

EMPLOYMENT and pay rolls

**DETAILED REPORT
JANUARY 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

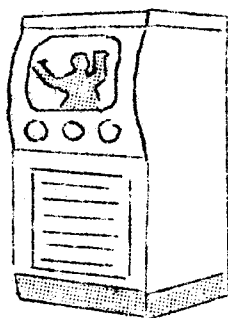
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RADIOS & TELEVISION SETS

Television set production, the postwar fledgling of the electronics industry, has replaced radios as the chief product of radio and television manufacturers. Since these two products are manufactured largely in the same plants, rising television output has taken up the postwar slack in declining radio production. In 1949, after four years of rapid growth, television sales were responsible for about two-thirds of the industry's total receipts of \$850 million. Video set production in the five months ending with January 1950 totaled approximately 2 million. In 1946, annual output was only 6,000.



Five factors have facilitated this meteoric rise: (1) technical research completed during the war which waited peace for application; (2) an existing and available industrial base in the radio industry; (3) a fund of ingenuity and know-how which overcame "bugs" and "bottlenecks" wherever they occurred; (4) improved sets and decreasing price resulting from mass production methods; and (5) the decision of consumers to enter the market last fall when it became evident that the allotment of upper high frequency channels would not occur for a year or more. Expiration of consumer credit controls gave an added fillip to consumer demand.

The competition of television as well as the satisfaction of postponed wartime demand explains the continuing fall in radio set output. In 1949, only one-half of 1947's 20 million radio sets were manufactured. The decline was concentrated primarily in home set production although demand for portables has also eased. At present, automobile and portable sets comprise approximately 48 percent of total production; in 1947, they were only 28 percent of the total.

Telecasting Also Booms

A comparable growth in television broadcasting facilities has paralleled that in manufacturing. In 1946 there were nine operating stations; today there are 101. The mushrooming of applications for stations has overrun the expected development of television within the allotted twelve channels. As a result, the Federal Communications Commission froze all applications in September 1948 pending study of the extension of video broadcasting to the upper high frequency (UHF) channels.

Many existing stations have been strung together by coaxial cables and relay stations. This has improved program diversity for the 4.4 million home receiver owners concentrated in 59 metropolitan areas.

Production Expands Sharply in January

Production of television sets maintained its phenomenal pace into the first month of 1950. Output of 420,000 sets was reported during January, an increase of 20 percent over December. Radio set production, on the other hand, declined six percent over the same period. Thus, the divergent trends of expanding video output and contracting radio set production which have prevailed for the past two years, are continuing to characterize the industry's production pattern.

Few New Manufacturing Jobs Provided

Production worker employment in the manufacture of radios, television sets, and equipment rose one percent in January 1950 over the previous month. The cumulative gain since July 1949, last year's seasonal low-point, totaled almost 33 percent.

Contrary to popular notion, the radio and television industry has provided relatively few additional jobs as a result of the television boom. Employment in January 1950 was only four percent higher than January a year ago -- an approximate increase of 5,000 in the production worker force. This number applies to workers in manufacturing plants only; it does not include other aspects of the radio and television industry such as broadcasting, telecasting, service and repair, etc.

The relative stability of manufacturing employment stems from the divergent production trends within the industry. Accelerated production of television sets was accomplished almost completely by intraplant transfers of workers previously employed on radio set production. A concrete illustration of this movement is afforded by a comparison of production and employment trends during January 1950. In that month, the increase of 1 percent in employment compared with a 20 percent production increase in television sets. Nevertheless, insistent demand for the industry's products enabled producers to show an employment gain over the year in contrast to manufacturing as a whole which suffered a 6 percent decline.

This industry is concentrated geographically in the following regions and States: Middle Atlantic -- New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania; East North Central -- Illinois, Indiana; New England -- Massachusetts; and Pacific -- California. Characteristically, a few firms manufacture the majority of radio and video sets, a few hundred small firms supply parts and produce a variety of sets.

Employment trends in the seven States producing the major number of sets varied over the past year. In Illinois and Indiana recovery from the summer seasonal slump has been steady and firm; new hirings were particularly heavy in Indiana during January.

RADIO, TELEVISION, AND EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY

Employment Index, Hours and Earnings for Production Workers,
by Industry ^{1/} and Selected States, 1949-January 1950

A r e a	Employment Index				Average Hours and Earnings		
	(January 1949 = 100)				January 1950		
	1949				Weekly	Weekly	Hourly
	Jan.	July	Dec.	Jan.	earnings	hours	earnings
TOTAL, U.S.	100.0	79.1	103.8	104.4	\$ 52.96	40.8	\$ 1.298
New York	100.0	81.8	114.9	108.1	49.13	38.2	1.286
New Jersey	100.0	77.1	84.2	85.5	58.73	42.9	1.369
Pennsylvania	100.0	84.6	105.1	106.0	51.86	40.8	1.271
Illinois	100.0	74.4	113.5	118.1	51.18	38.8	1.319
Indiana	100.0	83.4	108.6	115.1	59.81	43.4	1.378
Massachusetts	100.0	74.0	100.4	97.8	45.67	40.7	1.122
California	100.0	113.8	144.8	144.3	51.83	41.3	1.255

^{1/} Data based on sample group of establishments comprising approximately 80 percent of industry. Actual U. S. and State totals not available.

In the East, the patterns were different. In Massachusetts, the over-the-month lag in employment was centered in small parts suppliers. In New York, the January lag was attributed to small parts suppliers and small set manufacturers struggling to compete with brand producers. In New Jersey, there has been an atypical slowness in recovery from the spring and summer dip reflecting the greater dependence of this area on radio sales. Television production is also rapidly expanding on the West Coast where a minor segment of the industry is located.

Hours and Earnings

The pace of activity in the industry is reflected in its average workweek of 41 hours for January. In the same month, weekly hours for all manufacturing industries were 39.8.

Weekly and hourly earnings, however, were respectively 6 and 9 percent lower than the averages for total manufacturing. This is explained, in part, by the high proportion of women workers on relatively unskilled jobs in radio and television manufacturing. Women comprised almost 50 percent of all employees in January; in total manufacturing the proportion is only 27 percent.

The low hourly earnings in Massachusetts are partially attributed to the fact that women hold 60 percent of the jobs. In addition, unionization is less intensive among the predominantly small-sized parts supplying establishments in New England.

The Year Ahead

Television manufacturers will have another record production year in 1950. Some industry sources estimate a 2 million video set output for the first five months of 1950. These sources point to the low year-end inventories, the 20 percent slash in prices for 1950 models, and continued strong retail demand early in the year.

The latter part of the year may see a leveling off in demand if the usual summer seasonal downturn occurs. Moreover, consumer hesitancy is liable to develop in the fall pending the Federal Communications Commission ruling on allocation of UHF channels. Nevertheless, production for the year may approach 4 million.

Prospects for radio output are less promising. Department of Commerce sources estimate that unit production will fall about 10 percent to 9.5 million sets. The demand for automobile and portable sets, components of the total, is expected to dip somewhat more, perhaps 15 percent.

