

EMPLOYMENT and pay rolls

**DETAILED REPORT
NOVEMBER 1950**

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

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EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Detailed Report

November 1950

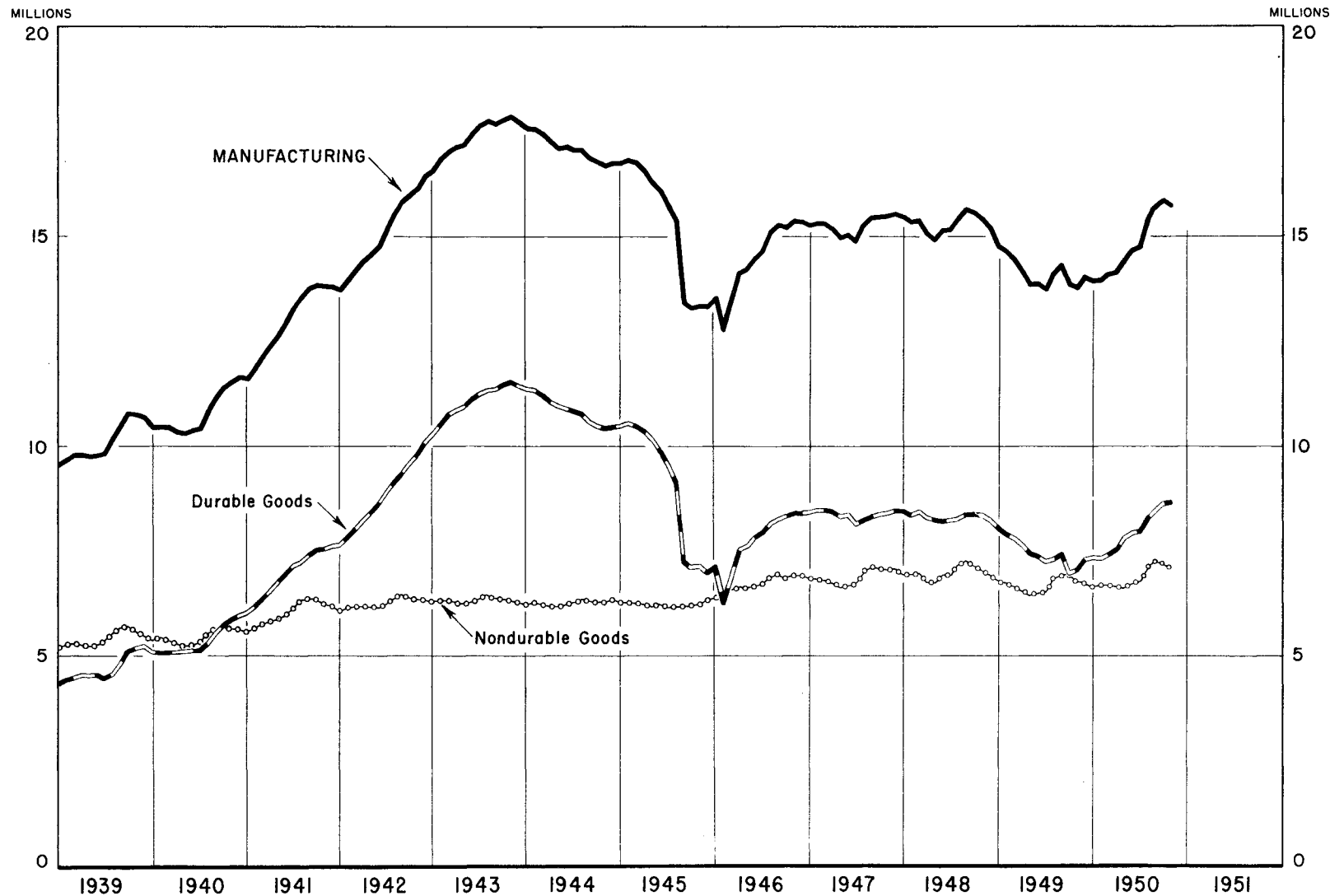
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Prepared by

Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

Seymour L. Wolfbein, Chief

EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES ALL EMPLOYEES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ELECTRONICS

. . . Employment increases rapidly

Employment in the radio and related products industry* increased throughout 1950. However, the increase during the last 3 months of the year was greater than in the previous 9 months combined. Increased military orders for electronic equipment and greater production of radio and television sets largely accounted for this sharp employment increase. Increased weekly hours and earnings accompanied the rise.

Employment in Radio and Related Products Manufacturing
Compared with Production of Radio and Television Sets, 1950

Month	Production workers <u>1/</u> (in thousands)	Television set production <u>2/</u> (thousands of units)	Radio set production <u>2/</u> (thousands of units)
January	130.3	423	979
February	134.2	536	1,804
March	138.2	643 (5 weeks)	1,090
April	144.2	492	942
May	146.1	597	1,438
June	151.6	522 (5 weeks)	1,539
July	153.3	330	723
August	169.6	702	1,203
September	172.3	817 (5 weeks)	1,317
October	186.9	814	1,414
November	192.1	752	1,304
December	-	879 (5 weeks)	1,603

1/ Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Source: Radio and Television Manufacturers Association

* The radio and related products industry manufactures radio and television receivers, commercial radio and television equipment, military radio and radar equipment, and other electronic equipment and parts. The radio and related products industry and the electronic tube industry together are often spoken of as the electronic industries.

Postwar Employment Trends

During reconversion following World War II, employment in the radio and related products industry dropped sharply from the 1944 peak when over 250,000 production workers had been engaged in fabricating military electronic equipment. After reconversion, employment again increased until 1947 when the industry produced a record output of 20 million radio receivers. Employment declined sharply in 1948 and 1949, although the value of radio and television receiver production advanced considerably. Television set production increased very rapidly during these 2 years and by 1949 had supplanted radio receivers as the industry's principal product.

Production Workers in Radio and Related Products Manufacturing, Compared with the Production of Radio and Television Sets, 1946-50, and 1944 Production of Military and Civil End Equipment, Manufacturers Value

<u>Year</u>	<u>Production workers (in thousands) 1/</u>	<u>Value of Output (in millions) 2/</u>
1944	252.0	\$2,830
1946	n.a.	435
1947	142.4	700
1948	123.0	755
1949	112.7	890
1950	156.3 (11 months)	1,700

1/ Source: 1944: War Production Board; 1947-50: Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Source: 1944: War Production Board (military and civil end products and parts, except tubes); 1946-50: Radio and Television Manufacturers Association (radio and television receiver sales at manufacturers value)

The downward trend in employment ended in mid-1949 and then trended steadily upward. However, employment has not kept pace with production in radio and television set manufacturing, although the disparity was less pronounced in 1950 than in 1948 and 1949. In 1950, the industry produced over twice the 1947 value of output with only 10 percent more workers.

Employment in the postwar period has increased less rapidly than production largely because of the introduction of mass production techniques in television manufacturing and continued improvement in radio manufacturing techniques. A major cause of the recent employment rise in the radio and related products industry is the expanded production of military electronic equipment, in addition to the high radio and television output.

Production and Record Levels

Electronics production increased steadily during 1950 and at the end of the year was substantially above 1949. Television set production during 1950 was two and a half times 1949 production, and radio set production exceeded 1949 levels by 25 percent. An estimated 14.6 million radio sets and 7.4 million television sets were manufactured in 1950, and the 1950 value of manufacturers' sales was greater than in any peacetime year.

Radio and Television Set Production Units and Manufacturers Value, 1946-50 ^{1/}

<u>Year</u>	<u>Units</u> (in thousands)		<u>Value</u> (in millions)		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Radio</u> <u>sets</u>	<u>Television</u> <u>sets</u>	<u>Radio</u> <u>sets</u>	<u>Television</u> <u>sets</u>	
1946	15,955	6	\$434	\$ 1	\$ 435
1947	20,000	179	650	50	700
1948	16,580	975	525	230	755
1949	11,400	3,000	310	580	890
1950	14,560	7,400	400	1,300	1,700

^{1/} Source: Radio and Television Manufacturers Association

During the first 6 months of 1950, monthly television set production was fairly stable. However, following the normal drop in July during the industry's vacation period, production increased rapidly until November. The increase in October was particularly sharp and almost as many television sets were produced in the 4 weeks reported for that month as in the 5 weeks reported for September. Radio set production advanced even more sharply during October. Television and radio receiver production declined only moderately during November and December despite increasing shortages of materials and components. In spite of the combined effect of the television set excise tax, consumer credit restrictions, and the color television controversy, television receiver sales continue at record levels.

Production of other electronics products also increased in 1950 although the dollar volume is not available. Radio and television receivers still compose by far the largest part of electronics output. Military deliveries have increased rapidly but the full impact of military procurement will not be felt until late 1951. Commercial electronic equipment manufacturing has also expanded moderately. Since around three-quarters of the parts and electron tube output normally goes into finished equipment (of which radio and television sets make up by far the greater proportion) production of parts and electron tubes must have expanded with radio and television set production. The total value of output of all products combined may be over two-thirds of the industry's wartime production record of 3.5 billion dollars in 1944.

Location of Employment

Electronics production and employment is heavily concentrated in the New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago metropolitan areas. In 1947, 80 percent of the workers in the radio and related products industry were employed in six States.

