EMPLOYMENT and pay rolls

DETAILED REPORT OCTOBER 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Maurice J. Tobin - Secretary BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS Ewan Clague - Commissioner December 22, 1950

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EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

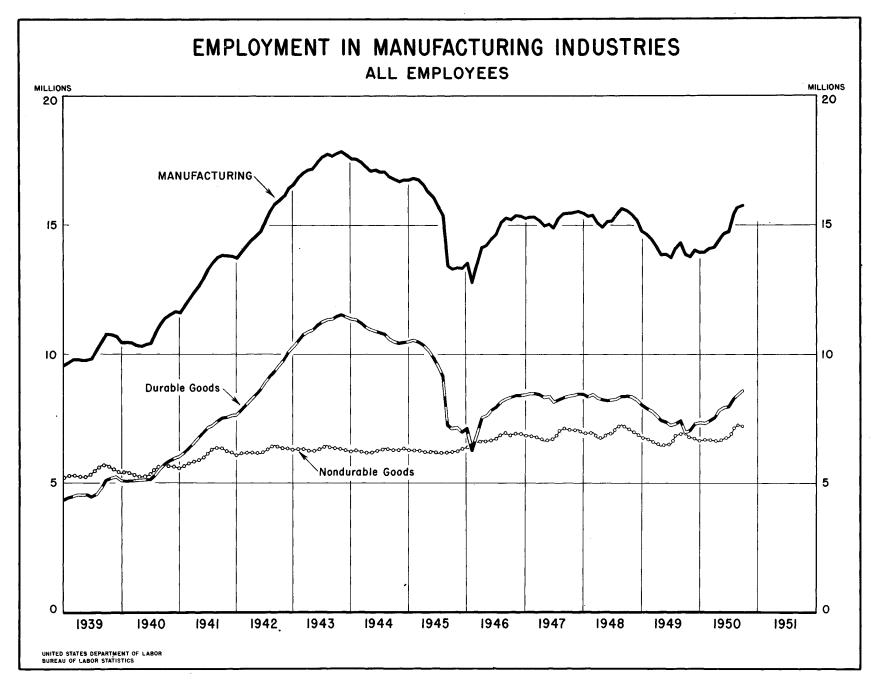
Detciled Report

Octobor 1950

Prepared by

Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

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WOOLENS AND WORSTEDS

The woolen and worsted fabrics manufacturing industry reduced operations in October 1950 as demand for Spring fabrics fell. Weekly hours were cut to 39.1, or by an hour and a half from the September level; employment was reduced slightly to 114,200 over the same period. This decline reversed the upward trend which had prevailed for several months in response to a strong and early Spring order volume. Defense orders did not contribute any appreciable volume to this upturn.

The early appearance of Spring orders from apparel manufacturers was partly explained by their anticipation of a continuing world-wide shortage of wool and an accompanying price rise. Dependence of the demostic industry on foreign sources for the major share of its raw wool may hinder future operations of the industry, in view of growing shortage. It is very probable that manufacturers may resort to increased blending of wool with other fibers to spread the available supply of wool, as they did in World War II.

Trade circles expect an early rise in new orders, Factors enumerated to support this view are: a probable early increase in defense orders; the continuation of the present high level of consumer income; and a diversion of consumer sponding to soft goods because of the more stringent credit restrictions placed on durable-goods purchases.

2.

Postwar Employment Trends

Production worker exployment in the woolen and worsted industry 1/ was maintained around a relatively high average of 123,000 during 1947 and 1948 (table I). Not only was National income rising during these years but heavy demand also continued for wool clothing from former soldiers rebuilding their wardrobes. However, the contraseasenal employment decline in this industry which began in September 1948 foreshadowed the general decline in business which occurred in 1949.

Table I

Production Worker Enployment in the Woolen and Worsted Industry, by month, 1947-1950

Period	1947	: : 1948 :	: : 1949	: : 1950
Average	122.5	123,5	100.9	
January	130.2	127.5	111.1	102.8
February	129.3	128.9	108.0	102.8
March	125.8	127.9	95.3	103.2
April	121.5	125.9	81.3	102.9
May	117.5	124.6	88.8	103.5
Juno	117,2	125.0	94.0	108.8
July	114.4	119.8	97.4	106.4
August	116.1	124.1	1.00.6	110.8
Septomber	121.7	122.0	104.1	114.3
0ctober	123.0	119.2	110.8	114.2
November	125.2	119.2	110.7	
December	127.5	117.9	108.5	

(in thousands)

1/ Includes all establishments engaged in weaving woolen and worsted fabrics over 12 inches in width.

Woolen and worsted employment was more affected by the general deoline and the succeeding recovery than was employment in other toxtile industries. During the 1949 downturn, for example, employment in the woolen and worsted manufacturing industry fell 34 percent as against 17 percent in the cotton and rayon weaving industries. Similarily, during the recovery from the 1949 dip, woolen and worsted employment rose by 40 percent and cotton and rayon by 15 percent. This greater sensitivity to changed business conditions is partly explained by the high cost of wool products relative to cotton and rayon products and by the greater durability, and thus purchase postponability, of wool apparel.

The high point in the recovery from the 1949 recession was reached in September of 1950, when the woolen and worsted industry reported a production worker total of 114,300. A sharp upturn in employment between May and September added more than 11,000 workers to its payrolls, an 11 percent increase. The workweek was also expanded sharply. During the third quarter of 1950, weekly hours averaged the highest for any comparable period since 1946. This rise in weaving activity soon resulted in a reduction of the pockets of unemployment which, since early 1949 had been present in major centers of wool weaving such as Lawrence, Mass. and Providence, R. I.

The bulk of the employment gain occurred in New England where the major part of the woolen and worsted manufacturing industry is located. In 1947, that region accounted for 60 percent of those employed in the industry with most of it concentrated in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The Middle Atlantic States - New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey accounted for another 20 percent of the industry's employment.

Despite the current upturn, however, employment in the woolen and worsted industry is still relatively low. October employment of 114,200 was 2 percent below the 1939 level. In sharp contrast, employment in all nondurable manufacturing industries increased 33 percent between 1939 and October 1950.

The failure of woolen and worsted employment to expand can be explained mainly by two factors: competition from rayon apparel, especially in summer suitings, and the continuation of the long-term decline in demand for heavy clothing. This latter factor, accompanying the development of better heated homes and cars, has been particularly depressing on the woolen segment of the industry. As a consequence of this lack of growth in the industry, few new woolen and worsted mills have been erected over the past 10 years. Those that have been, are, for the most part, located in the South. A rise in the industry's level of activity is expected, however, in the immediate future, from military orders. Congressional action on the 18 billion dollar emergency defense budget requested by the President is expocted to provide defense agencies with 900 million dollars for the purchase of clothing and equipage. Some idea of the possible magnitude of defense purchases may be gleaned from World War II figures. The U. S. Tariff Cemmission estimates that during the last war the minimum quantity of wool (clean basis) required for each combat soldier per year was about 100 pounds.

Tronds in Production

Apparel fabric production during the first 9 months of 1950 totaled 280 million yards (table II). This was 13 percent above the total for the comparable period of 1949.

Table II

Production of Woolon and Worsted Woven Goods for Apparel 1/

Poriod	; : 1946 :	: : 1947 :	: : 1948 :	1949	1950
Total	524,000	437,000	436,000	351.000	
1st quarter	126,000	125,000	116,000	.85,000	91,000
2nd quarter	134,000	98,000	115,000	74,000	93,000
3rd quarter	127,000	99 , 000	105 ,00 0	90,000	97,000
4th quarter	137,000	114,000	100,000	102,000	

(in thousands of finished linear yards)

1/ Includes all woven goods, containing by weight 25 or more percent of wool fiber. A small part of this production was manufactured by cotton and rayon weavers - in 1949 this -amounted to 7 percent of the total. Final production figures for wool fabrics in 1950 will probably total less than that for any other postwar year except 1949, despite the fact that the 1950 National income aggregate will turn out to be near or above record levels. Undoubtedly, the high price of wool relative to other fibers, as well as the other depressing factors already mentioned, have continued to be major factors in limiting the market for woolen and worsted apparel.

Increased consumption of wool by the entire industry to meet both civilian and greatly expanded defense needs in the future will be hindered by the world-wide raw-wool shortage. The limited supply of wool may be more effectively utilized by blending it with other fibers as was done during World War II. At present, there is only a minor volume of blending being done in woolen and worsted mills.

