of America, and Air Cargo, Incorporated.

landings at most United States airports and provide traffic and weather information. ^{1/} The industry is defined to include only airlines functioning as common carriers engaged in transportation of passengers, mail, and freight; it excludes charter flying and fixed-base operations such as flight instruction, sightseeing, crop dusting, etc.

Table I

Employment in the Air Transportation
Industry, by month, 1947-1950
(in thousands)

Month	1947	1948	1949	1950
Average	81.7	77.9	76.7	
January	89.3	75.3	77.4	74.5
February	87.4	74.2	76.7	73.6
March	84.7	74.7	76.8	74.2
April	82.7	75.8	77.3	73.7
May	83.8	77.7	77.4	74.6
June	83.1	79.0	76.8	74.6
July	80.6	81.0	77.3	75.7
August	80.0	80.7	77.2	74.5
September	78.9	79.9	76.8	75.2
October	77.3	79.5	75.9	
November	77.3	78.8	75.8	
December	76.0	77.6	75.2	

The decline of employment which occurred between 1946 and 1949 was caused primarily by a contraction from an overly optimistic expansion in the first postwar years. The curtailment was accomplished to a large extent by such measures as consolidation of ticket sales and reservation activities as well as by reductions in flight crews and maintenance staffs.

The operation of aircraft with greater seating capacity and higher flying speeds and the introduction of improved equipment for landings during bad weather were among the factors enabling the industry to handle more passenger traffic without increasing employment during 1949 and 1950.

^{1/} These employees, of course, serve all planes whether personal, military, or commercial.

Since the network of major and local airlines spans the continent and reaches to thousands of scattered communities, airline employment is spread over the Nation. There are significant concentrations, however, in the States of New York, California, and Florida. These States contain important air terminals and offices, and major overhaul bases of many of the leading airlines. The 10 main States in air transportation employment are shown in Table II.

Table II

Employment in the Air Transportation
Industry, June 1950

Ten Leading States

Total, U.S.		74,600	
New York	14,800	Missouri	3,200
California	11,000	Minnesota	3,000
Florida	9,300	Oklahoma	2,700
Illinois	4,600	Virginia	2,400
Texas	4,300	Colorado	2,000

Trends in Airline Passenger Traffic

Passenger traffic provides the main source of revenue for the air transportation industry. In 1949, more than 80 percent of the revenue for the certificated airlines came from this source, with freight, express, and mail accounting for the remainder. Air travel can be divided into traffic within the United States and international traffic. In addition, there is a distinction between certificated airlines operating regular schedules on specified routes and the noncertificated airlines. Certificated airlines operate regular schedules over specified routes under "certificates of public convenience and necessity" issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board. The non-certificated lines, often called "non-skids," operate under "letters of registration" or other authority of the Board and fly irregular schedules. The non-scheduled lines operate flights when sufficient numbers of passengers can be obtained but their schedules cannot be on a regular basis, according to the regulations of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Table III

Revenue Passenger Miles in Domestic Travel 1/,
by month, 1946-1950
(in Millions)

Month	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Total	5,948	6,104	5,963	6,764	
January	332	381	401	428	478
February	332	372	357	431	476
March	406	494	440	532	564
April	462	526	483	576	632
May	513	564	539	607	682
June	563	547	589	677	780
July	570	543	561	641	742
August	625	612	570	627	770
September	612	610	550	634	
October	557	579	535	609	
November	469	435	452	516	
December	508	441	486	486	

The scheduled airlines handle an overwhelming share of the air traffic, accounting for 97 percent of the revenue passenger miles in 1949. The domestic non-scheduled lines concentrate most of their flights over a few high-density routes such as the New York-Chicago-Los Angeles transcontinental route, and the vacation travel routes between New York and Florida, and Chicago and Florida. Table 3 shows the revenue passenger traffic by month from 1946 through 1950 for the scheduled airlines. The total number of passenger miles fell off between 1947 and 1948 but increased between 1948 and 1949. The year 1950 will set a new mark in revenue passenger miles. This general upward trend in the postwar years is in sharp contrast to the decline which has occurred in other forms of inter-city commercial passenger traffic (see Table IV).

1/ Noncertificated airline travel is excluded. Activity of territorial lines, which is insignificant, is included.

Table IV
Intercity Passenger Miles
(millions of passenger miles)

	:	:	:	:
	1946	1947	1948	1949
	:	:	:	:
Steam Railroads:				
Pullman	19,838	12,260	11,014	9,350
Day Coach	39,002	27,665	24,315	20,100
Intercity Motor Bus Lines	25,576	23,404	23,650	21,300
16 Trunk Airlines	5,903	6,011	5,823	6,580

Source: Civil Aeronautics Administration and Interstate Commerce Commission.

The introduction of air-coach service at reduced fares has undoubtedly contributed to some extent to the increases shown in 1949 and 1950. In 1949 coach fare traffic accounted for about 4 percent of the revenue passenger miles flown. During the first 7 months of 1950 coach fare travel accounted for more than 12 percent.

Domestic air passenger travel has a marked seasonal peak during the summer months. This seasonal peak results mainly from better flying weather and vacation travel. On a yearly basis, business travel provides the major volume of traffic for the certificated airlines, according to a survey made by the Civil Aeronautics Board in 1949.

Passenger travel on international routes flown by American lines has also been steadily increasing (see Table V). During 1949 the majority of passengers flow on the Caribbean and South American routes, but in passenger-miles the traffic was fairly evenly divided between these Latin American routes and trans-Atlantic routes.

Table V

Revenue Passenger Miles of American Flag Operators in
International Travel, by months, 1946-1950

(in millions)

Month	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Total	1,100	1,810	1,889	2,057	
January	50	105	128	142	135
February	58	102	117	134	139
March	74	120	136	162	172
April	80	127	136	168	167
May	90	161	156	175	172
June	99	184	184	205	220
July	98	186	184	211	235
August	111	199	182	204	230
September	119	189	189	199	
October	111	151	166	171	
November	99	138	145	137	
December	112	148	166	149	

Source: Civil Aeronautics Board

Trends in Cargo Traffic

The most rapidly growing of the several air cargo services is freight cargo, although the volume of mail and express has also increased (see Table VI). During the first 8 months of 1950, the ton-miles of freight flown amounted to 71 million compared to 58 million during the same period in 1949. Although in most certificated airlines the transportation of freight is secondary to passenger traffic, there are four airlines which are exclusively cargo carriers. These carriers have been increasing their freight volume more rapidly than the rest of the industry. They were "non-skeds" up to October 1949, when they acquired certificated status. This change in classification accounts in part for the increase in freight traffic between 1949 and 1950 shown by the scheduled airlines as a whole.

Despite the increase in air freight transported, the total volume remains insignificant compared to the total freight traffic of all types of carriers. In 1949, freight transported by air amounted to only .1 percent of all inter-city freight traffic in the United States.

Table VI

Air Cargo Operations for Certificated Domestic
Carriers, 1946-1950

(in thousands)

Year	Revenue Ton Miles		
	Freight	Express	Mail
1946	14,433	23,652	32,868
1947	35,214	28,533	32,879
1948	70,438	29,769	37,510
1949	94,470	27,395	40,874
First 8 months of 1949	57,677	16,513	26,593
First 8 months of 1950	70,582	21,377	28,346

Source: Civil Aeronautics Board

The heaviest traffic flows of freight are routed between California, Texas and Florida, and New York and Illinois. A slightly heavier tonnage flows from New York and Illinois to the southern and western terminals than is shipped east. In general, shipments from the New York and Illinois areas were manufactured goods while the inflows were perishables. A great part of the latter were flowers and fruit. Some of the manufactures carried were: apparel, machinery parts, auto parts, and printed matter. The expanded defense program may well provide increased need for such high-speed freight transport.