The employment rise during the first half of 1950 is expected to be very small. January's annual rate of television set production is already above 4 million and radio set output will, in fact, decline. In the second half of the year, following the usual seasonal employment dip, the size of the workforce will depend, in part, on the speed with which the FCC announces its decision on UHF.

Little change is foreseen in the telecasting network before this decision.. other than the linking of East and West coasts by coaxial cable. With the lifting of the freeze order; however, the geographical area of television reception will be greatly expanded.

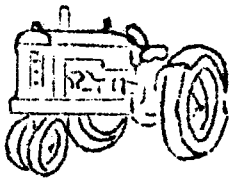
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

Production of agricultural machinery and tractors reached an all-time peak in 1948. Value of output, adjusted for price changes, was approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the prewar level. While employment did not keep pace with production, it, too, reached an all-time high in 1948 of 152,000 production workers.

Three years of heavy postwar output, however, took the edge off urgent agricultural demands and filled pipelines to adequate levels. With net farm income falling by 18 percent between 1948 and 1949, production and employment entered into a declining phase which, apart from seasonal movements, has persisted up to the present time.

January Output Up Seasonally

Production of agricultural machinery and tractors was well into its seasonal period of expansion in January 1950. Beginning with November 1949, which was the low point for that year, production increased by about 10 percent through December and January.



Despite the seasonal rise in output, the January level was approximately 18 percent under the like month a year ago. This lower level of operations represented a continuation of a decline which set in during the second quarter of last year. Production for 1949, as a whole, based on man-hours worked, was approximately 10 percent under 1948.

The recent declines, however, cannot detract from the industry's better-than-average performance over the last 10 years. Not only did agricultural machinery and tractor production increase much more than the average for all durable goods combined but if output were to decline by 15 percent in 1950, as now seems likely, the industry's production would still be $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 times the 1939 volume.

Employment Lower Than Last Year

Production-worker employment in the agricultural machinery and tractor industry increased by 2,000 or 2.2 percent between December 1949 and January 1950. The increase was relatively uniform for the States where major employment concentrations exist. The new level of 133,500 was 8,600 over November 1949 which was the lowest employment point in approximately 3 years.

The bulk of January's expansion was attributed to seasonal influences although some plants reported their seasonal downtrend had already begun. The steel strike had little or no effect on employment; actually there were no reports of production delays by the major establishments because of material shortages.

In conformance with the general trend for all durable goods, agricultural machinery and tractor employment declined by 14 percent from January a year ago. The decline among the major producing States in this instance, however, was not uniform. Employment reductions of only 10 percent were reported for both Illinois and Iowa. Declines in the other States ranged between 17 and 22 percent.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND TRACTORS

Employment Index ^{1/}, Hours and Earnings for Production Workers,
by Industry and Major States of Concentration, 1949 - January 1950

A r e a	Employment Index				Average Hours and Earnings		
	(January 1949 = 100)				January 1950		
	1949				1950	Weekly	Weekly
	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	earnings	hours	earnings
TOTAL,							
U.S. ^{1/}	100.0	80.6	84.2	86.1	\$ 59.93	38.0	\$ 1.58
Illinois	100.0	84.3	87.7	90.0	60.13	38.2	1.57
Wisconsin	100.0	74.1	80.8	83.2	64.16	40.1	1.60
Iowa	100.0	85.0	88.1	90.2	64.66	39.4	1.64
New York	100.0	74.8	75.1	77.8	65.66	38.4	1.71
Indiana	100.0	73.7	73.6	83.0	59.56	38.5	1.55
All Other	-	-	-	-	52.90	35.1	1.51

^{1/} Actual production-worker employment for industry as follows: January 1949, 155,100; November 1949, 125,000; December 1949, 130,600; January 1950, 133,500. Similar data by State not available.

Hourly Earnings Reach New Peak

An all-time high in hourly earnings was established during January. Hourly earnings totaled \$1.58, approximately 9 cents an hour higher than the average for all durable goods industries. Earnings in tractor firms were about 6 cents an hour more than in plants manufacturing agricultural machinery. Weekly earnings for the industry as a whole totaled \$59.93.

The length of the workweek averaged 38.0 hours. In January a year ago, average weekly hours totaled 40.1, reflecting the higher level of operations and greater prevalence of overtime.

Women Hold 9 Percent of Jobs

Total employment in the industry in January, including both wage and salary workers, totaled 171,800. Approximately 9 percent of these workers were women, somewhat less than half of them in office jobs.

The separation rate during January averaged 1.6 percent, half of which was attributed to quits. Current quits were at their lowest relative level since prior to the war reflecting fewer job opportunities and stabilization of the post-war labor force.

The Year Ahead

The agricultural machinery industry will, in all likelihood experience a lower level of operations in 1950 than in 1949. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that net farm income, the residue of cash earnings from which farmers generally make their major purchases, will decline by 15 percent between 1949 and 1950. Moreover, dealers' inventories of tractors and some other types of farm equipment are the largest in history. With pipelines full, net income declining and urgent demands already satisfied, prospects for the domestic market are hardly expected to hold to former levels.

Exports are also expected to fall off sharply according to the Department of Commerce. Great Britain has indicated it will not purchase any more farm equipment from dollar countries in 1950. Canada, our largest foreign customer for farm machinery, anticipates a cut of from 15 to 20 percent.

Employment in 1950 has already begun to reflect the declining demand. Production workers employed in January were 14 percent below January a year ago. Unless a complete change occurs in the business climate, it would be surprising if employment in 1950 did not fall 10 to 15 percent below the 1949 level.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Detailed Report

January 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 - viii.

**TABIE 1: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry
Division and Group**

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1950	1949		1948	
	January	December	November	January	December
TOTAL	42,158	43,696	42,784	43,449	45,282
MINING	858	940	917	991	1,002
Metal mining	91.1	91.6	83.1	98.2	98.5
Anthracite	75.6	76.3	76.7	80.5	80.1
Bituminous-coal	350.4	424.3	407.1	457.5	460.8
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	251.3	253.7	254.8	260.0	263.7
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	88.9	93.6	95.7	94.3	99.3
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	1,914	2,088	2,244	2,016	2,200
MANUFACTURING	13,997	14,033	13,807	14,782	15,174
DURABLE GOODS	7,354	7,300	7,050	8,044	8,258
Ordnance and accessories	21.3	21.6	21.8	28.2	27.9
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	703	744	753	726	780
Furniture and fixtures	333	332	327	325	339
Stone, clay, and glass products	469	479	477	504	518
Primary metal industries	1,119	1,110	891	1,257	1,267
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	846	841	820	932	966
Machinery (except electrical)	1,239	1,229	1,209	1,481	1,509
Electrical machinery	763	761	750	834	853
Transportation equipment	1,208	1,112	1,112	1,267	1,282
Instruments and related products	233	234	234	251	258
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	420	436	455	439	458
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,643	6,733	6,757	6,738	6,916
Food and kindred products	1,432	1,452	1,539	1,439	1,513
Tobacco manufactures	92	94	96	96	100
Textile-mill products	1,264	1,275	1,272	1,288	1,324
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,151	1,158	1,144	1,129	1,155
Paper and allied products	450	454	458	463	475
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	731	740	736	729	739
Chemicals and allied products	659	661	662	700	709
Products of petroleum and coal	243	243	245	247	249
Rubber products	234	234	233	251	256
Leather and leather products	387	382	372	396	396