Employment in the Radio and Related Products Industry, by State, 1947

<u>State</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
Illinois	24
New York	19
New Jersey	12
Indiana	10
Pennsylvania	8
Massachusetts	7
Ohio	5
Michigan	3
Connecticut	3
California	2
All others	7
Total	100

Source: 1947 Census of Manufacturers

Employment in the electron tube industry was even more concentrated in the industrial Northeast. Since the census, production of electronic specialty equipment has increased in California and in certain other aircraft manufacturing areas. California, Massachusetts, and Illinois had greater employment increases in 1950 than other States. Pennsylvania had the smallest percentage increase. However, some of the States with the smaller increases were already producing at high levels.

A few large firms manufacture the majority of radio and television sets, electron tubes, and commercial and military equipment. Several hundred small firms produce the balance of these finished products and produce parts. There is no uniform manufacturing organization pattern, however; some firms make all types of products and others only assemble sets or fabricate parts.

Electronics Labor Force

The great majority of workers engaged in manufacturing radio and television sets, parts, and electron tubes are either semiskilled or unskilled since these products are usually mass-produced on an assembly line. A larger proportion of skilled workers are required in the production of the more complex military and commercial equipment because it is usually produced in small quantities and often on a custom basis. Nevertheless, the great majority of workers producing military equipment are also semiskilled or unskilled. Women compose the greater part of the labor force manufacturing electronic products. In September 1950, 58 percent of plant workers in radio, television, and related products manufacturing were women. Radio and television set and parts manufacturers employ a greater proportion of women than do commercial and military equipment manufacturers. In March 1950, two-thirds of the plant workers in electron tube manufacturing were women. This high proportion of women, who make up one of the chief reservoirs of labor, facilitate expansion during periods of general labor shortage.

Hours and Earnings Increasing

Earnings in electronics manufacturing have traditionally averaged lower than in manufacturing, owing to the large proportion of women and the low proportion of skilled workers.

Hours and Earnings in the Radios and Related Products

Year and Month	:	:			
	:All manufacturing:	:	Radios and related products		
	: industries	:			
	: Average	:Average :	Average:	Average	
: Weekly	:Weekly :	Weekly :	Hourly		
: Earnings	:Earnings:	Hours :	Earnings		
Average 1947	\$49.97	\$44.41	39.2	\$1.133	
1948	54.14	48.53	39.2	1.238	
1949	54.92	50.68	39.5	1.283	
1950 <u>1/</u>	59.98	53.45	40.7	1.312	
<u>1950</u>					
January	56.29	53.05	41.0	1.294	
February	56.37	52.62	40.6	1.296	
March	56.53	52.54	40.6	1.294	
April	56.93	52.21	40.6	1.286	
May	57.54	51.82	40.2	1.289	
June	58.85	51.93	40.1	1.295	
July	59.21	52.46	40.6	1.292	
August	60.32	52.89	40.5	1.306	
September	60.68	54.79	41.1	1.333	
October	61.99	57.12	41.6	1.373	
November	62.06	56.50	41.0	1.378	

1/ First 11 months.

Between States in 1950, average weekly earnings varied more widely than hourly earnings, usually because of differences in the length of the workweek. The trend in hourly earnings was generally upward during 1950, with a sharp upturn in September. New Jersey, Indiana, and New York led in earnings and the lowest earnings were in Massachusetts. Owing to the television boom, the radio and related products industries workweek was above 40 hours throughout 1950 and above the all-manufacturing average until mid-year. A noticeable variation in the average workweek between States is exemplified by New Jersey and Illinois, where the average workweek was substantially above 40 hours throughout 1950, and New York and California, where it averaged less than 40 hours during the first 9 months of 1950.

Until September, the rising output was achieved by increasing employment rather than lengthening the workweek. It is usually more economical to add to an unskilled labor force than to extend the workweek and pay overtime, and this was possible because a large part of the industry's production was in labor surplus areas. However, by September, one of the principal manufacturing centers (Chicago) was no longer a labor surplus area, and intensified production schedules led manufacturers in almost all areas to start increasing the workweek. This trend continued in October and may go further, as the defense program gains momentum and competition for labor increases.

Turn-over Increasing

Turn-over rates in the radio and related products industries increased sharply after June, following the trend in most durable-goods industries. Separation rates increased more rapidly than hiring rates but still remained substantially below accessions. Most separations were voluntary with discharges, lay-offs, and other separations remaining relatively constant.

Employment Will Continue to Increase

The existing high level of civil production is expected to continue in early 1951 until the industry exhausts its stocks of materials and components. Television set production will probably continue at the expense of radio set production during the conversion to defense production, owing to greater consumer demand for television sets and higher profits from their manufacture. Material shortages have hampered the radio and television industry from time to time and will be increased by cutbacks in essential materials ordered by the Government. The military electronics program will gain momentum early in 1951 and progressively replace civil electronics production in all segments of the industry. Defense production, although still relatively low, is rapidly increasing and is expected to be many times the existing level by the third quarter of 1951. It will be super-imposed on a reduced, but still appreciable, civil production. Current industry forecasts anticipate that television production will drop to half of late 1950 rates by mid-1951. An even greater reduction in radio set production is expected.

Electronics employment will increase for several months although there may be temporary declines while portions of the industry are retooling for military production. Military production requires more skilled metalworking operations than the civilian branch of this industry. The electronic industries will compete with rapidly expanding metalworking industries in some areas where there is an acute shortage of certain skilled workers. However, even with the expanded military program accompanying the President's declaration of emergency, it is unlikely that the electronics industries will experience serious difficulty obtaining an adequate supply of semiskilled and unskilled workers who make up the bulk of their labor force.

Labor - D. C.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Detailed Report

November 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 re-
port appear in the appendix. See pages
1 - vii.

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

Year and month	Total	Mining	Contract con- struction	Manufac- turing	Transporta- tion and public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Govern- ment
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
1950									
Sept.	43,466	948	2,341	14,312	3,959	9,409	1,771	4,833	5,893
Oct..	42,601	593	2,313	13,892	3,871	9,505	1,767	4,794	5,866
Nov..	42,784	917	2,244	13,807	3,592	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
1950									
Jan..	42,125	861	1,919	13,980	3,869	9,246	1,772	4,701	5,777
Feb..	41,661	595	1,861	13,997	3,841	9,152	1,777	4,696	5,742
Mar..	42,295	938	1,907	14,103	3,873	9,206	1,791	4,708	5,769
Apr..	42,926	939	2,076	14,162	3,928	9,346	1,803	4,757	5,915
May..	43,311	940	2,245	14,413	3,885	9,326	1,812	4,790	5,900
June.	43,945	946	2,414	14,666	4,023	9,411	1,827	4,826	5,832
July.	44,096	922	2,532	14,777	4,062	9,390	1,831	4,841	5,741
Aug..	45,080	950	2,629	15,450	4,120	9,474	1,837	4,827	5,793
Sept.	45,684	946	2,626	15,685	4,139	9,641	1,827	4,816	6,004
Oct..	45,903	941	2,629	15,825	4,136	9,755	1,821	4,757	6,039
Nov..	45,850	936	2,569	15,742	4,125	9,899	1,819	4,723	6,037
Dec..									

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	1948			1949	
	November	October	September	November	October
TOTAL	45,850	45,903	45,684	42,784	42,601
MINING	936	941	946	917	593
Metal mining	102.3	101.9	103.0	89.3	70.2
Anthracite	74.3	74.4	75.0	76.7	76.2
Bituminous-coal	403.6	407.3	407.0	400.9	94.3
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	253.9	255.3	258.6	254.8	256.2
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	101.9	101.9	102.7	95.7	95.9
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,569	2,629	2,626	2,244	2,313
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	504	533	540	447	478
Highway and street	212.0	229.8	234.3	188.4	209.6
Other nonbuilding construction	292.0	303.3	305.8	258.4	268.3
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	2,065	2,096	2,086	1,797	1,835
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	891	903	906	778	795
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	1,174	1,193	1,180	1,019	1,040
Plumbing and heating	294.3	296.7	293.7	257.9	260.9
Painting and decorating	146.5	157.8	157.2	127.2	135.2
Electrical work	138.4	137.5	135.8	125.5	126.2
Other special-trade contractors	594.5	600.9	593.0	508.6	518.1
MANUFACTURING	15,742	15,825	15,685	13,807	13,892
DURABLE GOODS	8,642	8,615	8,423	7,050	6,986
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,100	7,210	7,262	6,757	6,906
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,125	4,136	4,139	3,892	3,871
Transportation	2,912	2,916	2,913	2,689	2,664
Interstate railroads	1,465	1,462	1,458	1,281	1,257
Class I railroads	1,292	1,291	1,283	1,114	1,090
Local railways and bus lines	145	145	146	155	156
Trucking and warehousing	616	622	621	571	568
Other transportation and services	686	687	688	682	683
Air transportation (common carrier)	76.7	76.9	74.7	75.8	75.9
Communication	664	670	671	665	669
Telephone	615.1	620.7	621.6	615.5	618.5
Telegraph	48.0	47.9	48.0	48.2	49.4

