# EMPLIUYMENT and pay rolls 

## DETAILED REPORT OCTOBER 1950

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

## EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Detciled Report

Octobor 1950
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The weolen and worstod fabrics manufacturing industry roduced operations in October 1950 as demand for Spring fabrics fell. Weekly hours werc cut to 39.1, or by an hour and a half fron the September level; employment was roducod slightly to 114,200 over the same period. This decline reversed the upward trond which had prevailed for several inonths in response to a strong and early Spring order volume. Dofense orders did not contribute any appreciable volune to this upturn.

The carly appecrance of Spring ordors fron apparel manufacturers was partly explained by their anticipation of a continuing world-wide shortage of wool and an accompanying price rise, Dependence of tho domostic industry on foreign sourcos for tho major sharc of its raw wool may hindor future operations of the industry, in view of growing shortage. It is very probable that manufacturers nay 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 now orders. Factors onumerated to support this vicw are: a probablo early increase in dofense orders; the continuation of the prosont high lovol of consumer incore; and a diversion of consuner sponding to soft goods because of the noro stringent crodit restrictions placed on durable-goods purchases.

## Postwar Employmont Tronds

Production worker omploywant in the woolon and worsted industry 1 / was maintaincd around a rolatively hifh avorage of 123,000 during 1947 and 1948 (tahle I). Not only wes National incono rising durine those yoars but heavy demand also continucd for wool clothing frow former soldiors robuilding thoir wordrobos. Howevor, the contrasoasonal onmloyment declinc in this industry which bogan in Soptomber 1948 foroshadowod the genoral doclino in businoss which occurrod in 1949.

## Tablc I

## Production Workor Brploynont in the Woolon and Worstod Industry, by month, 1947-1950

(in thousands)

| Poriod | 1947 | : | 1948 | : | 1949 | : | 1950 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Avorago | 122.5 |  | 123.5 |  | 100.9 |  |  |
| January | 130.2 |  | 127.5 |  | 111.1 |  | 102.8 |
| Fobruary | 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 |
| Aucust | 116.1 |  | 124.1 |  | 1.00 .6 |  | 110.8 |
| Soptonkor | 121.7 |  | 122.0 |  | 104.1 |  | 114.3 |
| Octobor | 123.0 |  | 119.2 |  | 110.8 |  | 114.2 |
| Novembor | 125.2 |  | 119.2 |  | 110.7 |  | - - - |
| Docanber | 127.5 |  | 117.9 |  | 108.5 |  | - - - |

1/ Includes all eatablishmonts ongaged in woaving woolon and worsted fabries ovor 12 inchos 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 oost of wool products relative to cotton and rayon products and by the greater durability, and thus purohase 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 betweon ifay and September added more then 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 unemploynent which, since early 1949 had been present in major conters of wool weaving such as Lawrence, Mass. and Providence, R. I.

The bulk of the employment gain oocurred in New England where the major part of the wool en and worsted manufacturing industry is looated. 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 ftlantic 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 marufacturing 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 tho past 10 years. Those that have been, are, for the most part, located in the South.

A riso in the industry's lovel of activity is oxpectod, howevor, in the innodiate future, fron military orders. Congrossional action on tho 18 billion dollar enorgoncy dofonso budget roquested by the Prosident is oxpoctod to provide defonse agoncies with 900 million dollars for the purchaso of clothing and equipage. Some idea of tho possiblo nagnitude of dofonso purchasos may bo gleaned fron World War II figuros. The U. S. Tariff Comission ostimates that during the last war the minimun quantity of wool (cloan basis) requirod for cach combat soldicr per yoar was about 100 pounds.

## Tronds in Production

Apparcl fabric production during the first 9 months of 1950 totalod 280 rillion yards (tablo II). This was 13 pereent above the total for the comparable poriod of 1949.

## Tablo II

Production of Woolon and Worsted Wovon Goods for Apparcl 1/
(in thousands of finished lincar yards)

| Poriod $; 1946$ | $: 1947$ | $: 1948$ | 1949 | 1950 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Total | 524,000 | 437,000 | 436,000 | 351,000 |  |
| 1st quartor 126,000 | 125,000 | 116,000 | $.85,000$ | 91,000 |  |
| 2nd quartor 134,000 | 98,000 | 115,000 | 74,000 | 93,000 |  |
| 3rd quartar 127,000 | 99,000 | 105,000 | 90,000 | 97,000 |  |
| 4th quartor 137,000 | 114,000 | 100,000 | 102,000 |  |  |

1/Ineludos all wovon goods containing by woight 25 or moro percent of wool fibor. A small part of this production was nanufacturcd by cotton and rayon woavers - in 1949 this amountod to 7 porcent of the total.

Final production figuros for wool fabrics in 1950 will probably total luss than that for ary other postwar yoar excopt 1949, despite the fact that tho 1950 National incomo aggragate will turn out to bo near or abovo rocord lovols. Undoubtcdly, tho high price of wool ralativo to othor fibers, as woll as the othor doprossing factors alroady mentioncd, havo continued to bo major factors in lindting tho market for woolon anct worstod apparcl.

Increased consumption of wool by the ontirc industry to moct both civilian and groatly expanded defonse nocds in the future will bo hinderod by the world-wide raw-wool shortage. The linited supply of wool may be moro effoctively utilizod by blonding it with othor fibors as was donc during World War II. At prosont, thore is only a minor volumo of blonding boing dome in woolon and worstod mills.

Dospite the high pricos offorod for raw wocl, sunply is not casily expandod. Tho numbor of domostic stock sheop is at an oxtromely low lovol. Both land and farm labor havo found norc profitable altornativo uses during tho postwar porlod

## Tronds in Wockly and Hourly Earnines

Tho rccord gross average hourly oarnings figure of \$1.44 facoivod by produation workcrs in Octobor 1950 reflocted the 12 conts an horm wage ratc increasc that was grantod vory widely in tho woolon and worstod industry. This was the first gonoral woigo rato incrasc in the industry sinco carly 1948, Woakly oaminge of \$56, 46 in Ootobor 1950 woro also at a racord lovel (table III).

## Tablo III

Hours and Eornings of Production Workors in the Woolon and Worstod Industry

1947-1950

| Poriod | Avorage Hours and Rarnirgs |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wookly : Wookly:Earnincs : Hours |  | : Hourly |
|  |  |  | : 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 | 38.3 | 1.313 |
| May | 51.94 | 39.5 | 1.31 .5 |
| Juno | 53.36 | 40.3 | 1.324 |
| July | 53.51 | 40.2 | 1.335 |
| August | 54.60 | 40.9 | 1.335 |
| Soptonbor | 54,53 | 40.6 | 1.343 |
| October | 56.46 | 39.1 | 1.444 |

Tho Scuthorn sogmont of the woolon and worsted industry, as roprosontod by Virginia and North Garnlina, showod a lower lovel of wage ratos compared with those in the rest of tho industry, according to a survoy nado in Moy 1950 by tho Division of Wage Statistics of tho Burcau of Labor Statistics. This difforontial is also rovoalod in tho Stato data providod in tablo IV.