Domestic air express and mail have also expanded in the postwar period though not as sharply as air freight (see Table VII).

On international routes, air express is most important in air cargo transport and has expanded substantially since 1946. Freight shipments are insignificant.

Table VII

Air Cargo Operations for Certificated International
Air Carriers, 1946-1949

(in thousands)

Year	Revenue Ton Miles		
	Freight	Express	Mail
1946	<u>1</u> /	15,090	6,141
1947	2,110	30,786	12,756
1948	4,188	41,404	17,122
1949	7,967	49,377	19,364

1/ Freight ton miles for 1946 included in figure for express ton miles.

Source: Civil Aeronautics Board.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Detailed Report

September 1950

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

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

TABLE 1: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division
(In thousands)

Year and month	Total	Mining	Contract con- struction	Manufac- turing	Transporta- tion and public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Govern- ment
<u>Annual average:</u>									
1939	30,287	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,612	1,382	3,321	3,987
1940	32,031	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,419	3,477	4,192
1941	36,164	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,416	1,462	3,705	4,622
1942	39,697	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,440	3,857	5,431
1943	42,042	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,401	3,919	6,049
1944	41,480	883	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,260	1,374	3,934	6,026
1945	40,069	826	1,132	15,302	3,872	7,522	1,394	4,055	5,967
1946	41,412	852	1,661	14,461	4,023	8,602	1,586	4,621	5,607
1947	43,371	943	1,982	15,247	4,122	9,196	1,641	4,786	5,454
1948	44,201	981	2,165	15,286	4,151	9,491	1,716	4,799	5,613
1949	43,006	932	2,156	14,146	3,977	9,438	1,763	4,782	5,811
<u>1949</u>									
July.	42,573	943	2,277	13,757	4,007	9,220	1,780	4,851	5,738
Aug..	42,994	956	2,340	14,114	3,992	9,213	1,780	4,836	5,763
Sept.	43,466	948	2,341	14,312	3,959	9,409	1,771	4,833	5,893
Oct..	42,601	593	2,313	13,892	3,871	9,505	1,767	4,794	5,866
Nov..	42,784	917	2,244	13,807	3,892	9,607	1,766	4,768	5,783
Dec..	43,694	940	2,088	14,031	3,930	10,156	1,770	4,738	6,041
<u>1950</u>									
Jan..	42,125	861	1,919	13,980	3,869	9,246	1,772	4,701	5,777
Feb..	41,661	595	1,861	13,997	3,841	9,152	1,777	4,696	5,742
Mar..	42,295	938	1,907	14,103	3,873	9,206	1,791	4,708	5,769
Apr..	42,926	939	2,076	14,162	3,928	9,346	1,803	4,757	5,915
May..	43,311	940	2,245	14,413	3,885	9,326	1,812	4,790	5,900
June.	43,945	946	2,414	14,666	4,023	9,411	1,827	4,826	5,832
July.	44,096	922	2,532	14,777	4,062	9,390	1,831	4,841	5,741
Aug..	45,053	954	2,621	15,442	4,118	9,459	1,837	4,829	5,793
Sept.	45,680	951	2,610	15,687	4,136	9,648	1,826	4,818	6,004

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1950			1949	
	September	August	July	September	August
TOTAL	45,680	45,053	44,096	43,466	42,994
MINING	951	954	922	948	956
Metal mining	102.9	102.5	103.3	98.1	100.2
Anthracite	75.2	75.5	73.6	75.6	75.7
Bituminous-coal	409.4	410.8	382.1	414.7	418.3
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	260.3	261.9	261.9	260.7	262.9
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	103.2	103.5	101.3	98.7	99.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,610	2,621	2,532	2,341	2,340
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION*	532	543	519	501	504
Highway and street*	232.4	240.0	228.8	222.4	226.7
Other nonbuilding construction*	299.4	303.2	290.4	278.3	277.6
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION*	2,078	2,078	2,013	1,840	1,836
GENERAL CONTRACTORS*	900	901	870	801	807
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS*	1,178	1,177	1,143	1,039	1,029
Plumbing and heating*	293.2	285.9	278.7	258.8	252.9
Painting and decorating*	157.8	158.9	149.8	139.1	139.6
Electrical work*	134.6	133.3	131.0	125.8	126.3
Other special-trade contractors*	592.5	599.3	583.5	515.7	510.1
MANUFACTURING	15,687	15,442	14,777	14,312	14,114
DURABLE GOODS	8,435	8,287	7,978	7,409	7,302
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,252	7,155	6,799	6,903	6,812
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,136	4,118	4,062	3,959	3,992
Transportation	2,911	2,890	2,839	2,739	2,760
Interstate railroads	1,457	1,440	1,414	1,339	1,375
Class I railroads	1,284	1,272	1,246	1,166	1,202
Local railways and bus lines	146	146	148	157	157
Trucking and warehousing	619	614	589	555	539
Other transportation and services	689	690	689	688	689
Air transportation (common carrier)**	75.2	74.5	75.7	76.8	77.2
Communication	671	671	667	676	685
Telephone	621.7	623.0	619.5	624.7	632.9
Telegraph	48.0	47.2	46.7	50.1	51.6

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

TABLE 2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry
Division and Group (Continued)
(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1950			1949	
	September	August	July	September	August
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (Continued)					
Other public utilities	554.4	557	556	544	547
Gas and electric utilities	528.6	531.0	530.4	518.7	521.4
Electric light and power ***	236.1	238.1	238.4	236.0	237.6
Local utilities	25.5	25.9	25.7	24.9	25.3
TRADE	9,648	9,459	9,390	9,409	9,213
Wholesale trade	2,607	2,574	2,528	2,538	2,515
Retail trade	7,041	6,885	6,862	6,871	6,698
General merchandise stores	1,474	1,384	1,372	1,432	1,337
Food and liquor stores	1,211	1,201	1,203	1,192	1,181
Automotive and accessories dealers	742	747	746	692	688
Apparel and accessories stores	539	490	501	542	486
Other retail trade	3,075	3,063	3,040	3,013	3,006
FINANCE	1,826	1,837	1,831	1,771	1,780
Banks and trust companies	433	435	432	417	422
Security dealers and exchanges	60.8	61.3	61.3	55.0	55.4
Insurance carriers and agents	653	657	652	627	628
Other finance agencies and real estate	679	684	686	672	675
SERVICE	4,818	4,829	4,841	4,833	4,836
Hotels and lodging places	477	513	515	475	504
Laundries	357.2	358.4	363.4	355.8	358.0
Cleaning and dyeing plants	149.9	147.3	151.6	146.9	144.2
Motion pictures	246	245	245	236	238
GOVERNMENT	6,004	5,793	5,741	5,893	5,763
Federal	1,916	1,841	1,820	1,892	1,900
State and local	4,088	3,952	3,921	4,001	3,863

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

* New series; employment data are available from January 1945.

