

# **EMPLOYMENT and pay rolls**

**DETAILED REPORT**

**APRIL 1950**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

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**BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**

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June 29, 1950

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Washington 25, D. C.

Executive 2420  
Ext. 351

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Detailed Report

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<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Employment Trends In Selected Industries:	
Tires and Inner Tubes.....	2
Employment and Pay Rolls Statistical Data.....	A: 1
Explanatory Notes.....	i
Glossary.....	v

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# TIRES AND INNER TUBES

A sharp increase in demand for tires during the first four months of 1950 brought the tire and inner tube industry out of a two-year slump. The rise reflected record breaking automotive production, accelerated purchases of tire replacements, and inventory stockbuilding. Production worker employment in April 1950 was 84,000 - 2.3 percent above December 1949. In December 1949, weekly hours for the industry averaged 37.3, in April 1950, 39.0. Since a large segment of the industry has a normal workweek of 36 hours, the current work schedules reveal a substantial amount of overtime. Early reports from the industry for May indicate a continuation of the general upturn.

## Production Reflects Several Times of Demand

The current production trend is in contrast to the decline which has characterized the industry since the boom of the first two postwar years. War deferred demand was quickly met by the tire and inner tube industry. Conversion to peacetime production was unhampered by serious bottlenecks. New plant capacity and production of synthetic rubber had been developed during the war. As a result, a record production of 78.0 million passenger car tires, 17.7 million truck and bus tires, and 5.0 million tractor and implement tires was attained in 1947.

Over the next two years, tire production fell. In 1949 passenger car tire output totaled 65.2 million, truck and bus 11.2, and tractor and implement 4.7. The decline reflected primarily the drop in demand for replacements (see Table 1, page 3) - the most important segment of the tire market. Factors in the overall decline were: the saturation of the market, a rise in the retreading of worn-out tires, and the paring of manufacturers' inventories. The latter tendency is illustrated by the greater fall in production of tires between 1948 and 1949 - 6 percent - than that for shipments - 1 percent. Throughout the postwar period, the demand for original equipment (tires purchased for use on new vehicles) has increased consistently in the passenger car field.

Table 1

Tire Shipments  
(in thousands)

	Passenger car		Truck and bus		Tractor and Implement	
	Original	Replacement	Original	Replacement	Original	Replacement
1946	11,155	54,790	4,225	10,810	2,190	2,400
1947	19,715	52,890	5,410	10,035	2,855	1,740
1948	21,655	41,450	5,240	7,905	3,715	1,410
1949	28,170	36,500	3,465	7,045	3,465	1,030
1950: -						
Jan.	2,800	2,195	345	515	285	65
Feb.	2,890	2,340	355	540	305	95
Mar.	2,490	3,135	345	730	350	130
Apr.	2,655	3,700	325	745	355	110

Source: Rubber Division, Department of Commerce.

Three-Year Decline in Employment

The trend of employment in the tire and inner tube industry has been downward since the first quarter of 1947. Production-worker employment fell from 106,000 in 1947 to 84,000 in 1949 - a 21 percent decline.

The trough of the decline was reached in mid-1949; since then the industry has been expanding operations. Employment rose 4 percent between August 1949 and April 1950. Over the same period weekly hours increased from 36.0 to 39.0.

Compared with a year ago, employment in April had dropped 6 percent; the workweek, however, expanded sharply from 35.4 to 39.0 hours, a 10 percent increase. The net effect of the decrease in employment and lengthened workweek was an over-the-year increase of 4 percent in the number of manhours worked.

Establishments comprising the industry vary widely as to size, type of market served and workweek patterns. The differences in the employment and workweek level between Ohio and California reflect these variations. In California, the several establishments are relatively large and, for the most part, satisfy all types of demand. In Ohio, there are, in addition to the larger companies, quite a few small plants which specialize in replacement demand. These latter units

found their markets particularly depressed in 1949. The lower level of hours in Ohio also reflects the greater prevalence of the six-hour - six-day workweek in contrast to the eight-hour - five-day week in most other States.

Table II

Employment Index <sup>1/</sup>, Hours and Earnings for Production Workers in the Tire and Inner Tube Industry, 1949-1950

	Employment Index			Average hours and earnings April 1950			
	(April 1949 = 100)			earnings April 1950			
	1949	1950		Weekly	Weekly	Hourly	
	Apr.	Aug.	Mar.	Apr.	earn- ings	hours	earn- ings
Total U. S.	100.0	91.4	94.1	94.7	\$69.32	38.9	\$1.782
Ohio	100.0	86.8	90.9	90.5	61.76	34.6	1.785
California	100.0	96.8	100.5	101.8	72.11	40.9	1.763

<sup>1/</sup> Data are based on a sample group of establishments comprising more than 92 percent of the industry. For U. S. totals see page 6. State totals are not available.

Tire Prices Relatively Stable

The rise in the manufacturers' price of tires and tubes since 1939 has been insignificant compared to that for all commodities. Between 1939 and 1949, the wholesale price index for the tires rose but 7 percent, for all commodities 100 percent. The relative stability in tire prices reflects to a great extent the availability of synthetic rubber at reasonable cost (18½ cents per pound) in the postwar period. In mid-1949, tire prices sagged to their lowest postwar level as a result of a decline in tire demand.

The upturn in demand which became evident in September 1949 and the stringency in the supply of new rubber (both synthetic and natural) has since changed that picture. The price of natural rubber has almost doubled between September 1949 and June 1950, and tire prices, over the same period, have risen more than 7 percent. The rise for truck tires, which require a greater proportion of natural rubber, was heaviest.

The tight market for new rubber stems from several factors. Synthetic production was reduced in view of last summer's pessimism. At present, expansion is somewhat hindered by the inadequate supply of benzol which is essential for synthetic rubber manufacturing. Concurrently, natural rubber has become scarcer as increased orders appeared which reflected immediate needs as well as uneasiness over the unsettled conditions in the Far Eastern rubber growing sections.

### Industry Prospects

The tire and inner tube industry undoubtedly views the future optimistically. Currently, tire production is at about the highest level since 1947 - primarily as a result of present record motor vehicle output. The first half of 1950 will be decidedly better in terms of number of tires produced than the comparable period of 1949.

On the basis of production estimates made available by the Rubber Manufacturers Association, it seems probable that total output in 1950 will substantially exceed that for 1949. The high rate of passenger car output since 1947 is expected to result in an increasing demand for replacement tires. In 1949, replacement tire demand comprised 41 percent of unit sales; a return to the prewar level of about 60 percent is anticipated.