## Womon Workors

Worm workors corpriso a substantial portion of the workforec in this industry, anounting to approximaty 39 porcent of the total in Junc 1950. This was a considerablo doclino from the 48 poroont roportod during tho war yoar of 1944, but was close to the wrowar ficure of 41 poreont recordod ir. 1939.

## Table IV

Hours and Earnings of Production Workors in tho Woolon and Worstod Industry, by Stato

Soptonivor 1950

| Stato | Avorage Hours and Earnines |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : Hourly : Wookly : Wookl |  |  |
|  | rnjers | Hour | Earnines |
| U. S. total | \% 7.343 | 40.6 | \$54.53 |
| Massachusctts | 1.369 | 40.1 | 54.90 |
| Rhodo Island | 1.385 | 39.7 | 54.98 |
| Now York | 1.358 | 42.3 | 57.44 |
| Now Jorsoy | 1.431 | 41.1 | 58.81 |
| Pemmsylvania | 1.339 | 40.6 | 54.36 |
| Ohio | 1.290 | 43.2 | 55.73 |
| North Carolina | 1.140 | 44.5 | 50,73 |

## 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-vii.

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

| Year and month | Total | ${ }^{\text {B Ming }}$ <br> $:$ | Contract construction | Manufacturing | ITransporta. <br> : tion and <br> - Pubilc <br> : utilities | Trade $\qquad$ | Finance | Service | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Govern } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 | 7,426 | 1,462 | 3.705 | 4;622 |
| 1942 | 39,697 | 983 | 2,17.0 | 25,051 | 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 | 25,302 | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AuE.. | 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 | 2.767 | 4.794 | 5,866 |
| Nov.. | 42,784 | 917 | 2,244 | 23,807. | 3,892 | 9,607 | 1,766 | 4,768 | 5.783 |
| Dec.. | 43,694 | 940 | 2,088 | 14,031 | 3,930 | 10,156 | 2.770 | 4.738 | 6,041 |
| 1950 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan.. | 42,125 | 861 | 1.919 | 13.980 | 3,869 | 9,246 | 1,772 | 4,701 | 5.777 |
| Feb.. | 42,661 | 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 | 24,777 | 4,062 | 9,390 | 1,831 | 4,841 | 5.741 |
| Aug.. | 45,080 | 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 |
| oot.. | 45,899 | 941 | 2,620 | 15,819 | 4,135 | 9.766 | 1,822 | 4,757 | 6,039 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Deo..

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 |  |  | 2942 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 ${ }^{\text {: }}$ | 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 productions | 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 | 2,680 | 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 |
| BULLLING CONSTRRUCTION | 2:091 | 2,079 | 2,08i | 1,835 | 1,840 |
| GENERAL CONTRACTORS | 901 | 903 | 905 | 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 | 599.0 | 591.1 | 597.9 | 518.1 | 515.7 |
| MANUEACTURING | 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 | 6,903 |
| 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 rallreads | 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 | 690 | 683 | 688 |
| Air transportation (common carrier) | 76.9 | 75.2 | 74.5 | 75.9 | 76.8 |
| Communication | 670 | 671 | 671 | 669 | 676 |
| Telephone | 620.7 | 621.6 | 622.91 | 618.5 | 624.7 |
| Telegraph | 47.9 | 48.0 | 47.2 | 49.4 | 50.1 |

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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oatober | Soptember | dugust | October | September |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (Continued) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other publie utilities | 550. | 555 | 558 | 538. | 544 |
| Cas and electric utilities | 525.1 | 529.4 | 531.7 | 513.7 | 518.7 |
| Eleotric light and power utilities | 233.9 | 236.6 | 238,6 | 233.5 | 236.0 |
| 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 |
| Genersi 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 |
| Aprarel and accessories stores | 557 | 540 | 491 | 557 | 542 |
| Other retail trade | 3,086 | 3.076 | 3.065 | 3.009 | 3.013 |
| Finange | 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 |
| SERVIC: | 4.757 | 4,817 | 4,827 | 4.794 | 4,833 |
| Hoteris 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 | 149.6 | 147.7 | 147.4 | 246.9 |
| Motion pictures | 244 | 246 | 244 | 238 | 236 |
| COVERNMENT | 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 |

See explanatory notes, sections $A-G$, and the glossary for definitions.
table 3: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries
(In thousands)


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

TABLE 3; All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries (Continued)
(In thousands)


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

TAgLE 3: All Employees and Produetion Workers in wining and Mandfacturing Industries (Continued)
(In thousands)

| Industry group and Industry | Ald employees |  |  | Production workers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1950. |  |  | 1950 |  |  |
|  | Oatoher | Santembar | August | October | September | August |
| PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS | 490 | 488 | 479 | 420 | 418 | 410 |
| Puip, 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 | 120.7 | 118,0 | 113.1 |
| Other paper and allied products | 108.9 | 109.1 | 109.1 | 89.9 | 90.2 | 89.9 |
| PRINTING, FUBLISHING, AND ALLIED |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| INDUSTRIES | 751 | 745 | 741 | 514 | 509 | 504 |
| News papers | 289.9 | 293.2 | 292.7 | 249.0 | 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 | 266.4 | 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 |
| CHEMICALS 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 | 175.8 | 115.0 | 113.3 |
| PRODUCTS OP PETROLEUM AND COAL | 251 | 250 | 254 | 191 | 189 | 193 |
| Petroleum refining | 198.4 | 197.4 | 200.5 | 147.0 | 245.1 | 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 |
| RUBBER PRODUCTS | 269 | 265 | 258 | 219 | 215 | 208 |
| Tires and inner tubes | 115.1 | 175.2 | 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 |
| LEATHER 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 Ieather products | 102.2 | 100,0 | 97.5 | 89.6 | 87.8 | 85.8 |

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

TABLE 3: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturine Industries (Continued)
(In thousands)

| Industry group and industry | All employees |  |  | Production workers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 | 79.5 | 78.9 |
| Pottery and related products | 58.2 | 58.9 | 57.4 | 52.4 | 53.1 | 51.8 |
| Concrete, gyjsum, and plaster products | 99.4 | 98.2 | 98.3 | 84.7 | 84.2 | 84.3 |
| 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 <br> Iron and steel foundries | 635.5 | 632.1 | 630.5 | 551.6 | 551.8 | 550.4 |
|  | 256.8 | 251.3 | 241.2 | 226.8 | 221.9 | 213.3 |
| Iron and steel foundries <br> Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals | 56,0 | 55.1 | 55.1 | 46.7 | 45.9 | 45.8 |
| Rolling, drawing, and alloyine of nonferrous metals | 102.4 | 101.9 | 99.5 | 85.9 | 85.4 | 83.1 |
| Nonferrous foundries | 104.9 | 100.7 | 96.0 | 89.5 | 85.4 | 81.7 |
| Other primary metal industries | 137.3 | 136.2 | 133.9 | 115.2 | 124.0 | 111.7 |
| FABRICATED NETAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE. MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT) |  | ! |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.012 | 994 | 972 | 850 | 837 | 814 |
| Tin cans and other tinware <br> Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware <br> Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumberst supplies | 51.4 | 55.3 | 55.8 | 45.7 | 49.8 | 50.2 |
|  | 166.4 | 163.0 | 156.7 | 141.7 | 138.3 | ! 132.4 |
|  | 164.0 | 164.3 | 158.8 | 137.3 | 137.3 | ¢ 131.9 |
| Pabricated structural metal products | 217.0 | 209.8 | 210.3 | 171.5 | 165.8 | 165.1 |
| Metal stamping, coating, and eneraving | 185.0 | 182.9 | 179.3 | 161.0 | 159.1 | 155.8 |
| Other fabricated metal products | 227.9 | 218,8 | 211.5 | 193.1 | 186.4 | 178.1 |
| MACHINERY (EXCEFT ELECTRICAL) | 1.433 | 1,373 | 11,374 | 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 | 106.0 | 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 | 96.0 | 94.7 | 90.8 | 80.4 | 79.2 | 75.6 |
| Service-industry and household machines | 182.8 | 179.5 | 178.6 | 248.7 | 146.0 | 145.3 |
| Miscellaneous machinery parts | - 178.3 | 171.3 | 166.3 | 144.1 | 137.8 | 133.4 |