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

TABLE 1: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry
Division and Group (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1950	1949			1948
	January	December	November	January	December
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,873	3,934	3,892	4,054	4,158
Transportation	2,680	2,736	2,689	2,829	2,928
Interstate railroads	1,316	1,333	1,281	1,440	1,504
Class I railroads	1,148	1,149	1,114	1,255	1,306
Local railways and bus lines	153	154	155	161	162
Trucking and warehousing	544	570	571	549	571
Other transportation and services	667	679	632	679	691
Communication	656	660	665	699	702
Telephone	607.5	611.7	615.5	640.6	643.6
Telegraph	47.1	47.7	48.2	56.9	57.8
Other public utilities	537	538	538	526	528
Gas and electric utilities	512.1	513.2	513.5	502.9	504.9
Local utilities	24.9	24.5	24.6	23.5	23.4
TRADE	9,266	10,154	9,607	9,398	10,273
Wholesale trade	2,511	2,540	2,538	2,559	2,595
Retail trade	6,755	7,614	7,069	6,829	7,678
General merchandise stores	1,419	1,990	1,590	1,423	1,990
Food and liquor stores	1,193	1,217	1,208	1,186	1,208
Automotive and accessories dealers	700	717	704	653	668
Apparel and accessories stores	513	634	560	554	670
Other retail trade	2,930	3,056	3,007	3,013	3,142
FINANCE	1,772	1,769	1,766	1,731	1,724
Banks and trust companies	415	416	415	410	409
Security dealers and exchanges	55.0	55.4	55.1	56.5	56.9
Insurance carriers and agents	629	629	627	602	602
Other finance agencies and real estate	672	669	669	662	656
SERVICE	4,701	4,737	4,768	4,723	4,757
Hotels and lodging places	429	443	444	447	461
Laundries	346.5	346.6	347.7	350.5	349.6
Cleaning and dyeing plants	140.7	142.5	144.7	143.6	145.3
Motion pictures	235	238	238	235	238
GOVERNMENT	5,777	6,041	5,783	5,764	5,994
Federal	1,804	2,101	1,823	1,875	2,161
State and local	3,973	3,940	3,960	3,889	3,833

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

TABLE 2: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950	1949		1950	1949	
	January	December	November	January	December	November
MINING	858	940	917	--	--	--
METAL MINING	91.1	91.6	83.1	80.4	81.0	72.6
Iron mining	33.3	33.5	27.9	29.7	30.3	24.7
Copper mining	21.8	21.7	21.2	19.3	19.2	18.8
Lead and zinc mining	18.2	18.4	17.3	15.9	16.1	15.0
ANTHRACITE	75.6	76.3	76.7	71.1	71.8	72.1
BITUMINOUS-COAL	350.4	424.3	407.1	323.1	397.5	380.7
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION	251.8	253.7	254.8	--	--	--
Petroleum and natural gas production	--	--	--	123.2	124.2	124.7
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	88.9	93.6	95.7	76.4	80.1	82.8
MANUFACTURING	13,997	14,033	13,807	11,460	11,502	11,289
DURABLE GOODS	7,354	7,300	7,050	6,007	5,957	5,719
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,643	6,733	6,757	5,453	5,545	5,570
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	21.3	21.6	21.8	16.9	17.1	17.3
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,432	1,492	1,539	1,078	1,139	1,185
Meat products	300.9	307.9	298.3	244.3	251.2	242.2
Dairy products	131.4	133.1	136.3	95.0	96.2	98.9
Canning and preserving	141.0	161.2	185.2	116.5	135.6	159.8
Grain-mill products	119.6	120.6	122.9	93.6	95.3	96.9
Bakery products	278.9	281.2	286.0	186.1	189.8	194.7
Sugar	28.3	42.4	49.3	24.1	38.0	44.7
Confectionery and related products	99.8	104.4	109.4	85.7	90.1	95.3
Beverages	199.4	205.6	211.3	134.8	141.4	146.2
Miscellaneous food products	132.2	135.5	139.9	97.8	101.2	106.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	92	94	96	85	87	89
Cigarettes	26.3	26.8	26.9	23.8	24.3	24.4
Cigars	42.3	43.1	45.5	40.5	41.2	43.6
Tobacco and snuff	12.8	12.9	12.9	11.3	11.5	11.4
Tobacco stemming and redrying	10.9	10.7	10.2	9.7	9.5	9.2

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

TABLE 2: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950	1949		1950	1949	
	January	December	November	January	December	November
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	1,264	1,275	1,272	1,176	1,187	1,184
Yarn and thread mills	158.2	157.7	156.1	148.5	148.6	147.0
Broad-woven fabric mills	596.3	604.0	601.9	567.1	573.8	571.8
Knitting mills	241.5	244.7	247.8	222.7	226.6	229.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	89.3	90.0	89.5	79.8	80.5	80.0
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	59.7	59.2	58.1	51.8	51.3	50.4
Other textile-mill products	119.4	119.1	118.6	105.8	105.7	105.2
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,151	1,158	1,144	1,036	1,042	1,028
Men's and boys' suits and coats	142.6	139.8	130.6	129.0	126.7	117.6
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	259.9	265.1	269.6	243.0	247.9	251.3
Women's outerwear	337.0	330.6	313.7	303.6	296.5	279.5
Women's, children's under garments	102.9	104.7	108.5	93.1	94.6	98.2
Millinery	24.7	22.7	18.5	22.0	20.0	15.6
Children's outerwear	65.7	64.6	65.8	59.9	58.7	60.1
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	80.1	90.6	95.9	68.7	79.2	84.2
Other fabricated textile products	138.1	140.1	141.7	117.1	118.8	121.6
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	703	744	753	642	683	692
Logging camps and contractors	44.6	61.5	63.7	40.2	57.2	59.6
Sawmills and planing mills	411.0	434.2	442.7	381.0	403.8	412.6
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	117.2	117.5	116.3	101.5	101.9	100.7
Wooden containers	73.2	73.9	73.0	67.6	68.3	67.4
Miscellaneous wood products	56.7	57.1	56.9	51.3	51.5	51.4
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	333	332	327	289	289	283
Household furniture	238.2	236.8	232.6	211.7	211.0	206.5
Other furniture and fixtures	94.8	95.4	94.1	77.1	78.0	76.6