The future raw material situation of the industry appears comfortable barring radical changes in the Far East. Cost and qualitative improvements in synthetic rubber production may improve the competitive position of that product in respect to natural rubber and provide a more stable and cheaper supply of rubber for the industry.

Table III

Employment of Production Workers in the Tire and  
Inner Tube Industry, by Month 1947-1950

Month	Year			
	1947	1948	1949	1950
Average	105,800	96,200	83,600	
January	111,000	104,000	91,300	82,600
February	110,500	102,300	89,400	83,100
March	110,100	99,600	88,600	83,500
April	108,800	95,700	88,600	84,000
May	106,300	94,400	87,200	
June	104,600	95,000	86,300	
July	102,200	94,000	82,000	
August	104,500	94,700	80,900	
September	101,500	94,400	64,300	
October	103,000	93,100	81,100	
November	103,500	94,300	81,300	
December	103,100	92,700	82,100	

## EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

## Detailed Report

April 1950

<u>TABLE</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1	Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group.....	A:2
2	All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries.....	A:4
3	Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries.....	A:9
4	Employees in Private and U. S. Navy Shipyards, by Region.....	A:10
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.....	A:11
6	Personnel and Pay of the Military Branch of the Federal Government.....	A:12
7	Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division, by State.....	A:13
8	Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division, in Selected Areas.....	A:17
9	Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries.....	A:20

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

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Explanatory notes outlining briefly the concepts, methodology, and sources used in preparing data presented in this report appear in the appendix. See pages 1 - vii.



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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1950			1949	
	April	March	February	April	March
TOTAL	42,856	42,261	41,661	42,966	42,918
MINING	917	919	595	984	981
Metal mining	91.8	91.8	91.4	103.1	102.0
Anthracite	75.3	76.9	75.9	78.3	78.6
Bituminous-coal	405.2	409.9	89.1	446.4	448.0
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	250.5	250.1	249.8	258.8	257.4
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	94.5	89.9	88.6	97.3	94.5
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,065	1,903	1,861	2,036	1,947
MANUFACTURING	14,153	14,101	13,997	14,177	14,475
DURABLE GOODS	7,546	7,418	7,324	7,656	7,819
Ordnance and accessories	22.9	22.5	21.8	27.3	27.9
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	755	739	713	719	719
Furniture and fixtures	347	345	341	311	316
Stone, clay, and glass products	488	477	475	484	492
Primary metal industries	1,170	1,143	1,137	1,195	1,229
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	876	863	851	867	890
Machinery (except electrical)	1,305	1,281	1,261	1,385	1,431
Electrical machinery	792	778	772	770	795
Transportation equipment	1,119	1,101	1,091	1,242	1,248
Instruments and related products	235	234	232	242	245
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	436	434	429	414	426
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,607	6,683	6,673	6,521	6,656
Food and kindred products	1,429	1,420	1,409	1,410	1,406
Tobacco manufactures	83	85	88	90	92
Textile-mill products	1,261	1,272	1,273	1,188	1,240
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,118	1,174	1,180	1,121	1,166
Paper and allied products	458	455	453	442	451
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	731	732	732	722	723
Chemicals and allied products	675	670	665	675	691
Products of petroleum and coal	234	242	242	246	245
Rubber products	238	237	236	238	243
Leather and leather products	380	396	395	389	399

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	
	April	March	February	April	March
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	3,928	3,873	3,841	3,991	3,975
Transportation	2,733	2,682	2,651	2,761	2,745
Interstate railroads	1,356	1,315	1,290	1,387	1,370
Class I railroads	1,188	1,148	1,123	1,215	1,198
Local railways and bus lines	150	151	152	161	160
Trucking and warehousing	554	550	545	532	538
Other transportation and services	673	666	664	681	677
Communication	657	654	654	698	700
Telephone	609.2	607.0	606.7	641.1	643.5
Telegraph	46.9	45.7	46.2	55.4	55.3
Other public utilities	538	537	536	532	530
Gas and electric utilities	512.5	511.9	510.6	507.0	504.9
Local utilities	25.2	25.0	25.1	24.8	24.6
<b>TRADE</b>	9,332	9,199	9,152	9,478	9,310
Wholesale trade	2,474	2,484	2,495	2,504	2,523
Retail trade	6,858	6,715	6,657	6,974	6,787
General merchandise stores	1,455	1,384	1,360	1,515	1,411
Food and liquor stores	1,197	1,191	1,185	1,204	1,193
Automotive and accessories dealers	705	698	700	658	648
Apparel and accessories stores	546	519	496	616	548
Other retail trade	2,955	2,923	2,916	2,981	2,987
<b>FINANCE</b>	1,803	1,790	1,777	1,757	1,749
Banks and trust companies	420	418	416	413	415
Security dealers and exchanges	58.2	57.7	57.2	55.4	55.9
Insurance carriers and agents	639	637	634	613	611
Other finance agencies and real estate	686	677	670	676	667
<b>SERVICE</b>	4,756	4,707	4,696	4,768	4,720
Hotels and lodging places	441	431	430	451	445
Laundries	346.4	345.0	345.0	347.3	346.2
Cleaning and dyeing plants	146.0	141.3	139.7	149.5	143.5
Motion pictures	236	236	236	237	235
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	5,902	5,769	5,742	5,775	5,761
Federal	1,926	1,802	1,800	1,885	1,877
State and local	3,976	3,967	3,942	3,890	3,884

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			1950		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
MINING	517	919	595	--	--	--
METAL MINING	91.8	91.8	91.4	81.3	81.4	81.1
Iron mining	32.7	32.9	32.6	29.3	29.5	29.3
Copper mining	22.4	22.2	22.2	19.9	19.8	19.8
Lead and zinc mining	19.1	19.0	18.8	16.6	16.6	16.5
ANTHRACITE	75.3	76.9	75.9	70.8	72.3	71.4
BITUMINOUS-COAL	405.2	409.9	89.1	381.3	385.7	65.8
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION	250.5	250.1	249.8	--	--	--
Petroleum and natural gas production	--	--	--	123.3	123.2	123.3
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	94.5	89.9	88.6	82.5	78.5	77.3
MANUFACTURING	14,153	14,101	13,997	11,592	11,551	11,460
DURABLE GOODS	7,546	7,418	7,324	6,191	6,071	5,982
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,607	6,683	6,673	5,401	5,480	5,478
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	22.9	22.5	21.8	18.3	17.9	17.4
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,429	1,420	1,409	1,065	1,060	1,055
Meat products	283.0	286.4	288.7	223.5	228.6	231.5
Dairy products	141.0	136.8	134.1	102.8	99.0	96.7
Canning and preserving	144.7	133.7	133.6	120.5	109.5	109.8
Grain-mill products	120.1	120.0	119.3	91.4	92.1	92.0
Bakery products	282.6	280.9	277.9	190.2	189.1	187.6
Sugar	26.9	27.1	26.9	22.6	22.9	22.7
Confectionery and related products	91.2	94.9	96.7	75.0	78.8	80.9
Beverages	206.3	204.9	198.2	140.5	139.4	134.4
Miscellaneous food products	133.1	134.6	133.2	98.5	100.7	99.4
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	83	85	88	76	78	81
Cigarettes	25.5	25.4	25.5	22.9	22.7	22.8
Cigars	39.1	40.7	42.3	37.2	38.7	40.2
Tobacco and snuff	12.4	12.6	12.7	11.0	11.0	11.1
Tobacco stemming and redrying	5.5	5.9	7.4	4.7	5.1	6.4