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 |  |  |
|  | October September: August |  |  | October September |  | August |
| ELECTRICAL MACHINERY | 211 | 878 | 853 | 708 | 677 | 655 |
| Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial 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 miscellaneous products | 253.4 | 249.6 | 139.6 | 125.5 | 122.2 | 113.1 |
| TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT | 1,387 | 1,363 | 1,347 | 1,151 | 12.332 | 1,118 |
| Automobiles | 923.6 | 912.0 | 907.9 | 795.3 | 786.5 | 780.9 |
| Airoraft and parts | 299.2 | 285.1 | 272.8 | 219.4 | 208.6 | 199.0 |
| Alrcraft | 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 | 5.5 | 4.9 |
| Other aircraft parts and equipment | 32.1 | 29.8 | 27.5 | 24.2 | 22.3 | 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 | 76.3 | 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 | 23.5 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.0 |
| INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS | 270 | 264 | 252 | 204 | 198 | 187 |
| Ophthalinic 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 elooks | 32.8 | 31.6 | 28.0 | 28.1 | 27.0 | 23.4 |
| Professional and scientific instruments | 156.6 | . 252.8 | 246.0 | 114.5 | 112.1 | 105.3 |
| MIS ${ }^{\text {a }}$ LLANEOUS MANUFACTORING INDUSTRIES | 510 | 491 | 471 | 436 | 417 | 399 |
| 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 jewelfy, 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 |

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

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

$$
(1939 \text { Average }=100)
$$

| Period | : | Production-worker employment index. | : | Production-worker payroll index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| Annual average: |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1939 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1940 | 107.5 | 113.6 |
| 1941 | 132.8 | 164.9 |
| 1942 | 156.9 | 241.5 |
| 1943 | 183.3 | 331.1 |
| 1944 |  |  |
| 1945 | 178.3 | 343.7 |
| 1946 | 157.0 | 293.5 |
| 1947 | 147.8 | 271.7 |
| 1948 | 156.2 | 326.9 |
| 1949 | 155.2 | 351.4 |
| 1950 |  |  |
|  |  |  |

1949

| 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 |

1950

| 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 |  |  |

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 |  |  | 1942 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ostober | September: | August | Qatober | September |
| ALL REGIONS | 155.3 | 153.2 | 153.0 | 146.0 | 158.8 |
| PRIVATE | 74.3 | 76.3 | 78.4 | 72.4 | 77.9 |
| NAVY | 81.0 | 76.9 | 74.6 | 73.6 | 80.9 |
| NORTH ATLLANTIC | 71.2 | 72.3 | 71.6 | 73.1 | 79.4 |
| Private | 36.0 | 38.4 | 38.7 | 41.4 | 43.3 |
| Navy | 35.2 | 33.9 | 32.9 | 31.7 | 36.1 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 28.3 | 26.1 | 25.2 | 24.3 | 26.7 |
| Private | 20.7 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 10.4 | 10.7 |
| Nevy | 17.6 | 16.5 | 15.7 | 13.9 | 16.0 |
| GULF: |  | + |  |  |  |
| Private | 13.0 | 12.9 | 24.4 | 9.3 | 11.4 |
| PACIFIC | 35.9 | 35.2 | 35.5 | 34.4 | 36.7 |
| Private | 7.7 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 6.4 | 7.9 |
| Navy | 28.2 | 26.5 | 26.0 | 28.0 | 28.8 |
| GREAT LARES: |  |  |  |  | \% |
| Private | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| INLAND: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 |

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, Virginie, 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 ineludes all yards bordering on the Oreat Lakes in the following states: Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsyivania, and Wisconsin.

The Injand region includes all other yards.

A:1゙
TABLE 6: Federal Civilian Employment and Paj Roils in All Areas and in Continental United States, and Total Civilian Government Employment and Pay Rolls in Washincton, D. C. 1/
(In thousands)

| Area and branch | $\begin{gathered} \text { Employment } \\ \text { (as of first of month) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fay rolls } \\ \text { (total for month) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1950 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |
|  | October Septemberí August |  |  | October | i Septembe | August |
| All hreas |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL FEDERAL | 2,117.4 | 2,083.2 | 2,005.4 | \$635.527 | \$601,454 | \$618,049 |
| Executive | 2,105.3 | 2,071.4 | 1,993.4 | 630,679 | 596,537 | 613,138 |
| 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 | 3,200 | 3,277 |
| Judicial | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | : 1.598 | 1,717 | - 1,634 |
| Continental |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL FEDERAL | 1,968.3 | 1.935.9 | 1,861.0 | : 593,894 | 563,900 | 580.732 |
| Executive | 1,956.3 | 1.924 .1 | 1,849.1 | 589,096 | 559,029 | 575,867 |
| Defense agencies | 828.3 | 785.3 | 707.1 | 258,992 | 237,332 | 235,435 |
| Post Office Department | 482.0 | 483.1 | 485.2 | 127.877 | 128,278 | 129,870 |
| Other agencies | 646.0 | 655.7 | 656.8 | 202,227 | 193,419 | 210,562 |
| Legislative | 8.2 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 3,250 | 3,200 | 3,277 |
| Judicial | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 1.548 | 1,671 | 1,588 |
|  |  |  |  | - |  | , |
| Washington, D.C. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 244.8 | 243.7 | 240.7 | 87,193 | 82,280 | 85,472 |
| D. C. government | 20.1 | 20.0 | 19.8 | 5,639 | 5,347 | 4.514 |
| 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 | 66.1 | 26,990 | : 24.951 | 24,459 |
| Post Office Department | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 2,885 | 2,856 | 2,918 |
| Other agencies | 137.5 | 138.1 | 138.2 | 48,126 | 45,608 | 49,995 |
| Legislative | 8.2 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 3,250 | 3,200 | 3.277 |
| Judicial | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | 303 | 318 | 309 |

See the elossary for definitions.
1/ Data for Central Intelligence fgency are excluded.