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	
	November	October	September	November	October
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (Continued)					
Other public utilities	549	550	555	538	538
Gas and electric utilities	524.0	525.4	529.5	513.5	513.7
Electric light and power utilities	233.0	234.0	236.6	232.8	233.5
Local utilities	24.7	24.8	25.4	24.6	24.7
TRADE	9,899	9,755	9,641	9,607	9,505
Wholesale trade	2,618	2,620	2,605	2,538	2,554
Retail trade	7,281	7,135	7,036	7,069	6,951
General merchandise stores	1,651	1,537	1,474	1,590	1,489
Food and liquor stores	1,243	1,219	1,210	1,208	1,200
Automotive and accessories dealers	747	742	743	704	696
Apparel and accessories stores	568	558	540	560	557
Other retail trade	3,072	3,079	3,069	3,007	3,009
FINANCE	1,819	1,821	1,827	1,766	1,767
Banks and trust companies	436	433	433	415	415
Security dealers and exchanges	60.9	60.7	60.9	55.1	55.0
Insurance carriers and agents	651	651	654	627	626
Other finance agencies and real estate	671	676	679	669	671
SERVICE	4,723	4,757	4,816	4,768	4,794
Hotels and lodging places	433	440	475	444	451
Laundries	353.1	355.8	357.5	347.7	350.6
Cleaning and dyeing plants	149.4	151.2	150.0	144.7	147.4
Motion pictures	243	244	246	238	238
GOVERNMENT	6,037	6,039	6,004	5,783	5,866
Federal	1,980	1,948	1,916	1,823	1,863
State and local	4,057	4,091	4,088	3,960	4,003

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)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950			1950		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
MINING	936	941	946	--	--	--
METAL MINING	102.3	101.9	103.0	90.7	89.9	91.1
Iron mining	36.5	37.0	37.2	33.0	33.2	33.4
Copper mining	28.1	28.0	28.1	24.6	24.4	24.8
Lead and zinc mining	19.9	19.9	20.5	17.4	17.3	17.9
ANTHRACITE	74.3	74.4	75.0	69.9	69.9	70.5
BITUMINOUS-COAL	403.6	407.3	407.0	377.8	381.2	381.8
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION	253.9	255.3	258.6	--	--	--
Petroleum and natural gas production	--	--	--	124.3	126.0	128.3
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	101.9	101.9	102.7	89.5	89.5	90.2
MANUFACTURING	15,742	15,825	15,685	13,022	13,133	13,016
DURABLE GOODS	8,642	8,615	8,423	7,190	7,181	7,013
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,100	7,210	7,262	5,832	5,952	6,003
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	28.3	27.4	26.6	23.0	22.1	21.6
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,577	1,649	1,739	1,194	1,266	1,350
Meat products	305.8	300.6	295.7	244.1	240.2	235.7
Dairy products	139.9	143.0	149.6	99.9	101.8	107.4
Canning and preserving	199.7	260.6	353.1	174.0	234.3	324.2
Grain-mill products	124.3	128.2	129.4	92.6	96.7	98.1
Bakery products	291.1	293.9	290.4	193.3	196.7	194.3
Sugar	49.6	48.7	34.5	43.9	43.2	29.5
Confectionery and related products	109.7	113.5	110.5	92.9	96.4	93.2
Beverages	216.5	217.4	230.0	149.0	149.8	159.4
Miscellaneous food products	140.1	143.0	145.4	104.6	106.9	108.5
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	90	95	96	83	88	89
Cigarettes	26.4	26.2	27.1	23.8	23.7	24.5
Cigars	43.2	43.1	41.7	41.0	41.0	39.5
Tobacco and snuff	12.0	12.4	12.5	10.5	11.0	11.1
Tobacco stemming and redrying	8.8	13.3	14.4	7.7	12.2	13.4

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		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	1,355	1,356	1,347	1,261	1,263	1,255
Yarn and thread mills	171.5	171.1	169.5	160.7	160.7	159.2
Broad-woven fabric mills	637.2	637.9	637.4	606.0	607.3	606.2
Knitting mills	254.4	256.6	253.0	233.8	236.1	233.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles	93.0	93.5	92.6	83.1	83.4	82.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	62.5	61.7	61.3	55.0	54.5	54.1
Other textile-mill products	136.4	135.5	133.2	122.1	121.2	119.3
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,180	1,222	1,218	1,060	1,101	1,099
Men's and boys' suits and coats	151.6	153.3	151.4	137.4	138.9	137.4
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	271.9	272.6	272.3	254.2	254.9	253.8
Women's outerwear	310.0	331.7	340.0	276.6	297.2	305.3
Women's, children's under garments	113.2	113.9	111.1	101.9	102.7	100.4
Millinery	18.4	22.8	23.4	15.9	20.2	20.7
Children's outerwear	65.7	68.7	68.6	59.8	62.6	62.5
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	97.3	101.6	99.0	84.7	89.0	87.5
Other fabricated textile products	151.9	157.8	152.5	129.9	135.5	131.1
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	839	849	853	774	784	790
Logging camps and contractors	77.6	77.8	78.1	73.0	73.2	73.6
Sawmills and planing mills	486.5	493.8	498.7	453.9	461.7	467.8
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	129.2	130.3	130.4	113.2	114.3	114.4
Wooden containers	82.5	82.9	81.8	76.7	77.2	76.1
Miscellaneous wood products	63.5	64.0	63.9	57.0	57.6	57.6
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	377	379	376	327	329	327
Household furniture	270.6	271.0	269.0	241.6	242.0	240.2
Other furniture and fixtures	106.2	107.6	107.1	85.8	86.9	86.9

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		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	499	490	488	426	420	418
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	242.4	241.3	241.5	210.7	210.2	209.9
Paperboard containers and boxes	141.8	140.0	137.4	121.8	120.3	118.2
Other paper and allied products	114.5	108.8	109.2	93.6	89.8	90.2
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	755	751	746	515	514	510
Newspapers	292.5	290.1	295.1	149.8	149.1	151.1
Periodicals	53.4	52.9	51.5	35.0	35.2	35.2
Books	48.2	48.2	48.4	36.5	36.5	37.2
Commercial printing	205.1	204.8	200.1	170.6	170.4	166.5
Lithographing	42.5	42.3	41.1	33.4	33.2	32.5
Other printing and publishing	113.5	112.9	110.0	89.7	89.3	87.0
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	720	720	701	521	523	506
Industrial inorganic chemicals	77.5	76.1	69.3	56.3	55.9	49.7
Industrial organic chemicals	210.3	208.6	206.4	160.0	159.0	157.7
Drugs and medicines	99.9	99.4	98.4	66.3	65.7	64.9
Paints, pigments, and fillers	73.7	74.2	74.2	48.1	48.7	48.7
Fertilizers	32.2	32.8	32.7	25.9	26.6	26.4
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	61.8	62.6	54.3	50.5	51.5	43.5
Other chemicals and allied products	164.7	165.9	165.4	114.3	115.8	115.0
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	253	252	251	191	190	189
Petroleum refining	200.2	199.1	198.1	147.8	146.6	144.6
Coke and byproducts	21.3	21.5	21.5	18.4	18.6	18.7
Other petroleum and coal products	31.3	31.4	31.2	24.8	25.1	25.3
RUBBER PRODUCTS	272	268	265	221	219	215
Tires and inner tubes	117.1	115.0	115.2	93.1	91.6	91.7
Rubber footwear	28.5	28.0	26.9	23.3	22.8	21.8
Other rubber products	126.4	125.3	122.5	104.7	104.1	101.0
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	399	407	411	360	368	372
Leather	51.7	51.5	51.9	47.2	46.7	47.2
Footwear (except rubber)	249.1	253.9	259.5	226.2	231.0	236.7
Other leather products	98.4	101.7	99.6	87.0	89.8	87.9

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		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	551	545	532	478	471	458
Glass and glass products	145.7	143.0	133.8	128.8	127.1	117.0
Cement, hydraulic	42.8	43.1	42.4	36.7	37.0	36.5
Structural clay products	88.8	88.2	88.0	80.7	79.9	79.8
Pottery and related products	61.0	58.0	58.8	55.3	52.3	53.0
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	98.6	99.3	98.1	84.3	84.6	84.1
Other stone, clay, and glass products	114.5	113.1	110.5	91.8	90.4	88.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,302	1,292	1,276	1,125	1,117	1,105
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	636.6	636.0	632.5	552.6	552.0	552.2
Iron and steel foundries	262.1	255.7	250.2	232.5	226.8	221.9
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	55.2	55.9	54.8	45.7	46.6	45.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	102.6	102.4	101.9	85.7	85.8	85.3
Nonferrous foundries	107.0	105.0	100.7	91.9	89.8	85.7
Other primary metal industries	138.1	137.0	136.2	117.0	115.6	114.4
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	1,016	1,013	996	850	851	837
Tin cans and other tinware	50.0	51.7	55.5	44.1	45.8	49.8
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	169.0	166.3	163.1	143.3	141.7	138.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	162.9	163.7	164.1	135.3	137.0	137.1
Fabricated structural metal products	218.8	217.1	209.9	172.2	171.3	165.6
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	184.5	185.0	182.9	160.0	161.0	159.1
Other fabricated metal products	231.1	229.2	220.6	195.0	194.2	187.5
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1,459	1,427	1,368	1,135	1,105	1,050
Engines and turbines	78.8	73.1	70.2	60.5	55.2	52.1
Agricultural machinery and tractors	164.9	163.3	140.5	125.6	124.3	102.3
Construction and mining machinery	110.4	109.2	105.6	82.3	80.6	77.8
Metalworking machinery	250.2	242.3	233.5	196.6	189.2	180.9
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	181.2	178.3	174.6	137.7	135.9	132.2
General industrial machinery	207.9	202.9	197.6	150.3	146.7	141.9
Office and store machines and devices	97.3	95.7	94.4	81.8	80.2	79.0
Service-industry and household machines	186.3	183.4	180.1	152.1	148.9	146.1
Miscellaneous machinery parts	182.4	178.4	171.4	147.7	144.2	137.9