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			1950		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
<b>TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>1,183</b>
Yarn and thread mills	154.6	158.6	159.4	144.8	149.0	149.4
Broad-woven fabric mills	602.7	604.2	600.6	572.5	574.0	570.5
Knitting mills	236.7	239.8	241.1	218.0	221.3	222.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles	88.0	89.3	89.9	78.5	79.8	80.3
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	61.0	60.5	60.3	53.5	53.1	52.8
Other textile-mill products	118.0	119.7	121.2	104.4	106.2	107.8
<b>APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>1,065</b>
Men's and boys' suits and coats	146.0	148.7	148.9	131.8	135.3	135.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	257.4	261.7	260.8	240.5	244.5	243.6
Women's outerwear	304.8	339.2	348.2	270.9	305.3	315.2
Women's, children's under garments	105.5	106.9	106.3	95.5	97.1	96.5
Millinery	20.8	26.4	26.5	18.1	23.6	23.4
Children's outerwear	63.2	68.2	68.5	57.8	62.5	62.7
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	83.5	84.3	82.8	72.5	73.1	72.1
Other fabricated textile products	137.1	138.9	137.9	115.4	116.9	116.2
<b>LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>652</b>
Logging camps and contractors	56.4	57.0	49.2	52.3	52.8	45.0
Sawmills and planing mills	443.6	432.4	416.1	413.0	400.8	385.7
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	121.2	117.8	116.8	104.7	101.9	101.2
Wooden containers	74.3	73.2	73.0	68.9	67.8	67.6
Miscellaneous wood products	59.7	58.9	57.7	54.0	53.5	52.4
<b>FURNITURE AND FIXTURES</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>297</b>
Household furniture	249.0	247.7	244.9	222.1	220.9	218.2
Other furniture and fixtures	98.0	97.2	96.1	80.9	80.0	78.7

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			1950		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	458	455	453	391	389	386
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	231.7	230.2	229.3	200.6	200.3	199.5
Paperboard containers and boxes	121.4	120.5	120.0	103.4	102.6	101.4
Other paper and allied products	105.2	104.6	103.7	86.5	86.1	85.4
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	731	732	732	497	497	495
Newspapers	288.8	289.0	289.5	147.6	146.5	145.3
Periodicals	51.7	52.1	52.1	35.0	35.2	35.1
Books	45.3	45.3	44.8	34.9	35.2	34.9
Commercial printing	199.1	199.2	198.5	164.9	165.3	164.6
Lithographing	39.9	40.1	40.1	30.9	31.1	30.8
Other printing and publishing	106.0	106.4	106.7	83.4	83.5	84.1
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	675	670	665	490	487	485
Industrial inorganic chemicals	70.4	69.4	68.8	52.8	52.3	52.2
Industrial organic chemicals	193.6	191.6	189.5	145.9	144.9	144.0
Drugs and medicines	93.4	91.1	91.4	60.6	58.1	58.7
Paints, pigments, and fillers	69.2	68.6	68.3	45.1	44.9	44.7
Fertilizers	41.7	41.0	38.5	35.6	34.9	32.5
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	53.7	55.5	56.2	42.8	44.9	45.8
Other chemicals and allied products	153.1	152.7	152.4	106.7	106.6	106.7
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	234	242	242	176	182	183
Petroleum refining	186.1	194.9	195.1	135.5	142.7	144.0
Coke and byproducts	20.5	19.7	19.6	17.9	17.0	16.8
Other petroleum and coal products	27.6	26.9	26.8	22.3	21.8	21.8
RUBBER PRODUCTS	238	237	236	190	189	188
Tires and inner tubes	106.6	106.3	105.8	84.0	83.4	83.1
Rubber footwear	24.1	24.2	23.6	19.3	19.4	18.8
Other rubber products	107.4	106.5	106.2	86.9	86.2	86.3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	380	396	395	341	357	357
Leather	49.4	50.0	50.1	44.9	45.4	45.5
Footwear (except rubber)	244.5	257.4	257.4	221.6	234.5	234.5
Other leather products	85.6	88.6	87.9	74.3	77.3	76.7

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			1950		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
<b>STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>408</b>
Glass and glass products	128.7	124.6	123.9	112.7	108.8	108.2
Cement, hydraulic	41.7	40.7	41.0	35.7	34.8	35.0
Structural clay products	76.4	75.6	75.2	69.3	68.7	68.3
Pottery and related products	58.2	58.0	57.6	52.8	52.7	52.2
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	85.6	83.2	83.6	73.2	71.0	71.3
Other stone, clay, and glass products	97.3	94.9	94.1	76.1	74.1	73.2
<b>PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>978</b>
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	598.8	582.8	587.5	522.1	506.4	512.3
Iron and steel foundries	215.6	208.5	203.6	188.0	182.0	177.1
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	54.6	54.6	54.1	45.5	45.7	45.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	93.2	92.4	90.6	77.1	76.5	75.0
Nonferrous foundries	84.1	83.2	80.8	70.7	69.8	67.8
Other primary metal industries	123.8	121.6	120.8	103.4	101.2	100.0
<b>FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>698</b>
Tin cans and other tinware	44.7	43.5	41.8	39.0	38.0	36.3
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	153.3	151.2	147.3	129.2	127.6	123.7
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	143.3	139.5	137.8	117.5	114.0	112.3
Fabricated structural metal products	190.9	187.9	185.1	145.6	142.8	140.6
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	156.5	153.4	152.1	134.7	131.4	130.4
Other fabricated metal products	187.3	187.4	187.0	154.7	155.5	155.1
<b>MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>960</b>
Engines and turbines	70.9	68.9	66.5	53.4	51.1	48.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors	179.5	176.8	175.2	141.6	139.3	137.4
Construction and mining machinery	95.4	95.1	93.4	68.4	68.2	66.5
Metalworking machinery	205.0	201.7	198.4	155.6	152.1	149.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	161.0	159.0	157.1	121.0	119.2	117.7
General industrial machinery	177.9	174.7	174.0	125.2	122.7	121.6
Office and store machines and devices	87.7	86.6	85.4	73.0	71.8	70.5
Service-industry and household machines	175.0	169.3	163.9	143.5	138.0	132.6
Miscellaneous machinery parts	152.4	149.3	147.0	120.4	118.2	115.7