Despite the high prices offered for raw wool, supply is not easily expanded. The number of demostic stock sheep is at an extremely low level. Both land and farm labor have found more profitable alternative uses during the postwar period:

Trends in Weekly and Hourly Earnings

The record gross average hourly earnings figure of \$1.44 received by production workers in October 1950 reflected the 12 cents an hour wage rate increase that was granted vory widely in the woolen and worsted industry. This was the first general ways wate increase in the industry since early 1948. Wockly earnings of \$56.46 in October 1950 were also at a record level (table III).

Table III

		: Avoi	rago Hours a	and Earnings
Pot	riod	: Wookly	: Wookly	: Hourly
مستعدية والمستية فتشبه	and an er an	:Earnings	: Hours	: Earnings
1947		\$46.28	40.0	\$1.157
1948		52.45	40.1	1.308
1949		51.19	38.9	1.316
1950	January	52,92	39.7	1.333
	Fobruary	52.51	39.6	1.326
	March	51.00	38.9	1.311
	April	50.94	38.8	1.313
	May	51.94	39.5	1.315
	June	53.36	40.3	1.324
	July	53.51	40.2	1.335
	August	54.60	40.9	1.335
	Soptembor	54.53	40.6	1.343
	Octobor	56.46	39.1	1.444

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in the Woolen and Worsted Industry 1947-1950

The Southern segment of the woolen and worsted industry, as represented by Virginia and North Carolina, showed a lower level of wage rates compared with those in the rest of the industry, according to a survey made in May 1950 by the Division of Wage Statistics of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This differential is also revealed in the State data provided in table IV.

Women Workers

Women workers comprise a substantial portion of the workforce in this industry, anounting to approximately 39 percent of the total in June 1950. This was a considerable decline from the 48 percent reported during the war year of 1944, but was close to the prewar figure of 41 percent recorded ir: 1939.

Tablo IV

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in the Woolon and Worsted Industry, by State

64 - 4 -	 Ober der der der der der der ander andere andere andere 	c Hours and	and the second
Stato	: Hourly :Earnings	: Weekly : Hours	: Wookly :Earnings
U. S. total	\$1,343	40.6	\$54.53
Massachusetts	1,369	40.1	54.90
Rhodo Island	1,385	39.7	54.98
New York	1,358	42.3	57.44
New Jorsey	1.431	41.1	58,81
Pennsylvania	1,339	40.6	54.36
Ohio	1,290	43.2	55.73
North Carolina	1,140	44.5	50,73

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EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Detailed Report

October 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 1 - vi1.

A:1

	A:2
TABLE 1:	Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division (In thousands)
	(III Modeande)

Year and month	: I Total I	Mining	Contract con- struction	: Manufac- : turing	*Transporta tion and Public tilities	: Trade	: Finance :	-	: Govern : ment :
Annual average:									
1939	30,287	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,612	1,382	3,321	3,987
1940	32,031	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,419	3,477	4,192
1941	36,164	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,416	1,462	3,705	4,622
1942	39,697	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,440	3,857	5,431
1943	42,042	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,401	3,919	6,049
1944	41,480	883	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,260	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
1949									
Aug	42,994	956	2,340	14,114	3 , 9 92	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
0ct	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.		950	2,629	15,450	4,120	9.474	1,837	4,827	5,793
Sept.	45,689	946	2,615	15,682	4,138	9,660	1,827	4,817	6,004
0ot	45,899	941	2,620	15,819	4,135	9,766	1,822	4,757	6,039
Nov,. Deo							-	- •	

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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1950. October September August			19	and the second sec
	October	September	August	October	September
TOTAL	45,899	45,689	45., 080	42,601	43,466
MINING	941	946	950	593	948
Metal mining	101.9	103.0	102.5	70.2	98.1
Anthracite	74.3	75.0	75.3	76.2	75.6
Bituminous-coal	407.2	406.9	407.8	94.3	414.7
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	255.0	258.1	261.2	256.2	260.7
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	102.3	103.1	103.4	95•9	98.7
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,620	2,615	2,629	2,313	2,341
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	529	536	548	478	501
Highway and street	228.0	232.4	240.0	209.6	222.4
Other nonbuilding construction	301.3	303.7	307.5	268.3	278.3
BUILLING CONSTRUCTION	i 2,091	2,079	2,081	1,835	1,840
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	901	[!] 903	905	i 795	801
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	1,190	1,176	1,176	1,040	1,039
Plumbing and heating	296.0	292.9	285.7	260.9	258,8
Painting and decorating	157.7	157.1	158.3	,135.2	139.1
Electrical work	136.8	135.1	133.7	126.2	125.8
Other special-trade contractors	59 9.0	591.1	597 •9	518.1	515.7
MANUFACTURING	15,819	15, 682	15,450	13,892	14,312
DURABLE GOODS	8,612	8,425	8,294	6,986	7,409
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,207	7,257	7,156	6,906	6, 9 03
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,135	4,138	4,120	3,871	3,959
Transportation	2,915	2.912	2,891	2,664	2,739
Interstate railroads	1,462	1,457	1,441	1,257	1,339
Class I railroads	1,291	1,284	1,272	1,090	1,166
Local railways and bus lines	145	146	146	156	157
Trucking and warehousing	621	620	614	568	555
Other transportation and services	687	689	6 90	683	68 8
Air transportation (common carrier)	76.9	75.2	74.5	75.9	76.8
Communication	670	671	671	669	67 6
Telephone	620.7	1	622,9		624.7
Telegraph	47.9	48.0	47.2	49.4	50.1

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

	T.	1950	1949		
Industry division and group	October	September	August	October	September
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (Continued)					
Other public utilities	550.	555	558	538	544
Gas and electric utilities	525.1	529.4	531.7	513,7	518.7
Electric light and power utilities	233.9	236.6	238,6	233.5	
Local utilities	24.8	25,4	25.9	24.7	24.9
TRADE	9.766	9.660	9,474	9,505	9,409
Wholesale trade	2,621	2,613	2,582	2,554	2,538
Retail trade	7,145	7.047	6,892	6,951	6,871
General merchandise stores	1,540	1,477	1,387	1,489	1,432
Food and liquor stores	1,219	1,210	1,200	1,200	1,192
Automotive and accessories dealers	743	744	749	696	692
Apparel and accessories stores	557	540	491	557	542
Other retail trade	3,086	3.076	3,065	3,009	3,013
FINANCE	1,822	1,827	1,837	1,767	1,771
Banks and trust companies	433	433	435	415	417
Security dealers and exchanges	60.7	60.9	61,4	55.0	55.0
Insurance carriers and agents	652	654	658	626	627
Other finance agencies and real estate	676	679	683	671	672
SERVICE	4.757	4,817	4,827	4,794	4,833
Hotels and lodging places	441	476	512	451	475
Laundries	355.6	357.4	358.6	350.6	355.8
Cleaning and dyeing plants	150.8		147.1	147,4	
Motion pictures	244	246	244	238	236
government	6,039	6.004	5.793	5,866	5,893
Federal	1,948	1,916	1,841	1,863	1,892
State and local	4,091	4,088	3,952	4,003	4,001

(In	thousands)
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	A1	ll employe	<u>es</u>	Production workers			
Industry group and industry		1950			1950		
	October	September	August	October	Septembe	r Augus	
MINING	941	946	950			•••	
METAL MINING	101.9	103.0	102.5	90.2	91.3	90.8	
Iron mining	36.8		•	33.2	33.4	33.4	
Copper mining	28,2		28.2	24.6	24.9	24,8	
Lead and zinc mining	19,8	20.4	20.0	17.3	17,9	17.5	
ANTHRACITE	74.3	75.9	75.3	69.9	70.5	70,8	
BITUMINOUS COAL	407.2	405.9	407.8	381.1	381.7	383,0	
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS		¥ 1.	:			ł	
PRODUCTION	255,0	258.1	261.2			••	
Petroleum and natural gas production			••	126.1	128,4	130.3	
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	102.3	103.1	103.4	89.6	90.3	90.6	
MANUFACTURING	15,819	15,682	15,450	13,133	13,016	12,802	
DURABLE GOODS	8,612	8,425	8,294	7,181	7,016	6,900	
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,207	7,257	7,156	5,952	6,000	5,902	
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	27.2	26.7	25.0	22.1	21,5	20,1	
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,648	1,738	1,718	1,266	1,351	1,331	
Meat products	301.8	296.9	296.6	239.6	235.2	235.8	
Dairy products	142.2	1 -	156.4	101.2	106.8	113.7	
Canning and preserving	261.2			234.8	324.9	302.1	
Grain-mill products	128.0	128,7	128.6	97.8	99.3	97.7	
Bakery products	291,6	289.4	287.7	196.5	194,2	192,2	
Sugar	48.5	34.4	33.5	43.7	29.9	28,8	
Confectionery and related preducts	113.3	110.2	102,1	96.2	93,0	85,4	
Beverages	218.0	229.9	240.1	150.2	159,8	169.3	
Miscellaneous food products	143.4	145,8	144.3	106.4	107.9	106.1	
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	94	95	89	87	88	82	
Cigarettes	26.0		25.6	23.6		23,1	
Cigars	43.1	41.7	40.7	41.0	39.6	58. 6	
Tobacco and snuff	12.4	12,5	12.1	11.0	11.1	10.7	
Tobacco stemming and redrying	12.4	13.5	10.8	11.2	12,3	9.8	