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

TABLE 2: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950	1949		1950	1949	
	January	December	November	January	December	November
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	450	454	458	385	390	393
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	228.2	229.0	229.3	199.2	200.1	200.6
Paperboard containers and boxes	117.1	122.6	125.6	101.0	105.1	107.7
Other paper and allied products	102.3	102.8	102.8	84.3	84.8	84.8
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	731	740	736	494	502	500
Newspapers	286.5	289.6	288.8	143.2	145.7	145.0
Periodicals	52.3	53.0	52.9	34.5	34.8	35.0
Books	45.2	45.4	45.7	35.1	36.0	36.5
Commercial printing	200.2	201.3	198.0	166.8	167.9	165.1
Lithographing	39.9	42.2	42.2	30.5	32.6	32.8
Other printing and publishing	106.7	108.3	108.1	83.8	85.1	85.3
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	659	661	662	480	484	485
Industrial inorganic chemicals	66.2	66.6	66.3	50.6	51.3	51.2
Industrial organic chemicals	187.9	187.8	187.0	143.7	143.7	142.9
Drugs and medicines	94.8	94.6	94.1	61.7	61.9	61.5
Paints, pigments, and fillers	67.0	67.1	67.6	43.7	43.6	43.8
Fertilizers	32.3	30.8	30.3	26.3	24.9	24.6
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	59.0	62.1	63.4	48.8	51.9	53.1
Other chemicals and allied products	151.3	152.0	153.5	105.5	106.2	108.2
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	243	243	245	184	185	188
Petroleum refining	196.1	195.6	197.3	145.3	145.7	147.6
Coke and byproducts	20.2	20.4	18.7	17.4	17.6	15.9
Other petroleum and coal products	26.2	27.0	28.7	21.3	22.1	24.1
RUBBER PRODUCTS	234	234	233	187	187	186
Tires and inner tubes	105.1	104.5	103.5	82.6	82.1	81.3
Rubber footwear	24.9	27.0	27.0	20.1	22.1	22.2
Other rubber products	104.4	102.5	102.4	84.2	82.7	82.8
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	387	382	372	348	342	332
Leather	49.3	49.5	49.7	44.9	45.0	45.2
Footwear (except rubber)	254.5	246.7	232.4	231.6	223.3	208.0
Other leather products	82.8	85.5	90.2	71.3	74.1	78.5

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

TABLE 2: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950	1949		1950	1949	
	January	December	November	January	December	November
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	469	479	477	403	412	411
Glass and glass products	121.1	122.7	123.2	105.7	107.2	107.7
Cement, hydraulic	41.8	42.2	40.6	35.8	36.4	34.8
Structural clay products	75.1	77.4	76.6	68.4	70.5	69.7
Pottery and related products	56.4	57.0	57.6	51.0	51.6	52.2
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	81.7	85.2	86.1	69.5	73.0	73.9
Other stone, clay, glass products	93.2	94.2	93.1	72.5	73.7	72.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,119	1,110	891	960	952	743
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	581.3	577.6	392.3	508.1	504.2	324.8
Iron and steel foundries	198.8	198.8	195.8	172.2	172.1	169.4
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	51.3	49.6	46.2	42.8	41.2	38.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	89.3	88.1	76.9	73.6	72.8	62.6
Nonferrous foundries	79.0	78.4	74.4	65.9	65.9	62.4
Other primary metal industries	119.2	117.2	105.4	97.7	95.9	85.0
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	846	841	820	693	688	666
Tin cans and other tinware	41.1	42.1	43.8	35.9	36.6	38.2
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	145.3	142.8	139.1	121.0	119.2	115.6
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	133.5	136.8	138.3	107.7	111.3	113.0
Fabricated structural metal products	185.4	186.1	178.9	141.1	142.1	133.6
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	151.3	146.8	141.6	129.7	125.1	119.8
Other fabricated metal products	189.5	186.1	178.2	157.5	153.7	145.8
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1,239	1,229	1,209	936	929	908
Engines and turbines	66.6	65.9	66.4	48.8	48.0	48.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors	171.8	168.3	162.7	133.5	130.6	125.0
Construction and mining machinery	91.0	90.3	89.2	64.3	63.7	62.3
Metalworking machinery	196.4	196.0	195.6	146.5	146.4	145.9
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.3	156.9	157.0	116.8	117.3	117.4
General industrial machinery	172.6	173.2	173.2	120.1	121.1	121.2
Office and store machines and devices	84.6	86.2	87.5	70.0	71.2	72.2
Service-industry and household machines	155.1	149.0	139.0	123.8	118.9	109.1
Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.2	143.1	138.5	112.6	111.8	106.8

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

TABLE 2: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950	1949		1950	1949	
	January	December	November	January	December	November
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	763	761	750	560	558	546
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	294.3	293.0	289.2	206.3	206.6	202.4
Electrical equipment for vehicles	65.2	64.9	59.1	50.4	49.8	43.8
Communication equipment	276.8	275.9	275.7	202.0	200.6	200.4
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	126.8	127.5	125.7	100.9	101.0	99.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,208	1,112	1,112	990	896	890
Automobiles	807.1	703.2	697.1	686.8	585.1	582.1
Aircraft and parts	252.1	252.5	252.3	184.7	184.0	183.7
Aircraft	166.9	167.0	166.8	123.0	122.7	122.3
Aircraft engines and parts	49.9	50.5	51.2	35.9	36.0	36.7
Aircraft propellers and parts	8.1	8.0	8.1	5.4	5.4	5.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment	27.2	27.0	26.2	20.4	19.9	19.3
Ship and boat building and repairing	80.0	82.9	85.3	66.4	69.1	71.3
Ship building and repairing	69.3	72.4	74.8	57.7	60.6	62.8
Railroad equipment	60.7	64.2	65.3	46.1	49.9	50.6
Other transportation equipment	7.7	9.6	11.6	6.1	8.1	10.1
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	233	234	234	172	173	174
Ophthalmic goods	25.1	25.3	25.6	20.3	20.5	20.8
Photographic apparatus	48.2	48.8	49.1	34.7	35.2	35.3
Watches and clocks	30.2	31.2	31.9	25.4	26.5	27.2
Professional and scientific instruments	129.9	128.4	127.7	91.3	90.9	90.3
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	420	436	455	345	360	381
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	54.3	56.2	57.5	43.9	45.6	46.8
Toys and sporting goods	61.6	66.8	76.4	52.0	57.3	67.3
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	56.6	58.0	63.5	46.8	47.8	53.1
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	247.1	254.8	257.9	202.6	209.7	213.8

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

TABLE 3: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Pay Rolls in
Manufacturing Industries

(1939 Average = 100)

Period	Production-worker employment index	Production-worker pay-roll index
<u>Annual average:</u>		
1939	100.0	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	152.2	351.4
<u>1949</u>		
January	148.9	345.9
February	147.4	340.4
March	145.3	332.8
April	141.8	319.2
May	138.2	312.8
June	138.4	315.7
July	136.9	312.8
August	141.1	323.0
September	143.7	335.1
October	138.8	320.9
November	137.8	313.9
December	140.4	330.1
<u>1950</u>		
January	139.9	329.7

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

TABLE 4: Employees in Private and U. S. Navy Shipyards, by Region ^{1/}

(In thousands)