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			1950		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
<b>ELECTRICAL MACHINERY</b>	792	778	772	595	580	573
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	302.1	299.2	298.1	216.6	212.4	211.4
Electrical equipment for vehicles	66.9	65.4	65.5	52.5	50.9	50.7
Communication equipment	288.1	282.9	279.7	217.2	211.3	207.3
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	134.7	130.8	128.8	109.0	105.3	103.3
<b>TRANSPORTATION, EQUIPMENT</b>	1,119	1,101	1,091	895	879	872
Automobiles	715.5	698.8	689.0	590.8	575.5	567.1
Aircraft and parts	253.9	252.4	251.7	185.2	184.1	184.0
Aircraft	168.1	166.5	166.1	123.4	122.2	122.4
Aircraft engines and parts	50.9	50.6	50.2	36.3	36.1	35.7
Aircraft propellers and parts	7.9	8.0	8.1	5.3	5.4	5.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment	27.0	27.3	27.3	20.2	20.4	20.5
Ship and boat building and repairing	80.6	80.4	81.2	66.8	66.7	67.6
Ship building and repairing	67.1	68.2	70.0	55.6	56.7	58.5
Railroad equipment	58.5	59.3	60.1	43.5	44.2	45.4
Other transportation equipment	10.2	9.6	9.1	8.6	8.0	7.5
<b>INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS</b>	235	234	232	174	172	171
Ophthalmic goods	25.1	25.1	25.1	20.2	20.2	20.3
Photographic apparatus	48.5	48.3	48.1	34.9	34.6	34.5
Watches and clocks	28.4	28.8	29.3	24.1	24.4	24.7
Professional and scientific instruments	133.4	131.3	129.7	94.6	93.1	91.8
<b>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>	436	434	429	363	362	356
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	53.2	53.4	54.4	42.3	42.7	43.7
Toys and sporting goods	70.3	67.6	63.8	60.7	58.2	54.5
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	52.6	56.0	59.4	44.3	47.6	50.0
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	259.6	256.6	251.3	215.2	213.0	207.5

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	185.3	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>		
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	329.3
<u>1950</u>		
January	139.8	329.2
February	139.9	330.0
March	141.0	333.3
April	141.5	337.1
May		
June		

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	
	April	March	February	April	March
ALL REGIONS	134.3	135.9	138.4	186.4	192.0
PRIVATE	67.1	68.2	70.0	95.9	100.3
NAVY	67.2	67.7	68.4	90.5	91.7
NORTH ATLANTIC	65.5	65.0	66.6	88.6	88.1
Private	35.5	35.2	36.9	49.5	48.6
Navy	30.0	29.8	29.7	39.1	39.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC	22.4	22.1	22.4	29.7	30.5
Private	8.6	8.3	8.7	12.4	13.0
Navy	13.8	13.7	13.7	17.3	17.5
GULF:					
Private	9.2	9.8	9.8	15.2	18.0
PACIFIC	29.8	31.2	31.8	45.4	46.2
Private	6.4	7.1	6.8	11.3	11.5
Navy	23.4	24.2	25.0	34.1	34.7
GREAT LAKES:					
Private	3.5	4.1	4.1	3.3	5.1
INLAND:					
Private	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.2	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			1950		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
<u>All Areas</u>						
TOTAL FEDERAL	2097.7	1970.6	1970.9	\$524,570	\$583,091	\$521,041
Executive	2085.8	1958.8	1959.1	519,901	578,244	516,525
Defense agencies	773.7	776.3	782.8	196,240	225,091	198,064
Post Office Department	503.9	504.4	503.8	132,818	133,461	131,085
Other agencies	2/ 808.2	678.1	672.5	190,843	219,692	187,376
Legislative	8.1	8.0	8.0	3,232	3,222	3,083
Judicial	3.8	3.8	3.8	1,437	1,625	1,433
<u>CONTINENTAL</u>						
<u>United States</u>						
TOTAL FEDERAL	1946.4	1821.5	1820.7	492,841	546,772	488,138
Executive	1934.6	1809.8	1809.0	488,212	541,967	483,662
Defense agencies	668.2	670.6	675.3	175,348	201,071	176,371
Post Office Department	502.0	502.6	502.0	132,325	132,969	130,599
Other agencies	2/ 764.4	636.6	631.7	180,539	207,927	176,692
Legislative	8.1	8.0	8.0	3,232	3,222	3,083
Judicial	3.7	3.7	3.7	1,397	1,583	1,393
<u>Washington, D. C.</u>						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	239.9	239.0	238.7	73,396	83,265	73,142
D. C. government	20.1	20.2	20.2	5,269	5,699	5,218
Federal	219.8	218.8	218.5	68,127	77,566	67,924
Executive	211.0	210.1	209.8	64,633	74,066	64,586
Defense agencies	65.4	65.5	65.5	19,847	22,744	19,387
Post Office Department	7.9	7.8	7.6	2,832	2,926	2,787
Other agencies	137.7	136.8	136.7	41,954	48,396	42,412
Legislative	8.1	8.0	8.0	3,232	3,222	3,083
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	262	278	255

See the glossary for definitions.

1/ Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded,

2/ Includes 131,800 census enumerators in the Continental United States only.

TABLE 6: Personnel and Pay of the Military Branch of the Federal Government

(In thousands)

Designation	1950			1949	
	April	March	February	April	March
<b>PERSONNEL (as of first of month)</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>1,534</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>1,682</b>
<u>By branch:</u>					
Army	601	605	613	689	703
Air Force	412	415	415	417	417
Navy	383	389	402	450	451
Marine Corps	77	78	80	88	89
Coast Guard	23	23	24	23	22
<u>By sex:</u>					
Men	1,474	1,489	1,513	1,650	1,666
Women	22	21	21	17	16
<b>PAY (all types - for entire month)</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$318,397</b>	<b>\$314,824</b>	<b>\$317,939</b>	<b>\$292,446</b>	<b>\$289,063</b>
<u>By branch:</u>					
Army	117,495	117,266	118,530	185,607	188,587
Air Force	85,839	87,500	87,344	1/	1/
Navy	92,771	89,426	90,802	87,610	81,204
Marine Corps	16,711	15,300	15,585	14,379	14,525
Coast Guard	5,581	5,332	5,678	4,850	4,747

See the glossary for definitions.