** New series; employment data are available from January 1947.

*** New series; employment, hours, and earnings data are available from January 1947.

All series may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950			1950		
	September	August	July	September	August	July
MINING	951	954	922	--	--	--
METAL MINING	102.9	102.5	103.3	91.3	90.7	91.4
Iron mining	36.9	36.9	36.6	33.3	33.2	32.9
Copper mining	28.3	28.2	28.4	24.9	24.8	24.9
Lead and zinc mining	20.3	19.9	20.5	17.8	17.4	18.0
ANTHRACITE	75.2	75.5	73.6	70.7	71.0	69.2
BITUMINOUS COAL	409.4	410.8	382.1	384.0	385.3	357.6
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION	260.3	261.9	261.9	--	--	--
Petroleum and natural gas production	--	--	--	128.3	130.2	129.7
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	103.2	103.5	101.3	90.4	90.8	88.8
MANUFACTURING	15,687	15,442	14,777	13,021	12,794	12,151
DURABLE GOODS	8,435	8,287	7,978	7,024	6,891	6,597
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,252	7,155	6,799	5,997	5,903	5,554
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	26.5	24.9	23.7	21.3	19.9	19.0
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,737	1,719	1,617	1,351	1,331	1,231
Meat products	297.5	297.5	295.8	235.6	236.2	234.8
Dairy products	149.5	156.2	158.7	106.7	113.6	116.1
Canning and preserving	353.1	329.1	250.4	323.8	301.1	222.8
Grain-mill products	128.8	128.7	125.9	99.3	97.8	95.9
Bakery products	288.8	287.1	289.3	193.8	191.8	193.9
Sugar	34.3	33.6	30.6	30.1	28.9	26.0
Confectionery and related products	110.4	102.4	90.0	93.1	85.5	73.6
Beverages	228.4	239.6	234.2	159.4	168.9	163.5
Miscellaneous food products	146.6	144.9	141.8	109.1	107.2	104.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	94	89	82	87	82	75
Cigarettes	26.8	25.4	26.1	24.4	23.0	23.4
Cigars	41.7	40.7	38.9	39.5	38.5	36.8
Tobacco and snuff	12.5	12.1	11.8	11.1	10.7	10.4
Tobacco stemming and redrying	13.4	10.8	5.4	12.2	9.7	4.5

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950			1950		
	September	August	July	September	August	July
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	1,348	1,316	1,250	1,256	1,226	1,160
Yarn and thread mills	169.8	164.8	156.7	159.3	154.6	146.5
Broad-woven fabric mills	638.5	626.0	601.5	607.2	595.4	570.8
Knitting mills	253.2	246.5	228.4	233.5	227.3	209.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	92.3	89.1	84.9	82.4	79.6	75.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	61.4	60.6	58.1	54.1	53.4	51.0
Other textile-mill products	132.9	129.1	120.3	119.2	115.3	106.6
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,214	1,202	1,097	1,094	1,086	981
Men's and boys' suits and coats	151.7	152.8	140.6	137.5	138.4	126.9
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	273.7	269.6	249.3	255.4	252.4	231.9
Women's outerwear	338.5	338.4	299.1	303.6	304.9	265.6
Women's, children's under garments	108.0	103.4	95.8	96.9	93.1	85.8
Millinery	23.4	23.8	20.2	20.7	21.1	17.6
Children's outerwear	68.5	68.3	67.2	62.6	62.6	61.3
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	98.8	96.3	86.6	87.2	84.9	75.9
Other fabricated textile products	151.3	149.8	137.9	130.4	128.4	116.0
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	846	842	812	781	778	750
Logging camps and contractors	76.1	78.7	76.2	71.1	73.5	71.4
Sawmills and planing mills	495.4	493.0	474.6	462.2	460.5	443.9
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	129.5	128.8	124.9	114.2	113.7	109.1
Wooden containers	81.3	79.7	77.5	76.0	74.1	72.1
Miscellaneous wood products	63.9	61.9	59.2	57.5	55.7	53.1
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	374	366	350	326	319	303
Household furniture	267.7	261.6	249.5	239.3	233.7	221.8
Other furniture and fixtures	106.4	104.3	100.0	86.4	84.8	80.7

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950			1950		
	September	August	July	September	August	July
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	488	480	465	418	411	396
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	241.5	239.1	234.8	210.1	207.6	204.1
Paperboard containers and boxes	136.9	131.7	123.4	117.8	113.0	104.6
Other paper and allied products	109.4	109.3	106.4	90.5	90.1	87.5
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	745	741	739	509	504	499
Newspapers	293.0	292.6	295.1	150.6	149.2	149.6
Periodicals	51.6	51.3	51.7	35.2	34.5	34.1
Books	48.6	47.9	46.2	37.2	36.5	34.6
Commercial printing	199.9	198.8	198.1	166.2	164.8	164.4
Lithographing	41.3	40.7	40.0	32.6	31.9	31.2
Other printing and publishing	110.7	109.5	108.2	87.6	86.7	85.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	699	684	669	506	491	479
Industrial inorganic chemicals	68.2	67.3	70.3	49.6	48.8	51.2
Industrial organic chemicals	205.4	202.9	199.8	156.7	153.8	151.5
Drugs and medicines	98.7	97.3	95.9	65.0	63.6	62.5
Paints, pigments, and fillers	73.8	73.7	72.7	48.9	48.8	47.7
Fertilizers	32.8	29.6	28.3	26.6	23.3	22.1
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	54.4	48.9	46.8	43.8	38.3	36.2
Other chemicals and allied products	165.3	164.2	155.6	115.2	114.1	108.1
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	250	255	241	189	193	182
Petroleum refining	197.9	201.1	189.0	145.1	147.4	138.5
Coke and byproducts	21.4	21.4	21.1	18.7	18.6	18.5
Other petroleum and coal products	30.3	32.5	30.5	25.3	26.5	24.9
RUBBER PRODUCTS	266	259	249	216	209	200
Tires and inner tubes	116.0	113.4	111.3	92.5	90.2	88.3
Rubber footwear	26.9	25.8	24.1	21.9	20.7	19.2
Other rubber products	123.2	119.6	113.6	101.4	98.3	92.8
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	411	410	390	371	370	351
Leather	51.8	51.3	49.5	47.2	46.6	44.9
Footwear (except rubber)	259.1	260.6	252.8	236.3	237.1	229.8
Other leather products	100.0	97.8	88.1	87.8	85.8	76.6

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950			1950		
	September	August	July	September	August	July
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	533	532	512	461	459	440
Glass and glass products	134.5	138.1	130.8	118.3	121.8	114.4
Cement, hydraulic	42.3	43.2	41.7	36.4	37.1	35.6
Structural clay products	87.6	87.0	85.2	79.2	78.6	77.0
Pottery and related products	58.5	57.1	55.3	53.3	51.9	49.8
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	98.6	98.7	95.5	84.5	84.7	81.5
Other stone, clay, and glass products	111.3	107.6	103.5	89.1	85.2	81.7
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,279	1,257	1,222	1,103	1,085	1,054
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	634.1	631.1	621.4	551.0	549.7	542.5
Iron and steel foundries	251.2	241.7	229.7	221.8	213.2	202.1
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	55.2	55.2	54.3	46.0	45.8	45.1
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	102.5	100.1	96.0	85.8	83.5	79.5
Nonferrous foundries	100.2	95.5	92.1	84.9	81.3	78.0
Other primary metal industries	136.1	133.5	128.7	113.9	111.6	106.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	995	973	929	838	815	773
Tin cans and other tinware	55.3	55.8	51.3	49.8	50.2	45.5
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	162.9	156.4	153.0	138.3	132.3	129.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	164.0	159.1	147.2	137.8	132.4	120.4
Fabricated structural metal products	210.0	210.5	201.3	165.9	165.2	158.0
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	183.4	180.1	172.7	159.6	156.3	149.9
Other fabricated metal products	218.9	211.3	203.1	186.5	178.2	170.0
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1,370	1,372	1,343	1,055	1,059	1,032
Engines and turbines	70.6	75.2	72.8	52.4	56.8	54.7
Agricultural machinery and tractors	146.0	180.1	180.1	107.4	140.3	140.5
Construction and mining machinery	105.6	101.2	99.1	78.2	73.8	71.6
Metalworking machinery	233.1	221.4	212.0	181.3	170.2	161.5
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	174.1	168.7	165.3	132.5	127.6	124.3
General industrial machinery	197.7	191.7	185.0	141.9	137.1	131.3
Office and store machines and devices	94.1	90.3	89.5	78.9	75.3	74.3
Service-industry and household machines	178.2	177.3	178.8	145.4	144.7	145.5
Miscellaneous machinery parts	170.6	165.6	160.5	137.4	133.0	128.1