Region	1950		1949	1948	
	January	December	November	January	December
ALL REGIONS	138.5	142.6	145.6	196.8	201.6
PRIVATE	69.3	72.4	74.8	103.7	109.0
NAVY	69.2	70.2	70.8	93.1	92.6
NORTH ATLANTIC	65.7	66.2	71.4	89.8	94.1
Private	36.3	38.9	41.8	49.7	54.3
Navy	29.4	29.3	29.6	40.1	39.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC	22.8	22.9	23.4	31.1	31.6
Private	9.0	9.1	9.6	13.5	14.0
Navy	13.8	13.8	13.8	17.6	17.6
GULF:					
Private	10.5	10.9	10.9	18.7	17.8
PACIFIC	32.2	34.3	34.2	48.5	49.8
Private	6.2	7.2	6.8	13.1	14.6
Navy	26.0	27.1	27.4	35.4	35.2
GREAT LAKES:					
Private	3.5	2.8	2.5	4.7	4.2
INLAND:					
Private	3.8	3.5	3.2	4.0	4.1

^{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 5: Federal Civilian Employment and Pay Rolls in All Areas and in Continental United States, and Total Civilian Government Employment and Pay Rolls in Washington, D. C. 1/

(In thousands)

Area and branch	Employment (as of first of month)			Pay rolls (total for month)		
	1950	1949		1950	1949	
	January	December	November	January	December	November
<u>All Areas</u>						
TOTAL FEDERAL	1,976.0	2,274.7	1,999.8	\$556,331	\$640,657	\$560,865
Executive	1,964.1	2,262.9	1,988.2	551,613	635,877	556,109
Defense agencies	791.0	799.9	814.9	224,881	227,664	223,051
Post Office Department	503.1	<u>2/</u> 790.3	497.8	126,182	208,453	131,577
Other agencies	670.0	672.7	675.5	200,550	199,760	201,481
Legislative	8.1	8.0	8.0	3,148	3,160	3,137
Judicial	3.8	3.8	3.6	1,570	1,620	1,619
<u>Continental United States</u>						
TOTAL FEDERAL	1,824.3	2,121.1	1,843.3	519,074	602,645	523,694
Executive	1,812.5	2,109.4	1,831.8	514,399	597,906	518,979
Defense agencies	682.2	688.6	700.4	198,860	201,201	196,868
Post Office Department	501.2	<u>2/</u> 787.5	495.9	125,696	207,707	131,088
Other agencies	629.1	633.3	635.5	189,843	188,998	191,023
Legislative	8.1	8.0	8.0	3,148	3,160	3,137
Judicial	3.7	3.7	3.5	1,527	1,579	1,578
<u>Washington, D. C.</u>						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	241.0	243.7	240.1	79,726	81,409	79,552
D. C. government	19.9	19.9	20.4	5,477	5,430	5,526
Federal	221.1	223.8	219.7	74,249	75,929	74,026
Executive	212.4	215.2	211.1	70,819	72,496	70,621
Defense agencies	68.0	65.9	66.1	21,751	21,877	21,561
Post Office Department	7.9	<u>2/</u> 12.2	7.9	2,723	4,391	2,809
Other agencies	136.5	137.1	137.1	46,345	46,228	46,251
Legislative	8.1	8.0	8.0	3,148	3,160	3,137
Judicial	.6	.6	.6	282	273	268

See the glossary for definitions.

1/ Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

2/ Includes temporary employees necessitated by the Christmas season.

TABLE 6: Personnel and Pay of the Military Branch of the Federal Government ^{1/}

(In thousands)

Designation	1950	1949		1948	
	January	December	November	January	December
PERSONNEL (as of first of month)					
Total	1,573	1,600	1,605	1,645	1,629
<u>By branch:</u>					
Army	639	658	657	677	662
Air Force	413	416	417	412	410
Navy	416	420	425	447	449
Marine Corps	81	82	83	88	87
Coast Guard	24	24	23	22	22
<u>By sex:</u>					
Men	1,552	1,680	1,585	1,630	1,615
Women	21	20	20	15	15
PAY (for entire month)					
Total	\$ 327,505	\$ 334,302	\$ 328,637	\$ 301,056	\$ 294,061
<u>By branch:</u>					
Army	120,331	124,985	123,380	^{2/} 195,048	^{2/} 189,237
Air Force	87,414	92,455	88,346	^{2/}	^{2/}
Navy	99,169	94,673	96,381	87,101	85,598
Marine Corps	14,977	16,652	15,192	14,123	14,317
Coast Guard	5,616	5,536	5,338	4,785	4,891
<u>By type of pay:</u>					
Pay rolls ^{3/}	324,605	325,963	328,836	295,790	288,651
Mustering-out and leave pay	2,901	8,338	1,803	5,266	5,411

See the glossary for definitions.

^{1/} Because of rounding, the individual figures may not add to group totals.^{2/} Separate figures for Army and Air Force are not available. Combined data are shown under Army.^{3/} Includes family allowance; no longer shown separately.

Source: Department of Defense

Table 7: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division, by State A-13
(In thousands)

State	Total			Mining			Contract construction		
	1950	1949		1950	1949		1950	1949	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
Alabama				19.0	25.8	31.5			
Arizona	151.1	154.9	154.7	12.6	12.6	13.9	9.6	9.6	10.9
Arkansas	273.3	289.0	281.9	6.6	6.6	7.5	12.3	14.4	13.9
California *	2,959.1	3,062.0	3,010.8	31.8	32.1	34.2	161.4	176.6	175.4
Colorado 1/	N.A.	338.3	320.5	N.A.	8.1	11.9	N.A.	21.1	13.7
Connecticut 1/	712.4	728.7	756.8	2/	2/	2/	2/ 28.4	2/ 30.8	2/ 30.1
Delaware*									
Dist. of Columbia									
Florida				6.1	6.2	5.5			
Georgia	748.7	765.7	756.7	4.3	4.4	4.5	31.3	33.4	33.1
Idaho 1/	118.5	127.0	114.2	5.5	5.4	5.8	7.2	9.0	5.8
Illinois *	N.A.	3,080.2	3,156.7	N.A.	47.8	47.3	N.A.	106.0	107.2
Indiana	1,150.5	1,180.6	1,186.2	13.7	14.1	15.2	39.9	44.1	42.9
Iowa				2.7	2.7	3.3			
Kansas	434.0	454.3	436.6	16.7	17.0	17.6	21.2	24.7	20.5
Kentucky									
Louisiana				24.9	25.8	25.7			
Maine	240.4	250.2	250.4	.6	.6	.4	7.6	9.1	8.7
Maryland *	665.0	680.5	698.4	2.9	2.6	3.2	45.6	47.7	49.4
Massachusetts 1/	1,610.7	1,668.4	1,680.0	3/	3/	3/	48.4	52.6	56.3
Michigan									
Minnesota	757.6	778.1	767.6	15.0	15.0	15.2	31.6	33.4	31.1
Mississippi									
Missouri	1,090.3	1,131.2	1,112.9	9.2	9.4	10.0	35.3	39.3	36.5
Montana	141.0	147.7	137.1	10.2	10.1	10.6	6.8	8.6	6.0
Nebraska									
Nevada				2.3	2.4	3.3			
New Hampshire	159.2	162.9	161.4	.2	.2	.3	6.5	7.5	6.4
New Jersey 1/	1,521.2	1,574.1	1,597.3	3.3	3.5	4.1	65.1	69.8	74.0
New Mexico	131.0	134.4	131.0	8.9	9.1	12.2	15.1	15.9	13.7
New York 1/	5,423.9	5,621.4	5,479.5	10.1	10.6	11.1	194.0	209.9	181.3
North Carolina									
North Dakota				.8	.8	.8			
Ohio									
Oklahoma	450.0	464.3	454.1	44.0	44.0	43.8	20.3	24.5	19.6
Oregon 1/	383.2	417.8	383.0	1.4	1.5	1.1	15.7	21.0	17.7
Pennsylvania	3,375.8	3,502.8	3,606.5	158.7	202.7	204.8	125.4	136.6	146.6
Rhode Island	273.9	283.6	285.4	3/	3/	3/	9.2	10.4	10.5
South Carolina				1.2	1.2	1.1			
South Dakota				2.5	2.6	2.2			
Tennessee 1/	691.8	714.0	702.8	11.8	12.1	14.2	33.4	36.9	30.7
Texas *	N.A.	N.A.	1,752.1	N.A.	102.3	98.2	N.A.	N.A.	116.8
Utah	170.7	183.3	171.8	11.4	12.7	10.4	7.0	9.8	7.1
Vermont	91.8	94.9	94.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	3.5	4.0	3.7
Virginia									
Washington	599.2	642.9	631.5	3.2	3.4	3.2	26.4	33.8	37.4
West Virginia									
Wisconsin 1/	954.6	971.4	978.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	35.3	37.5	36.0
Wyoming	73.8	80.1	72.8	9.5	10.1	10.1	4.1	4.8	5.4