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		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	926	913	872	718	708	673
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	343.1	339.9	323.5	253.2	250.7	237.1
Electrical equipment for vehicles	76.1	75.1	73.3	61.9	60.9	59.5
Communication equipment	352.5	345.2	326.5	277.4	271.9	254.6
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	153.9	152.7	149.0	125.9	124.9	121.6
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,358	1,308	1,365	1,117	1,152	1,134
Automobiles	872.1	923.8	913.3	743.6	795.8	787.8
Aircraft and parts	317.7	300.0	286.0	234.3	220.0	209.4
Aircraft	217.6	205.2	195.8	161.4	151.5	144.5
Aircraft engines and parts	57.5	54.5	52.5	41.5	38.9	37.3
Aircraft propellers and parts	8.9	8.5	8.2	5.9	5.7	5.5
Other aircraft parts and equipment	33.7	31.8	29.5	25.5	23.9	22.1
Ship and boat building and repairing	88.3	86.6	89.1	75.4	74.1	76.3
Ship building and repairing	75.3	73.8	75.8	64.1	63.0	64.8
Boat building and repairing	13.0	12.8	13.3	11.3	11.1	11.5
Railroad equipment	66.0	64.1	63.0	51.5	50.2	49.3
Other transportation equipment	13.6	13.7	13.4	11.8	11.9	11.6
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	276	271	265	209	205	199
Ophthalmic goods	26.7	26.2	25.6	21.8	21.3	20.8
Photographic apparatus	55.1	54.5	53.9	40.6	40.2	39.5
Watches and clocks	33.8	32.7	31.5	28.9	28.0	27.0
Professional and scientific instruments	160.1	157.3	153.5	117.4	115.0	111.6
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	510	511	493	434	437	418
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	58.1	58.2	57.2	47.7	48.1	47.2
Toys and sporting goods	81.9	84.6	81.3	72.7	75.4	72.2
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	65.7	65.8	63.7	56.4	56.6	54.4
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	303.9	302.7	290.8	256.7	256.7	244.3

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

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

(1939 Average = 100)

Period	Production-worker employment index	Production-worker pay-roll index
<u>Annual average:</u>		
1939	100.0	100.0
1940	107.5	113.6
1941	132.8	164.9
1942	156.9	241.5
1943	183.3	331.1
1944	178.3	343.7
1945	157.0	293.5
1946	147.8	271.7
1947	156.2	326.9
1948	155.2	351.4
1949	141.6	325.3
<u>1949</u>		
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	403.2
October	160.3	415.8
November	159.0	414.9
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			1949	
	November	October	September	November	October
ALL REGIONS	160.0	154.8	152.7	145.6	146.0
PRIVATE	75.3	73.8	75.8	74.8	72.4
NAVY	84.7	81.0	76.9	70.8	73.6
NORTH ATLANTIC	74.3	71.2	72.3	71.4	73.1
Private	38.1	36.0	38.4	41.8	41.4
Navy	36.2	35.2	33.9	29.6	31.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC	29.1	28.3	26.1	23.4	24.3
Private	10.9	10.7	9.6	9.6	10.4
Navy	18.2	17.6	16.5	13.8	13.9
GULF:					
Private	11.6	12.9	12.8	10.9	9.3
PACIFIC	37.7	35.5	34.8	34.2	34.4
Private	7.4	7.3	8.3	6.8	6.4
Navy	30.3	28.2	26.5	27.4	28.0
GREAT LAKES:					
Private	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6
INLAND:					
Private	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.2	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, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

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

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

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

The Inland region includes all other yards.

TABLE 6: Federal Civilian Employment and Pay Rolls in All Areas and in Continental United States, and Total Civilian Government Employment and Pay Rolls in Washington, D. C. 1/

(In thousands)

Area and branch	Employment (as of first of month)			Pay rolls (total for month)		
	1950			1950		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
<u>All Areas</u>						
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,151.9	2,117.4	2,083.2	\$622,150	\$613,359	\$601,454
Executive	2,139.9	2,105.3	2,071.4	617,278	608,511	596,537
Defense agencies	970.0	932.3	887.3	274,750	267,622	261,527
Post Office Department	482.2	483.8	485.0	130,707	129,665	128,764
Other agencies	687.7	689.2	699.1	211,821	211,224	206,246
Legislative	8.1	8.2	8.0	3,292	3,250	3,200
Judicial	3.9	3.9	3.8	1,590	1,598	1,717
<u>Continental United States</u>						
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,000.2	1,968.3	1,935.9	584,246	576,183	563,900
Executive	1,988.3	1,956.3	1,924.1	579,408	571,385	559,029
Defense agencies	862.9	828.3	785.3	249,586	243,233	237,332
Post Office Department	480.4	482.0	483.1	130,275	129,206	128,278
Other agencies	645.0	646.0	655.7	199,547	198,946	193,419
Legislative	8.1	8.2	8.0	3,292	3,250	3,200
Judicial	3.8	3.8	3.8	1,546	1,548	1,671
<u>Washington, D. C.</u>						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	247.9	244.8	243.7	85,951	84,657	82,280
D. C. government	20.4	20.1	20.0	5,801	5,680	5,347
Federal	227.5	224.7	223.7	80,150	78,977	76,933
Executive	218.7	215.8	215.0	76,557	75,424	73,415
Defense agencies	72.4	70.8	69.3	25,035	24,495	24,951
Post Office Department	7.6	7.5	7.6	2,906	2,892	2,856
Other agencies	138.7	137.5	138.1	48,616	48,037	45,608
Legislative	8.1	8.2	8.0	3,292	3,250	3,200
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	301	303	318

See the glossary for definitions.

1/ Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

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

State	Total			Mining			Contract Construction		
	1950		1949	1950		1949	1950		1949
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
Alabama				25.6	26.0	19.3			
Arizona 1/	165.1	163.5	154.6	12.4	12.4	11.8	13.7	13.0	10.0
Arkansas	303.9	304.5	287.8	7.0	6.9	7.5	19.3	19.5	17.1
California	3,351.3	3,369.5	3,101.5	33.8	33.8	33.7	237.9	247.0	201.8
Colorado	361.9	363.9	338.7	10.3	9.7	10.8	27.6	27.8	22.1
Connecticut	792.5	785.3	2/734.0	3/	3/	3/	38.8	38.9	2/36.3
Delaware*									
Dist. of Col.				4/	4/	4/			
Florida				6.2	6.2	5.8	67.3	66.9	54.4
Georgia	810.5	816.1	762.6	4.3	4.2	4.5	51.4	50.6	37.8
Idaho	136.6	137.2	125.8	5.6	5.3	4.1	13.1	12.5	9.9
Illinois*	N.A.	N.A.	3,030.8	N.A.	N.A.	45.9	N.A.	N.A.	117.4
Indiana	1,279.1	1,255.6	1,118.8	14.0	14.1	14.2	56.0	58.0	49.7
Iowa	599.3	601.0	589.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	34.9	34.3	31.1
Kansas	474.6	475.8	448.8	16.9	17.1	17.3	34.1	36.1	29.3
Kentucky				N.A.	64.8	59.7			
Louisiana				26.4	26.6	25.6			
Maine	257.8	264.6	248.0	.7	.7	.6	10.8	11.1	9.9
Maryland*	723.8	723.1	678.3	2.0	1.8	2.6	59.9	60.6	50.7
Massachusetts	1,708.5	1,709.6	1,539.3	4/	4/	4/	61.4	62.0	57.8
Michigan									
Minnesota	816.3	819.7	779.1	16.7	17.5	15.7	45.5	47.4	38.8
Mississippi									
Missouri	1,157.6	1,160.9	1,109.8	9.6	9.5	9.5	53.0	55.3	45.8
Montana 1/	152.4	154.5	146.1	10.1	10.1	9.2	12.8	13.8	10.5
Nebraska 1/	321.0	321.4	308.7	4/	4/	4/	17.9	18.5	18.4
Nevada	55.4	56.0	50.8	3.3	3.3	2.5	4.9	5.3	4.5
New Hampshire	169.3	171.1	162.8	.3	.3	.2	7.7	8.0	7.8
New Jersey	1,668.3	1,668.6	1,557.1	3.8	3.8	3.5	86.7	86.4	74.8
New Mexico	149.0	149.7	142.7	11.4	11.7	10.8	16.0	16.5	16.1
New York	5,758.7	5,774.1	5,535.4	11.2	11.2	10.5	246.9	250.6	221.0
North Carolina				3.4	3.6	3.0			
North Dakota	116.7	116.9	113.0	1.0	1.0	.9	10.3	10.9	9.0
Ohio									
Oklahoma	483.4	484.6	463.7	43.4	43.9	41.7	33.1	34.2	32.4
Oregon 1/	455.8	464.9	415.3	1.5	1.6	1.4	28.3	30.3	23.0
Pennsylvania	3,696.3	3,678.8	3,354.1	189.6	188.5	200.2	166.1	171.0	150.7
Rhode Island	302.8	301.5	281.2	4/	4/	4/	14.2	13.9	11.2
South Carolina	462.0	461.5	434.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	25.7	26.4	20.1
South Dakota	119.5	120.8	118.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	8.2	9.0	7.6
Tennessee 1/	748.1	743.1	706.3	13.1	13.3	12.7	46.9	49.2	38.9
Texas 1/				105.9	105.8	96.3			
Utah	196.7	197.2	182.3	13.4	13.1	13.0	14.0	15.0	12.2
Vermont	97.4	97.8	94.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.6	4.5	4.6
Virginia				22.2	23.1	23.9			
Washington	696.1	712.6	645.6	3.1	3.0	3.3	47.1	49.3	38.3
West Virginia	534.3	533.3	504.4	128.9	128.2	132.8	21.5	21.9	18.4
Wisconsin	1,040.0	1,040.4	966.7	3.5	3.6	2.9	44.0	45.8	41.3
Wyoming 1/	81.7	84.0	79.7	9.1	9.0	9.7	7.0	7.8	7.8