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950			1950		
	September	August	July	September	August	July
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	879	854	817	678	655	620
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	326.3	324.7	313.8	238.9	237.4	226.6
Electrical equipment for vehicles	73.0	70.6	70.0	59.0	56.7	56.0
Communication equipment	330.5	318.9	297.0	257.5	247.8	227.5
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	149.5	139.5	136.2	122.1	113.0	109.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,374	1,342	1,297	1,143	1,112	1,070
Automobiles	916.5	901.8	883.7	790.9	774.1	756.7
Aircraft and parts	292.0	274.0	259.3	215.0	200.3	188.1
Aircraft	195.9	184.8	172.8	145.4	136.4	126.3
Aircraft engines and parts	57.9	54.0	52.8	41.6	38.5	37.4
Aircraft propellers and parts	8.2	7.5	7.7	5.5	4.9	5.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment	30.0	27.7	26.0	22.5	20.5	19.3
Ship and boat building and repairing	89.2	92.0	81.2	76.3	78.9	67.9
Ship building and repairing	76.3	78.6	67.4	65.1	67.4	56.1
Boat building and repairing	12.9	13.4	13.8	11.2	11.5	11.8
Railroad equipment	63.0	61.7	61.3	49.3	48.1	47.7
Other transportation equipment	13.0	12.7	11.6	11.3	10.9	9.8
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	267	254	242	201	190	178
Ophthalmic goods	25.6	25.1	24.8	20.7	20.1	19.9
Photographic apparatus	53.7	52.7	51.0	39.5	38.4	37.0
Watches and clocks	33.5	29.8	27.8	29.0	25.3	23.4
Professional and scientific instruments	153.8	146.5	138.1	111.8	105.9	98.1
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	491	470	430	417	399	358
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	56.8	55.2	51.1	47.0	45.4	41.4
Toys and sporting goods	81.6	79.4	71.5	72.6	70.3	62.5
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	62.9	59.5	52.1	53.7	51.0	43.9
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	290.1	275.5	254.8	243.7	232.7	210.2

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

TABLE 4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in
Manufacturing Industries

(1939 Average 100)

Period	Production-worker employment index	Production-worker pay-roll index
<u>Annual average:</u>		
1939	100.0	100.0
1940	107.5	113.6
1941	132.8	164.9
1942	156.9	241.5
1943	183.3	331.1
1944	170.3	343.7
1945	157.0	293.5
1946	144.8	271.7
1947	156.2	326.9
1948	155.2	351.4
1949	141.6	325.3
<u>1949</u>		
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	139.5	329.2
February	139.9	330.0
March	141.0	333.5
April	141.6	337.2
May	144.5	348.0
June	147.3	362.7
July	148.3	367.5
August	156.2	393.9
September	158.9	403.6

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

TABLE 5: Employees in the Shipbuilding and Repairing Industry, by Region ^{1/}

(In thousands)

Region	1950			1949	
	September	August	July	September	August
ALL REGIONS	153.2	153.2	137.5	158.8	166.7
PRIVATE	76.3	78.6	67.4	77.9	83.3
NAVY	76.9	74.6	70.1	80.9	83.4
NORTH ATLANTIC	72.4	71.8	68.4	79.4	84.0
Private	38.5	38.9	36.6	43.3	47.1
Navy	33.9	32.9	31.8	36.1	36.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC	26.1	25.2	22.9	26.7	27.7
Private	9.6	9.5	7.9	10.7	11.6
Navy	16.5	15.7	15.0	16.0	16.1
GULF:					
Private	12.6	14.1	9.8	11.4	11.8
PACIFIC	35.5	35.8	30.2	36.7	38.1
Private	9.0	9.8	6.9	7.9	7.7
Navy	26.5	26.0	23.3	28.8	30.4
GREAT LAKES:					
Private	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.4
INLAND:					
Private	4.3	4.2	4.3	2.3	2.7

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

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

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

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

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

The Inland region includes all other yards.

TABLE 6: 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		
	September	August	July	September	August	July
<u>All Areas</u>						
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,083.2	2,005.4	1,986.7	\$585,147	\$618,049	\$551,510
Executive	2,071.4	1,993.4	1,974.9	580,231	613,138	546,806
Defense agencies	887.3	806.0	778.8	248,667	259,451	212,778
Post Office Department	485.0	487.1	491.8	129,975	130,361	129,803
Other agencies	699.1	700.3	704.3	201,589	223,326	204,225
Legislative	8.0	8.2	8.0	3,200	3,277	3,206
Judicial	3.8	3.8	3.8	1,716	1,634	1,498
<u>Continental United States</u>						
TOTAL FEDERAL	1,935.9	1,861.0	1,839.4	550,704	580,732	516,924
Executive	1,924.1	1,849.1	1,827.7	545,833	575,867	512,261
Defense agencies	785.3	707.1	677.2	226,295	235,435	191,109
Post Office Department	483.1	485.2	489.9	129,484	129,870	129,316
Other agencies	655.7	656.8	660.6	190,054	210,562	191,836
Legislative	8.0	8.2	8.0	3,200	3,277	3,206
Judicial	3.8	3.7	3.7	1,671	1,588	1,457
<u>Washington, D. C.</u>						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	243.5	240.7	239.1	79,857	85,472	77,713
D. C. government	19.8	19.8	19.8	5,294	4,514	4,192
Federal	223.7	220.9	219.3	74,563	80,958	73,521
Executive	215.0	212.0	210.6	71,045	77,372	70,043
Defense agencies	69.3	66.1	65.2	22,754	24,459	21,399
Post Office Department	7.6	7.7	7.7	2,828	2,918	2,755
Other agencies	138.1	138.2	137.7	45,463	49,995	45,889
Legislative	8.0	8.2	8.0	3,200	3,277	3,206
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	318	309	272

See the glossary for definitions.