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

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

State	Manufacturing			Transp. & public utilities			Trade		
	1950	1949		1950	1949		1950	1949	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
Alabama	206.5	209.2	220.1						
Arizona	14.5	15.1	14.6	21.5	21.4	21.0	37.1	39.3	38.8
Arkansas	66.1	68.1	72.3	30.8	31.3	31.4	66.1	74.7	66.5
California	682.8	703.2	704.0	307.3	312.8	310.4	750.0	784.6	748.7
Colorado	N.A.	56.4	53.2	N.A.	40.3	40.7	N.A.	92.0	86.2
Connecticut	348.2	349.3	386.4	40.9	41.4	43.0	120.7	128.5	123.7
Delaware	43.0	42.8	44.5						
Dist. of Columbia	17.1	17.6	16.5						
Florida	94.9	93.1	98.3	68.3	67.2	68.5			
Georgia	264.7	267.3	268.6	64.7	65.0	68.0	167.8	175.9	164.9
Idaho	17.2	19.5	16.2	15.3	15.9	15.5	32.7	35.7	31.3
Illinois	N.A.	1,119.5	1,211.5	N.A.	284.3	296.7	N.A.	667.9	665.2
Indiana	521.9	519.5	545.9	100.3	100.9	103.1	227.3	247.5	230.7
Iowa	146.1	146.7	151.7	57.9	58.8	58.8			
Kansas	86.2	86.4	86.6	58.5	59.7	60.5	114.0	124.8	114.7
Kentucky	124.6	125.9	128.3						
Louisiana	133.2	139.1	146.3	77.8	77.0	80.4	136.7	144.5	137.1
Maine	99.2	100.1	107.8	18.2	18.3	19.1	46.7	51.3	45.3
Maryland	202.9	202.0	219.0	70.1	70.7	76.7	119.9	129.6	123.6
Massachusetts	639.2	644.3	696.7	132.0	135.1	137.8	315.5	345.6	330.1
Michigan	N.A.	926.1	1,041.3						
Minnesota	181.6	184.5	187.6	83.5	84.3	80.1	206.6	217.7	217.1
Mississippi	78.7	78.9	81.9						
Missouri	329.7	330.8	342.5	118.2	121.6	123.0	283.2	303.4	285.7
Montana	17.1	18.3	16.0	20.8	21.3	21.1	36.5	38.7	35.5
Nebraska	N.A.	49.1	49.0						
Nevada	2.9	3.0	3.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	10.2	11.2	10.1
New Hampshire	74.9	74.3	77.4	10.2	10.3	11.1	27.0	29.0	26.8
New Jersey	686.6	693.7	741.5	131.0	132.7	139.8	261.9	285.6	267.3
New Mexico	9.4	9.9	8.9	14.2	14.2	14.4	33.0	34.1	31.8
New York	1,753.8	1,781.0	1,794.7	496.8	499.0	517.3	1,202.4	1,296.5	1,235.4
North Carolina	400.3	400.8	394.3						
North Dakota	5.6	5.8	5.7				35.2	38.3	34.3
Ohio	1,077.7	1,074.8	1,198.3						
Oklahoma	62.8	63.9	66.3	48.0	48.7	49.5	119.3	123.7	117.4
Oregon	107.1	123.1	105.1	42.6	43.2	44.8	97.5	106.3	96.4
Pennsylvania	1,334.6	1,341.8	1,480.0	318.4	314.6	331.8	654.0	700.7	661.6
Rhode Island	133.4	135.1	140.2	16.2	16.3	17.3	50.5	54.9	51.0
South Carolina	199.4	200.8	206.2						
South Dakota	10.8	11.1	11.2	10.5	10.8	11.0	36.8	38.5	35.5
Tennessee	235.9	236.4	239.5	54.8	55.1	57.6	155.3	169.1	160.9
Texas	N.A.	338.2	343.1	N.A.	236.8	235.5	N.A.	430.7	395.5
Utah	25.9	28.2	25.7	20.1	19.9	21.0	41.4	45.9	40.7
Vermont	32.8	33.4	35.4	9.2	9.4	9.9	17.1	18.1	16.5
Virginia	214.8	218.5	225.8						
Washington	148.4	161.2	157.7	60.4	62.7	61.7	145.2	158.9	151.5
West Virginia	124.6	126.7	137.6						
Wisconsin	393.5	388.0	423.2	70.9	72.8	77.0	189.3	203.6	191.8
Wyoming	5.9	6.7	5.6	13.8	13.8	12.4	16.2	19.5	15.2