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

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

State	Manufacturing			Trans. & pub. ut.			Trade		
	1950		1949	1950		1949	1950		1949
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
Alabama	221.3	222.3	195.2	51.7	51.7	50.0	121.6	120.4	118.8
Arizona	16.1	15.7	13.9	22.3	22.0	21.2	40.8	40.6	39.7
Arkansas	77.7	79.1	69.7	32.8	32.9	31.8	72.8	71.3	70.7
California	824.7	838.3	698.4	312.2	313.2	303.9	815.0	812.6	782.2
Colorado	63.6	64.7	54.4	43.1	43.8	40.8	93.9	94.7	92.2
Connecticut	400.2	395.2	2/351.9	41.6	41.6	2/41.3	132.0	128.8	2/127.1
Delaware	48.2	46.8	41.7						
Dist. of Col.	16.0	15.8	15.4	28.5	29.1	29.3	93.2	90.7	93.8
Florida	97.6	94.1	90.7	65.4	64.6	65.5			
Georgia	283.9	293.2	268.9	69.1	70.2	65.4	175.7	174.1	169.7
Idaho	23.6	24.4	20.7	17.3	17.4	15.8	35.4	35.5	34.7
Illinois	N.A.	N.A.	1,107.5	N.A.	N.A.	282.3	N.A.	N.A.	646.7
Indiana	596.0	575.3	474.9	111.6	112.0	96.9	244.4	239.3	234.4
Iowa	149.7	149.4	149.0	63.0	63.8	59.3	165.5	165.7	165.6
Kansas	99.3	98.2	86.1	63.1	63.3	60.2	119.3	118.5	118.5
Kentucky	N.A.	143.8	127.9	N.A.	58.2	54.8	N.A.	113.4	110.2
Louisiana	144.5	143.0	140.6	76.8	78.2	78.1	139.0	138.0	139.4
Maine	107.9	113.7	99.9	18.5	18.8	18.5	50.3	50.3	49.5
Maryland	223.8	226.8	207.5	74.9	75.2	68.1	128.8	126.0	123.8
Massachusetts	708.6	709.9	642.5	135.9	137.1	135.4	317.6	314.5	326.1
Michigan	1,136.3	1,172.3	906.3						
Minnesota	203.9	204.7	185.7	91.2	92.7	84.8	215.0	213.2	212.2
Mississippi	90.5	90.0	78.8						
Missouri	353.8	358.1	323.6	124.7	125.3	121.0	300.0	295.3	296.7
Montana	20.0	20.5	19.1	22.8	23.0	21.4	36.5	36.6	37.0
Nebraska	52.8	53.0	48.9	42.6	42.9	38.8	93.4	92.7	90.3
Nevada	3.3	3.3	3.1	8.7	8.7	8.1	11.1	11.3	10.7
New Hampshire	79.9	79.7	74.4	10.5	10.5	10.3	29.7	29.7	29.0
New Jersey	755.6	754.6	693.7	137.7	137.8	129.1	275.5	276.2	271.8
New Mexico	12.1	12.2	11.5	16.2	16.3	14.8	34.7	34.4	32.6
New York	1,923.5	1,947.9	1,780.0	499.7	507.0	495.1	1,257.6	1,238.4	1,246.3
North Carolina	428.5	432.3	399.7	52.2	51.8	51.6	168.1	163.9	165.9
North Dakota	6.5	6.3	6.2	14.3	14.3	13.7	37.7	37.3	38.0
Ohio	1,261.8	1,253.4	1,063.3						
Oklahoma	68.6	68.4	63.2	50.0	50.3	48.9	123.3	122.7	119.8
Oregon	144.9	151.6	124.4	48.2	48.7	45.3	105.6	105.7	100.8
Pennsylvania	1,495.3	1,483.3	1,249.4	342.8	345.1	299.8	691.9	680.5	662.9
Rhode Island	152.9	152.8	136.3	16.1	16.3	16.5	53.3	52.0	51.6
South Carolina	215.5	216.0	201.1	25.8	25.6	25.1	86.4	85.6	83.2
South Dakota	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	10.8	36.7	36.8	38.0
Tennessee	257.1	255.1	233.3	59.6	59.3	56.2	165.9	162.4	164.3
Texas	372.4	367.5	335.4	218.3	217.2	213.7	521.9	518.1	502.5
Utah	31.5	32.1	27.0	22.1	22.4	20.5	44.6	43.9	43.4
Vermont	37.4	37.2	34.7	9.0	9.2	8.9	17.9	17.8	17.8
Virginia	238.1	240.7	222.9	79.4	81.5	75.1	175.5	172.4	168.6
Washington	178.2	190.7	163.5	64.3	65.5	61.8	164.4	164.5	157.0
West Virginia	139.2	139.1	120.4	52.6	52.9	46.9	86.4	85.8	81.3
Wisconsin	449.2	446.4	392.0	75.7	77.3	74.5	211.2	210.2	212.0
Wyoming	7.2	7.2	7.0	14.5	15.9	14.1	17.3	17.4	16.7

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

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

State	Finance			Service			Government		
	1950		1949	1950		1949	1950		1949
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
Alabama	17.3	18.1	16.0	50.8	51.2	51.3	101.8	101.3	94.8
Arizona	5.0	5.2	4.9	19.5	19.2	19.4	35.3	35.4	33.7
Arkansas	7.8	7.9	7.6	34.7	35.2	33.9	51.8	51.7	49.5
California	146.0	145.3	140.6	439.2	439.2	429.4	542.5	540.1	511.5
Colorado	13.8	13.9	12.7	43.8	43.7	44.3	65.8	65.6	61.6
Connecticut	37.0	37.1	2/36.8	77.5	77.5	2/76.4	65.4	66.2	2/64.1
Delaware							10.4	10.4	9.7
Dist. of Col.	22.8	23.0	21.2	58.3	58.2	58.7	247.5	244.8	240.1
Florida	31.1	30.7	26.9				115.1	115.2	111.9
Georgia	24.6	24.5	23.9	77.5	78.0	78.4	122.0	121.3	114.0
Idaho	3.7	3.8	3.5	14.4	14.8	13.8	23.5	23.5	23.3
Illinois	N.A.	N.A.	155.1	N.A.	N.A.	353.3	N.A.	N.A.	322.5
Indiana	34.2	34.2	33.1	89.6	90.0	89.6	133.4	132.8	126.0
Iowa	23.1	23.1	22.7	64.5	66.0	65.3	94.9	95.1	92.7
Kansas	16.1	16.1	14.4	46.8	47.4	46.9	79.0	79.1	76.1
Kentucky	N.A.	14.6	14.0	N.A.	55.8	55.9	N.A.	82.5	77.2
Louisiana	17.5	17.5	17.2	64.3	62.9	62.5	92.5	92.5	91.4
Maine	6.7	6.8	6.7	23.7	24.4	23.8	39.1	38.8	39.1
Maryland	31.1	31.0	30.0	106.6	106.8	105.5	96.7	94.9	90.1
Massachusetts	79.3	78.9	76.8	196.9	198.4	198.9	208.8	208.8	201.7
Michigan							222.5	223.0	213.8
Minnesota	36.1	36.1	34.9	96.9	96.9	95.4	111.1	111.1	111.6
Mississippi							62.7	62.7	62.4
Missouri	50.8	51.2	50.3	125.5	126.3	127.0	140.2	139.9	135.9
Montana	3.9	3.9	3.7	18.8	19.0	18.2	27.5	27.6	27.0
Nebraska	16.4	16.4	15.4	38.2	38.5	38.6	59.8	59.4	58.3
Nevada	1.2	1.2	1.1	11.5	11.9	10.7	11.4	11.1	10.2
New Hampshire	4.5	4.5	4.4	17.2	18.7	17.2	19.6	19.7	19.5
New Jersey	58.3	58.0	57.3	164.7	166.5	162.4	176.0	175.3	164.5
New Mexico	4.5	4.5	3.8	21.9	21.9	22.2	32.4	32.3	31.1
New York	382.8	383.1	382.5	772.9	773.5	755.3	659.1	662.4	644.7
North Carolina	19.5	19.5	19.6				105.2	105.1	102.4
North Dakota	4.2	4.2	3.7	13.7	13.8	13.1	29.0	29.1	28.4
Ohio							298.3	297.8	283.1
Oklahoma	17.8	17.8	16.4	50.7	51.3	51.5	96.5	96.0	89.8
Oregon	15.0	14.8	13.7	48.5	49.4	45.4	62.8	62.8	61.3
Pennsylvania	116.4	116.5	114.0	350.0	351.3	344.5	344.2	342.6	332.6
Rhode Island	10.7	10.8	10.2	24.8	25.0	26.1	30.9	30.7	29.3
South Carolina	8.5	8.6	7.7	35.0	35.1	34.5	64.1	63.3	61.2
South Dakota	4.0	4.0	4.0	14.0	14.3	13.9	31.6	31.7	30.1
Tennessee	23.4	23.3	22.1	75.7	76.3	75.4	106.4	106.2	103.4
Texas	75.6	75.2	68.1	230.5	234.8	227.6	278.7	277.7	265.0
Utah	6.2	6.2	5.8	17.8	17.9	17.6	47.1	46.6	42.8
Vermont	2.9	2.8	2.8	10.0	10.4	10.0	14.7	14.8	14.5
Virginia	25.8	25.8	24.7				141.2	140.2	132.1
Washington	26.0	26.0	24.8	76.5	77.5	75.7	136.6	136.2	121.3
West Virginia	9.6	9.6	9.4	39.8	39.6	38.7	56.3	56.3	56.4
Wisconsin	31.6	31.5	30.7	99.2	100.4	92.9	124.7	125.2	120.4
Wyoming	1.8	1.8	1.7	10.1	10.2	8.5	14.7	14.7	14.2

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

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

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/ Not comparable with current data.