1/ Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

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

State	Total			Mining			Contract Construction		
	1950		1949	1950		1949	1950		1949
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Alabama <u>1/</u>				26.2	26.1	29.6			
Arizona	156.6	153.6	149.1	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.2	11.9	10.3
Arkansas <u>1/</u>	301.1	297.9	283.8	6.9	7.0	6.6	19.2	20.6	18.3
California	3,360.2	3,318.1	3,165.7	34.0	34.1	35.1	240.6	236.7	206.8
Colorado	362.3	355.6	348.1	9.6	9.4	10.3	26.0	25.8	23.3
Connecticut	775.6	758.0	3/723.8	2/	2/	2/	39.0	39.2	3/35.7
Delaware*									
Dist. of Col.				4/	4/	4/			
Florida				N.A.	6.4	6.1	N.A.	63.4	49.6
Georgia	805.9	797.5	761.9	4.2	4.2	4.4	49.1	50.8	37.9
Idaho	139.8	135.8	131.8	5.4	5.5	4.0	15.3	14.7	10.9
Illinois*	N.A.	N.A.	3,069.9	N.A.	N.A.	46.2	N.A.	N.A.	122.6
Indiana	1,273.3	1,260.3	1,192.0	14.1	14.1	14.3	60.5	60.2	57.3
Iowa	605.1	604.4	593.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	37.4	38.0	34.8
Kansas	471.0	464.7	451.1	17.0	17.1	17.5	32.8	33.4	30.7
Kentucky				65.7	65.8	57.0			
Louisiana				26.3	26.9	25.7			
Maine	269.9	270.2	260.1	.7	.7	.6	10.9	10.5	9.9
Maryland*	722.6	717.9	690.1	1.8	1.9	2.7	59.4	61.2	50.4
Massachusetts	1,682.5	1,669.7	1,641.9	4/	4/	4/	64.0	65.5	57.2
Michigan									
Minnesota	825.1	810.9	786.2	18.1	18.0	17.1	47.3	46.1	40.5
Mississippi									
Missouri	1,157.4	1,141.6	1,117.7	9.5	9.4	9.5	55.0	54.6	47.3
Montana	158.9	159.2	152.9	10.9	10.8	9.4	15.3	15.7	11.2
Nebraska	316.8	312.4	313.0	4/	4/	4/	18.7	18.8	21.0
Nevada	56.5	56.2	53.0	3.1	3.1	2.6	5.3	5.2	4.3
New Hampshire	173.4	172.8	167.5	.3	.3	.2	8.1	8.3	8.3
New Jersey	1,655.4	1,630.8	1,563.3	3.8	3.9	4.2	83.8	83.5	71.8
New Mexico <u>1/</u>	151.1	149.7	143.2	11.8	12.0	10.5	17.3	17.4	16.6
New York	5,726.0	5,652.4	5,568.0	11.4	11.2	11.2	250.7	246.8	226.5
North Carolina				3.7	3.8	2.6			
North Dakota	115.8	114.9	113.7	.9	.9	.9	10.2	10.6	9.9
Ohio									
Oklahoma	N.A.	467.6	462.6	N.A.	44.1	44.5	N.A.	30.0	27.2
Oregon	461.2	460.2	439.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	34.1	33.4	27.3
Pennsylvania	3,672.3	3,614.7	3,486.6	191.1	190.9	194.1	173.8	179.3	158.4
Rhode Island	298.0	289.2	278.3	4/	4/	4/	14.2	13.9	11.6
South Carolina				1.2	1.2	1.1			
South Dakota				2.4	2.6	2.5			
Tennessee	732.1	725.0	708.0	11.8	11.8	11.7	42.6	42.4	42.2
Texas				103.8	105.2	101.6			
Utah <u>1/</u>	199.5	191.3	193.1	13.0	12.1	12.5	15.0	15.0	12.8
Vermont	98.0	97.9	96.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.8	4.9	5.4
Virginia <u>1/</u>				23.6	23.8	22.5			
Washington <u>1/</u>	708.4	691.1	690.1	3.0	2.9	3.3	51.6	50.5	45.4
West Virginia	531.9	529.5	518.0	127.8	129.6	133.3	21.9	21.8	16.9
Wisconsin	1,048.1	1,030.8	982.1	3.7	3.7	3.4	46.3	47.5	43.0
Wyoming <u>1/</u>	81.8	86.1	83.1	9.0	9.4	9.1	6.3	7.5	9.3

See footnotes at end of table and explanatory notes, section 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
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Alabama	223.3	218.9	209.1	51.5	50.4	N.A.	119.9	119.0	N.A.
Arizona	16.2	15.9	14.3	20.9	20.9	20.5	37.6	37.0	36.3
Arkansas	78.0	76.7	70.6	32.5	32.0	25.0	71.0	70.7	69.9
California	843.3	843.4	747.6	313.6	309.1	303.7	812.5	803.1	773.4
Colorado	62.7	59.5	57.1	43.7	43.6	41.5	95.4	94.0	93.4
Connecticut	387.3	374.5	3/340.7	41.5	41.4	3/42.1	126.4	123.5	3/125.4
Delaware	50.7	50.6	45.5						
Dist. of Col.	15.7	15.8	16.3	29.5	29.4	30.3	92.2	88.6	91.9
Florida	N.A.	86.3	82.9	N.A.	66.3	62.8			
Georgia	291.0	287.5	264.3	69.4	68.6	65.0	170.9	170.6	170.5
Idaho	25.4	23.9	23.3	17.7	17.4	15.9	34.3	33.0	34.8
Illinois	N.A.	N.A.	1,125.3	N.A.	N.A.	288.0	N.A.	N.A.	643.2
Indiana	593.5	589.7	538.3	112.0	111.2	102.2	237.7	234.9	228.7
Iowa	145.9	151.6	143.6	63.7	63.5	60.1	168.7	165.5	168.7
Kansas	95.0	93.0	87.5	64.0	63.7	57.4	120.6	119.6	118.6
Kentucky	139.0	142.1	130.9	57.3	57.9	57.5	112.1	110.9	107.8
Louisiana	141.9	138.1	136.3	78.4	78.0	75.9	137.4	137.7	139.0
Maine	116.8	117.2	107.7	19.2	19.5	19.1	50.7	51.0	50.3
Maryland	227.8	225.8	214.6	75.1	74.8	72.5	123.8	122.2	121.3
Massachusetts	680.6	678.0	645.2	138.6	137.4	135.5	315.2	307.6	321.5
Michigan	1,154.0	1,129.2	1,009.4						
Minnesota	213.2	206.9	189.7	93.5	92.0	89.5	211.0	208.3	209.0
Mississippi	89.9	88.4	76.8						
Missouri	355.5	352.0	338.2	124.5	123.4	112.9	294.0	289.4	292.0
Montana	20.1	19.9	20.1	23.3	23.7	22.5	37.7	37.8	38.5
Nebraska	50.4	50.2	48.6	42.6	42.4	38.7	90.2	88.9	90.4
Nevada	3.3	3.4	3.1	8.8	8.7	7.9	11.8	12.0	11.4
New Hampshire	80.2	78.8	75.0	10.6	10.6	10.5	29.8	29.0	28.8
New Jersey	756.6	740.9	693.7	136.5	133.3	134.3	274.4	273.3	270.6
New Mexico	11.9	12.0	11.2	16.1	15.9	14.6	34.6	34.1	32.4
New York	1,905.6	1,862.4	1,809.1	506.4	505.5	503.7	1,224.5	1,205.7	1,221.6
North Carolina	432.4	416.9	395.2	53.0	51.8	52.4	160.1	156.7	162.3
North Dakota	6.0	6.0	6.1	14.4	14.3	14.2	37.3	37.1	37.3
Ohio	1,236.0	1,213.8	1,099.7						
Oklahoma	N.A.	66.8	62.3	N.A.	49.0	48.4	N.A.	121.3	119.5
Oregon	147.4	150.2	140.3	49.3	48.7	45.9	104.1	102.9	101.0
Pennsylvania	1,469.6	1,429.8	1,339.5	344.7	344.4	328.3	672.6	661.7	657.3
Rhode Island	149.3	143.4	131.8	16.3	16.4	16.8	51.2	50.2	50.2
South Carolina	210.9	207.6	199.9	25.6	25.8	25.3			
South Dakota	11.4	11.6	11.3	11.7	11.9	11.1	37.0	36.8	38.3
Tennessee	257.7	256.9	237.9	56.8	56.2	55.6	155.5	153.7	157.8
Texas	358.7	358.5	334.6	230.7	229.9	222.2	523.7	519.1	500.8
Utah	33.8	29.9	32.4	22.6	22.1	21.5	44.6	44.6	43.8
Vermont	36.6	35.9	34.0	9.1	9.3	9.2	18.0	18.2	18.2
Virginia	237.2	231.5	221.6	80.0	80.2	78.7	167.4	164.6	163.9
Washington	189.8	182.3	183.6	65.6	66.0	64.8	158.3	155.3	162.1
West Virginia	136.1	135.2	127.2	52.7	52.6	51.4	86.0	85.8	83.6
Wisconsin	453.3	446.7	404.2	77.5	77.9	75.9	209.6	206.5	207.3
Wyoming	6.7	6.6	6.9	16.3	16.2	14.1	17.4	18.6	17.7

