

EMPLOYMENT and pay rolls

**DETAILED REPORT
JUNE 1950**

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The following new and revised series are now available:

Revised Estimates of Mining Employment, 1943 to Date

Employment data for selected mining industries are shown in this report on a revised basis. Both the all-employee and production-worker series for iron mining, copper mining, total metal mining, and bituminous coal mining were revised from January 1947 to date. Production-worker data for lead and zinc mining were revised for 1943-46. Because these revisions were compensating, no change was necessary in the mining division series on total employment. The hours and earnings series likewise were not affected by these revisions. Summary sheets showing the revised series monthly from 1939 through April 1950 are available upon request.

Employment in Nonagricultural Establishments Revised in Trade and Service Divisions, 1939-46

A revised summary sheet of employment in nonagricultural establishments by industry division monthly from 1939 through April 1950 is now available. The data show the automotive repair service industry in the service division throughout the period. In former summaries it was shown as part of the trade division prior to 1947. The shift did not affect the nonagricultural employment total.

Employment on Boatbuilding and Repairing, 1947 to Date, New Series

With this issue data are published for the first time on total and production-worker employment in the boatbuilding and repairing industry (SIC industry 3732). The new series appear in table 2, page A:8. They were prepared in the same way as other data in this table and as described in the explanatory notes. Data for this industry will be published in this report regularly hereafter. Hours and earnings data for this industry also appear for the first time in the June Hours and Earnings Industry Report. Summary sheets showing employment, hours, and earnings series for this industry monthly from January 1947 through April 1950 are available upon request.

Nonagricultural Employment by State, 1947-48-49

A summary report has just been issued under the above title giving employment in nonagricultural establishments in each of 32 States for which data are available, monthly for the period shown. The data, which are given by industry division, incorporate the most recent revisions of the series. The summary serves as a recap for recent years of data appearing currently in table 6 of this report. The summary is available upon request.

NOTE: Personnel and Pay of the Military Branch of the Federal Government, shown in former issues of this report, are now omitted for security reasons.

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EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Detailed Report

June 1950

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SYNTHETIC FIBERS*

.... Shipments at Record High

Substantial textile recovery through mid-1950 and continued high output of rayon tire-type fibers have placed June's 54,100 production work-force in the synthetic fiber industry at the highest level in 15 months. By contrast, the 1949 employment trend was downward to a post war low of 47,700 workers in July, general layoffs resulting from excessive inventories. The average workweek in June was 39.3 hours, more than one hour longer than the workweek in mid-June of last year and almost 2 hours greater than the postwar hourly low in April 1949.

Domestic deliveries of rayon (about 92 percent of all synthetics) for the 6-month period through June 1950 were almost half-again as large as shipments in the corresponding period of the previous year. The recovery was attributed mainly to textile-type rayon; tire-type rayon fiber output remained stable. In fact, in the declining 1949 period, when output of rayon dropped 12 percent, deliveries of tire-type rayon filaments rose.

The synthetic fiber industry is currently producing greater poundage than in the high 1948 period despite a substantial decline in employment since that time. Although the precise reasons for such lowered manhour requirements since 1948 are not known, they may be accounted for by a combination of the following factors: differing product output, such as larger proportions of coarse rather than fine fibers, possibly reduced manhours utilization in newer non-cellulose synthetics, technological improvements, and improved worker efficiency.

* The synthetic fiber industry (SIC 2825) is comprised of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing rayon, nylon, and other synthetic fibers, except glass, to be used as material for further manufacturing.

Synthetics Recover High Level

June rayon shipments of 103 million pounds continued the high level which has characterized 1950, according to the Textile Economics Bureau. For the first 6-months a half-yearly record was attained as 605 million pounds of rayon were delivered including the all-time monthly peak of 106 million pounds in March. This recovery followed a 1949 downtrend when rayon output dipped 12 percent, the first decline in an otherwise uninterrupted 10-year climb.

High automobile output in 1949 stimulated a 10 percent gain in tire-type rayon over the previous year. In 1950 these same yarns were averaging 25 million pounds monthly, approximately the same output as in 1949, but a tremendous gain from the less than one million pounds produced monthly in the prewar period. Likewise, textile demand was improving. Rayon textile-type deliveries rose 67 percent for the first 6-months of 1950 compared with the same period last year, reflecting increasing use in men's suitings, women's wear and other textile products.