(In thousands)	
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	<u>AI</u>	1 employee	8	Production workers			
Industry group and industry		1950			1950		
	October	September	August	October	September.	August	
EXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	1,356	1,347	1,316	1,263	1,255	1,224	
Yarn and thread mills	171.0	169.6	164,4	160,6	159.1	154.	
Broad-woven fabric mills	638.3	637.7	625,9	607.6	606.5	594.	
Knitting mills	256.6	253.0	246.9	236.1	233.3	227.	
Dyeing and finishing textiles	93.2		89,2		82.5	79.	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	61.6	61.3	60.5	54.3	54.0	[:] 53.	
Other textile-mill products	135.5	133.0	129.2	121.2	119.3	115.	
PPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE		·			-		
PRODUCTS	1,222	1,218	1,208	1,101	1,098	1,089	
Men's and boys; suits and coats Men's and boys; furnishings and work	153.2	151.5	152,4	138.8	137.3	138.	
clothing	273.9	273.3	270.4	256.1	255.0	252.	
Women's outerwear	331.8	340.4	340.3	297.3	305.3	306.	
Women's, children's under garments	113.1	110.5	105.9	102.0	99.7	95.	
Millinery	22.7	23.3	23.7	20.1	• •		
Children's outerwear	68.7	68.5			62.6	62.	
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	101.6	99.0	96.2	89.0	87.4	85.	
Other fabricated textile products	156.5	151.6	150.1	134,5	130.1	128.	
UMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT					: :	Į	
FURNITURE)	845	850	845	781	786	783	
Logging camps and contractors	76.1	76.5	78.8	71.7	72.0	74.	
Sawmills and planing mills	492.3	497.7	494.5	460.3	466.4	464.	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated	170.1	170 0	100 5		110 0		
structural wood products	130.1		129,5		1	113.	
Wooden containers	82,8 64.0		79.7 62,0		57.6	74 . 55 .	
Miscellaneous wood products	04.0	02.9	02,0	21.0	51.0	22.	
URNITURE AND FIXTURES	378	375	367	329	327	319	
Household furniture	270.6		262.1	241.6		•	
Other furniture and fixtures	107.5	107.0	104.9	86.9	86.9	85.	

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)

All employees

Production workers 1950

Industry group and industry	1950	
	October (September) August	Octob

1

THERE'S PLOUD GHE THERE'S	October	[dentember]	August	October	September	Augus
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	490	488	479	420	418	410
Fulp, paper, and paperboard mills	241.4	241.3	238.6	210.2	209.9	207.4
Paperboard containers and boxes	139.9	137.1	131.7	120,1	118.0	113.1
Other paper and allied products	108.9	109.1	109,1	89.9	90.2	89.9
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED						
INDUSTRIES	751	745	741	514	509	504
Newspapers	289.9	293.2	292.7	149.0	151.0	149.6
Periodicals	52.8	51.5	51.8	35,2	35.2	34.5
Books	48.3	48.5	47.8	36,5	37.2	36.4
Commercial printing	204.7	200.0	198.8	170.3	166.4	165.0
Lithographing	42.3	41.1	40,5	33.2	32,5	31.8
Other printing and publishing	112,9	110.2	108.9	89.3	87.0	86.2
HEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	719	700	684	524	506	491
Industrial inorganic chemicals	76,1	69.2	68.3	55.8	49,7	48.9
Industrial organic chemicals	208.6	206,7	203.6	159.0	157.7	154.8
Drugs and medicines	99.2	98.0	96.7	65.6	64.8	63.4
Paints, pigments, and fillers	73.2	73.5	73.5	48.8	48,8	48.6
Fertilizers	33.2	33.0	29.6	26,9	26.6	23.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	62.4	54.2	48.7	51.7	43.7	38,2
Other chemicals and allied products	165.8	165.2	164,0	115.8	115.0	113.3
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	251	250	254	191	189	193
Petroleum refining	198.4	197.4	200.5	147.0	145.1	147.4
Coke and byproducts	21.5	21.4	21.4	18.6	18.8	18.7
Other petroleum and coal products	31.2	31.2	32,5	25.1	25.3	26,4
UBBER PRODUCTS	269	265	258	219	215	208
Tires and inner tubes	115.1	115.2	112,8	91,7	91,9	89.6
Rubber footwear	28,0	26,9	25.7	22.8	21.8	20.7
Other rubber products	125.5	122,9	119.1	104,2	101.2	98,0
EATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	407	411	409	367	371	370
Leather	51.4	51.8	51.1	46,7	47.1	46.6
Footwear (except rubber)	253.7	259.3	260,4	230.8	236,5	237.3
Other leather products	102,2	100.0	97.5	89.6	87.8	85.8

(In thousands)

	<u>A</u>	11 employe	es	Production workers			
Industry group and industry	L	1950			1950		
	October	September	August	October	September	August	
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	546	533	532	473	460	459	
Glass and glass products	143.6	134.4	137.9	128.3	118.1	121.7	
Cement, hydraulic	43.0	42.3	43.3	37.0	36.5	37 . 1	
Structural clay products	87.8	87.7	87.2	79.6		78.9	
Pottery and related products	58.2	-	57.4		53.1	51.8	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster							
products	99.4	•	98.3	84.7	84.2	• • •	
Other stone, clay, and glass products	113.7	111.2	107.4	91.2	88,7	84.9	
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,293	1,277	1,256	1,116	1,104	1,086	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and			:				
rolling mills	635.5	632.1	630.5	551.6	551.8	550.4	
Iron and steel foundries	256.8	251.3	241.2	226.8	221.9	213.3	
Primary smelting and refining of							
nonferrous metals	56,0	55.1	55.1	46.7	45.9	45.8	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of		• • •					
nonferrous metals	102.4	101.9	99.5	85.9	85.4	83.1	
Nonferrous foundries	104.9		96.0	89.5	85.4	81.7	
Other primary metal industries	137.3	136.2	133.9	115.2	114.0	111.7	
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND			1	0	0	:	
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	1,012	994	972	850	837	814	
Tin cans and other tinware	51.4	55.3	55.8	45.7	49.8	50.2	
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	166.4		156.7	141.7	138.3	132.4	
Heating apparatus (except electric)	ţ						
and plumbers' supplies	164.0	164.3	158.8	137.3	137.3	131.9	
Fabricated structural metal products	217.0	209.8	210.3	171.5	165.8	165.1	
Metal stamping, coating, and		•					
engraving	185.0		179.3	161.0	159.1	155.8	
Other fabricated metal products	227.9	218,8	211,5	193.1	186.4	178.1	
AACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1,433	1,373	1,374	1,111	1,056	1,060	
Engines and turbines	73.1	70.2	74.8	55,2	52.2	56.6	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.0	145.3	179.5	129.1	107.1	140.0	
Construction and mining machinery	109.7		101.6	81.0	78.1	73.7	
Metalworking machinery	243.4	234.8	222.1	190.1	181,7	170.6	
Special-industry machinery (except				;			
metalworking machinery)	178.6	173.9	168.6	136.1	132.3	127.4	
General industrial machinery	202.7	197.4	191.7	146,6	141.8	136.9	
Office and store machines and devices Service-industry and household	96.0		90.8	80.4	79.2	75.6	
-	182.8	179.5	178.6	148.7	146.0	145.3	
machines							

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(In thousands)