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

| State | Total |  |  | Mining |  |  | Contract Construetion |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 550 | 1249 | 1950 |  | 1949 | 1950 |  | 1249 |
|  | Oct. | Septi: | Oct. | Oct. | Septi. | Oct. | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. |
| Alabama |  |  |  | 26.0 | 26.2 | 7.8 |  |  |  |
| Arizona | 158.8 | 157.0 | 180.6 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.6 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 10.3 |
| Arkansas | 304.5 | 302.2 | 260.6 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 19.5 | 19.9 | 17.3 |
| California | 3,369.3 | 3,360.2 | 3,146.1 | 33.8 | 34.0 | 33.2 | 247.0 | 240.6 | 199.0 |
| Colorado | - 364.8 | 363.0 | 1338.5 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 28.2 | 27.3 | 23.0 |
| Connecticut Delaware* | 785.3 | 775.6 | $3 / 732.8$ | $2 /$ | $2 /$ | $2 /$ | 38.9 | 39.0 | $3 / 36.6$ |
| Dist. of Col. |  |  |  | $4 /$ | 4/ | 4/ |  |  |  |
| Florida $1 /$ |  |  |  | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 66.9 | 66.4 | 52.4 |
| Georgia | 817.1 | 806.2 | 764.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 | $49 \cdot 5$ | 49.2 | 38.7 |
| Idaho * | 137.2 | 139.8 | 126.9 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 12.5 | 15.3 | 10.1 |
| Illinois* | N.A. | N.A. | $3,017.2$ | N.A. | N.A. | 29.9 | N. ${ }^{\text {H. }} 6$ | N.A. | 123.9 |
| Indiana | 1,255.5 | 1,273.3 | 1, 113.3 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 6.8 | 58.6 | 60.4 | 52.4 |
| Iowa 1/ | 601.0 | 599.5 | 595.7 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 34.3 | 34.2 | 33.3 |
| Kansas 1/ | 475.8 | 474.1 | 448.9 | 17.1 | 27.3 | 17.1 | 36.1 | 33.6 | 31.1 |
| Kentucky |  |  |  | 64.8 | 65.7 | 40.7 |  |  |  |
| Louisiant |  |  |  | 26.6 | 26.3 | 25.8 |  |  |  |
| Maine | 264.6 | 269.9 | 257.0 | . 7 | . 7 | . 6 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 10.2 |
| Marylend* | 723.5 | 722.2 | 651.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 60.7 | 59.2 | 51.1 |
| Massachusetts | $11,709.6$ | 1,684.7 | $1,641.5$ | 4/ | 4/ | 4 | 62.0 | 64.0 | 57.3 |
| Milchigan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minnesota | 819.7 | 825.1 | 770.0 | 17.5 | 18.1 | 3.9 | 47.4 | $47 \cdot 3$ | 41.6 |
| Mississippi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missouri | 1,160.4 | 1,157.9 | 1,109.2 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 55.3 | 55.0 | 46.6 |
| Montana | 157.9 | 159.9 | 150.4 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 9.6 | 14.2 | 15.4 | 10.9 |
| Nebraska | $\mathrm{N} \cdot{ }^{\text {H }}$ | 316.8 | 313.2 | $4 /$ | 4/ | 4/ | N. ${ }^{\text {co. }}$ | 18.7 | 20.7 |
| Nevada 1/ | 56.0 | 57.5 | 51.2 | $3 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 2$ | 2.5 | $5 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | 4.6 |
| New Hampshire | 171.1 | 173.4 | 164.4 | -3 | . 3 | . 2 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| New Jersey | 1,668.2 | 1,666.9 | 1,564.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 86.6 | 83.3 | 74.7 |
| New Mexico | 150.3 | 151.4 | 143.4 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 10.5 | 16.5 | 17.3 | 16.6 |
| New York | 5,774.1 | 5,726.0 | $5,553 \cdot 3$ | 11.2 | 11.4 | 10.5 | 250.6 | 250.7 | 226.3 |
| North Carolina |  |  |  | 3.6 | 3.7 | 2.9 |  |  |  |
| North Dakota | 116.9 | 117.1 | 114.0 | 1.0 | -9 | -9 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 9.8 |
| Obio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma 1/ | 484.6 | 483.6 | 464.4 | 43.9 | 43.9 | 41.2 | 34.2 | 35.1 | 33.3 |
| Oregon | 448.0 | 459.7 | 424.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 29.1 | 33.1 | 24.6 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,677.9 | 3,674.4 | 3,189.6 | 188.5 | 190.5 | 99.8 | 170.3 | 173.7 | 156.9 |
| Rhode Is land | 301.5 | 298.0 | 282.5 | $4 /$ | 4/ | 4/ | 13.9 | 14.2 | 13.6 |
| South Carolina I/ | 467.5 | 458.6 | 435.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 25.4 | 26.1 | 21.0 |
| South Dakota | 120.7 | 121.7 | 120.8 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 8.9 | 9.8 | 9.3 |
| Tennessee | 728.8 | 731.6 | 703.8 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 8.7 | 41.8 | 42.6 | 40.0 |
| Texas |  |  |  | 102.1 | 103.6 | 99.1 |  |  |  |
| Utah | 197.2 | 199.5 | 183.9 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 12.1 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 12.5 |
| Vermont | 98.2 | 98.2 | 95.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Virginia |  |  |  | 23.1 | 23.6 | 7.5 |  |  |  |
| Washington | 712.6 | 708.4 | 666.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.4 | $49 \cdot 3$ | 51.6 | 41.2 |
| West Virginia | 533.3 | 531.9 | 403.7 | 128.2 | 127.8 | 31.6 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 18.3 |
| Wisconsin | 1,040.3 | $1,048.2$ | 975-1 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 45.8 | 46.3 | 43.2 |
| Wyoming | - 82.8 | 84.1 | 80.8 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 8.3 |

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

A: 14
TABLE 7: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division, by state
(In thousands)