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

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

State	Finance			Service			Government		
	1950	1949		1950	1949		1950	1949	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
Alabama							94.9	97.6	95.4
Arizona	4.5	4.6	4.4	19.5	19.4	19.9	31.8	32.9	31.2
Arkansas	7.3	7.4	7.2	33.9	34.8	33.0	50.2	51.7	50.1
California	143.1	143.4	144.2	371.6	374.6	370.8	511.1	534.7	523.1
Colorado	N.A.	12.1	12.3	N.A.	44.2	42.0	N.A.	64.1	60.6
Connecticut	36.3	36.5	36.1	73.7	73.9	74.6	64.2	68.3	62.9
Delaware									
Dist. of Columbia									
Florida	30.9	30.9	29.5				111.9	115.5	112.6
Georgia	23.9	23.9	23.5	78.1	78.0	80.1	113.9	117.8	114.0
Idaho	3.5	3.5	3.2	13.6	13.9	13.0	23.4	24.0	23.5
Illinois	N.A.	154.6	155.2	N.A.	351.2	355.9	N.A.	349.0	317.8
Indiana	33.1	33.1	33.2	88.1	88.8	90.7	126.1	132.7	124.5
Iowa							92.9	97.5	91.2
Kansas	15.0	15.2	14.5	45.6	46.7	46.5	76.8	79.8	75.7
Kentucky									
Louisiana	17.1	17.2	16.5	63.3	63.1	62.6	90.8	93.9	90.6
Maine	6.7	6.7	6.4	23.3	23.9	22.9	36.1	40.2	39.8
Maryland	29.8	29.8	29.6	105.1	104.9	107.5	88.7	93.2	89.4
Massachusetts	76.8	76.2	76.4	3/198.1	3/199.4	3/193.4	200.7	215.2	189.3
Michigan									
Minnesota	35.0	34.9	33.7	93.9	94.7	94.1	110.4	113.8	108.5
Mississippi									
Missouri	49.8	50.6	50.9	129.0	130.2	129.7	135.9	145.9	134.6
Montana	3.7	3.7	3.6	18.7	19.2	17.5	27.2	27.8	26.8
Nebraska									
Nevada	1.1	1.1	1.0	10.6	10.6	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.0
New Hampshire	4.4	4.4	4.3	16.7	16.7	16.0	19.3	20.5	19.1
New Jersey	54.8	56.1	55.6	153.8	159.5	152.0	164.7	173.3	163.0
New Mexico	3.7	3.7	3.6	17.7	17.9	17.7	29.2	29.8	28.8
New York	380.3	382.3	379.1	743.0	748.9	726.0	643.5	693.2	634.6
North Carolina									
North Dakota	3.7	3.6	3.3				28.5	29.4	27.9
Ohio									
Oklahoma	16.2	16.3	16.1	49.2	50.3	51.2	90.2	92.9	90.2
Oregon	13.9	14.1	13.7	43.8	44.8	43.5	61.2	63.8	60.7
Pennsylvania	114.0	114.3	111.9	339.8	343.6	337.4	320.9	348.6	332.5
Rhode Island	10.3	10.2	9.9	3/ 25.2	3/ 25.5	3/ 26.6	29.2	31.0	29.9
South Carolina							59.6	61.8	62.2
South Dakota	3.9	4.0	3.8	12.9	14.0	13.6	30.2	31.2	29.6
Tennessee	21.4	21.6	22.8	75.6	75.7	74.8	103.6	107.1	102.3
Texas	N.A.	73.7	71.7	N.A.	242.4	232.3	N.A.	275.9	259.0
Utah	5.6	5.7	5.4	17.3	17.6	17.1	42.0	43.5	44.3
Vermont	2.8	2.8	2.7	10.9	11.0	10.7	14.6	15.3	14.2
Virginia									
Washington	23.1	23.5	23.3	71.7	74.0	72.9	120.9	125.5	124.0
West Virginia									
Wisconsin	37.0	36.1	34.0	106.9	105.9	97.7	118.2	124.0	115.4
Wyoming	1.5	1.5	1.6	8.6	9.0	8.5	14.2	14.7	14.1

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

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

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/ The mining series have been combined with the contract construction division.

3/ The mining series have been combined with the service division.

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	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.		Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
ARIZONA				CONNECTICUT (cont'd.)			
<u>Phoenix (Maricopa County)</u>				<u>New Haven</u>			
Mining	.1	.1	1/	Cont. Const.	5.0	5.4	4.7
Manufacturing	8.9	9.0	1/	Manufacturing	38.8	38.9	42.3
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 2/	7.5	7.3	1/	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	12.9	13.1	13.5
Trade	19.2	20.5	1/	Trade	19.4	20.4	19.6
Finance	3.0	3.0	1/	Finance	4.6	4.6	4.6
Service	9.6	9.5	1/	Service	8.1	8.0	7.9
<u>Tucson (Pima County)</u>				<u>Waterbury</u>			
Mining	1.4	1.4	1/	Cont. Const.	1.5	1.7	1.7
Manufacturing	1.7	1.8	1/	Manufacturing	37.9	38.1	42.0
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 2/	2.1	2.0	1/	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	2.5	2.6	2.7
Trade	8.0	8.7	1/	Trade	8.5	9.1	8.6
Finance	.9	.9	1/	Finance	1.1	1.1	1.1
Service	5.0	4.9	1/	Service	2.3	2.3	2.4
ARKANSAS				MINNESOTA			
<u>Little Rock</u>				<u>Duluth</u>			
Manufacturing	10.5	10.8	9.6	Total	38.8	39.3	40.2
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 3/	6.4	6.4	7.0	Cont. Const.	1.9	1.9	1.7
Trade	16.3	17.9	16.7	Manufacturing	10.6	10.7	12.0
Finance	3.3	3.3	3.1	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	5.9	5.8	5.7
Service 4/	8.4	8.5	8.4	Trade	10.1	10.6	10.6
Government	10.6	10.8	10.9	Finance	1.4	1.4	1.4
				Service	4.9	4.9	5.0
				Government	4.1	4.1	3.9
CONNECTICUT							
<u>Bridgeport</u>				<u>Minneapolis</u>			
Cont. Const.	3.4	3.8	3.5	Total	240.8	251.7	249.8
Manufacturing	53.6	53.5	63.8	Cont. Const.	11.9	12.7	12.9
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	4.9	4.9	5.0	Manufacturing	60.2	62.1	62.0
Trade	17.0	17.6	17.2	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	25.3	25.4	25.8
Finance	2.0	2.0	2.1	Trade	75.7	80.6	80.6
Service	5.2	5.3	5.2	Finance	15.8	15.7	15.4
				Service	28.2	28.4	28.5
				Government	23.6	26.7	24.8
<u>Hartford</u>				<u>St. Paul</u>			
Cont. Const.	5.9	6.6	6.2	Total	136.3	139.1	138.8
Manufacturing	57.6	58.0	63.8	Cont. Const.	6.1	6.6	5.4
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	7.0	7.1	7.1	Manufacturing	38.0	37.9	41.0
Trade	37.1	39.4	35.9	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	19.8	19.9	19.6
Finance	23.5	23.4	23.1	Trade	34.6	36.5	35.8
Service	9.7	9.7	9.8	Finance	8.2	8.2	8.0
				Service	13.8	13.9	14.0
				Government	15.8	16.1	14.9
<u>New Britain</u>				MISSOURI			
Cont. Const.	.8	.9	1.0	<u>St. Louis</u>			
Manufacturing	23.2	22.7	27.2	Manufacturing	190.5	189.8	199.8
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	1.2	1.2	1.2				
Trade	4.2	4.6	4.5				
Finance	.5	.5	.5				
Service	1.1	1.2	1.3				