1/ Separate figures for Army and Air Force are not available. Combined data are shown under Army.

Source: Department of Defense

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

State	Total			Mining			Contract Construction		
	1950		1949	1950		1949	1950		1949
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
Alabama				24.6	24.6	29.6			
Arizona	153.3	152.5	152.7	12.3	12.4	13.9	10.9	10.9	9.5
Arkansas	282.5	278.9	280.9	5.0	6.6	6.5	15.4	14.3	13.9
California *	3,016.5	2,978.4	3,002.2	31.7	31.6	34.3	173.2	167.1	179.8
Colorado	331.8	325.7	325.8	8.3	9.5	10.5	24.0	20.6	16.3
Connecticut	725.7	714.6	N.A.	2/	2/	N.A.	2/ 30.3	2/ 25.4	N.A.
Delaware *									
Dist. of Columbia									
Florida				6.0	6.1	5.4			
Georgia	761.0	751.4	751.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	35.2	33.6	32.6
Idaho	121.1	118.5	120.3	5.6	5.6	5.7	9.7	8.4	8.4
Illinois *	N.A.	N.A.	3,091.4	N.A.	N.A.	46.3	N.A.	N.A.	112.2
Indiana 1/	1,178.0	1,156.4	1,167.5	14.1	14.0	15.0	43.2	40.8	46.1
Iowa				2.2	2.2	3.0			
Kansas	442.4	433.3	443.0	16.4	16.5	17.6	23.0	21.2	26.6
Kentucky									
Louisiana				25.3	24.9	26.3			
Maine	239.2	237.4	244.3	.7	.7	.6	6.6	5.7	7.6
Maryland *	680.2	668.6	682.8	2.2	2.5	3.0	50.8	47.0	46.8
Massachusetts	1,605.7	1,596.9	1,645.4	3/	3/	3/	51.3	43.4	53.4
Michigan									
Minnesota	764.0	754.7	762.5	14.9	14.7	16.0	31.9	29.7	31.0
Mississippi									
Missouri 1/	1,102.7	1,092.2	1,117.3	9.2	9.2	9.5	42.3	38.2	42.9
Montana	145.4	141.3	143.8	10.2	10.5	10.8	9.2	6.9	10.0
Nebraska	299.5	293.8	300.8	3/	3/	3/	13.9	13.0	15.7
Nevada	50.5	49.2	51.8	2.4	2.3	3.4	4.2	3.9	4.6
New Hampshire	162.2	161.3	156.6	.2	.2	.2	7.5	6.3	7.2
New Jersey	1,549.9	1,526.0	1,575.0	3.7	3.6	4.2	70.9	62.2	70.4
New Mexico	144.5	141.9	138.2	10.6	10.3	11.9	16.9	16.2	14.2
New York	5,471.5	5,442.3	5,481.3	10.5	9.9	11.4	206.8	187.0	195.9
North Carolina									
North Dakota	105.6	103.6	106.1	.7	.7	.7	4.2	3.6	6.5
Ohio									
Oklahoma	456.5	450.2	461.9	42.3	43.0	44.4	25.9	22.8	26.3
Oregon	408.3	401.2	408.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	22.2	20.6	22.0
Pennsylvania	3,476.6	3,417.7	3,551.4	191.5	193.9	203.4	138.2	121.1	146.8
Rhode Island	276.3	276.1	270.2	3/	3/	3/	10.1	8.7	10.0
South Carolina				1.2	1.2	1.1			
South Dakota				2.5	2.5	2.3			
Tennessee	703.8	695.3	695.0	12.1	11.8	13.3	37.2	34.6	33.0
Texas				101.5	100.5	100.9			
Utah	178.7	174.3	181.5	12.6	12.8	13.8	10.5	10.0	10.1
Vermont 1/	92.7	91.4	92.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	3.1	2.6	3.8
Virginia									
Washington	648.1	635.5	663.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	43.3	38.9	44.7
West Virginia 1/				131.9	131.1	132.4			
Wisconsin	966.6	957.9	969.5	3.3	3.2	3.4	32.7	33.5	35.4
Wyoming	80.2	77.8	75.3	11.4	10.7	9.4	9.5	8.1	7.6