	A	11 employee	S	Production workers			
Industry group and industry		1950			1950		
	October	September	August	October	September	August	
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	911	878	85 3	708	677	655	
Electrical generating, transmission,							
distribution, and industrial	1				•		
apparatus	334.3	325.4	323.9	246.7	: 238.0	236.5	
Electrical equipment for vehicles	75.2	73.4	70.9	61.0	59.5	57.2	
Communication equipment	348.5	329.6	318.1	274.9	257.5	247.8	
Electrical appliances, lamps, and						1	
miscellaneous products	153.4	149.6	139.6	125.5	122.2	113.1	
RANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,387	1,363	1,347	1,151	1,132	1,118	
Automobiles	923.6	912.0	907.9	795.3	786.5	780.9	
Aircraft and parts	299.2	285.1	272.8	219.4	208.8	199.0	
Aircraft	204.1	194.7	183.7	150.6	143.7	134.8	
Aircraft engines and parts	54.5	52.4	54.1	38.9	37.3	38.9	
Aircraft propellers and parts	8.5	8.2	7.5	5.7		4.9	
Other aircraft parts and equipment	32.1	29.8	27.5	24.2		20.4	
Ship and beat building and repairing	86.7	89.2	91.7	74.3	76.3	79.0	
Ship building and repairing	74.3		78.4	63.5	65.1	67.5	
Boat building and repairing	12.4	12.9	13.3	10.8	11.2	11.5	
Railroad equipment	64.0	63.0	61.8	50.1	49.3	48.2	
Other transportation equipment	13.5	13.2	12.9	11.7	11.5	11.0	
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	270	264	252	204	198	187	
Ophthalmic goods	26.2	25.6	25.1	21.2	20.7	20.2	
Photographic apparatus	54.4	53.7	52.8	40.2	39.5	38.5	
Watches and clocks	32.8	31.6	28.0	28.1	27.0	23.4	
Professional and scientific				1			
instruments	156.6	.152.8	146.0	114.5	111.1	105.3	
LISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	510	491	471	436	417	3 99	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	58.1	57.1	55.4	48.1	47.1	45.5	
Toys and sporting goods	84.4	81.0	78.9	75.2	.72.0	69.8	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	66.3	64.1	61.1	57.1	54.8	52.0	
Other miscellaneous manufacturing					,		
industries	301.1	.289.2	276.0	255.3	243.0	232.0	

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

(1939 Average = 100)

Period	: Production-worker :	Production-worker
e (54 ± 4 %	: employment index ;	payroll index
nnual_average:		
1939	100.0	100.0
1999	107.5	113.6
1940 1941	132.8	164.9
1942	156.9	241.5
1943	183.3	331.1
1747	105.5	JJ1.1
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
1950		~~~~~
<u>1949</u>		
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	348.0
June	147.3	362.7
July	148.3	367.5
August	156.3	394.4
September	158.9	403.4
October	160.3	415.8
November		
December		

TABLE	5:	Employees	in	the	Shipbuilding	and	Repairing	Industry,	ЪУ	Region	ī/
					(In thous	and	s)				

	1950		1949				
Ostober	September	August	October	September			
155,3	153.2	153.0	146.0	158.8			
74.3	76.3	78.4	72.4	77.9			
81.0	76.9	74.6	73.6	80.9			
71.2	72.3	71.6	73.1	79.4			
36.0	38.4	38.7	41.4	43.3			
35.2	33.9	32.9	31.7	36.1			
28.3	26.1	25.2	24.3	26.7			
10.7	9.6	9.5	10.4	10.7			
17.6	16.5	15.7	13.9	16.0			
13.0	12.9	14.4	9.3	11.4			
35.9	35.2	35.5	34.4	36.7			
7.7	8.7	9.5	6.4	7.9			
28.2	26.5	26.0	28.0	28.8			
2.6	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.3			
4.3	4.3	4.2	2.3	2.3			
	155.3 74.3 81.0 71.2 36.0 35.2 28.3 10.7 17.6 13.0 35.9 7.7 28.2 2.6	Oatober September 155.3 153.2 74.3 76.3 81.0 76.9 71.2 72.3 36.0 38.4 35.2 33.9 28.3 26.1 10.7 9.6 17.6 16.5 13.0 12.9 35.9 35.2 7.7 8.7 28.2 26.5 2.6 2.4	OatoberSeptemberAugust155.3153.2153.074.376.378.481.076.974.671.272.371.636.038.438.735.233.932.928.326.125.210.79.69.517.616.515.713.012.914.435.935.235.57.78.79.528.226.526.02.62.42.1	Oetober September August October 155.3 153.2 153.0 146.0 74.3 76.3 78.4 72.4 81.0 76.9 74.6 73.6 71.2 72.3 71.6 73.1 36.0 38.4 38.7 41.4 35.2 33.9 32.9 31.7 28.3 26.1 25.2 24.3 10.7 9.6 9.5 10.4 17.6 15.7 13.9 13.9 13.0 12.9 14.4 9.3 35.9 35.2 35.5 34.4 7.7 8.7 9.5 6.4 28.2 26.5 26.0 28.0 2.6 2.4 2.1 2.6			

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/

		Employment		Fay rolls				
	(as o	of first of	month)	(tot	al for mor	nth)		
Area and branch		1950		1	1950			
	October	September	August	: October	September	ri August		
<u>All Areas</u>				- -	1	•		
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,117.4	2,083.2	2,005.4	\$635,527	\$601,454			
Executive	2,105.3	2,071.4	1,993.4	630,679	596,537			
Defense agencies	932.3	887.3	806.0	285,134	261,527	259,451		
Post Office Department	483.8	485.0	487.1	' 128 , 358	128,764	130,361		
Other agencies	689.2	699.1	700.3	217,187	206,246	223,326		
Legislative	8.2	8.0	8.2	3,250		3,277		
Judicial	3.9	3.8	3.8	1,598	1,717	1,634		
<u>Continental</u> United States								
TOTAL FEDERAL	1,968.3	1,935.9		593,894	563,900			
Executive	1,956.3	1,924.1	1,849.1	589,096	559,029			
Défense agenciés	828.3	785.3	707.1		237,332	4.4		
Post Office Department	482.0	483.1	485.2		128,278			
Other agencies	646.0		656.8		193,419	210,562		
Legislative	8.2		8.2			3,277		
Judicial	3.8	3.8	3. 7	1,548	1,671	1,588		
Washington, D. C.			1	! •	1			
FOTAL GOVERNMENT	244.8	243.7	240.7					
D. C. government	20.1	20.0	19.8					
Federal	224.7	223.7	220.9	81,554	76,933	80,958		
Executive	215.8	215.0	212.0	78,001	73,415	77 .372		
Defense agencies	70.8	69.3		26,990		:		
Post Office Department	7.5	•	7.7	2,885	2,856			
Other agencies	137.5	138.1	138.2	1				
Legislative	8.2	8.0	8.2	3,250	3,200	3,27		
Judicial	.7	.7	•7	303	318	30		

(In thousands)

See the glossary for definitions.

1/ Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

		Total	·/+11	1	Mining		Contrac	t Constr	netion
State		-10 tai	1949	10	250	11949	19	<u>50</u>	1949
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.		Sept.		Oct	Sept.	Oct.
Alabama Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware [*]	158.8 304.5 3,369.3 364.8 7 ⁸ 5.3	157.0 302.2 3,360.2 363.0	150.6	26.0 12.9 6.9 33.8 9.9 <u>2</u> /	26 .2 12.9	7.8 12.6 6.3 33.2 9.9 <u>2</u> /	11.9 19.5 247.0 28.2 38.9	12.2 19.9 240.6 27.3 39.0	10.3 17.3 199.0 23.0 3/36.6
Dist. of Col. Florida <u>1</u> Georgia	817 . 1	806.2	764.4	4/ 6.2 4.2	4/ 6•1 4•2	<u>4/</u> 5.8 4.4	66.9 49.5	66•4 49•2	52•4 38•7
Idaho Illinois* Indiana Iowa <u>1</u> / Kansas <u>1</u> / Kentucky Louisian a Maine	137.2 N.A. 1,255.5 601.0 475.8 264.6	139.8 N.A. 1,273.3 599.5 474.1 269.9	3,017-2 1,113-3 595-7 448-9 257-0	5.3 N.A. 14.0 3.7 17.1 64.8 26.6 .7 1.8	5.4 N.A. 14.1 3.4 17.3 65.7 26.3 .7 1.8	3.6 29.9 6.8 3.5 17.1 40.7 25.8 6	12.5 N.A. 58.6 34.3 36.1	15.3 N.A. 60.4 34.2 33.6	10.1 123.9 52.4 33.3 31.1 10.2
Maryland [*] Massachusetts Michigan	723.5 1,709.6		661.7 1,641.5	¥⁄	<u>4</u> /	1.3 <u>4</u> /	60.7 62.0	59•2 64•0	51•1 57•3
Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada 1/ New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico	819.7 1,160.4 157.9 N.A. 56.0 171.1 1,668.2 150.3	159.9 316.8 57.5 173.4 1,666.9	150.4 313.2 51.2 164.4	17.5 9.5 10.5 4/ 3.3 3.8 11.8	18.1 9.5 10.7 <u>4/</u> 3.2 •3 3.8 11.8	3.9 9.5 9.6 4/ 2.5 2.5 2.3 3.3 10.5	47.4 55.3 14.2 N.A. 5.3 8.0 86.6 16.5	47.3 55.0 15.4 18.7 5.3 8.1 83.3 17.3	41.6 46.6 10.9 20.7 4.6 8,0 74.7 16.6
New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio	5 ,7 74 .1 116,9	5,726.0 117.1	5,553.3 114.0	11.2 3.6 1.0	11.4 3.7 .9	10.5 2.9 .9	250.6 10.9	250 . 7 10 . 8	226•3 9•8
Oklahoma 1/ Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina 1/ South Dakota	484,6 448.0 3,677.9 301.5 461.5 120.7	483.6 459.7 3,674.4 298.0 458.6 121.7	424.3 3,189.6 282.5 435.0	43.9 1.4 188.5 <u>4</u> / 1.0 2.3	1.5 190.5 <u>4</u> /	41.2 1.6 99.8 4/ 1.1 2.5	34.2 29.1 170.3 13.9 26.4 8.9	35.1 33.1 173.7 14.2 26.1 9.8	33•3 24•6 156•9 1 1 •6 21•0 9•3
Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont	728.8 197.2 98.2	731.6 199.5 98.2	703.0 183.9 95.7	13 .1 1.0	103.6 13.0 1.0	8.7 99.1 12.1 1.0	41 •8 15•0 4•6	42.6 15.0 4.8	40.0 12.5 4.9
Virginia Washing#on West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	712.6 533.3 1,040.3 82.8	708.4 531.9 1,048.2 84.1	666•3 403•7 975 -1 80•8	23.1 3.0 128.2 3.6 9.1	127.8 3.7	7.6 3.4 31.6 2.6 9.2	49•3 21•9 45•8 6•2	51.6 21.9 46.3 6.4	41.2 18.3 43.2 8.3