Despite the 1949 reduction in rayon, production of the newer nylon and other non-cellulose synthetic fibers in that year increased one-fifth to an output of 91 million pounds. In 1949, those new fibers accounted for about one-tenth of all synthetics whereas prior to the war, they were produced only in nominal quantities. An illustration of the constant change among the various synthetic segments is afforded by an intra-industry shift in women's hosiery which has seen low denier nylon practically replacing rayon.

In April of last year, rayon producers' inventories totaled 63 million pounds, which were greater than deliveries in that month. This contrasts sharply with end-of-April stocks in other postwar years which averaged only about one-sixth of monthly shipments. It was not until early 1950 that inventories returned to a more normal balance.

Use of synthetics and blends of synthetics and natural fibers has grown so rapidly that between 1939 and 1949, the proportion of total cotton, wool, silk and synthetic fiber consumption accounted for by synthetics increased from 10 percent to 20 percent of the total, according to the Textile Economics Bureau. Extremely important factors in the sensational growth of rayon (in commercial production in U. S. since 1909) have been its relatively low price as compared with that of the natural fibers, as well as the possibility of greater product control and the chemical uniformity of synthetics.

Employment Stable This Year

June's 54,100 production workers in the synthetic fiber industry was only 400 employees above the May level, but 5,700 workers more than in June 1949. From a high of 60,600 production workers in October 1948, layoffs brought employment to a postwar low of 47,700 in July of 1949. Starting with August, however, there was a steady upward trend until the end of 1949 when employment stabilized at current levels.

The June hiring and separation rates of 1.9 and 0.8 percent respectively, stamp the industry's workforce as one of the most stable in all manufacturing. Accessions for all soft goods factory workers in June averaged 3.9 percent and separations 2.6 percent.

State Year-to-Year Trend Upward

The South contains about three-fourths of the industry's employment; Virginia and Tennessee accounting for one-fourth and one-fifth respectively, of the United States total. Employment in the industry as a whole rose 12 percent from June 1949 to June 1950, with an unusually large gain of 16 percent reported in Tennessee.

Table I

Employment Index ^{1/}, 1949-1950, Hours and Earnings for Production Workers, June 1950, in the Synthetic Fibers Industry

	: Employment Index :		: Average Hours and Earnings			
	: (June 1949 = 100) :		: June, 1950			
			: Weekly :	: Hourly		
	: 1949 :	: 1950 :	: Earn- :	: Weekly :	: Earn-	
	: June :	: May :	: June:	: Hours :	: ings	
Total U. S.	100.0	111.0	111.8	\$57.73	39.3	\$1.469
South	100.0	110.2	111.1	57.25	39.4	1.453
Virginia	100.0	103.3	103.7	58.48	39.7	1.473
Tennessee	100.0	112.5	115.6	57.11	39.8	1.435
North	100.0	114.1	114.4	59.12	39.1	1.512

^{1/} Data are based on a sample group of establishments, comprising 80 percent of the industry. For U. S. totals see Table II. State totals are not available.

Hours up from Last Year

The average workweek in June 1950 was 39.3 hours, about one hour ahead of last June and considerably higher than the low of 37.5 hours in April 1949. The June workweek is about the same as the 1947 and 1948 annual averages. Regional figures indicate that some overtime was being worked particularly in Tennessee and Virginia.

Hourly earnings in June average \$1.47 showing little change over the past year. The current level however is 20 cents above June 1947. Average weekly earnings of \$57.73 were at an all-time high. Northern earnings in June were almost \$2.00 per week higher than those in Southern plants, despite a somewhat shorter workweek in the North.

Table II *

Employment, Hours and Earnings of Production Workers
in the Synthetic Fiber Industry, by Month 1949-1950

Year and Month	: Number :	: Average : Weekly : Earnings	: Average : Weekly : Hours	: Average : Hourly : Earnings
(thousands)				
Average 1947	57.9	\$49.02	39.5	\$1.241
1948	59.9	53.05	39.5	1.343
1949	52.7	55.20	38.6	1.430
<u>1949</u>				
January	60.0	55.55	39.2	1.417
April	51.8	53.63	37.5	1.430
July	47.7	55.13	38.1	1.447
October	52.1	55.63	38.9	1.430
<u>1950</u>				
January	53.5	56.45	39.2	1.440
February	53.5	55.99	39.1	1.432
March	53.6	55.97	39.0	1.435
April	53.8	56.52	38.9	1.453
May	53.7	57.35	39.5	1.452
June	54.1	57.73	39.3	1.469

* Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT

Employment in the railroad equipment industries ^{1/} increased during the second quarter of 1950, and thus reversed a decline which had prevailed for more than a year. The increase reflected higher locomotive and freight car production. Underlying the latter movement were the substantial orders resulting from the continued replacement of steam locomotives by Diesel units and the purchase of freight cars by the Equitable Life Assurance Society for leasing to several railroads.

Further orders for rolling stock may appear as a result of the current negotiations for additional orders of freight cars and locomotives based on leasing arrangements, the rising level of business activity, and the high rate of railroad car retirements so far this year. Railroad car retirements are now averaging about 6,000 per month. In addition, the industry will probably benefit from orders for special equipment to fill defense needs. During World War II, the industry built tanks, prime movers, and special railroad cars designed for troop movements.

Between the two World Wars, this industry was characterized by a long-term employment decline. World War II and the immediate postwar boom reversed this trend. The re-appearance of the downward trend was suggested in 1949 when railroad car orders dropped to insignificant levels, but in 1950 orders once more turned upward.

^{1/} These are the locomotive and parts manufacturing (SIC 3741) and the railroad and street car manufacturing industries (SIC 3742). Similar manufacturing activities which occur in railroad owned shops are excluded.

Railroad and Street Cars 2/

The independent railroad car building industry added approximately 6,000 production workers to its workforce in the second quarter of 1950 as a rise in freight car orders stimulated production. Employment in June totaled 30,000 ^{3/}, a drop of about 40 percent from average employment in 1947 and 1948 (see Table II p.).

The stream of new orders reflected primarily a novel plan for the financing of freight car production. Under this plan, the Equitable Life Assurance Society purchases new freight cars and leases them to the railroads. The roads will thereby receive the immediate benefits of reduced repair costs and improved rolling stock while their working capital remains untapped.

Though orders of 27,000 freight cars to independent shops in the first six months of 1950 were substantially above the total of about 3,000 made in the first half of 1949, they were only a bit more than one-half the number ordered in the like period of 1947. Orders received in 1947 and 1948 covered the backlog of domestic demand and the emergency needs of foreign countries (see Table I below). Widespread currency devaluation abroad has since made the prospects of further large foreign sales rather dubious.

Table I

Year	: Domestic Orders :	: Deliveries :	
		: Domestic :	: Export :
1946	48,000	32,000	18,000
1947	93,000	53,000	28,000
1948	58,000	83,000	2,000
1949	4,000	63,000	3,000
1950 (6 mos.)	27,000	7,000	200

Source: American Railway Car Institute

^{2/} The analysis is limited to freight car production since it constitutes by far the most important product of the industry. In 1949, the industry produced 63,000 freight cars, 1,045 passenger train cars, 684 transit cars, and 1,430 trolley coaches.

^{3/} Workers employed in railroad owned shops are excluded.

The decline of orders in 1949 signified a temporary reassertion of the long-term downward trend in the level of the industry's operations. This trend is illustrated by the reduction of the production-worker force from 80,000 in 1923 to 24,000 in 1939, and results from the dependence of the car manufacturing industry on one major customer--the Nation's railroads.

Table II

Production Worker Employment in the Railroad and
Street Car Manufacturing Industry,
by Month, 1947 - 1950

Month	1947	1948	1949	1950
Average	50.3	51.2	43.3	
January	46.9	51.9	52.9	28.4
February	48.8	50.3	53.1	27.0
March	49.7	50.6	52.2	25.9
April	50.9	50.0	49.6	24.7
May	50.4	50.1	48.7	28.4
June	50.5	51.6	47.2	30.8
July	50.2	51.4	43.5	
August	49.9	51.1	39.7	
September	51.0	51.1	37.7	
October	50.8	50.8	34.2	
November	52.2	52.4	31.1	
December	52.4	52.8	30.2	

Locomotive and Parts Industry

The locomotive manufacturing industry responded to the spurt in orders during the first half of 1950 by lengthening the workweek rather sharply. Average weekly hours in January 1950 were 39.0; by May 1950, they had risen to 40.9. In June weekly hours dropped to 39.5 reflecting the working down of order backlogs and a slight enlargement of the workforce.