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
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Alabama	18.0	17.6	16.7	52.2	52.7	52.8	100.1	95.3	96.1
Arizona	4.6	4.5	4.6	18.7	18.3	18.3	33.5	32.2	32.1
Arkansas	8.0	7.9	7.4	35.3	35.1	35.5	50.2	47.9	50.5
California	144.7	144.8	140.9	439.7	436.8	430.4	531.8	510.1	527.8
Colorado	14.9	15.0	12.7	45.6	46.5	47.3	64.4	61.8	62.7
Connecticut	37.2	37.2	3/36.8	77.9	77.5	3/78.0	66.3	64.7	3/65.0
Delaware									
Dist. of Col.	23.4	23.4	21.4	58.6	57.9	59.0	243.6	240.6	242.4
Florida	N.A.	33.1	29.6				N.A.	112.7	114.8
Georgia	24.5	24.6	23.9	77.7	77.5	79.3	119.1	113.7	116.6
Idaho	3.6	3.7	3.5	14.2	14.2	14.6	23.6	22.9	24.3
Illinois	N.A.	N.A.	158.8	N.A.	N.A.	358.1	N.A.	N.A.	327.9
Indiana	34.6	34.7	33.6	90.6	90.1	90.2	130.4	125.4	127.4
Iowa	23.0	23.3	23.1	68.8	68.4	67.5	95.0	91.4	93.1
Kansas	16.0	16.2	15.7	46.7	45.9	46.9	78.9	75.8	76.8
Kentucky	14.8	14.9	14.2	54.8	55.6	55.2	80.5	76.7	78.3
Louisiana	17.6	17.6	17.3	63.4	63.6	63.5	92.4	89.2	93.3
Maine	6.8	6.8	6.6	25.6	26.6	25.9	39.2	37.9	40.0
Maryland	31.1	31.4	30.2	107.4	108.8	105.3	96.2	91.8	93.1
Massachusetts	78.6	79.6	76.6	194.6	195.6	200.2	210.9	206.0	205.7
Michigan									
Minnesota	36.2	36.4	35.2	96.6	95.9	95.9	109.2	107.3	109.4
Mississippi									
Missouri	51.2	51.6	51.3	126.0	125.2	128.4	141.7	136.0	138.1
Montana	3.9	3.9	3.7	20.4	20.4	20.1	27.3	27.0	27.4
Nebraska	16.2	16.4	15.6	38.3	37.8	39.1	60.3	57.9	59.5
Nevada	1.2	1.2	1.1	12.2	12.3	12.0	10.9	10.5	10.6
New Hampshire	4.5	4.5	4.5	20.2	21.9	20.4	19.9	19.4	19.8
New Jersey	57.1	58.2	56.8	167.9	169.6	164.6	175.3	168.1	167.3
New Mexico	4.7	4.8	3.7	21.9	22.1	22.8	33.0	31.6	31.5
New York	384.3	386.6	381.0	772.3	780.0	759.1	670.6	654.2	655.9
North Carolina	19.8	19.9	20.0				100.3	100.3	103.9
North Dakota	4.1	4.1	3.5	13.6	13.5	13.0	29.4	28.4	28.7
Ohio									
Oklahoma	N.A.	17.2	16.5	N.A.	49.5	52.6	N.A.	89.7	91.6
Oregon	14.4	14.5	13.9	46.9	47.8	47.2	63.5	61.2	62.2
Pennsylvania	116.7	117.8	115.1	357.9	358.5	354.3	345.8	332.2	339.7
Rhode Island	10.7	10.8	10.2	25.3	24.6	27.4	31.0	29.9	30.3
South Carolina							61.5	58.8	62.3
South Dakota	4.1	4.1	4.0	14.2	14.0	13.9	31.3	30.3	30.4
Tennessee	22.6	22.7	21.9	77.6	77.8	77.1	107.5	103.5	103.8
Texas	70.4	70.0	66.2	235.7	236.7	236.3	276.4	263.8	270.4
Utah	6.2	6.2	5.8	19.1	19.2	19.7	45.2	42.2	44.6
Vermont	2.9	2.9	2.8	10.6	11.1	10.7	15.0	14.6	14.7
Virginia	25.7	26.0	24.5	27.4	27.3	29.1	138.2	132.0	136.4
Washington	26.6	26.6	25.2	80.0	79.2	80.3	133.7	128.5	125.5
West Virginia	9.7	9.6	9.4	40.2	39.9	39.3	57.6	55.0	56.9
Wisconsin	31.5	31.7	30.9	101.5	95.5	95.8	124.7	121.2	121.6
Wyoming	1.7	1.8	1.7	9.7	11.8	9.8	14.7	14.2	14.5

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

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

See explanatory notes, sections G and H.

* 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/ Not comparable with current data.

4/ Mining combined with service.

N.A. - Not available.

TABLE 6: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division, Selected Areas
(In thousands)