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

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

TABLE 7:	Employees	in	Nonagricultural	Establishmen ts	by	Industry	Division,			
by State										
			/ τ ι							

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(In thousands)

	Man	ufacturi	ng	Trans	å put	. ut.		Trade 1950		
State		50	1949		150	1949			1049	
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct,	Sept.	Oct.	
A 7 - h - m -	000 0		186 0		-1 -1	NT A	120.4	110.0	N.A.	
Alabama	222.3	223.3	186.0		51.5	N.A.	120.4	119.9		
Arizona	16.9	16.0	14.7	21.6	21.1	20,9	37.8	37.5	37.0	
Arkan'sas	79.1	78.7	69.3	32.9	32.2	25.2	71.3	71.0	70.3	
California	838.3	843.3	730.1	313.9	313.6	304.4	812.5	812.5	783.1	
Colorádo	64.6	62.1	53.0	43.9	43.9	40.4		95.3	92 .2 3/125.9	
Connecticut	395-2	387.3	3/340.0	41.6	41.5	3/42.0	95•3 128•8	125.4	3/125.9	
Delaware	395•2 46•9	51.1	53.0 3/349.9 42.8							
Dist. of Col.	15.8	15.7	16.2	29.5	29.4	29.8	91.3	89.8	93•5	
Florida	94.1		16•3 87•8	64.6	64.4	29.0	91.9	09.0	90.0	
	94.1	91.7		04.0			3.600 3	3 40 0	360 5	
Georgia	294.5	291.2	267.6	70.1	69.4	65.5	175•1	170.8	169.5	
Idaho	24.4	25.4	21.5	17.4	17.7	15.9	35•5	34•3	34.4	
Illinois	N.A.					284.1				
	IN A A		1,095.9	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.	645.0	
Indiana	574.8	593•7	476.7		112.0	97.1	239.3	237.7	230.0	
Iowa	142.4	147.7	150.2	63.8	64.2	59.8	165.7	164.7		
Kansas	98.2	96.4	87.9	63.3	63.4	57.6	118.5	120.2	117.1	
Kentucky	143.8	139.0	127.0	58.2	57.3 78.4	54.2	113.4	112.1	108.8	
Louisiana	143.0	141.9	136.7	58.3	78.4	75.7	138.0	137.4		
Maine	113.7	116.8	106.3	78.3 18.8	19.2	75•7 18•6	50.3	50.7		
Maryland	226.4	227.5	192.0	75.3	17.2	65 0	126.3			
	700 0	66/07	192.0	12•2		67.3	120.5	124.3		
Massachusetts	709.9	680.6	647.3	137.1	138.6	135.4	314.5	315.2	321.1	
Michigan	1,173.6	1 150.7	086.0							
Minnesota	204.7	213.2	986.9 185.0	92.7	93.5	86.9	213.2	211.0	210.7	
Mississippi	90.0	89.9	78.0	22.1	1.20	00.9		21100		
	90.0		10.0				005 0			
Missourl	357.6	355•7	330.1	125.3		112.3	295.3	294.0		
Montana	20.8	20.1	19.8			21.8	37.4	37.7	38.0	
Nebraska	N.A.	50.4	49.6	N.A.	42.6	38.3	N.A.	90.2	91.0	
Nevada	3.3	3.4	3.1	8.7	8.8	8.1	11.3	11.9	10.8	
New Hampshire	79.7	80.2	74.6	10.5	10.6	10.4	29.7	29.8	28.8	
New Jersey	764.7	761.1	700.2	137.6	137.7	129.9	276.0	277.1	270.4	
New Mexico	12.2	12.2	11.5			14.8	34.4	34.6	32.5	
			-	_			_			
New York	11,947.9	1,905.6	1,801.3		506.4	497.3	1,238.4	1,224.5	1,227.9	
North Carolina	432.2	432.3	399.9	52.4	52.8	51.4	164.0	161.5	163.7	
North Dakota	6.3	6.2	6.1	i4.3	14.4	13.9	37•3	37.5		
Ohio	1.253.3	1.239.3	1.027.0				1112	1 2/12		
Oklahoma	68.4	67.8	1,027.0	50.3	50.2	48.7	122.7	123.0	118.7	
Oregon	142.0	146.4	129.8	48.5	49.4	115 7	102 1			
		1 460 4					103.4 680.6	104.3		
Pennsylvania	1,483.4	1,409.7	1,176.5	344.0	345.7	299-5			657.8	
Rhode Island	152.8	149.3	135.8	10,3	16.3		52.0	51.2	50.9 81.7	
South Carolina	216.0	215.5	201.6	25.6	25.0	25.2	85.6	84.7	81.7	
South Dakota	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.7	11.0	36.8	37.0	38.4	
Tennessee	256.2	254 0	240.8	E1 0	=6 P	El O	156 0	1 acr -	300 1	
		257.2		57.3		54.9	156.0	155.5		
Texas	363.2	358.9	333.9	229.0	230.7	221.3	524.6	523.4	503.5	
Utah	32.1	33.8	27•7	22.4	22.6	20.8	43.2	44.6		
Vermont	37.1	36.5	35.0	9.4	.9.4	9.2	17.8	17.9	17.9	
Virginia	240.7	237.8	223.8	81.4	80.0	73.4	172.4	167.4	165.9	
Washington	190.7	189.8	172.6		65.6	63.0	164.5	158.3	160.5	
West Virginia	139.1	136.1	121.0		50 4	45.6	85.8	86.0	82.9	
			121.0		52.7					
Wisconsin	445.4	453.3	398.2		77.5	75.0	210.2	209.6	209.8	
Wyoming	7.3	5.7	7.2	16.1	16.3	14.3	17.3	17.8	16.9	