| State | Manufecturjng |  |  | Transe \& pub. ut. |  |  | Trade |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1950 |  | 1949 | $\frac{1950}{}$ |  | 1949 | 1050 |  | IO49 |
|  | Oct ${ }_{4}$ | Sept. | Oct. | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | Oct. | Sept, | Oct. |
| Alabama | 222.3 | 223.3 | 186.0 | 51.7 | 51.5 | N. 4. | 120.4 | 119.9 | N.A. |
| Arizona | 16.9 | 16.0 | 14.7 | 21.6 | 21.1 | 20.9 | 37.8 | 37.5 | 37.0 |
| Arkansas | 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 |
| Colorado | 64.6 | 62.1 | 5 53.0 | 43.9 | 43.9 | 40.4 | 95.3 | 95.3 | 92.2 |
| Connecticut | 395.2 | 387.3 | $3 / 349.9$ | 41.6 | 41.5 | $3 / 42.0$ | 128.3 | 226.4 | $3 / 12.9$ |
| Delumare | 46.9 | 51.1 | 42.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dist. of Col. | 15.8 | 15.7 | 16.3 | 29.5 | 29.4 | 29.8 | 91.3 | 89.8 | 93.5 |
| Florida | 94.1 | 91.7 | 87.8 | 64.6 | 64.4 | 63.8 |  |  |  |
| 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. | N.A. | 1,095.9 | N.A. | H.A. | 284.1 | N.A. | N. A . | 645.0 |
| Indiana | 574.8 | 593.7 | 1476.7 | 111.7 | 112.0 | 97.1 | 239.3 | 237.7 | 230.0 |
| Iowa | 149.4 | 147.7 | 150.2 | 63.8 | 64.2 | 59.8 | $\pm 65.7$ | 164.7 | 166.4 |
| 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 | 54.2 | 113.4 | 112.1 | 108.8 |
| Louisiana | 143.0 | 141.9 | 136.7 | 78.3 | 78.4 | 75.7 | 138.0 | 137.4 | 139.9 |
| Maine | 113.7 | 116.8 | 106.3 | 18.8 | 19.2 | 18.6 | 50.3 | 50.7 | 49.9 |
| Maryland | 226.4 | 227.5 | 192.0 | 75.3 | 74.9 | 67.3 | 126.3 | 124.3 | 122.3 |
| Massachusetts | 709.9 | 680.6 | $647 \cdot 3$ | 137.1 | 138.6 | 135.7 | 324.5 | 315.2 | 321.1 |
| Michigan | 2,173.6 | $1,150.7$ | 986.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minnesota | 204.7 | 213.2 | 185.0 | 92.7 | 93.5 | 86.9 | 213.2 | 211.0 | 210.7 |
| Mississippi | 90.0 | 89.9 | 78.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missouri | 357.6 | 355.7 | 330.1 | 125.3 | 12.4.8 | 112.3 | 295.3 | 294.0 | 294.1 |
| Montana | 20.8 | 20.1 | 3.9 .8 | 23.5 | 2.3 .8 | 2.1 .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 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 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 | $764 . \%$ | 761.1 | 700.2 | 137.6 | 137.7 | 1.29 .9 | 276.0 | 277.1 | 270.4 |
| New Mexico | 12.2 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 16.3 | 16.1 | 14.8 | 34.4 | 34.6 | 32.5 |
| New York | 1,947.9 | 1,905.6 | 1,801.3 | 507.0 | 506.4 | 49.7.3 | 1,238.4 | 1,224.5 | 1,227.9 |
| North Carolina | +32.2 | 432.3 | - 399.9 | 52.4 | 52.8 | 51.4 | 164.0 | 161.5 | 163.7 |
| North Dakoto. | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 13.9 | 37.3 | 37.5 | 37.9 |
| Onio | 1,253.3 | $1,239 \cdot 3$ | 1,027.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma | $68.4$ | $67.8$ | 1 62.8 | 50.3 | 50.2 | 48.7 | 122.7 | 123.0 | 118.7 |
| Oregon | 142.0 | 145.4 | 129.8 | 48.5 | 49.4 | 45.7 | 103.4 | 104.3 | 100.6 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,483.4 | 1.459 .7 | 1,176.5 | 344.8 | 345.7 | 299.5 | 680.6 | 674.3 | 657.8 |
| Rnode Is land | 152.8 | $1+9.3$ | 135.8 | 16.3 | 15.3 | 16.8 | 52.0 | 51.2 | 50.9 |
| Solith Carolina | 216.0 | 215.5 | 201.6 | 25.6 | 25.0 | 25.2 | 85.6 | 84.7 | 81.7 |
| South Dalrota | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 11.0 | 36.8 | 37.0 | 38.4 |
| Tennessee | 256.2 | 257.2 | 240.8 | 57.3 | 56.8 | 54.9 | 15,5.0 | 155.5 | 157.4 |
| Texas | 363.2 | 358.9 | 333.9 | 229.0 | 230.7 | 221.3 | 524.6 | 523.4 | 503.5 |
| Utah | 32.1 | 33.0 | 27.7 | 22.4 | 22.6 | 20.8 | 43.8 | 44.6 | 43.1 |
| 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 | 1\%2.4 | 167.4 | 165.9 |
| Washington | 190.7 | 199.8 | 172.6 | 65.5 | 65.6 | 63.0 | 154.5 | 158.3 | 160.5 |
| West Virginia | 139.1 | 136.1 | 121.0 | 52.9 | 52.7 | 45.6 | 85.8 | 36.0 | 82.9 |
| Wisconsin | 445.4 | $453 \cdot 3$ | 398.2 | 77.2 | 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 | 15.9 |

See footnotes at end of table and explanatory notes, sections $G$ and $H$.
$A: 15$
TABLi 7: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division, by State
(In thousands)