	Number of Employees				Number of Employees		
	1950		1949		1950		1949
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.		Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
ARIZONA				CONNECTICUT (Cont'd.)			
<u>Phoenix</u>				<u>Hartford</u>			
Mining	.1	.1	N.A.	Cont. Const. 3/	8.1	8.1	N.A.
Manufacturing	9.6	9.5	N.A.	Manufacturing	64.8	61.5	N.A.
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 1/	6.9	6.8	N.A.	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.9	6.9	N.A.
Trade	19.7	19.4	N.A.	Trade	35.9	35.0	N.A.
Finance	3.1	3.0	N.A.	Finance	23.3	23.5	N.A.
Service	9.0	8.8	N.A.	Service	10.4	10.1	N.A.
<u>Tucson</u>				<u>New Britain</u>			
Mining	1.5	1.5	N.A.	Cont. Const. 3/	1.0	1.0	N.A.
Manufacturing	1.7	1.8	N.A.	Manufacturing	26.9	26.0	N.A.
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 1/	1.7	1.6	N.A.	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	1.2	1.2	N.A.
Trade	8.0	7.9	N.A.	Trade	4.4	4.2	N.A.
Finance	.9	.9	N.A.	Finance	.5	.5	N.A.
Service	4.6	4.4	N.A.	Service	1.2	1.1	N.A.
ARKANSAS				<u>New Haven</u>			
<u>Little Rock 2/</u>				Cont. Const. 3/	5.9	6.0	N.A.
Total	65.2	65.2	60.0	Manufacturing	43.0	42.3	N.A.
Cont. Const.	6.8	6.7	5.4	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	13.1	13.1	N.A.
Manufacturing	11.5	11.5	11.1	Trade	20.7	20.3	N.A.
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.8	6.8	4.7	Finance	4.7	4.7	N.A.
Trade	17.8	17.7	15.7	Service	8.6	8.6	N.A.
Finance	3.5	3.5	3.3	<u>Waterbury</u>			
Service 3/	8.4	8.4	8.9	Cont. Const. 3/	2.0	2.0	N.A.
Government	10.5	10.7	10.8	Manufacturing	41.5	40.8	N.A.
CALIFORNIA				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	2.5	2.5	N.A.
<u>Los Angeles</u>				Trade	8.5	8.3	N.A.
Manufacturing	443.1	431.2	385.1	Finance	1.0	1.0	N.A.
<u>San Diego</u>				Service	2.5	2.4	N.A.
Manufacturing	27.9	26.6	24.4	GEORGIA			
<u>San Francisco-Oakland</u>				<u>Atlanta</u>			
Manufacturing	182.8	182.1	163.8	Manufacturing	62.9	61.7	59.5
<u>San Jose</u>				<u>Savannah</u>			
Manufacturing	33.2	38.6	31.8	Manufacturing	13.5	13.5	12.0
CONNECTICUT				INDIANA			
<u>Bridgeport</u>				<u>Indianapolis</u>			
Cont. Const. 3/	4.3	4.2	N.A.	Total	258.9	256.4	236.4
Manufacturing	59.7	58.3	N.A.	Cont. Const.	14.6	14.3	12.2
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	5.1	5.1	N.A.	Manufacturing	101.3	99.2	85.7
Trade	17.0	16.7	N.A.	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	25.0	25.0	22.3
Finance	2.1	2.1	N.A.	Trade	59.5	58.9	58.0
Service	5.6	5.8	N.A.	Finance	13.4	13.5	12.8
				Other Nonmfg. 4/	45.2	45.6	45.6

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
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.		Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
IOWA				MINNESOTA (Cont'd.)			
<u>Des Moines</u>				<u>Minneapolis (Cont'd.)</u>			
Manufacturing	17.6	19.4	18.6	Service <u>3/</u>	28.6	28.2	28.1
				Government	22.3	21.6	21.2
KANSAS				<u>St. Paul</u>			
<u>Topeka</u>				Total	145.7	143.6	136.8
Total	38.1	38.3	38.9	Cont. Const.	8.5	8.0	7.3
Mining	.1	.1	.1	Manufacturing	43.5	42.7	38.6
Cont. Const.	1.8	1.8	2.0	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	20.1	19.8	19.7
Manufacturing	6.1	6.2	6.3	Trade	35.4	34.7	33.7
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.9	7.0	7.1	Finance	8.5	8.6	8.3
Trade	8.3	8.3	8.5	Service <u>3/</u>	14.0	13.9	13.6
Finance	2.0	2.0	1.9	Government	15.8	15.8	15.6
Service	4.3	4.4	4.3				
Government	8.7	8.7	8.8	MISSOURI			
				<u>Kansas City (including</u>			
<u>Wichita</u>				<u>Kansas City, Kansas</u>			
Total	83.7	81.4	76.1	Total	325.7	322.7	314.5
Mining	1.3	1.3	1.3	Mining	.9	.8	.7
Cont. Const.	5.1	5.2	4.9	Cont. Const.	18.0	17.3	16.4
Manufacturing	28.3	26.7	23.3	Manufacturing	93.5	93.3	88.0
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.9	7.0	7.0	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	39.7	39.8	39.9
Trade	22.6	21.8	21.0	Trade	93.3	91.3	90.3
Finance	3.7	3.7	3.5	Finance	18.2	18.4	18.4
Service	8.8	8.8	8.6	Service	41.3	41.0	40.2
Government	7.1	7.0	6.6	Government	20.8	20.8	20.6
				<u>St. Louis</u>			
LOUISIANA				Manufacturing	206.9	204.7	195.2
<u>New Orleans</u>							
Manufacturing	51.7	50.0	48.9	NEVADA			
				<u>Reno</u>			
MINNESOTA				Mining	.3	.4	.2
<u>Duluth</u>				Cont. Const.	2.2	2.1	1.5
Total	43.0	42.9	40.3	Manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.4
Cont. Const.	2.6	2.6	2.1	Trans. & Pub. Ut. <u>1/</u>	1.1	1.1	1.2
Manufacturing	11.7	11.5	9.9	Trade	5.5	5.6	5.3
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	7.2	7.3	7.2	Finance	.8	.8	.8
Trade	10.7	10.8	10.5	Service	5.5	5.5	5.4
Finance	1.4	1.4	1.4				
Service <u>3/</u>	5.1	5.2	5.1	NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Government	4.2	4.1	4.1	<u>Manchester</u>			
				Manufacturing	20.8	20.5	18.9
<u>Minneapolis</u>				NEW JERSEY			
Total	357.4	252.6	244.2	<u>Newark</u>			
Cont. Const.	16.4	15.8	13.5	Manufacturing	357.8	349.4	321.4
Manufacturing	70.8	68.9	63.5				
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	25.9	25.6	25.9				
Trade	77.0	75.9	76.1				
Finance	16.4	16.4	15.9				

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
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.		Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
NEW JERSEY (Cont'd.)				OKLAHOMA			
<u>Trenton</u>				<u>Oklahoma City</u>			
Manufacturing	42.7	45.2	41.2	Manufacturing	14.6	14.5	N.A.
NEW MEXICO				<u>Tulsa</u>			
<u>Albuquerque 2/</u>				Manufacturing	18.9	18.3	N.A.
Cont. Const.	6.3	6.6	5.9	RHODE ISLAND			
Manufacturing	5.3	5.1	4.2	<u>Providence</u>			
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	4.7	4.6	4.3	Manufacturing	157.4	151.2	139.3
Trade	11.5	11.3	10.1	SOUTH CAROLINA			
Finance	2.6	2.6	1.9	<u>Charleston</u>			
Service 3/	6.0	6.2	6.2	Manufacturing	8.6	8.3	8.2
NEW YORK				<u>Columbia</u>			
<u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy</u>				Manufacturing	7.6	7.6	7.0
Manufacturing	79.9	78.5	77.0	SOUTH DAKOTA			
Binghamton-Endicott-				<u>Sioux Falls</u>			
<u>Johnson City</u>				Manufacturing	5.0	5.2	N.A.
Manufacturing	36.4	35.9	35.4	TENNESSEE			
<u>Buffalo</u>				<u>Chattanooga</u>			
Manufacturing	190.8	186.8	166.7	Mining	.2	.2	.1
<u>Elmira</u>				Manufacturing	43.3	42.3	36.0
Manufacturing	15.6	15.1	14.1	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	5.3	5.2	4.9
Kingston-Newburgh-				Trade	15.3	15.0	13.4
<u>Poughkeepsie</u>				Finance	2.4	2.4	2.4
Manufacturing	35.6	35.1	34.6	Service	9.3	9.5	9.2
<u>New York City</u>				Government	7.8	7.8	7.3
Manufacturing	1053.5	1025.5	1013.2	<u>Knoxville</u>			
Trade	825.6	807.8	832.9	Mining	2.3	2.3	2.5
<u>Rochester</u>				Manufacturing	39.1	38.7	35.3
Manufacturing	104.1	101.5	96.4	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	7.2	7.2	6.5
<u>Syracuse</u>				Trade	17.9	17.8	18.2
Manufacturing	46.3	53.0	48.1	Finance	3.5	3.5	3.4
<u>Utica-Rome-Herkimer-</u>				Service	8.6	8.6	8.8
<u>Little Falls</u>				Government	12.1	12.0	12.2
Manufacturing	46.2	45.2	40.4	<u>Memphis</u>			
NORTH CAROLINA				Mining	.5	.5	.4
<u>Charlotte</u>				Manufacturing	38.1	40.1	39.6
Manufacturing	21.9	21.1	19.4	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	17.0	17.1	16.5
				Trade	40.3	39.7	41.7
				Finance	5.8	5.7	5.3
				Service	21.9	22.0	22.4
				Government	15.6	15.0	13.0