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

		11	-				C		¥
State		Finance 50	1949	10	Service 950 1949		Governmen 1950		1949
D ta te	Oct.	Sept.	<u> </u>	Oct.	Sept.	0ct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Alabama Arizona	18.1	18.0 4.7	16.4 4.5	51.2 19.5	52.2 19.1	51.1 18.7	101.3 33.5	100 . 1 33•5	95•9 31•9
Arkansas California	7•9 145•3	8.0 144.7	7•4 140•6	35•2 438•3	35•3 439•7	34.4 432.1	51•7 540•1	50.2 531.8	50.4 523.6
Colorado Connecticut Delaware	13.6 37.1	14.8 37.2	12.7 3/36.7	43•7 77•5	45•5 77•9	45.1 <u>3</u> /76.9	65.6 66.2 10.4	64.4 56.3 10.1	62.4 64.9 9.8
Dist. of Col. Florida	22.6 30.7 24.6	23.1 30.7	21.3 26.1	58•3 77•8	58.6	58.9 78.8	244.6	243.5 116.3	240.8 114.0 116.0
Georgia Idaho	24.0 3.8	24.5 3.6	23•9 3•5	14.8	77.8 14.6	14.2	121•3 23•5	119 . 1 23 . 6	23•7
Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas	N.A. 34.2 23.1 16.1	N.A. 34.6 23.3 16.3	155•9 33•1 22•9 14•4	N.A. 90.0 66.0 47.4	N.A. 90.6 67.2 48.0	355.8 90.1 66.5 47.0	N.A. 132.8 95.1 79.1	N.A. 130.4 95.0 78.9	326.7 127.2 93.3 76.7
Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts	14.6 17.5 6.8 31.1 78.9	14.8 17.6 6.8 31.0 78.6	14.3 17.4 6.7 29.8 76.6	55.8 62.9 24.4 10 7.0 198.4	54.8 63.4 25.5 107.3 196.8	55•5 62•9 24•8 105•7 199•4	82.5 92.5 38.8 94.9 208.8	80.5 92.4 39.2 96.2 210.9	78.0 93.0 39.9 92.2 204.4
Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico	36.1 51.2 3.9 N.A. 1.2 4.5 57.9 4.5	36.2 51.2 3.9 16.2 1.2 4.5 58.7 4.7	34.8 50.8 3.7 15.4 1.1 4.4 57.3 3.9	96.9 126.3 19.7 N.A. 11.9 18.7 166.3 21.9	96.6 126.0 20.4 38.3 12.8 20.2 169.9 21.9	96.0 128.2 19.3 3 ⁸ .9 10.9 18.2 162.1 22.3	223.0 111.1 62.7 139.9 27.9 N.A. 11.1 19.7 175.3 33.0	223.3 109.2 63.7 141.7 27.9 60.3 10.9 19.9 175.3 33.0	215.8 111.1 62.8 137.6 27.3 59.3 10.4 19.7 166.8 31.4
New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio	383.2 19.5 4.2	384.3 19.8 4.1	381.8 19.6 3.6	773•5 - 13•8	772•5 13•8	755•5 13•1	662.4 104.8 29.1 297.8	670.6 104.8 29.4 296.5	652.8 103.9 28.7 286.7
Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota	17.8 14.4 116.5 10.8 8.5 4.0	17.8 14.5 116.8 10.7 8.7 4.1	16.2 13.8 114.6 10.1 7.6 3.9	51.3 46.4 351.2 25.0 35.1 14.3	51.4 47.0 357.9 25.3 35.1 14.2	52.4 46.1 346.7 27.2 34.7 13.9	96.0 62.8 342.6 30.7 63.3 31.7	94.4 63.5 345.8 31.0 61.5 31.3	91.1 62.1 337.9 29.9 62.1 30.3
Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	22.6 70.8 6.2 2.9 25.8 26.0 9.6 31.5 1.7	22.6 70.4 6.2 2.9 25.7 26.6 9.7 31.5 1.7	21.7 66.2 5.8 24.7 24.7 9.2 30.6 1.7	76.7 234.4 17.9 10.4 77.5 39.6 100.4 10.4	77.6 236.3 19.1 10.6 80.0 40.2 101.5 11.4	76.0 232.2 17.9 10.4 76.8 38.5 94.2 8.8	106.2 277.7 46.6 15.0 139.8 136.2 56.3 125.2 14.7	107.5 276.4 45.2 15.0 138.2 133.7 57.6 124.7 14.7	103.5 269.0 44.1 14.6 135.3 124.3 56.6 121.5 14.4

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

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

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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.

4:17 TABLE 8: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division, Selected Areas (In thousands)

	Number of Employ 1950		oyees 1949			of Empl	oyees 1949	
		Sept.	Oct.		Oct.	Sept.	1949 Oct.	
ARIZONA				CONNECTICUT (Contid.)				
Phoenix				New Britain (Contide)		1		
Wining	.1		N.A.	Finance		e	NT A	
Manufacturi ng	10.1	9.6	N.A.	Service	•5	+5	N.A.	
		6.9	Ne A.	Selatos	1.2	1.2	None	
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 1/	7.0							
Trade	20.1	19.7	N.A.	New Haven				
Finance	3.2	3.1	N.A.	Cont. Const. 2/	5.9	5+9	N. A.	
Service	9•5	9.0	N.A.	Manufacturing .	43.8	43.0	N.A.	
_	1			Trans, & Pub, Ut,	13.1	13.1	N,A.	
Tucson				Trade	20.4	20,7	N.A.	
Mining	1.5	1.5	N.A.	Finance	4.7	4.7	N.A.	
Manufacturing	1.8	1.7	N.A.	Service	8,5	8.6	N.A.	
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 1/	1.8	1.7	N _a A _a					
Trade	8.1	8.0	N.A.	Waterbury				
Finance	•9	•9	N.A.	Cont. Const. 2/	2.0	2.0	N.A.	
Service	5.1	4.6	N.A.	Manufacturing	42.6	41.5	N.A.	
				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	2,5	2.5	N.A.	
RKANSAS				Trade	8.5	8.5	N.A.	
Little Rock				Finance	1.0	1,0	N.A.	
Total	65.1	65.2	61,7	Service	2.6	2.5	N.A.	
Cont. Const.	6.3	6.8	5.4					
Manufacturing	11.6	11.5	ii.1	FLORIDA	1			
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.8	6.8	6.5	Jacksonville				
Trade	18.0	17.8	16.9		1 10 0	15 E		
Finance	3.5	3.5	3.2	Munufacturing	15.9	15.5	13.7	
	8.5	8,4	8.1	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	14.2	14.0	13.9	
Service 2/				Trade	30.4	30.2	29.9	
Government	10.6	10,5	10.7	Finance	5,9	5.9	5.3	
				Service 2/	11.4	11,4	11.2	
ALIFORNIA				Government	13.0	13.0	12.6	
Los Angeles	1 1 0							
Manufacturing	455.8	443.1	390.8	Miami			ł	
				Manufacturing	14.9	13.8	12.2	
San Diego				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	20.2	20,0	20,4	
Manufacturing	27+5	27.9	22.9	Trade	48.7	47.6	42.4	
				Finance	8.7	8.6	7.3	
San Francis co - Oakland				Service 2/	24.9	24.5	24.0	
Manufacturi ng	177.0	182.8	157.0	Government	16.5	16.5	17.2	
. –								
San Jose				GEORGIA			1	
Manufacturing	26.0	33.2	24.1	Atlanta			t	
			-	Manufacturing	63.2	62.9	59+3	
onnecti cut							,,,,,	
Bridgeport				Savannah				
Cont. Const. 2/	4,4	4.3	N.A.	Manufacturing	12 2	13.6	12.0	
Manufacturi ng	61.4	59•7	N.A.	mather as ant + Life	13,7	13.5	1 1400	
Truns, & Pub, Ut.	5.0	5.1	N.A.	TWDT (N)				
Trade	17.0	17.0	N.A.	INDIANA	1		1	
Finan ce			N.A. N.A.	Indianapolis		059 0	- and	
	2,3	2.1		Total	259+0	258.9	238.1	
Service	5•7	5.6	N.A.	Cont. Const.	14.3	14,6	11.9	
	1	Í		Manufacturing	101.8	101.3	86.	
Hartford			1	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	25.0	24.9	22.6	
Cont. Const. 2/	8.0	8.1	N. A.	Trade	59.8	59•5	58.6	
Manufacturi ng	66,8	64.8	N.A.	Finance	13.2	13.4	12.8	
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.9	6.9	N.A.	Other Nonmfg. 3/	44.8	45.2	45.8	
Trade	36.1	35.9	N.A.			}	1	
Finance	23.2	23.3	N.A.	IOWA		l	1	
Service	10.5	10.4	N.A.	Des Motnes	1		ļ	
		1		Manufacturing	17.9	17.6	18.9	
New Britain		1	1		-/-/	-/••		
Cont. Const. 2/	1.0	1.0	N.A.	KANSAS	1	1	ļ	
Manufacturing	27.2	26.9	N.A.		1		1	
Trans, & Pub, Ut,	1.2	1.2	N	Tope ka.	0.00	o⊉ li	28.1	
Trade	4.6	4,4	N.A.	Total	38.3	38.4	38.1	
	E TeV	1 767	,	Mining	• • 1	1,1	•	