| State | Finance |  |  | Bervice |  |  | Government |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1950 |  | 1949 | 1950 |  | 1949 | 1950 |  | 1949 |
|  | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. |
| Alabama | 18.1 | 18.0 | 16.4 | 51.2 | 52.2 | 51.1 | 101.3 | 100.1 | 95.9 |
| Arizona | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 19.5 | 19.1 | 18.7 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 31.9 |
| Arkansas | 7.9 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 35.2 | 35.3 | 34.4 | 51.7 | 50.2 | 50.4 |
| California | 145.3 | 144.7 | 140.6 | 438.3 | 439.7 | 432.1 | 540.1 | 533.8 | 523.6 |
| Colorado | 13.6 | 14.8 | 12.7 | 43.7 | $45 \cdot 5$ | 45.1 | 55.6 | 64.4 | 62.4 |
| Connecticut | 37.1 | 37.2 | $3 / 36.7$ | 77.5 | 77.9 | $3 / 76.9$ | 66.2 | 66.3 | 64.9 |
| Deleware |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10.4 | 10.1 | 9.8 |
| Dist. of Col. | 22.6 | 23.1 | 21.3 | 58.3 | 58.6 | 58.9 | 244.6 | 2 '43.5 | 240.8 |
| Florida | 30.7 | 30.7 | 26.1 |  |  |  | 115.2 | 116.3 | 114.0 |
| Georgia | 24.6 | 24.5 | 23.9 | 77.8 | 77.8 | 78.8 | 121.3 | 119.1 | 116.0 |
| Idaho | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 14.2 | 23.5 | 23.6 | 23.7 |
| Illinois | N.A. | N. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 155.9 | N. A. | H.A. | 355.8 | N.A. | N. A . | 326.7 |
| Indiana | 34.2 | 34.6 | 33.1 | 90.0 | 90.6 | 90.1 | 132.8 | 130.4 | 127.2 |
| Iowa | 23.1 | 23.3 | 2.2 .9 | 66.0 | 57.2 | 66.5 | 95.1 | 95.0 | 93.3 |
| Kansas | 16.1 | 16.3 | 14.4 | 47.4 | 48.0 | 47.0 | 79.1 | 78.9 | 76.7 |
| Kentucky | 14.6 | 14.3 | 1.4 .3 | 55.8 | 54.8 | 55.5 | 82.5 | 80.5 | 78.0 |
| Louisiana | 17.5 | 17.6 | 17.4 | 62.9 | 63.4 | 62.9 | 92.5 | 92.4 | 93.0 |
| Maine | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 24.4 | 25.6 | 24.8 | 38.8 | 39.2 | 39.9 |
| Maryland | 31.1 | 31.0 | 29.8 | 107.0 | 107.3 | 105.7 | 94.9 | 96.2 | 92.2 |
| ivassachusetts | 78.9 | 78.6 | 76.6 | 198.4 | 196.8 | 199.4 | 208.8 | 210.9 | 204.4 |
| Michigan |  |  |  |  |  |  | 223.0 | 223.3 | 215.8 |
| Minnesota | 36.1 | 36.2 | 34.8 | 96.9 | 96.6 | 96.0 | 111.1 | 109.2 | 111.1 |
| Mississippi |  |  |  |  |  |  | 62.7 | 63.7 | 62.8 |
| Missouri | 51.2 | 51.2 | 50.8 | 126.3 | 126.0 | 128.2 | $139 \cdot 9$ | 141.7 | 137.6 |
| Mont ana | 3.9 | $3 \cdot 9$ | 3.7 | 19.7 | 20.4 | $19 \cdot 3$ | 27.9 | 27.9 | 27.3 |
| Nebraska | N.A. | 16.2 | 15.4 | N.A. | 38.3 | 38.9 | H.A. | 60.3 | 59.3 |
| Nevada | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 .9 | 12.8 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 10.4 |
| Now Hampshire | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 18.7 | 20.2 | 18.2 | 19.7 | 19.9 | 19.7 |
| New Jersey | 57.9 | 58.7 | 57.3 | 166.3 | 169.9 | 162.1 | 175.3 | 175.3 | 166.8 |
| New Mexico | 4.5 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 22.3 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 31.4 |
| New York | 383.2 | 384.3 | 381.8 | 773.5 | 772.5 | 75.5 | 562.4 | 670.6 | 652.8 |
| North Carolina | 19.5 | 19.8 | 19.6 | 173.5 |  |  | 104.8 | 104.8 | 103.9 |
| North Dakota | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.1 | 29.1 | 29.4 | 28.7 |
| Ohio |  |  |  |  |  |  | 297.8 | 296.5 | 286.7 |
| Okla homa | 17.8 | 17.8 | 16.2 | 51.3 | 51.4 | 52.4 | 96.0 | 94.4 | 91.1 |
| Oregon | 14.4 | 14.5 | 13.8 | 46.4 | 47.0 | 46.1 | 62.8 | 63.5 | 62.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 116.5 | 116.8 | 114.6 | 351.2 | 357.9 | 346.7 | 342.6 | 345.8 | 337.9 |
| Rrode Is la'nd | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 25.0 | 25.3 | 27.2 | 30.7 | 31.0 | 29.9 |
| South Caro'lina | 8.5 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 34.7 | 63.3 | 61.5 | 62.1 |
| South Dakota | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 31.7 | 31.3 | 30.3 |
| Tennessee | 22.6 | 22.6 | 21.7 | 76.7 | 77.6 | 76.0 | 106.2 | 107.5 | 103.5 |
| Texas | 70.8 | 70.4 | 66.2 | 234.4 | 236.3 | 232.2 | $277 \cdot 7$ | 276.4 | 269.0 |
| Utah | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 17.9 | 19.1 | 17.9 | 46.6 | 45.2 | 44.1 |
| Vermont | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 1.5 .0 | 15.0 | 14.6 |
| Virginia | 25.8 | 25.7 | 24.7 |  |  |  | 139.8 | 138.2 | 135.3 |
| Washington | 26.0 | 26.6 | 24.7 | 77.5 | 80.0 | 75.8 | 136.2 | 133.7 | 124.3 |
| West Virginia | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 39.6 | 40.2 | 38.5 | 56.3 | 57.6 | 56.6 |
| Wisconsin | 31.5 | 31.5 | 30.6 | 100.4 | 101.5 | 94.2 | 125.2 | 124.7 | 121.5 |
| Wyoming | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 8.8 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 14.4 |

Lee $f$ ootnotes at end of table and explanatory notes, sections $G$ and $H$.

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Table 7: Employeas in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Indastry Division, by state

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

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

1 Revised series; not strictly comparabla ith previously published data.
2/ Mining.combined with contraet construction.
3 Not comparable with current data.
4/ Mining combined with service.
N.A. - Not available.

TABLE 8: Employeas in Nonagricultural Estabilshments by Industry Divisior, Selected Areas
(In thousunds)