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
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.		Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
TENNESSEE (Cont'd.)				WASHINGTON (Cont'd.)			
<u>Nashville</u>				<u>Spokane (Cont'd.)</u>			
Manufacturing	34.4	34.2	32.0	Trade	17.7	17.7	17.9
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	10.9	10.9	10.8	Finance	3.0	3.0	2.8
Trade	21.7	21.2	21.4	Service ^{3/}	9.6	9.3	9.6
Finance	5.7	5.8	5.4	Government	6.9	6.8	7.3
Service	13.9	13.9	13.4	<u>Tacoma ^{2/}</u>			
Government	13.0	13.0	13.2	Total	75.1	73.4	67.3
				Cont. Const.	5.6	5.4	4.5
VERMONT				Manufacturing	20.9	21.3	19.0
<u>Burlington</u>				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.9	6.7	6.3
Manufacturing	5.3	5.5	4.9	Trade	14.6	14.3	14.5
				Finance	2.4	2.4	2.2
WASHINGTON				Service ^{3/}	7.7	7.2	7.9
<u>Seattle ^{2/}</u>				Government	17.0	16.1	13.0
Total	252.9	250.0	249.6				
Cont. Const.	15.5	15.1	13.9	WEST VIRGINIA			
Manufacturing	63.4	61.4	64.3	<u>Charleston</u>			
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	25.9	26.5	26.6	Total	97.0	97.8	96.3
Trade	64.9	64.5	64.5	Mining	21.3	22.1	22.5
Finance	14.6	14.5	13.8	Cont. Const.	5.9	6.2	6.1
Service ^{3/}	33.9	34.0	33.4	Manufacturing	26.1	25.9	23.7
Government	34.7	34.0	33.1	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	9.1	9.1	9.0
				Trade	16.9	16.9	15.6
<u>Spokane ^{2/}</u>				Finance	2.7	2.7	2.6
Total	65.7	65.0	64.1	Service	7.0	6.9	7.4
Cont. Const.	4.4	4.4	4.7	Government	8.2	8.2	8.5
Manufacturing	13.0	12.8	11.3				
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	11.2	11.0	10.6				

See explanatory notes, sections G, H, and I.

^{1/} Excludes interstate railroads.

^{2/} Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.

^{3/} Includes mining and quarrying.

^{4/} Includes mining and quarrying, service, and government.

N.A. - Not available.

TABLE 9: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry	1950		
	September	August	July
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:			
Meat packing, wholesale	163.8	164.5	164.0
Prepared meats*	35.1	35.1	34.5
Concentrated milk*	13.1	13.6	13.9
Ice cream and ices*	20.7	23.0	23.8
Flour and meal	27.0	27.4	27.4
Cane-sugar refining*	15.4	14.8	14.7
Beet sugar*	9.2	8.9	6.8
Confectionery products	71.2	64.8	56.1
Malt liquors	64.9	68.3	69.5
Distilled liquors, except brandy	23.9	26.8	20.4
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:			
Yarn mills, wool (except carpet), cotton and silk systems	113.8	110.5	104.8
Cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics	422.8	416.0	398.8
Woolen and worsted fabrics	114.2	110.4	106.0
Full-fashioned hosiery mills	67.6	67.2	63.9
Seamless hosiery mills	57.3	55.5	49.3
Knit underwear mills	36.0	34.3	31.3
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn	38.8	38.2	36.5
Fur-felt hats and hat bodies	9.0	9.4	8.9
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:			
Men's dress shirts and nightwear	85.6	84.4	76.2
Work shirts	12.3	12.2	11.7
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:			
Wood household furniture, except upholstered	127.4	124.3	119.9
Mattresses and bedsprings	30.3	29.7	27.1
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:			
Plastics materials	21.3	21.1	20.8
Synthetic rubber	6.1	5.9	5.8
Synthetic fibers	55.4	55.0	54.4
Soap and glycerin	20.5	19.9	18.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:			
Glass containers	40.1	40.0	39.5
Pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere classified	29.6	33.4	28.7
Brick and hollow tile	29.7	29.9	29.7
Sewer pipe*	8.9	8.9	8.8

See explanatory notes, section A.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1950		
	September	August	July
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:			
Gray-iron foundries	150.2	144.6	138.2
Malleable-iron foundries	24.7	24.5	23.6
Steel foundries	49.3	46.3	42.7
Primary copper, lead, and zinc	26.3	25.7	26.5
Primary aluminum	8.8	9.3	9.3
Iron and steel forgings	29.5	29.0	27.8
Wire drawing	42.2	41.6	39.6
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):			
Cutlery and edge tools	24.8	23.4	21.4
Hand tools, not elsewhere classified, files, hand saws, and saw blades	34.8	32.0	31.5
Hardware, not elsewhere classified	74.6	72.7	72.1
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings	31.2	29.9	28.8
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	87.8	84.4	73.8
Structural and ornamental products	61.4	60.6	58.8
Boiler shop products	48.5	50.0	47.7
Metal stampings	121.5	119.6	115.9
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):			
Tractors	48.1	66.8	65.6
Farm machinery, except tractors	57.3	71.6	73.1
Machine tools	44.5	41.4	38.7
Metalworking machinery, not elsewhere classified	38.3	36.7	35.9
Cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, etc.	69.4	64.9	61.5
Computing and related machines	36.4	34.1	34.3
Typewriters	19.8	18.8	18.1
Refrigeration machinery	105.1	108.8	108.5
Machine shops	38.2	37.2	35.5
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:			
Radios and related products	172.6	169.9	151.8
Telephone and telegraph equipment and communication equipment, not elsewhere classified	35.1	34.3	34.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:			
Locomotives and parts	21.7	20.7	20.4
Railroad and streetcars	28.9	29.3	28.7
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:			
Silverware and plated ware	18.1	17.7	16.5

See explanatory notes, section A.

*New series; employment data from January 1947 are available upon request.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Table 9 shows production-worker data for over 50 new industries. These series are based on the levels of employment indicated by the 1947 Census of Manufactures and have been carried forward by use of the employment changes reported by the BLS monthly sample of cooperating establishments. These series are not comparable with the data shown in table 3 since the latter are adjusted to 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, 1947-48-49;
- Employment in Manufacturing Industries, by State, 1947-48-49 (in process).

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 8.
Kansas - Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, Topeka.
Kentucky - Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
Louisiana - Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
Maine - Employment Security Commission, August.
Maryland - Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 4.
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 - Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.
New Jersey - Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.
New Mexico - Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
New York - Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment
Insurance, New York Department of Labor, 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 19.
Washington Employment Security Department, Olympia.
West Virginia - Department of Employment Security, Charleston.
Wisconsin - Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
Wyoming - Employment Security Commission, Casper.

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

GLOSSARY

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

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.