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
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
Alabama	204.3	204.4	209.3						
Arizona	15.3	14.8	15.6	20.4	20.8	20.3	37.7	37.6	38.0
Arkansas	68.9	67.7	70.4	31.0	30.8	30.2	69.1	68.4	68.9
California	712.4	697.4	701.3	303.5	304.0	309.8	757.0	752.0	739.5
Colorado	53.4	52.5	52.5	40.1	39.0	41.0	87.1	86.2	87.7
Connecticut	356.9	354.4	N.A.	40.1	40.1	N.A.	121.3	120.7	N.A.
Delaware	44.5	44.0	44.5						
Dist. of Columbia	17.2	17.2	16.7						
Florida	91.2	93.5	89.8	67.7	67.8	67.1			
Georgia	267.8	266.1	261.2	66.6	66.2	67.0	167.9	165.6	167.5
Idaho	16.3	16.2	18.0	15.5	14.9	15.0	32.1	32.0	32.5
Illinois	N.A.	N.A.	1,147.6	N.A.	N.A.	293.6	N.A.	N.A.	652.6
Indiana	537.9	527.2	523.8	104.8	101.7	100.6	229.4	224.9	232.6
Iowa	147.5	147.1	142.7	58.6	58.0	58.7	172.3	168.5	167.1
Kansas	86.6	86.0	86.3	59.3	58.0	59.9	117.4	114.4	115.2
Kentucky	130.4	130.0	132.5						
Louisiana	128.8	128.7	134.1	76.3	77.1	78.2	137.5	135.8	139.5
Maine	95.9	98.4	98.8	18.2	18.3	18.8	48.4	47.2	48.4
Maryland	207.9	204.2	212.1	72.2	71.2	73.3	118.9	118.2	121.6
Massachusetts	636.2	642.4	655.3	131.7	133.2	134.1	305.3	303.0	328.2
Michigan	935.0	909.8	987.4						
Minnesota	184.4	183.2	182.7	83.6	83.5	85.6	204.6	202.8	208.3
Mississippi	78.9	80.2	78.1						
Missouri	330.8	333.0	336.4	119.7	117.7	121.0	286.2	284.3	293.0
Montana	16.8	16.4	16.3	21.9	21.3	21.5	37.5	36.8	36.6
Nebraska	45.9	45.4	46.5	38.2	36.8	38.4	88.6	87.4	88.5
Nevada	3.0	3.0	2.9	8.0	7.8	7.9	10.6	10.4	10.5
New Hampshire	74.9	76.8	71.8	10.3	10.2	10.0	28.5	28.1	27.5
New Jersey	696.1	698.8	710.0	130.4	128.4	135.6	266.1	259.5	274.1
New Mexico	11.3	11.1	10.4	14.5	14.1	14.6	33.1	32.5	30.9
New York	1,742.1	1,775.0	1,753.9	498.7	496.8	502.6	1,212.3	1,200.5	1,248.7
North Carolina	393.5	396.3	374.0						
North Dakota	5.4	5.3	5.7	13.4	13.2	13.6	36.1	35.8	35.7
Ohio	1,119.9	1,104.6	1,131.3						
Oklahoma	63.7	63.0	64.8	47.1	47.1	49.1	120.1	118.9	119.2
Oregon	120.4	119.2	124.0	43.0	42.2	44.1	99.7	97.8	97.5
Pennsylvania	1,353.1	1,340.3	1,411.4	330.0	321.3	330.0	662.2	654.0	667.7
Rhode Island	133.4	135.8	126.1	15.8	15.9	17.0	50.7	50.5	51.2
South Carolina	200.8	200.6	200.4						
South Dakota	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	11.1	37.4	36.7	36.9
Tennessee	238.9	239.7	235.6	55.6	54.8	56.2	155.0	153.9	157.3
Texas	331.3	331.9	324.3	220.3	223.3	213.4	503.5	498.0	499.3
Utah	26.1	25.7	26.4	20.1	19.1	21.1	43.2	41.6	42.6
Vermont	34.0	33.8	33.5	9.1	9.0	9.3	17.5	17.0	17.3
Virginia	211.4	212.2	215.3						
Washington	163.2	162.3	173.4	61.6	60.7	63.3	152.9	150.2	152.7
West Virginia	128.6	126.1	129.5	49.9	47.9	52.3	84.3	82.0	85.5
Wisconsin	405.1	404.5	406.5	73.0	72.6	76.6	204.5	200.4	206.8
Wyoming	5.1	5.6	5.6	13.6	13.2	12.1	16.1	16.0	16.1