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

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

	Number of Empl		oyues			of Empi	OYEGS	
		50	1949			250	1949 Oct.	
KANSAS (Cont'd.)	Oete	Sept.	Oct.		<u> </u>	Sept.	000.	
Topeke (Cont ^t d.)		1		MINNESOTA (Cont [#] d.)	ł		i	
Cont. Const.	2.0			St. Paul (Cont'd.)				
	2,0	1.8	1.9	Survice 2/	14,4	14.0	13.9	
Manufacturing	6.1	6.1	6.3	Government	16.0	15.8	15.8	
Trans, & Pub. Ut.	6.9	7.0	7.0		1	1		
Trade	8.5	8.5	8.4	MISSOURI			1	
Financo	2.0	2.0	1.9	Konsas City (including	1			
Service	4.2	4.3	4.3	Kansos City, Kenses)	i	i	1	
Government	8.7	8.7	8.7	Total	327-1	325.7	312.1	
				· · ·			.8	
<u>Wichita</u>		!		Mining		•9		
Total	05.0	0.0		Cont. Const.	18.3	18.0	15.6	
	85.0	83.7	75•7	kinuf acturi ng	94•5	93.5	85.7	
Mining	1.3	1.3	1.3	Trans. & Fub. Ut.	39•7	39•7	39-5	
Cont. Const.	5.2	5.1	5.0	Trade	93.9	93.3	91.7	
Manufacturing	29.6	28.3	23.3	Finance	18.3	18.2	18.1	
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.9	6.9	6.7	Service	40.8	41.3	40.3	
Trade	22.7	22.6	20.9	Government	20.7	20.8	20.4	
Finance	3.7	3.7	3.5	ad as titlestia		20.0		
Service	6.8	8.8					1	
			8.6	<u>St. Louis</u>				
Govornment	7.1	7.1	6.6	Manufeoturing	207.9	206.7	193.3	
			1		ļ			
LOUISIANA				NEVADA	1			
New Orleans				Reno	1		1	
Manufacturing	51.9	51.7	48.1	Mining	N.A.	•3	•	
-				Cont. Const.	N.A.	2.2	1.	
MAINE				Kenufacturing	N.A.	1.5	1.0	
Portland								
Total	47.5	48.0	45.8	Trans, & Pub. Ut. 1/	N.A.	1,1	1.1	
				Trade	N.A.	5•5	5.	
Cont. Const.	2.5	2.5	2.3	Finance	N.A.	.8		
Manufacturing	12.7	13.1	12.2	Sorvice	N	5.5	5•3	
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	5.6	5.7	5.5		1			
Trade	13.3	13.2	12.5	NEW HALPSHIRE	1		1	
Finance	2.4	2.4	2.3	Manchester				
Service 2/	7.7	7.8	7.7	Menufacturi ng	19.7	20.8	18.7	
Government	3.3	3.3	3.3	Beriat see ourst sits	17./	20.0	10.	
a o vo minitari v		,,,	,,,	1 1711 11 17 1 1 1 2017				
MINNES OT A		1		NEW JERSEY	•			
				Newsrk				
Duluth				Manufacturing	362,8	358.9	3 2 8•L	
Total	42.9	43.0	37.0	•				
Cont. Const.	2.6	2.6	2.1	Trenton				
Manufacturi ng	11.7	11.7	7.8	Manufacturing	44.9	42.8	41.1	
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	7.2	7.2	6.1					
Trade	10.6	10.7	10.4	NEW MEXICO	1		ļ	
Finance	1.4	1.4	1.4		1		1	
Service 2/	5.1	5.1	5.1	Albuquerque	1 1 1	11		
Government		2•⊥ 4•2	4.1	Cont. Const.	6.3	6.6	6.1	
AAA A LIRUCII 0	····· 4	702		Monufacturing	5.5	5•3	4.	
14		1		Trans, & Pub, Ut.	4.7	4.7	4.	
Minneapolis			a) 0 -	Trade	11.5	11,5	10.5	
Total	260,0	257•4	248.0	Financo	2.4	2.6	2.0	
Cont. Const.	17.0	16.4	13.7	Service 2/	5.9	6.0	6.	
Manufaoturing	71.6	70.8	63.8	and and and				
Trans. & Fub. Ut.	25,8	25.9	26.1	NEW YORK				
Trade	77.6	77.0	76.6		1		I	
Finan cè	16.5	16,4	15.7	Albany-Schenectady-Troy				
				Manufacturing.	δ1.1	79•9	77•1	
Service 2/	28.9	28.6	28.3					
Government	22.8	22.3	23.7	Binghamton-Endicott-	ļ			
		1		Johnson City	1			
St. Paul	ł			Manufacturing	36.6	36.4	35+8	
Total	146.6	145.5	137.8			2001		
Cont. Const.	8.4	8.5		B. 66-10				
• •			7. 5	Buffalo		100.0		
Manufacturing	43.1	43.3	38.3	Manufacturing	194•5	190.9	149.0	
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	20.1	20.1	19.6					
Trade	36.2	35.4	34.5	Elmira				
Finance	8.3	8.5	8.2	Manufacturing	15.9	15.6	14.1	
	1	1		Contraction of the second second	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

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

A:19 TABLE 8: Employees in Nonegricultural Establishments by Industry Division, Selected Areas (In thousands)

	Number of Employe 1950		10,7005		Mumber of Employees 1950 1949			
	Oct.	950 Sept.	1747 Oct.		Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	
NEW YORK (Contid.)				TEMBELSSE (Cont'd.)				
Kingston-Newburgh-				Knoxville (Contid.)			1	
Poughkeepsie		[Trons. & Pub. Ut.	7.1	7.2	6.	
Monufacturing	35.8	35.6	34.9	Trode	18.1	17.9	18.6	
5				Finance	3.5	3.5	3.	
New York City				Service	8.5	8.6	6.	
Monufacturity	1070,2 841,2	1053•5 025•6	1026.9	Government	12.4	12.1	12.	
Trade	841.2	825.5	839.7					
Rochester				<u>L'emphis</u>	, –			
Name Coturing	105.3	104.1	95+2	Mining	•5	•5		
IN THE WOOLLING	102.5	TOHPT	7204	Manufacturing	38.6	38.1	39.	
Syreous 6				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	17.1	17.0	16.	
Manufacturi ng	56.8	46.3	47.1	Trade	41.8	40.3	42.	
as nut a coursing	20.0	40.5	-+/ • L	Finan se	5.8	5,8	5.	
Utica-Rome-Herkimer-				Service	21.7	21.9	22.	
Little Falls				Government	15.7	15,6	12.	
Menuf Schuring	46.8	46.2	4.3	the about 2.5 a		l		
modent on net wing		1444	****.7	<u>Nashvillo</u>	ali n	ole h	1	
NORTH CAPOLINA		i i		brand to turing	34,2	34.4	32.	
Charlotte	1			Trans. â Pub. Ut.	10.8	10.9	10.	
Maufacturing	22,2	21.9	20.1	Trado	21.7	21.7	21.	
avaior to our rus	22.02	4.7	av	Finance	5•7	5•7	5.	
окілнома				Sarvice	13.9	13.9	13.	
Oklahomo. Citý 4/				Government	13.0	0•ر1	13.	
Manuf ácturi ág	13.6	13.5	N.A.					
manut de min de	1,00	4,74.7	P.A.	UTAN			i	
Tulsa 4/				Salt Lake City	1 - 4			
Manufacturing	17.8	17.9	N.A.	Mining	5.8	5.7	5•	
water go out no	1/00	+/+/	N•44	Cont. Const.	7.9	7.9		
RHODE ISL.ND				Munufsoturing	14.7	14.5	13.	
Provisione a				Tr #4. & Pub. Ut. 1/	7.0	7.1	6.	
Minuf acturi ng	161.5	157.4	143.8	Treate	26.9	27.0	26.	
Merter co der i ng	10103	+2/ • 4		Fanance	4.7	4.7	• ^۱ ۱	
SOUTH CAROLINA				VERLONT			l	
Charleston				Burlington	1]	
Manuf actur ing	8.7	8 .6	8.4	Manufacturing	5.4	5.3	5•	
Columbia				MASHINGTON	Ī			
Manuf acturing	7.9	7.5	7.1	Seattle	ł			
			,	Total	252.6	252.9	241.	
South Bakota				Cont. Const.	14.8	15.5	13.	
Sioux Falls				Monufacturing	64.1	63.4	59	
Manuf southing	4.9	5.0	N.A.	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	26.0	25.9	25.	
5				Traio	65.2	64.9	64.	
TEINESSEE				Finance	14,3	14.6	13.	
Chattanooga				Service 2/	32.9	33.9	32.	
Mining	.2	•2	.1	Government	35•5	34.7	32.	
lenufacturi ng	43.8	43.3	36.6		ر در د	2.00/	•••	
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	5.3	5.3	1.8	Spokarre)		!	
Trade	15.6	15.3	14.1	Total	66.2	65.8	62.	
Finance	2.4	2,4	2.3	Cont. Const.	4.9	4.5	4.	
Service	9.3	9.3	9.3	Manufacturi ne	12.8	13.0	11.	
Government	7.8	7.8	7.3	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	11.1	11.2	10.	
	1		,•,	Trade	17.8	17.7	17.	
Knox vi lle				Pinarce	2.9	1/•/ 3•0	2.	
Mining	2.3	2.3	1,6	Service 2/	9.6	9.6	9.	
Manufacturi ng	39.7	39.4	35.7	Government	7.0	6.9	7.	
	1			AAAAA TIMIYITA	1 100	U•/	1 /•	