3/ Mining combined with contract construction.

4/ Mining combined with service.

N.A. - Not available.

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

	Number of Employees				Number of Employees		
	1950		1949		1950		1949
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
ARIZONA				CONNECTICUT (Cont'd.)			
<u>Phoenix</u>				<u>Hartford</u>			
Mining	N. .	.1	.1	Cont. Const. 2/	7.8	8.0	N.A.
Manufacturing	N.A.	10.1	9.0	Manufacturing	68.3	66.8	N.A.
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 1/	N.A.	7.0	7.3	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.9	6.9	N.A.
Trade	N.A.	20.1	19.6	Trade	37.2	36.1	N.A.
Finance	N.A.	3.2	2.9	Finance	23.3	23.2	N.A.
Service	N. .	9.5	9.6	Service	10.4	10.5	N.A.
<u>Tucson</u>				<u>New Britain</u>			
Mining	N.A.	1.3	1.4	Cont. Const. 2/	1.0	1.0	N.A.
Manufacturing	N.A.	1.3	1.2	Manufacturing	27.8	27.2	N.A.
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 1/	N.A.	1.8	2.0	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	1.2	1.2	N.A.
Trade	N.A.	8.1	7.9	Trade	4.7	4.6	N.A.
Finance	N.A.	.9	.9	Finance	.5	.5	N.A.
Service	N.A.	5.1	5.0	Service	1.2	1.2	N.A.
ARKANSAS				<u>New Haven</u>			
<u>Little Rock</u>				Cont. Const. 2/	5.8	5.9	N.A.
Total	55.2	65.1	61.9	Manufacturing	44.2	43.8	N.A.
Cont. Const.	6.4	6.3	5.5	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	13.1	13.1	N.A.
Manufacturing	11.3	11.6	11.1	Trade	20.6	20.4	N.A.
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.8	6.8	6.3	Finance	4.7	4.7	N.A.
Trade	18.3	18.0	16.9	Service	8.5	8.5	N.A.
Finance	3.5	3.5	3.3	<u>Waterbury</u>			
Service 2/	8.6	8.5	8.1	Cont. Const. 2/	2.0	2.0	N.A.
Government	10.5	10.6	10.7	Manufacturing	43.1	42.6	N.A.
CALIFORNIA				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	2.5	2.5	N.A.
<u>Los Angeles</u>				Trade	8.7	8.5	N.A.
Manufacturing	458.2	455.8	385.3	Finance	1.0	1.0	N.A.
<u>San Diego</u>				Service	2.6	2.6	N.A.
Manufacturing	31.6	27.5	21.5	FLORIDA			
<u>San Francisco-Oakland</u>				<u>Jacksonville</u>			
Manufacturing	171.7	177.0	152.3	Manufacturing	15.9	15.9	13.5
<u>San Jose</u>				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	14.5	14.2	13.9
Manufacturing	21.7	26.0	18.6	Trade	30.8	30.4	30.6
CONNECTICUT				Finance	5.9	5.9	5.5
<u>Bridgport</u>				Service 2/	11.7	11.4	11.4
Cont. Const. 2/	4.4	4.4	N.A.	Government	13.2	13.0	12.4
Manufacturing	61.6	61.4	N.A.	<u>Miami</u>			
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	5.0	5.0	N.A.	Manufacturing	15.9	14.9	13.1
Trade	17.2	17.0	N.A.	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	20.8	20.3	20.7
Finance	2.1	2.1	N.A.	Trade	50.8	48.7	44.9
Service	5.7	5.7	N.A.	Finance	8.9	8.7	7.8
				Service 2/	28.2	24.9	25.7
				Government	16.5	16.5	17.3

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

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

	Number of Employees				Number of Employees		
	1950		1949		1950		1949
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
GEORGIA				MAINE			
<u>Atlanta</u>				<u>Portland</u>			
Manufacturing	61.5	63.2	58.8	Total	6.1	47.5	44.5
				Cont. Const.	2.2	2.5	2.2
<u>Savannah</u>				Manufacturing	11.7	12.7	11.0
Manufacturing	13.5	13.7	12.1	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	5.6	5.6	5.6
				Trade	13.3	13.3	12.5
INDIANA				Finance	2.4	2.4	2.3
<u>Indianapolis</u>				Service 2/	7.6	7.7	7.6
Total	263.1	259.5	239.0	Government	3.3	3.3	3.3
Cont. Const.	13.7	14.3	11.6				
Manufacturing	105.6	102.3	85.8	MINNESOTA			
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	24.8	25.0	22.8	<u>Duluth</u>			
Trade	61.0	59.8	59.4	Total	43.2	42.9	38.8
Finance	13.2	13.2	12.7	Cont. Const.	2.4	2.6	2.0
Other Nonmfg. 3/	44.7	44.8	45.7	Manufacturing	11.7	11.7	10.3
				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	7.7	7.2	5.9
IOWA				Trade	10.7	10.6	10.2
<u>Des Moines</u>				Finance	1.4	1.4	1.4
Manufacturing	17.3	17.9	17.6	Service 2/	5.2	5.1	5.0
				Government	4.2	4.2	4.1
KANSAS							
<u>Topeka</u>				<u>Minneapolis</u>			
Total	38.7	38.3	38.4	Total	259.4	260.0	247.7
Mining	.1	.1	.1	Cont. Const.	16.5	17.0	13.5
Cont. Const.	1.9	2.0	2.0	Manufacturing	70.6	71.6	63.0
Manufacturing	6.2	6.1	6.2	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	25.8	25.8	25.2
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	7.0	6.9	6.9	Trade	78.4	77.6	77.8
Trade	8.6	8.5	8.5	Finance	16.5	16.5	15.7
Finance	2.0	2.0	1.9	Service 2/	29.0	28.9	28.6
Service	4.2	4.2	4.2	Government	22.6	22.8	24.0
Government	8.8	8.7	8.7				
				<u>St. Paul</u>			
<u>Wichita</u>				Total	146.6	146.6	138.1
Total	86.3	85.0	74.6	Cont. Const.	8.3	8.4	7.0
Mining	1.2	1.3	1.3	Manufacturing	42.5	43.1	38.0
Cont. Const.	4.9	5.2	4.6	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	20.2	20.1	19.6
Manufacturing	31.0	29.6	22.7	Trade	36.6	36.2	35.5
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.9	6.9	6.6	Finance	8.2	8.3	8.2
Trade	23.0	22.7	21.2	Service 2/	14.5	14.4	14.0
Finance	3.7	3.7	3.5	Government	16.2	16.0	13.9
Service	8.7	8.8	8.4				
Government	7.0	7.1	6.6	MISSOURI			
				<u>Kansas City (including</u>			
LOUISIANA				<u>Kansas City, Kansas)</u>			
<u>New Orleans</u>				Total	324.0	327.1	311.5
Manufacturing	50.8	51.9	48.2	Mining	.9	.9	.8
				Cont. Const.	17.6	18.3	14.5

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

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

	Number of Employees				Number of Employees		
	1950		1949		1950		1949
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
MISSOURI (Cont'd.)				NEW YORK (Cont'd.)			
<u>Kansas City (Cont'd.)</u>				<u>Buffalo</u>			
Manufacturing	91.4	94.5	88.8	Manufacturing	196.0	194.5	189.3
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	40.0	39.7	39.4				
Trade	94.4	93.9	92.6	<u>Elmira</u>			
Finance	18.4	18.3	18.1	Manufacturing	15.2	15.9	13.7
Service	40.5	40.8	40.0				
Government	20.8	20.7	20.3	<u>Kingston-Newburgh</u>			
				<u>Poughkeepsie</u>			
<u>St. Louis</u>				Manufacturing	35.9	35.8	34.6
Manufacturing	206.4	208.3	191.2				
NEVADA				<u>New York City</u>			
<u>Reno 4/</u>				Manufacturing	1044.0	1070.2	1001.1
Cont. Const.	2.4	2.5	1.7	Trade	854.7	841.2	851.5
Manufacturing 2/	1.6	1.6	1.4				
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	3.0	3.0	2.9	<u>Rochester</u>			
Trade	5.4	5.4	5.2	Manufacturing	106.4	103.3	92.4
Finance	.8	.8	.8				
Service	5.0	5.1	4.3	<u>Syracuse</u>			
				Manufacturing	58.4	56.8	46.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
<u>Manchester</u>				<u>Utica-Rome-Berkshire</u>			
Manufacturing	20.5	19.7	18.5	<u>Little Falls</u>			
				Manufacturing	47.1	46.8	41.6
NEW JERSEY							
<u>Newark</u>				NORTH CAROLINA			
Manufacturing	362.3	363.4	337.0	<u>Charlotte</u>			
				Manufacturing	22.0	22.2	20.1
<u>Trenton</u>							
Manufacturing	46.0	44.7	40.7	OKLAHOMA			
				<u>Oklahoma City</u>			
NEW MEXICO				Manufacturing	13.6	13.5	13.2
<u>Albuquerque</u>							
Cont. Const.	6.0	6.3	6.4	<u>Tulsa</u>			
Manufacturing	5.6	5.5	4.3	Manufacturing	18.1	17.9	15.6
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	4.7	4.7	4.3				
Trade	11.3	11.5	10.6	RHODE ISLAND			
Finance	2.4	2.4	2.0	<u>Providence</u>			
Service 2/	6.0	5.9	6.2	Manufacturing	161.6	161.5	144.1
NEW YORK				SOUTH CAROLINA			
<u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy</u>				<u>Charleston</u>			
Manufacturing	82.0	81.1	75.9	Manufacturing	8.9	8.7	8.1
<u>Binghamton-Endicott</u>				<u>Columbia</u>			
				Manufacturing	7.9	7.9	7.1
<u>Johnson City</u>							
Manufacturing	36.8	36.6	35.9	SOUTH DAKOTA			
				<u>Sioux Falls</u>			
				Manufacturing	4.9	4.9	N.A.