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
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
Alabama							97.2	95.2	94.9
Arizona	4.9	4.7	4.4	19.2	19.4	19.7	32.6	31.9	31.3
Arkansas	7.3	7.2	7.1	34.8	34.7	34.0	51.0	49.2	49.9
California	144.6	144.3	144.4	375.4	373.9	370.2	518.7	508.1	522.9
Colorado	12.0	11.8	12.5	44.7	44.8	44.0	62.2	61.3	61.5
Connecticut	36.2	36.1	N.A.	75.1	74.2	N.A.	65.8	63.7	N.A.
Delaware									
Dist. of Columbia									
Florida	31.8	31.6	27.1				114.5	111.8	112.6
Georgia	24.0	24.0	24.1	78.3	78.1	80.0	116.0	113.6	114.4
Idaho	3.5	3.5	3.3	14.5	14.6	14.0	23.8	23.6	23.4
Illinois	N.A.	N.A.	157.3	N.A.	N.A.	362.9	N.A.	N.A.	318.9
Indiana	33.6	33.4	33.9	89.0	88.6	90.8	126.1	125.9	124.8
Iowa	22.9	22.9	22.9	68.8	67.2	67.3	95.4	92.9	90.9
Kansas	15.5	15.2	15.1	46.3	45.4	46.7	77.9	75.6	75.6
Kentucky									
Louisiana	17.5	17.3	16.7	63.8	63.5	63.6	92.2	90.1	90.8
Maine	6.6	6.6	6.4	23.7	22.4	24.3	39.1	38.1	39.4
Maryland	30.4	30.1	29.9	106.1	106.1	106.4	91.7	89.3	89.7
Massachusetts	77.2	77.2	76.8	3/198.1	3/197.4	3/198.1	205.9	200.3	199.5
Michigan									
Minnesota	35.3	35.0	34.4	95.7	95.1	96.2	113.5	110.8	108.2
Mississippi									
Missouri	49.9	49.3	50.7	125.9	124.6	129.0	138.7	135.9	134.8
Montana	3.8	3.7	3.7	19.1	18.8	18.1	26.9	26.9	26.8
Nebraska	15.8	15.7	15.2	3/38.1	3/37.8	3/38.3	58.9	57.5	58.2
Nevada	1.1	1.1	1.1	10.8	10.6	11.2	10.5	10.3	10.3
New Hampshire	4.4	4.4	4.4	16.7	16.2	16.4	19.7	19.2	19.2
New Jersey	55.9	54.6	57.3	158.7	154.3	159.8	168.1	164.6	163.6
New Mexico	3.7	3.7	3.4	22.8	22.8	22.4	31.7	31.3	30.6
New York	383.1	381.1	381.7	760.3	749.5	749.9	657.6	642.5	637.1
North Carolina									
North Dakota	3.7	3.7	3.3	13.1	12.9	12.8	29.0	28.4	27.9
Ohio									
Oklahoma	16.4	16.2	16.6	48.9	49.1	51.4	92.1	90.1	90.1
Oregon	14.0	14.0	13.9	44.8	44.6	44.6	62.6	61.3	60.4
Pennsylvania	115.0	114.3	113.4	347.7	342.4	345.6	338.8	330.4	333.2
Rhode Island	10.3	10.3	9.8	3/25.5	3/25.6	3/26.2	30.4	29.3	29.9
South Carolina							61.3	59.4	62.0
South Dakota	3.9	3.9	3.9	13.6	13.7	13.8	30.8	30.2	29.6
Tennessee	22.0	21.7	22.0	77.3	75.8	76.3	105.7	103.0	101.3
Texas	67.8	66.8	64.7	228.6	222.8	229.4	271.3	265.1	265.0
Utah	5.8	5.7	5.7	18.0	17.4	18.0	42.4	42.0	43.8
Vermont	2.8	2.8	2.7	10.6	10.7	10.4	14.7	14.6	14.2
Virginia									
Washington	25.1	24.8	24.2	75.5	74.7	76.9	123.5	121.0	124.8
West Virginia	9.5	9.3	9.2	39.9	38.9	41.2	57.5	56.1	55.6
Wisconsin	31.2	31.2	30.7	92.6	91.7	92.1	124.1	120.8	118.1
Wyoming	1.9	1.9	1.6	8.1	8.0	8.7	14.5	14.3	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/ 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
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
<b>ARIZONA</b>				<b>CONNECTICUT (Cont'd.)</b>			
<u>Pacenix</u>				<u>New Haven</u>			
Mining	.1	.1	N.A.	Cont. Const. 2/	N.A.	4.8	4.8
Manufacturing	9.1	8.9	N.A.	Manufacturing	39.8	39.4	39.6
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 1/	7.1	7.4	N.A.	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	N.A.	12.8	13.2
Trade	19.7	19.7	N.A.	Trade	N.A.	19.6	19.9
Finance	3.2	3.1	N.A.	Finance	N.A.	4.6	4.7
Service	9.5	9.8	N.A.	Service	N.A.	8.3	8.3
<u>Tucson</u>				<u>Waterbury</u>			
Mining	1.4	1.4	N.A.	Cont. Const. 2/	1.7	1.5	1.6
Manufacturing	1.7	1.6	N.A.	Manufacturing	38.9	39.8	37.3
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 1/	1.8	2.0	N.A.	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	2.5	2.5	2.5
Trade	8.1	8.2	N.A.	Trade	8.5	8.4	8.6
Finance	1.1	1.1	N.A.	Finance	1.1	1.1	1.1
Service	4.9	5.1	N.A.	Service	2.4	2.4	2.3
<b>ARKANSAS</b>				<b>GEORGIA</b>			
<u>Little Rock</u>				<u>Atlanta</u>			
Total	61.8	61.3	61.1	Manufacturing	60.5	60.0	58.6
Cont. Const.	4.6	4.5	4.1	<b>IOWA</b>			
Manufacturing	10.9	11.1	10.7	<u>Des Moines</u>			
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.3	6.3	6.6	Manufacturing	18.2	18.2	18.5
Trade	17.5	17.1	17.3	<b>KANSAS</b>			
Finance	3.3	3.3	3.1	<u>Topska</u>			
Service 2/	8.6	8.5	8.5	Total	36.2	36.8	37.8
Government	10.8	10.6	10.9	Mining	.1	.1	.1
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>				Cont. Const.	.7	1.6	1.7
<u>Bridgeport</u>				Manufacturing	6.0	6.0	6.3
Cont. Const. 2/	3.4	3.2	3.6	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.7	6.7	6.9
Manufacturing	55.3	55.0	56.3	Trade	8.0	8.0	8.0
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	5.0	4.9	5.0	Finance	2.0	1.9	1.9
Trade	17.0	16.9	17.1	Service	4.3	4.2	4.4
Finance	2.1	2.1	2.1	Government	8.5	8.4	8.7
Service	5.4	5.3	5.3	<u>Wichita</u>			
<u>Hartford</u>				Total	75.5	74.5	76.4
Cont. Const. 2/	6.8	5.8	6.6	Mining	1.3	1.3	1.4
Manufacturing	59.3	58.5	59.8	Cont. Const.	4.1	3.9	4.0
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	7.0	7.0	7.0	Manufacturing	24.1	23.3	24.7
Trade	36.0	37.3	36.4	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.6	6.6	6.8
Finance	23.4	23.5	23.0	Trade	20.7	20.5	21.1
Service	9.9	9.8	10.0	Finance	3.6	3.6	3.4
<u>New Britain</u>				Service	8.5	8.5	8.7
Cont. Const. 2/	.9	.8	1.1	Government	6.7	6.7	6.5
Manufacturing	24.3	24.3	25.3	<b>MINNESOTA</b>			
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	1.2	1.2	1.2	<u>Duluth</u>			
Trade	4.3	4.3	4.6	Total	39.6	38.9	40.1
Finance	.5	.5	.5	Cont. Const.	1.7	1.8	1.6
Service	1.1	1.1	1.2				

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
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
<b>MINNESOTA (Cont'd.)</b>				<b>NEW MEXICO</b>			
<u>Duluth (Cont'd.)</u>				<u>Albuquerque</u>			
Manufacturing	11.2	10.8	10.6	Cont. Const.	6.0	5.8	4.8
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.0	6.0	6.7	Manufacturing	4.6	4.5	3.9
Trade	10.1	10.0	10.6	Trans. & Pub. Ut. <u>1/</u>	2.6	2.6	2.3
Finance	1.4	1.4	1.4	Trade	10.7	10.4	9.5
Service <u>2/</u>	5.1	4.9	5.2	Finance	2.1	2.1	1.6
Government	4.2	4.1	3.9	Service <u>2/</u>	6.2	6.1	6.0
<u>Minneapolis</u>				<b>NEW YORK</b>			
Total	242.4	240.5	245.6	<u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy</u>			
Cont. Const.	11.8	11.1	12.0	Manufacturing	74.8	74.5	81.0
Manufacturing	62.8	62.2	62.4	<u>Binghamton-Endicott-</u>			
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	25.3	25.2	25.8	<u>Johnson City</u>			
Trade	74.2	74.1	76.2	Manufacturing	35.2	35.4	37.1
Finance	16.0	15.8	15.7	<u>Buffalo</u>			
Service <u>2/</u>	28.5	28.5	28.6	Manufacturing	N.A.	171.2	173.1
Government	23.8	23.6	24.9	<u>Elmira</u>			
<u>St. Paul</u>				Manufacturing	14.0	13.8	12.4
Total	138.7	136.5	135.0	<u>Kingston-Newburgh-</u>			
Cont. Const.	6.6	6.0	5.4	<u>Poughkeepsie</u>			
Manufacturing	39.8	39.1	38.8	Manufacturing	33.8	34.1	34.4
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	19.9	19.7	19.4	<u>New York City</u>			
Trade	34.2	33.7	34.1	Manufacturing	954.0	950.3	955.4
Finance	8.2	8.2	8.1	<u>Rochester</u>			
Service <u>2/</u>	13.9	14.0	14.0	Manufacturing	95.0	95.0	100.1
Government	16.1	15.7	15.0	<u>Syracuse</u>			
<b>MISSOURI</b>				Manufacturing	N.A.	N.A.	49.5
<u>Kansas City (including</u>				<u>Utica-Rome-Herkimer-</u>			
<u>Kansas City, Kansas)</u>				<u>Little Falls</u>			
Manufacturing	87.4	86.9	80.9	Manufacturing <u>3/</u>	42.6	42.3	41.6
<u>St. Louis</u>				<b>OKLAHOMA</b>			
Manufacturing	N.A.	194.6	195.3	<u>Oklahoma City</u>			
<b>NEVADA</b>				Manufacturing	14.1	13.8	N.A.
<u>Reno</u>				<u>Tulsa</u>			
Mining	.2	.1	.1	Manufacturing	16.4	16.2	N.A.
Cont. Const.	1.4	1.3	1.5				
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.2				
Trans. & Pub. Ut. <u>1/</u>	1.1	1.1	1.2				
Trade	5.0	4.9	5.0				
Finance	.8	.8	.7				
Service	4.9	4.8	4.9				