|  | Number of Employpas |  |  |  | Nuaber of Empleyees |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | -1950 |  | 1949 |  | 1750 |  | 29ees |
|  | Oct. | Sept. |  |  | Oote | Sppt. | Octan. |
| ARIZONA |  |  |  | cunnecticar ( Contt $^{\text {a }}$ ) |  |  |  |
| Fhoonix |  |  |  | Na*r Britain (Contr $\mathrm{d}_{\text {a }}$ ) |  |  |  |
| kining | . 1 | . 2 | $\mathrm{N}_{1} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$ | Financo | . 5 | - 5 | N.A. |
| Manufaoturing | 10.1 | 9.6 | N. $A_{0}$ | Sorvioe | 1.2 | 1.2 | $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{A}_{\text {- }}$ |
| Trans. \& Pub. Ut. 1/ | 7.0 | 6.9 | Nad. |  |  |  |  |
| Trade | 20.1 | 19.7 | NaA. | Nor Haven |  |  |  |
| Finance | 3.2 | 3.1 | N.A. | Cont. Const. $2 /$ | 5.9 | 5.9 | N. A, |
| Service | 9.5 | 9.0 | N.A. | Manufaoturing. | 43.8 | 43.0 | $\mathrm{N}_{0} \mathrm{~A}_{0}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Trans, \& Pub, Uto | 13.1 | 13.1 | $\mathrm{N}_{0} \mathrm{~A}_{6}$ |
| Tucson |  |  |  | Trado. | 20.4 | 20.7 | N. $A_{0}$ |
| Mining | 1.5 | 1.5 | N. $A_{0}$ | Finance | 4.7 | 4.7 | NoA. |
| Manufacturing | 1.8 | 1.7 | N. $A_{0}$ | Servide | 8.5 | 8.6 | $\mathrm{N}_{1} \mathrm{~A}_{4}$ |
| Trans. \& Aub. Ut. 1/ | 1.8 | 1.7 | $\mathrm{N}_{0} A_{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Trade | 8.1 | 8.0 | $N_{0} A_{0}$ | Waterbury |  |  |  |
| Finance | $5 \cdot 9$ | 4.9 | N.A. | Cont. Const. $2 /$ | 2.0 | 2.0 | Noto |
| Service | 5.1 | 4.6 | N. $A_{8}$ | Manufaoturing | 42.6 2.5 | 41.5 2.5 | $\mathrm{N}_{0} A_{0}$ $\mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~A}_{0}$ |
| ARKANSAS |  |  |  | Trade ${ }^{\text {Pranse }}$ | 8.5 | 88.5 | $\mathrm{N}_{0} \mathrm{~N}_{\bullet} \mathrm{A}_{6}$ |
| Little Rook |  |  |  | Finanoo | 1.0 | 1.0 | $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{A}_{0}$ |
| Total | 65.1 | 65.2 | 61.7 | Service | 2.6 | 2.5 | $\mathrm{N}_{0} \mathrm{~A}_{6}$ |
| Cont. Gonst | 6.3 | 6.8 | 5.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Yanufacturing | 11.6 | 11.5 | 11.1 | FLORIDA |  |  |  |
| Erans, \& Pub. Ut. | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.5 | Jacksonville |  |  |  |
| Trade | 18.0 | 17.8 | 16.9 | Menufacturing | 15.9 | 15.5 | 13.7 |
| Finance | 3.5 | 3.5 8.4 | 3.2 | Trans. \& Pub. Ut. | 14.2 | 14.0 | 13.9 |
| Service 2/ | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.1 | Trate | 30.4 | 30.2 | 29.9 |
| Govemment | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.7 | Finance | 549 | 5.9 | 5.3 |
| CALIFORNIA |  |  |  | Sovernment | 13.0 | 13.0 | 11.2 12.6 |
| Los Angeles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing | 455.8 | 443.1 | 390.8 | $\frac{\text { Miamt }}{\text { Manum }}$ |  |  |  |
| San Diego |  |  |  | Manufacturing Trans. \& Pub. Ut. | 14.9 20.2 | 13.8 20.0 | 12.2 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 com0akland |  |  |  | Service 2/ | 24.9 | 24.5 | 24.0 |
| Menufacturing | 172.0 | 182.8 | 257.0 | Goverrment | 16.5 | 16.5 | 17.2 |
| San Jose |  |  |  | GEORGIA |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing | 26.0 | 33.2 | 24.1 | $\frac{\text { Atlanta }}{\text { Manufacturing }}$ | 63.2 | 62.9 | 59.3 |
| COnNecticut |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bridgeport |  |  |  | Savannah |  |  |  |
| Cont. Const. 2/ Manufacturing | 4.4 61.4 | 4.3 59.7 |  | Manufacturing | 13.7 | 13.5 | 12.0 |
| Manufacturing Trunis. \& Pub. Dt. | 61.4 5.0 | 59.7 5.1 | N. A. N. ${ }_{\text {c }}$. | INDIAN |  |  |  |
|  | 500 27.0 | 5.1 17.0 | No. ${ }_{\text {No }}$ | INDIANA <br> Indianapolis |  |  |  |
| Finande | 2.3 | 2.1 | N, $\mathrm{A}^{\text {a }}$ 。 | Total | 259.0 | 258.9 | 238.1 |
| Service | 5.7 | 5.6 | N, it. | Cont. Const. | 14.3 | 14.6 | 11.9 |
|  |  |  |  | Manufacturing | 101.8 | 101.3 | 86.5 |
| Hartford |  |  |  | Trans, \& Pub, Ut. | 25.0 | 24.9 | 22.6 |
| Cont. Gonst. 2/ | 8.0 66.8 | 8.1 64.8 |  | Tride | 59.8 | 59.5 13 | 58.6 |
| Trans. \& Pub. Ute | 66 | 6 | N. $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{A}_{0}$ $\mathrm{~N}_{0}$ | Finance Other Nanmfg. 3/ | 13.2 44.8 | 13.4 45.2 | 12.8 45.8 |
| Trade | 36.1 | 35.9 | $\mathrm{N}_{0} \dot{4}_{\text {o }}$ | Other Nanum 3 | + 8 | 4.2 |  |
| Finance | 23.2 | 23.3 | N. A. | Ioth |  |  |  |
| Service | 10.5 | 10.4 | No.t. | $\frac{\text { Des Molnes }}{\text { lianufacturing }}$ | 17.9 | 17.6 | 18.9 |
| New Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cont Const, 2/ | 1.0 27.2 | 1.0 26.9 |  | KANSAS |  |  |  |
| Trans. \& Pub, Ut, | 1.02 1.2 | 2.09 1.2 | $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{A}}$. | Topeka | 38.3 | 38.4 | 38.4 |
| Trada | 4.6 | 4.4 | N. A. | Mining | . 1 | .1 | . 1 |

See foetnotes et end oi table and explanatory notes, section $G, G$, and.

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TaBLE 8: Employees in Nonagri cultural Establishments by Industry Division, Selected Areas
(In thousarids)


See footnotes at end of table and explinitory notes, suctions $G$, $H$, and $I_{0}$

Fable 8: Finjoyeas in Nomigh cultural- Estaplishrwints by Industry Division, Selectaci Areus
(In thuassads)


Seefootnotes at end of tible and explantory nutes, weetions $G$, $H$, and I.

TABLE 8: Emplayees in Nonegricultual Establishments by Industry Division, Selootad Areas
(In thous ands)


See explematory notes, sections $G, H$, and $L_{0}$.
1/ Fecludes interstate matiroads.
2/ Inoludes mining and quarrying.
3/ Includes mining and quarrying, service, and government.
4/ Revised series; not strietly comparable with prewiously published data.
(In thousands)

| Industry | 1250 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | September | August |
| YOOD 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 | 26.9 | 27.4 |
| Cane-sugar refining | 15.3 | 15.4 | 14.8 |
| Beet sugar | 20.7 | 9.2 | 8.9 |
| Confectionery products | 73.8 | 71.2 | 64.7 |
| Malt liquors | 59.6 | 65.0 | 68.4 |
| Distilled IIquors, except brandy | 23.4 | 24.1 | 27.0 |
| TEXTIIE-MILL PRODUCTS: |  |  |  |
| Yarn mills, wocl lexcopt carpets l, cotton and silk systems | 114.5 | 113.6 | 110.4 |
| cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics | 423.2 | 422.2 | 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 PRQDuORS: |  |  |  |
| Work shirts | 12,0 | 12,2 | 12.2 |
| FURNITURE AND FIXTURES: |  |  |  |
| Wood household furniture, except upholstered | 129.1 | 228:2 | 125.0 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings | 30.0 | 30.1 | 29.6 |
| CHEMICALS AND ALIIED PRODUCTS: |  |  |  |
| Flastics materials | 21.3 | 21.4 | 21.1 |
| Synthetic rubber | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| Synthetic fibers | 56.0 | 55.4 | 55.0 |
| Soap and glycerin | 20.4 | 20.5 | 19.8 |
| STONE, CLAX, AND GLASS PRODUCTS: |  |  |  |
| Glass containers | 40.6 | 40.0 | 40.0 |
| Pressed and blown Elass, not elsewhere classified | 39.3 | 29.5 | 33.3 |
| Hrick and hollow tile | 29.5 | 29.8 | 30.0 |
| Sewer pipe | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 |

TABLE ${ }^{2}$ Production Workers in Selected Mmuracturine Industries (Continued)