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

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

	Number of Employees				Number of Employees		
	1950		1949		1950		1949
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
TENNESSEE				VERMONT			
<u>Chattanooga</u>				<u>Burlington</u>			
Mining	.2	.2	.1	Manufacturing	5.4	5.4	5.4
Manufacturing	43.8	43.8	37.3				
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	5.3	5.3	4.9	WASHINGTON			
Trade	15.5	15.5	15.3	<u>Seattle</u>			
Finance	2.5	2.4	2.4	Total	250.7	252.6	238.6
Service	9.2	9.3	9.3	Cont. Const.	14.0	14.8	12.7
Government	7.8	7.8	7.4	Manufacturing	33.3	34.1	38.3
				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	25.5	26.0	25.2
<u>Knoxville</u>				Trade	65.4	65.2	64.3
Mining	2.4	2.3	2.5	Finance	14.4	14.3	13.5
Manufacturing	39.9	39.7	30.0	Service ^{2/}	32.4	32.9	32.3
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	7.1	7.1	6.3	Government	35.8	35.5	32.4
Trade	18.7	18.1	18.5				
Finance	3.5	3.5	3.3	<u>Spokane</u>			
Service	8.6	8.5	8.8	Total	65.7	66.2	62.0
Government	12.5	12.4	12.3	Cont. Const.	4.7	4.9	3.9
				Manufacturing	12.8	12.8	11.6
<u>Memphis</u>				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	10.9	11.1	10.1
Mining	.5	.5	.4	Trade	18.0	17.8	17.6
Manufacturing	40.6	38.6	35.4	Finance	2.9	2.9	2.8
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	17.2	17.1	15.7	Service ^{2/}	9.4	9.6	9.0
Trade	43.3	41.8	43.5	Government	7.0	7.0	6.9
Finance	5.9	5.8	5.3				
Service	21.7	21.7	22.3	<u>Tocon</u>			
Government	16.2	15.7	12.9	Total	70.5	73.2	63.5
				Cont. Const.	4.6	5.1	3.9
<u>Nashville</u>				Manufacturing	17.9	20.5	17.4
Manufacturing	34.5	34.2	32.5	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.8	6.8	6.1
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	10.8	10.8	10.7	Trade	14.6	14.3	14.1
Trade	22.1	21.8	22.1	Finance	2.4	2.4	2.2
Finance	5.7	5.7	5.3	Service ^{2/}	3.8	6.9	3.6
Service	13.8	13.9	13.6	Government	17.3	17.2	13.1
Government	13.0	13.0	13.1				
				WEST VIRGINIA			
UTAH				<u>Charleston</u>			
<u>Salt Lake City ^{4/}</u>				Total	98.0	97.9	95.2
Mining	6.0	5.9	5.9	Mining	22.3	22.1	22.4
Cont. Const.	3.6	3.8	7.4	Cont. Const.	5.3	6.0	5.9
Manufacturing	15.3	14.9	13.7	Manufacturing	26.5	26.3	23.8
Trans. & Pub. Ut. ^{1/}	6.9	6.9	6.8	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	9.0	8.9	8.5
Trade	26.4	27.8	26.6	Trade	16.3	13.7	13.5
Finance	4.6	4.7	4.3	Finance	2.2	2.8	2.6
				Service	6.9	6.9	7.1
				Government	8.4	8.4	8.5

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

^{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)

Industry	1950		
	November	October	September
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:			
Meat packing, wholesale	170.5	167.6	164.1
Prepared meats	34.1	34.5	35.0
Concentrated milk	12.1	12.5	13.1
Ice cream and ices	18.2	18.9	20.9
Flour and meal	26.5	27.1	27.5
Cane-sugar refining	14.5	15.0	15.1
Beet sugar	21.1	20.7	9.2
Confectionery products	70.8	73.8	71.3
Malt liquors	58.6	59.5	64.9
Distilled liquors, except brandy	24.8	23.2	23.9
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:			
Yarn mills, wool (except carpet), cotton and silk systems	113.9	114.5	113.6
Cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics	425.1	423.1	422.0
Woolen and worsted fabrics	110.7	114.1	114.2
Full-fashioned hosiery mills	68.3	68.1	67.7
Seamless hosiery mills	58.1	58.2	57.3
Knit underwear mills	34.5	36.2	35.9
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn	39.3	38.8	38.8
Fur-felt hats and hat bodies	9.2	8.6	9.0
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:			
Men's dress shirts and nightwear	88.0	87.3	85.8
Work shirts	11.6	12.0	12.3
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:			
Wood household furniture, except upholstered	130.1	129.4	128.5
Mattresses and bedsprings	29.3	30.1	30.2
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:			
Plastics materials	21.3	21.3	21.4
Synthetic rubber	6.7	6.5	6.3
Synthetic fibers	56.3	56.0	55.4
Soap and glycerin	20.0	20.4	20.5
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:			
Glass containers	40.9	40.8	40.2
Pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere classified	38.7	37.6	28.1
Brick and hollow tile	29.5	29.5	29.8
Sewer pipe	8.9	8.9	9.0

See explanatory notes, section A.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1950		
	November	October	September
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:			
Gray-iron foundries	157.4	153.6	150.2
Malleable-iron foundries	25.1	24.7	24.7
Steel foundries	52.9	51.2	49.4
Primary copper, lead, and zinc	25.4	26.5	26.2
Primary aluminum	9.3	9.2	8.8
Iron and steel forgings	31.0	30.4	29.7
Wire drawing	43.3	42.9	42.6
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):			
Cutlery and edge tools	25.8	25.3	24.8
Hand tools, not elsewhere classified, files, hand saws, and saw blades	37.1	36.1	34.7
Hardware, not elsewhere classified	76.4	76.1	74.6
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings	31.7	31.5	31.3
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	84.0	86.2	86.6
Structural and ornamental products	60.9	61.4	61.4
Boiler shop products	50.7	49.3	48.2
Metal stampings	120.1	121.5	121.0
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):			
Tractors	58.1	57.3	42.5
Farm machinery, except tractors	64.4	64.0	57.7
Machine tools	48.9	47.0	44.4
Metalworking machinery, not elsewhere classified	39.7	39.2	38.4
Cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, etc.	76.2	72.1	68.9
Computing and related machines	37.7	36.9	36.4
Typewriters	20.7	20.2	19.8
Refrigeration machinery	109.3	106.5	105.3
Machine shops	41.2	40.3	38.5
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:			
Radios and related products	192.1	187.0	172.4
Telephone and telegraph equipment and communication equipment, not elsewhere classified	35.8	36.0	35.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:			
Locomotives and parts	23.0	22.5	21.7
Railroad and streetcars	29.5	28.7	28.9
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:			
Silverware and plated ware	18.3	18.5	18.1

See explanatory notes, section A.

TABLE 9: Employment of Women in Manufacturing Industries-June and September 1950

Industry group and industry	September 1950		June 1950	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total
MANUFACTURING	4,153.6	26	3,707.5	25
DURABLE GOODS	1,408.7	17	1,278.4	16
NONDURABLE GOODS	2,744.9	38	2,429.1	36
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	4.2	18	5.3	20
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	476.9	27	359.7	24
Meat products	603	20	600	21
Dairy products	31.0	21	33.0	21
Canning and preserving	166.3	47	69.9	40
Grain-mill products	21.4	17	20.4	16
Bakery products	72.9	25	68.4	24
Sugar	3.3	10	3.1	11
Confectionery and related products	59.9	54	47.0	52
Beverages	23.7	10	21.4	10
Miscellaneous food products	38.1	26	36.5	26
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	57.6	60	48.4	59
Cigarettes	12.0	44	11.0	43
Cigars	32.0	77	30.2	77
Tobacco and snuff	5.9	47	5.5	46
Tobacco stemming and redrying	7.7	53	1.7	34
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	581.2	43	536.3	42
Yarn and thread mills	80.5	48	73.7	47
Broad-woven fabric mills	252.4	40	239.3	39
Knitting mills	155.5	65	148.9	65
Dyeing and finishing textiles	21.2	23	19.5	23
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	15.2	25	14.9	25
Other textile-mill products	46.4	35	40.0	33
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	914.0	75	817.5	75
Men's and boys' suits and coats	93.3	62	90.9	61
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	228.5	84	213.3	84
Women's outerwear	252.6	74	213.5	76
Women's, children's under garments	97.4	88	85.9	87
Millinery	15.6	66	11.4	64
Children's outerwear	57.4	84	55.0	84
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	69.3	70	61.4	69
Other fabricated textile products	99.9	66	86.1	63