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

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TABLE 8:	Employees	in	None gri cultual	Est	ablishments	by	Industry	Division,	Selected Ar	825
			_	(In	thous ands)			-		

	Numbe	r of Empl	loyees		Number of Employee		
	1	950 1949			1	950	1949
	Oct.	Sept	Oct.		· Oot.	Sept.	Oct.
WASHINGTON (Cont d.)				WEST VIRGINIA			•
Telooma	·	·		Charleston			
Total	73-2	75.1	63.7	Total	97.9	97.0	84.5
Cont. Const.	5.1	5.6	4.2	Mining	22.1	21.3	12.0
Manufacturing	20.5	20,9	17.5	Cont. Const.	6.0	5-9	6.1
Trans, & Pub, Ut,	6.8	6.9	6.1	Monufacturing	25.3	26.1	23.5
Trade	14.3	14.6	13.8	Trans. & ub. Ut.	8.9	9.1	8.2
Finance	2,4	2,4	2,2	Trade	16.7	16.9	16.6
Service 2/	6,9	7.7.	6.8	Finance	2,8	2.7	2.6
Government	17.2	17.0	13.1	Service	6.9	7.0	7.3
		•••		Government	8.4	8.2	8.5

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

1/ Excludes interstate railroads.

2/ Includes mining and quarrying.

3/ Includes mining and quarrying, service, and government.

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

TABLE 9: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries

(In	thousands)
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Industry	1950 • October iSeptember: August					
	1 October	September	August			
POOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:						
Meat packing, wholesale	167.0	163.5	164.2			
Prepared meats	34.6	35.1	35.1			
Concentrated milk	12.5	13.1	13.6			
Ice cream and ices	18.7	20.7	23.0			
Flour and meal	26.6		27.4			
Cane-sugar refining	15.3		14.8			
Beet sugar	20.7	•	8.9			
Confectionery products	73.8	71.2	64.7			
Malt liquors	59.6	65.0	68.4			
Distilled liquors, except brandy	23.4		27.0			
FEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:	1					
Yarn mills, wool (except carpets), cotton						
and silk systems	114.5	113.6	110,4			
Cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics	423.2		415.5			
Woolen and worsted fabrics	114.2	114.3	110.4			
Full-fashioned hosiery mills	67.9	67.6	67.2			
Seamless hosiery mills	58.2	57.2	55.4			
Knit underwear mills	36.4	36.1	34.4			
Wool carpets, rugs and carpet yarn	38.7	38.7	38.0			
Fur felt hats and hat bodies	8.6	9.0	9.4			
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE FRODUOTS:						
Men's dress shirts and nightwear	86.6	85.1	84.0			
Work shirts	12,0	12,2	12.2			
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:						
Wood household furniture, except upholstered	129.1	128,1	125.0			
Mattresses and bedsprings	30. Q	30.1	29.6			
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:		1				
Flastics materials	21.3		21.1			
Synthetic rubber	6.4		6,0			
Synthetic fibers	56.0	55.4	55.0			
Scap and glycerin	20.4	20,5	19,8			
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:	*					
Glass containers	40,6	40.0	40.0			
Pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere		1				
classified	39.3	29.5 29.8	33.3			
Brick and hollow tile	29.5	29.8	30.0			
	1 20	8.9	8,9			

See explanatory notes, section A.

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

Tuductur	1950					
Industry	October	September	August			
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:						
Gray-iron foundries	153.7	150.3	144.7			
Malleable iron foundries	24.7		-			
Steel foundries	51.1	49.4				
Primary copper, lead, and zinc	26.6	26.4	25.8			
Primary Bluminum	9.2	8.8	9.3			
Iron and steel forgings	30.2		29.0			
Wire drawing	42.4	42.1	41.6			
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE,		4				
MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):	1					
Cutlery and edge tools	25.3	24.8	23.4			
Hand tools, not elsewhere classified, files,						
hand saws, and saw blades	36.3	34.9	32.1			
Hardware, not elsewhere classified	76.1	74.7	72.7			
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings	31.5	31.3	30.1			
011 burners, heating and cooking apparatus,						
not elsewhere classified	86.4	86.8	83.4			
Structural and ornamental products	61.4		60.7			
Boiler shop products	52.9	48.4	50.0			
Metal stampings	121,7	121.2	119.3			
MACHINERY (EXCEFT ELECTRICAL):						
Tractors	62.3	47.3	66.0			
Farm machinery, except tractors	64.0	57.7	71.9			
Machine tools	47.3	44.7	41,6			
Metalworking machinery, not elsewhere						
classified	39.2	38.5	36.9			
Cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, etc.	72.3	69.1	64.7			
Computing and related machines	36.9	36.4	34.1			
Typewriters	20.3	19.8	18.9			
Refrigeration machinery	106.6		109.1			
Machine shops	40.1	38,4	37.3			
SLECTRICAL MACHINERY;	107.0	3R c -	160 1			
Radios and related products	186.9	172.3	169.6			
Telephone and telegraph equipment and	i	1				
communication equipment, not elsewhere						
classified	35.9	35.3	34.5			
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:			ca -			
Lecomotives and parts	22.5	21.7	20.7			
Railroad and streetcars	28.6	28.8	29.2			
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:		,				
Silverware and plated ware	18,5	18.1	17.7			

(In thousands)

See explanatory notes, section A.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Section A. <u>Scope of the BLS Employment Series</u> - 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 <u>not comparable</u> 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 <u>Hours and Earnings Industry Report</u> and in the <u>Monthly Labor Review</u>.

Section B. <u>Definition of Employment</u> - 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 cn 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. <u>Comparability With Other Employment Data</u> - 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, domestic servants, and unpaid family workers are excluded from the BLS but not the MRLF series.

Section D. <u>Methodology</u> - Changes in the level of employment are based en 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 allemployee 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 on 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:

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

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

 $\frac{52,000}{.800}$ (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. <u>Sources of Sample Data</u> - Approximately 143,000 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.

	•	: Employees			
Division or industry	Number of establishments	: Number in : : sample :	Percent of total		
Mining	3,000	467,000	50		
Contract construction	19,300	539,000	2 6		
Manufacturing	39,000	9,092,000	64		
Transportation and public utilities:	•				
Interstate railroads (ICC)	40 -7	1,329,000	98		
Rest of division (BLS)	12,500	1,309,000	51		
Trade	58,100	1,676,000	18		
Finance	7,900	367,000	20		
Service:					
Hotels	1,300	144,000	33		
Laundries and cleaning and dyeing plants	1,800	97,000	20		
Bovernment:					
Federal (Civil Service Commission)	a •	1,939,000	100		
State and local (Bureau of Census					
quarterly)		2,450,000	62		

APPROXIMATE COVERAGE OF MONTHLY SAMPLE USED IN BLS EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL STATISTICS Section F. <u>Sources of Bench-Mark Data</u> - 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.<u>Industrial Classification</u> - 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.

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

Section H. <u>State Employment</u> - 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.

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, Augusta. Maryland - 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. Faul 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 Unemrloyment 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, Richmend 19.
Washington - Employment Security Department, Olympia.
West Virginia - Department of Employment Security, Charleston.
Wisconisn - Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
Wyoming - Employment Security Commission, Casper.

Section I. <u>Area Employment</u> - 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 informmation. 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.

- <u>Contract Construction</u> 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.
- <u>Defense Agencies</u> 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.
- <u>Durable Goods</u> 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.
- <u>Finance</u> 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.
- <u>Government</u> 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.
- <u>Manufacturing</u> Covers only privately-operated establishments; governmental manufacturing operations such as arsenals and navy yards are excluded from manufacturing and included with government.
- <u>Mining</u> 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.
- <u>Nondurable Goods</u> 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.

<u>Pay Rolls</u> - 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.

- <u>Production and Related Workers</u> 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.
- <u>Service</u> Covers establishments primarily engaged in rendering services to individuals and business firms, including automobile repair services. Excludes all governmentoperated services such as hospitals, museums, etc., and all domestic service employees.
- <u>Trade</u> Covers establishments engaged in wholesale trade, i.e., selling merchandise to retailers, and in retail trade, i.e., selling merchandise for personal or household comsumption, and rendering services incidental to the sales of goods.
- <u>Transportation and Public Utilities</u> 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.
- <u>Washington, D. C.</u> 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.