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	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.		Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
NEVADA				TENNESSEE			
<u>Beno</u>				<u>Chattanooga</u>			
Mining	.2	.2	.1	Mining	.2	.1	.2
Cont. Const.	1.2	1.3	1.0	Manufacturing	36.3	37.0	35.7
Manufacturing	1.3	1.4	1.1	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	4.9	4.9	5.2
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 2/	1.1	1.1	1.1	Trade	14.2	16.0	14.0
Trade	4.9	5.4	4.9	Finance	2.4	2.4	2.6
Finance	.8	.8	.7	Service	9.2	9.3	9.2
Service	4.8	4.9	4.3	Government	7.2	7.4	6.7
OKLAHOMA				<u>Knoxville</u>			
<u>Oklahoma City</u>				Mining	1.2	1.1	1.2
Manufacturing	14.0	14.0	1/	Manufacturing	25.4	20.3	27.5
<u>Tulsa</u>				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.2	6.5	6.9
Manufacturing	16.0	16.1	1/	Trade	13.9	16.7	14.9
NEW YORK				Finance	1.8	1.8	1.8
<u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy</u>				Service	8.2	8.2	8.1
Manufacturing	73.5	75.3	82.1	Government	9.6	9.6	9.9
<u>Binghamton-Endicott-</u>				<u>Memphis</u>			
<u>Johnson City</u>				Total	144.0	152.7	144.8
Manufacturing	35.3	35.5	38.1	Mining	.4	.4	.3
<u>Buffalo</u>				Cont. Const.	7.0	10.3	7.3
Manufacturing	169.2	168.9	181.2	Manufacturing	39.2	38.6	38.9
<u>Elmira</u>				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	17.2	17.3	17.0
Manufacturing	12.1	12.8	13.2	Trade	41.0	45.8	41.6
<u>Kingston-Newburgh-Poughkeepsie</u>				Finance	5.4	5.4	4.9
Manufacturing	33.7	34.2	34.5	Service	22.1	22.2	22.4
<u>New York City</u>				Government	12.9	12.9	12.6
Manufacturing	975.8	999.5	968.4	<u>Nashville</u>			
<u>Rochester</u>				Manufacturing	32.4	32.5	31.5
Manufacturing	94.0	93.7	104.4				
<u>Syracuse</u>							
Manufacturing	47.9	48.3	51.8				
<u>Utica-Rome-Herkimer-</u>							
<u>Little Falls</u>							
Manufacturing	43.3	43.9	44.8				

See Explanatory Notes, sections G, H, and I.

1/ Not available.

2/ Excludes interstate railroads.

3/ Includes interstate railroads; not comparable with data previously published.

4/ Includes mining and professional services; not comparable with data previously published.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Sec. A. Scope of the BLS Employment Series - The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes each month the number of employees in all nonagricultural establishments and in the 8 major industry divisions: mining, contract construction, manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, trade, finance, service, and government. Both all-employee and production-worker employment series are also presented for 21 major manufacturing groups, 108 separate manufacturing industries, and the durable and nondurable goods subdivisions. Within nonmanufacturing, total employment information is published for 34 series. Production-worker employment is also presented for most of the industry components of the mining division.

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.

Sec. 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.

Sec. 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.

Sec. 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. For example, if the latest complete data on employment for an industry were 40,200 in September, and if the industry has a reporting sample of 67 establishments employing 23,200 workers in September and 23,800 in October, the October figure would be prepared as follows:

$$40,200 \times \frac{23,800}{23,200} = 41,200$$

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.

Sec. E. Sources of Sample Data - Approximately 120,000 cooperating establishments furnish monthly employment and pay-roll schedules, by mail, to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition, the Bureau makes use of data collected by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Civil Service Commission, and the Bureau of the Census.

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

Division or industry	Number of establishments	Employees	
		Number in sample	Percent of total
Mining	2,700	460,000	47
Contract construction	15,000	450,000	23
Manufacturing	35,200	8,845,000	62
Transportation and public utilities:			
Interstate railroads (ICC)	---	1,359,000	98
Rest of division (BLS)	10,500	1,056,000	41
Trade	46,300	1,379,000	15
Finance	6,000	281,000	16
Service:			
Hotels	1,200	115,000	25
Laundries and cleaning and dyeing plants	1,700	86,000	17
Government:			
Federal (Civil Service Commission)	---	1,885,000	100
State and local (Bureau of Census--quarterly)	---	2,400,000	62

Sec. 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.

Sec. 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 structures 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.

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

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

Nonagricultural Employment, by State, 1943 - 1947; 1948.

Employment in Manufacturing Industries, by State, 1943 - 1946; 1947; 1948.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

Alabama - Dept. of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
Arizona - Unemployment Compensation Div., Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
Arkansas - Employment Security Div., Dept. of Labor, Little Rock.
California - Div. of Labor Statistics and Research, Dept. of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.
Colorado - Dept. of Employment Security, Denver 2.
Connecticut - Employment Security Div., Dept. of Labor and Factory Inspection, Hartford 5.
Delaware - Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.
District of Columbia - U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
Florida - Unemployment Compensation Div., Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
Georgia - Employment Security Agency, Dept. of Labor, Atlanta 3.
Idaho - Employment Security Agency, Boise.
Illinois - Div. of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Dept. of Labor, Chicago 54.
Indiana - Employment Security Div., Indianapolis 9.
Iowa - Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 9.
Kansas - Employment Security Div., State Labor Dept., Topeka.
Kentucky - Bureau of Employment Security, Dept. of Economic Security, Frankfort.
Louisiana - Div. of Employment Security, Dept. of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
Maine - Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
Maryland - Employment Security Board, Dept. of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
Massachusetts - Div. of Statistics, Dept. of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.
Michigan - Unemployment Compensation Commission, Detroit 2.
Minnesota - Div. of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.
Mississippi - Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
Missouri - Div. of Employment Security, Dept. of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.
Montana - Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
Nebraska - Div. of Employment Security, Dept. of Labor, Lincoln 1.
Nevada - Employment Security Dept., Carson City.
New Hampshire - Employment Service and Unemployment Compensation Div., Bureau of Labor, Concord.
New Jersey - Dept. of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.
New Mexico - Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
New York - Research and Statistics, Div. of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, Dept. of Labor, New York 17.
North Carolina - Dept. 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, Dept. of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmfg.).

Rhode Island - Dept. of Labor, Providence 2.

South Carolina - Employment Security Commission, Columbia 10.

South Dakota - Employment Security Dept., Aberdeen.

Tennessee - Dept. of Employment Security, Nashville 3.

Texas - Employment Commission, Austin 19.

Utah - Dept. of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 13.

Vermont - Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.

Virginia - Div. of Research and Statistics, Dept. of Labor and Industry, Richmond.

Washington - Employment Security Dept., Olympia.

West Virginia - Dept. of Employment Security, Charleston.

Wisconsin - Industrial Commission, Madison 3.

Wyoming - Employment Security Commission, Casper.

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

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Government - Covers Federal, State, and local governmental establishments performing legislative, executive, and judicial functions, as well as all government-operated establishments and institutions (arsenals, navy yards, hospitals, etc.), government corporations, and government force-account construction. Fourth-class postmasters are excluded from table 1, because they presumably have other major jobs; they are included, however, in table 5.

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

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

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

Military Personnel - Represents persons on active duty as of the first of the month. Reserve personnel are excluded if on inactive duty or if on active duty for a brief training or emergency period.

Military Pay Rolls - Pay rolls represent obligations based on personnel count, plus terminal leave payments to currently discharged personnel. Leave payments to former or active personnel are included under mustering-out and leave payments. Cash payments for clothing-allowance balances are included under pay rolls in January, April, July, and October for Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and at time of discharge for Army and Air Force. Family allowances represent Government's contribution.

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.