TABLE 9: Employment of Women in Manufacturing Industries-June and September 1950 (Continued)

Industry group and industry	September 1950		June 1950	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	56.2	7	52.0	7
Logging camps and contractors	1.6	2	1.5	2
Sawmills and planing mills	19.0	4	17.8	4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	9.0	7	8.8	7
Wooden containers	13.4	16	12.2	16
Miscellaneous wood products	13.2	21	11.7	20
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	61.5	16	55.1	16
Household furniture	42.5	16	37.2	15
Other furniture and fixtures	19.0	18	17.9	18
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	117.3	24	107.8	23
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	27.5	11	25.6	11
Paperboard containers and boxes	44.9	33	38.8	31
Other paper and allied products	44.9	41	43.4	40
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	196.9	26	191.2	26
Newspapers	51.3	17	51.0	17
Periodicals	17.4	34	17.2	33
Books	20.6	43	19.8	43
Commercial printing	51.4	26	49.7	25
Lithographing	11.6	28	11.0	28
Other printing and publishing	44.6	41	42.5	40
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	126.1	18	119.5	18
Industrial inorganic chemicals	5.3	8	5.2	7
Industrial organic chemicals	31.0	15	29.6	15
Drugs and medicines	38.2	39	35.7	38
Paints, pigments, and fillers	10.3	14	10.1	14
Fertilizers	1.5	5	1.4	5
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	2.6	5	2.6	5
Other chemicals and allied products	37.2	23	34.9	23
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	13.1	5	11.6	5
Petroleum refining	10.3	5	9.0	5
Coke and byproducts	.4	2	.4	2
Other petroleum and coal products	2.4	8	2.2	7

TABLE 9: Employment of Women in Manufacturing Industries-June and September 1950 (Continued)

Industry group and industry	September 1950		June 1950	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total
RUBBER PRODUCTS	69.3	26	63.3	26
Tires and inner tubes	19.4	17	18.8	17
Rubber footwear	12.7	47	10.9	45
Other rubber products	37.7	31	33.6	30
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	192.0	47	173.8	46
Leather	6.2	12	5.7	12
Footwear (except rubber)	135.0	52	127.3	52
Other leather products	50.8	51	40.8	48
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	88.5	17	84.6	17
Glass and glass products	34.5	26	34.1	25
Cement, hydraulic	1.0	2	1.0	2
Structural clay products	8.5	10	8.4	10
Pottery and related products	21.1	36	20.0	36
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	4.4	5	4.5	5
Other stone, clay, glass products	19.0	17	16.6	16
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	67.8	5	63.5	5
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	20.9	3	20.3	3
Iron and steel foundries	10.5	4	10.0	4
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	1.6	3	1.5	3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	11.4	11	10.8	11
Nonferrous foundries	12.4	12	11.1	12
Other primary metal industries	11.0	8	9.8	8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	187.9	19	170.8	19
Tin cans and other tinware	14.8	27	13.0	27
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	45.5	28	43.3	28
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	21.2	13	18.8	13
Fabricated structural metal products	13.6	7	12.7	6
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	40.1	22	36.5	21
Other fabricated metal products	52.7	24	46.5	23

TABLE 9: Employment of Women in Manufacturing Industries-June and September 1950 (Continued)

Industry group and industry	September 1950		June 1950	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	188.1	14	176.7	13
Engines and turbines	9.3	13	8.8	12
Agricultural machinery and tractors	14.6	10	15.9	9
Construction and mining machinery	8.8	8	8.4	9
Metalworking machinery	28.0	12	24.4	12
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	18.0	10	17.0	10
General industrial machinery	26.9	14	24.7	14
Office and store machines and devices	24.8	26	23.1	26
Service-industry and household machines	31.2	18	28.5	18
Miscellaneous machinery parts	26.5	15	25.9	14
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	331.9	38	300.0	37
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	92.5	29	86.0	28
Electrical equipment for vehicles	22.9	31	20.9	30
Communication equipment	163.9	50	145.7	49
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	52.6	35	47.4	35
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	130.6	10	124.4	10
Automobiles	86.8	10	85.8	10
Aircraft and parts	35.5	12	30.8	12
Ship and boat building and repairing	2.5	3	2.5	3
Railroad equipment	3.5	6	3.6	6
Other transportation equipment	2.3	17	1.7	15
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	91.0	34	80.9	33
Ophthalmic goods	10.3	40	9.8	39
Photographic apparatus	15.1	28	13.4	27
Watches and clocks	16.8	53	14.7	52
Professional and scientific instruments	48.8	32	43.0	31
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	199.9	41	166.2	38
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	22.9	40	19.6	37
Toys and sporting goods	36.6	45	31.9	44
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	35.4	56	27.7	53
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	105.0	36	87.0	33

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Table 9 shows production-worker data for 60 new industries. These series are based on the levels of employment indicated by the 1947 Census of Manufactures and have been carried forward by use of the employment changes reported by the BLS monthly sample of cooperating establishments. These series are not comparable with the data shown in table 3 since the latter are adjusted to 1947 levels indicated by data from the social insurance programs.

Hours and earnings information for manufacturing and selected nonmanufacturing industries are published monthly in the Hours and Earnings Industry Report and in the Monthly Labor Review.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section E. Sources of Sample Data Approximately 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.

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

Division or industry	Number of establishments	Employees	
		Number in sample	Percent of total
Mining	3,000	467,000	50
Contract construction	19,300	539,000	26
Manufacturing	39,000	9,092,000	64
Transportation and public utilities:			
Interstate railroads (ICC)	--	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
Government:			
Federal (Civil Service Commission)	--	1,939,000	100
State and local (Bureau of Census - quarterly)	--	2,450,000	62

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nonagricultural Employment, by State, 1947-48-49;

Employment in Manufacturing Industries, by State, 1947-48-49.

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, Department of Labor, 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. Paul 1.
Mississippi - Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
Missouri - Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.
Montana - Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
Nebraska - Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
Nevada - Employment Security Department, Carson City.
New Hampshire - Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.
New Jersey - Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.
New Mexico - Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
New York - Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, New York Department of Labor, 342 Madison Avenue, New York 17.
North Carolina - Department of Labor, Raleigh.
North Dakota - Unemployment Compensation Division, Bismarck.
Ohio - Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
Oklahoma - Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
Oregon - Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
Pennsylvania - Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (mfg.); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmfg.).
Rhode Island - Department of Labor, Providence 2.
South Carolina - Employment Security Commission, Columbia 10.
South Dakota - Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.

Tennessee - Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
 Texas - Employment Commission, Austin 19.
 Utah - Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 13.
 Vermont - Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
 Virginia - Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry,
 Richmond 19.
 Washington - Employment Security Department, Olympia.
 West Virginia - Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.
 Wisconsin - Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
 Wyoming - Employment Security Commission, Casper.

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

GLOSSARY

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

Continental United States - Covers only the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

Contract Construction - Covers only firms engaged in the construction business on a contract basis for others. Force-account construction workers, i.e., hired directly by and on the pay rolls of Federal, State, and local government, public utilities, and private establishments, are excluded from contract construction and included in the employment for such establishments.

Defense Agencies - Covers civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense: Army, Air Force, and Navy), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, Philippine Alien Property Administration, Philippine War Damage Commission, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council.

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

Federal Government - Executive Branch - Includes Government corporations (including Federal Reserve Banks and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration) and other activities performed by Government personnel in establishments such as navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction. Data, which are based mainly on reports to the Civil Service Commission, are adjusted to maintain continuity of coverage and definition with information for former periods.

Finance - Covers establishments operating in the fields of finance, insurance, and real estate; excludes the Federal Reserve Banks and the mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration which are included under Government.

Government - Covers Federal, State, and local governmental establishments performing legislative, executive, and judicial functions, as well as all government-operated establishments and institutions (arsenals, navy yards, hospitals, etc.), government corporations, and government force-account construction. Fourth-class postmasters are excluded from tables 1 and 2 because they presumably have other major jobs; they are included, however, in table 6.

Indexes of Manufacturing Production-Worker Employment - Number of production workers expressed as a percentage of the average employment in 1939.

Indexes of Manufacturing Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls - Production-worker weekly pay rolls expressed as a percentage of the average weekly pay roll for 1939.

Manufacturing - Covers only privately-operated establishments; governmental manufacturing operations such as arsenals and navy yards are excluded from manufacturing and included with government.

Mining - Covers establishments engaged in the extraction from the earth of organic and inorganic minerals which occur in nature as solids, liquids, or gases; includes various contract services required in mining operations, such as removal of overburden, tunnelling and shafting, and the drilling or acidizing of oil wells; also includes ore dressing, beneficiating, and concentration.

Nondurable Goods - The nondurable goods subdivision includes the following major groups: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

Pay Rolls - Private pay rolls represent weekly pay rolls of both full- and part-time production and related workers who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month, before deductions for old-age and unemployment insurance, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also, includes pay for sick leave, holidays, and vacations taken. Excludes cash payments for vacations not taken, retroactive pay not earned during period reported, value of payments in kind, and bonuses, unless earned and paid regularly each pay period. Federal civilian pay rolls cover the working days in the calendar month.

Production and Related Workers - Includes working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including lead men and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchman services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), and record-keeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

Service - Covers establishments primarily engaged in rendering services to individuals and business firms, including automobile repair services. Excludes all government-operated services such as hospitals, museums, etc., and all domestic service employees.

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

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

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