## (In thousands)

| Industry | 1950 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October September August |  |  |
| PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES: |  |  |  |
| Guay-iron foundries | 153.7 | 250.3 | 144.7 |
| Malleable iron foundrles | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.5 |
| Steel foundries | 51.1 | 49.4 | 46.4 |
| Primary copper, lead, and zine | 26.6 | 26.4 | 25.8 |
| Primasy aluminum | 9,2 | 8.8 | 9.3 |
| Iron and steel forgings | 30.2 | 29.5 | 29.0 |
| Wire drawine | 42.4 | 42.1 | 41.6 |
| PABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, |  |  |  |
| 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 plumbine fixtures and fittines | 31.5 | 31.3 | 30.1 |
| 011 burners, haatine and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified | 86.4 | 86.8 | 83.4 |
| Structural and ornamental procuets | 61.4 | 61.5 | 60.7 |
| Boiler shop products | 52.9 | 48.4 | 50.0 |
| Metal stampings | 121.7 | 121.2 | 119.3 |
| MACHINERY (EXCEY「 ELECTRICAL): |  |  |  |
| Tractors | 62.3 | 47.3 | 66.0 |
| Parn machinery, except tractors | 64.0 | 57.7 | 71.9 |
| Machine tocis | 47.3 | 44.7 | 41,6 |
| Metalworkine machinery, not elsewhere classifled | 39.2 | 38.5 | 36.9 |
| Cutting tools, j1gs, f1xtures, etc. | 72.3 | 69.1 | 64.7 |
| Computing and related mechines | 36.9 | 36.4 | 34.7 |
| Typewriters | 20.3 | 19.8 | 18.9 |
| Refriceration machinery | 106.6 | 105.3 | 109.1 |
| Machine shops | 40.1 | 38.4 | 37.3 |
| ELEGTRICAL MAGHINERY: |  |  |  |
| Radios and related products | 186.9 | 172.3 | 169.6 |
| Telephone and telegraph equiment and communication equipment, not eiscwhere classifiled | 35.9 | 35.3 | 34.5 |
| TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT: |  |  |  |
| Lecemotives 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 |

See explanatory notes, section $A$.

## EXPIANATORY NOTES

Section A. Scope of the BLS Epployment 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 pubilc utilities, trade, finance, service, and govermment. Both all-employee and production-worker employment series are also presented for 21 major manuracturing groups, over 100 separate manufagturing indystries, and the durable and nondurable goods subdivisions. Within nomanufacturing, 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 nomanufacturing 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 15 th of the month. For Federal estabilshments 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 Empioyment 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 MRIF 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 25 th of the month; in Federal estabilshments 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 8 th 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. 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 BIS reporting sample, 60 establishments in that industry employed 25,000 workers in January and 26,000 in February, en increase of 4 percent, The February figure of 52,000 would be derived by applying the change for identical establishments reported in the danuary-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 sark 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 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.

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APFROXIMATE COVERAGE OR MONTHLY SAMPLE USED IN
BLS EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL STATISTICS
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|  |  | Employees |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Division or industry | Number of establishments | : Number in : Percent $:$ sample : of total |
| Mining | 3,000 | 467,000 50 |
| Contract construction | 19,300 | 539.000 26 |
| Manufacturing | 39,000 | 9,092,000 64 |
| Transportation and pubilc utilities: |  |  |
| Interstate railroads (ICC) | -- | 1,329,000 98 |
| Rest of division (BLS) | 12,500 | 1,309,000 51 |
| Trade | 58,100 | $1,676,00018$ |
| Finance | 7.900 | 367.00020 |
| Service: |  |  |
| Hoteis | 1,300 | 144,000 33 |
| Laundries and cleanine and dyeing plants | 1,800 | 97,000 20 |
| Government: 1,800 |  |  |
| Federal (Civil Service Commission) | -* | $1.939,000 \quad 100$ |
| State and local (Bureau of Census-quarterly) | -- | $2,450,00062$ |

Section F. Souroes of Bench-Mark Data - Reports from Unemployment Insurance Agencies presenting (I) employment in firms liable for contributions to State unemployment compensation funds, and (2) tabulations from the Bureau of 01d-Ace and Survivors Insurance on Employment in firms exempt from State unemployment insurance laws because of their small size comprise the basic sources of lench-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 maris are used for industries not covered by the Social Security program. Bench marks for State and local govermment are based on data compiled by the Bureau of the Census, while information on Federal Qovernment 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 serles 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.Industried Classification - In the BLS employment and hours and earnings series, reporting establishments are classified into sienificant 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 manufacturins industries - Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Vol. I. Manufacturing Industries. Bureau of the Budget, November 1945:
(2) For nommanufacturing 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 01d-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 eariler periods which may be secured directiy upon request to the appropriate State Agency.

The foliowing 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.

Alabama - Department of. Industrial Felations, Montemery 5.
Arizona - Unemployment Compensatiun Division, Bmployment Security Commission, Phoenix.
frkansas - Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
California - Diyision of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial
Relations, San Francisco 1.
Culorado - Department of Employment Security, Denver 2.
Connecticut - Employment Security Division, Departient of Labor and Factory Inspection, Hartford 5.
Delaware - Federal. Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Fennsylvania. District of Columbia - U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington ?5.
Florida - Unemyloyment Compensation Division, Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
Georgia - Employment Security Acency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
Idaho - Employment Securtty Agency, Boise.
Illinois - Division of Flacement and Unemployraent 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 Conmission, Auzusta.
Maryland - Department of Employment Security; Baltimore 1.
Massachusetts - Division of Statistics, Defartment of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.
Michigan - Unemployment Compensation Comisision, Detroit 2.
Minnesota - Division of Employment and Security, St. Faul 1.
Mississippi - Employment Security Comission, Jackson.
Missouri - Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.
Montana - Unemployment Ccmpensation Commission, Helena,
Nebraska - Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
Nevada - Employment Security Department, Carson City.
New Hampshire - Division of Employment Security, Defartment of Labor, Concord.
New Jersey - Department:of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.
New Mexico - Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
New York - Bureau of Research and Statistios, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, New York Department of Labor, 342 Madison Avenue, New York 17.
North Carcilna - Department of Labor, Raleigh.
North Dakota - Unemployment Compensation Division, Bismarck.
Onio - Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
Oklahoma - Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
Orecion - Unemployment Ccmpensation Commission; Salem.
Pennsylvania - Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Fhiladelphia I (mfg.): Bureau of Fesearch and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmfic.).
Rhode Island Department of Labor, Providence 2.
South Carolina - Employment Security Cormission, Columbia 10.
South Dakota - Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.

Tennessee - Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3. Texas - Employment Comission, Austin 19. Utah - Department of Employment Securiry, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake city 13. Vermont - Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier. Virginia - Division of Fesearch and Statistics, Deqartment of Labor and Industry, Richmend 29.
Washington - Employment Security Department, Olympia. West Vireinia - Department of Employment Security, Charleston. Wisconisn - 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 alsc applied in preparine area informmation. Hence, the appropriate qualirications should also be observed. For a number of areas, data in ereater industry detall and for carlier periods can be obtained by writing directiy to the appropriate State agenoy.

## QLOSRAFY

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

Continental United States - Covers only the 40 States and the Distriet of Columbia.
Contract Construction - Covers only firms engaged in the constraction business on a contract basis for others. Force-account sonstruction workers, 1.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 employeen of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense: Army, Air Force, and Navy), National Advisory Comittee for Aeronavtics, The Fansan Cend. Philippine filien Froperty Administration, Fhilippine Har Damace Commission, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council.

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

Federal Government - Executuve 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 estabilshments such as navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction. Data, which are based mainiy 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 - Productionworker 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 15 th 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.

Eroduction and Related Workers - Includes working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including lead men and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handiing, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, Janitorial, watchman services, product develokment, auxillary 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 governmentoperated 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 househodd comsumption, and rendering services incidental to the sales of goods.

Pransportation 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 cperated establishments are included under government.

Washington, D. C. - Data for the quecutive 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.