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

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

	Number of Employees				Number of Employees		
	1950		1949		1950		1949
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
<u>TENNESSEE</u>				<u>TENNESSEE (Cont'd.)</u>			
<u>Chattanooga</u>				<u>Knoxville (Cont'd.)</u>			
Mining	.2	.2	.2	Service	N.A.	8.1	8.0
Manufacturing	38.4	37.9	35.7	Government	N.A.	9.7	10.0
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	5.1	5.1	5.0				
Trade	14.5	14.2	14.5	<u>Memphis</u>			
Finance	2.4	2.3	2.5	Mining	.4	.4	.4
Service	9.4	9.2	9.6	Manufacturing	38.8	38.6	39.1
Government	7.6	7.4	6.7	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	17.2	17.2	16.6
				Trade	39.4	39.5	39.9
<u>Knoxville</u>				Finance	5.4	5.4	5.2
Mining	N.A.	1.1	1.2	Service	21.9	22.0	22.4
Manufacturing	N.A.	27.3	26.8	Government	13.4	13.5	13.2
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	N.A.	6.5	6.8				
Trade	N.A.	14.1	14.9	<u>Nashville</u>			
Finance	N.A.	1.8	1.8	Manufacturing	33.4	33.2	31.1

1/ Excludes interstate railroads.

2/ Includes mining and quarrying.

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

N.A. - Not available.

TABLE 9: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry	1950		
	April	March	February
<b>FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:</b>			
Meat packing, wholesale	157.1	161.2	163.6
Flour and meal	26.9	27.3	27.1
Confectionery products	57.5	60.7	61.1
Malt liquors	58.5	58.0	55.4
Distilled liquors, except brandy	19.1	19.4	18.8
<b>TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:</b>			
Yarn mills, wool (except carpet), cotton and silk systems	103.2	106.5	106.9
Cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics	404.4	406.3	404.6
Woolen and worsted fabrics	102.8	103.2	102.8
Full-fashioned hosiery mills	66.6	66.9	67.0
Seamless hosiery mills	52.8	55.1	57.1
Knit underwear mills	32.8	33.2	33.0
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn	37.8	37.4	37.2
Fur-felt hats and hat bodies	7.6	8.8	9.7
<b>APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:</b>			
Men's dress shirts and nightwear	82.0	83.0	83.2
Work shirts	11.6	11.5	11.4
<b>FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:</b>			
Wood household furniture, except upholstered	119.0	118.4	116.1
Mattresses and bedsprings	26.9	26.6	26.8
<b>CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:</b>			
Plastics materials	19.5	19.3	19.3
Synthetic rubber	4.8	4.9	4.8
Synthetic fibers	53.8	53.6	53.5
Soap and glycerin	18.8	18.9	19.0
<b>STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:</b>			
Glass containers	36.5	33.1	34.3
Pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere classified	32.3	31.7	30.9
Brick and hollow tile	26.9	24.4	24.2
<b>PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:</b>			
Gray-iron foundries	129.8	127.0	124.7
Malleable-iron foundries	21.9	21.4	21.0
Steel foundries	39.0	36.8	34.9
Primary copper, lead, and zinc	26.3	26.5	26.2
Primary aluminum	8.4	8.4	8.3
Iron and steel forgings	27.3	26.8	26.1
Wire drawing	38.4	38.1	37.7

See note at end of table, and explanatory notes, section A..

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1950		
	April	March	February
<b>FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):</b>			
Cutlery and edge tools	23.1	22.6	21.6
Hand tools, not elsewhere classified, files, hand saws, and saw blades	31.4	31.2	30.0
Hardware, not elsewhere classified	70.7	69.8	68.3
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings	27.9	27.4	27.2
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	72.4	69.6	68.2
Structural and ornamental products	54.6	53.5	53.0
Boiler shop products	44.2	43.4	42.9
Metal stampings	102.5	100.1	99.6
<b>MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):</b>			
Tractors	65.4	64.4	63.9
Farm machinery, except tractors	74.8	73.4	71.8
Machine tools	37.1	36.6	36.4
Metalworking machinery, not elsewhere classified	34.5	34.2	33.9
Cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, etc.	60.3	57.5	55.1
Computing and related machines	33.7	33.6	33.7
Typewriters	17.4	16.8	16.1
Refrigeration machinery	106.0	100.4	95.0
Machine shops	32.1	31.5	30.7
<b>ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:</b>			
Radios and related products	144.2	138.1	134.2
Telephone and telegraph equipment and communication equipment, not elsewhere classified	34.8	35.2	35.3
<b>TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:</b>			
Locomotives and parts	20.0	19.6	19.9
Railroad and streetcars	24.7	25.9	27.0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:</b>			
Silverware and plated ware	17.0	17.1	17.1

See explanatory notes, section A.

NOTE: These series include production and related workers who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The 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. The series shown in this table are not comparable with data shown in table 2 of this Report, since the latter are adjusted to 1947 levels indicated by data from the social insurance programs. Data from January 1947 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series for which data are desired.

## 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.

Beginning with the March 1950 issue of this Report, table 9 shows production-worker data for 53 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 2 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.

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 government, 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. The following illustration is an example of the estimation procedure used in those industries for which both all-employee and production-worker employment information is published: 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 benchmark:

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

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.

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 in following pages. 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 - 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 9.  
Kansas - Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, Topeka.  
Kentucky - Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.  
Louisiana - Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.  
Maine - Employment Security Commission, Augusta.  
Maryland - Employment Security Board, 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 - Employment Service and Unemployment Compensation Division, Bureau 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, N. Y. Department of Labor, 342 Madison Ave., 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.  
Washington - Employment Security Department, Olympia.  
West Virginia - Department 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. Family allowances which represent Government's contribution, mustering-out, and leave payments are included. 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.

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.