The industry added 600 workers in the second quarter of 1950. June employment totaled 20,400, about 20 percent below the 1948 average of 25,800 (see Table IV p.10), but more than double the 1939 level of 6,000. Between 1923 and 1939 employment fell from 30,000 to 6,000.

The number of locomotives ordered in the first six months of 1950 was approximately double that for the comparable period a year ago. However, unfilled orders, on January 1950 were about 50 percent below the level of January 1, 1949.

The peak in postwar locomotive orders was reached in 1948. The following year a rather sharp reduction in demand from both domestic and foreign sources occurred (see Table III below). Data for the first six months of 1950 indicate that the decline in this segment of railroad equipment manufacturing is not following as drastic a downturn as the carbuilding industry.

Table III
Locomotive Orders

Year	:	Domestic	:	Foreign
1946	:	1,052	:	629
1947	:	2,229	:	655
1948	:	2,717	:	435
1949	:	1,808	:	115
1950 (6 mos.)	:	1,229	:	<u>1/</u>

1/ Not available.
Source: Railway Age

The limited decline in locomotive orders reflects continuation of the Dieselization program whereby railroads have been achieving greater economics of operation than with steam locomotives. In 1949, 1,865 new locomotives were installed, only 57 of which were steam. Today Diesel locomotives provide a major share of railroad service.

Diesel Service as Percent of Total Service,
1940 and 1949

Passenger Service	:	Freight Service	:	Yard Service
1940	5.2	.05		9.4
1949	49.3	34.9		50.8

Table IV

Production Worker Employment in the Locomotive and Parts
Manufacturing Industry, by Month, 1947 - 1950

Month	1947	1948	1949	1950
Average	25.4	25.8	22.7	
January	26.6	26.5	25.7	19.6
February	27.0	26.6	25.8	19.9
March	26.0	26.8	25.8	19.6
April	25.1	26.7	25.1	20.0
May	23.8	26.5	24.4	20.5
June	24.3	26.4	23.8	20.4
July	23.7	26.4	22.6	
August	24.4	17.7	12.2	
September	25.1	27.0	22.1	
October	25.9	26.4	21.9	
November	26.1	26.4	21.7	
December	26.4	26.5	21.7	

Hours and Earnings in the Equipment Industry

Hourly earnings in the locomotive building industry in June 1950 were \$1.72. This was higher than the figures for carbuilding (\$1.576) and for all manufacturing (\$1.719) (see Table V p. 11) and is explained primarily by the highly skilled work required in locomotive manufacturing.

As stated above weekly hours in locomotive manufacturing during June were 39.5, and in carbuilding 38.7. The average for all durable goods industries, however, was 41.4. Thus, the two equipment industries are part of a group in durable goods manufacturing where overtime can be expanded substantially to meet any defense orders.

Table V
Hours and Earnings, June 1950

	: Average	: Average	: Average
	: Weekly	: Weekly	: Hourly
	: Earnings	: Hours	: Earnings
All manufacturing	\$58.89	40.5	\$1.454
Railroad and street cars	60.99	38.7	1.576
Locomotives and parts	67.90	39.5	1.719

Equipment Manufacturing and the Railroads

The level of employment in the railroad equipment industries reflects the size of orders placed by the Nation's railroads. Thus, in 1948, employment in the equipment industries registered 24-year record highs as the result of large postwar orders placed by the roads. These orders reflected the program for replacing obsolete stock and for meeting war deferred needs which was facilitated by the high level railroad earnings during the war and immediate postwar periods. Prospects of lowered earnings in 1949 as well as the filling of deferred needs explain the subsequent drastic reduction in orders and the resulting employment decline in the equipment industries. Possible defense orders and a generally high level of economic activity may change this picture.

Over the past quarter of a century, however, the trend of employment in the equipment industries has been steadily downward. Underlying the reduction are two major factors; the relative decline of railroads as a transportation medium and the improvement and more efficient use of railroad equipment.

In 1926, the railroads carried 77 percent of commercial inter-city freight traffic; by 1949 this had fallen to 62 percent (see table VI p. 12). The decline has been even more marked in the field of passenger traffic; in 1926 the railroads carried 75 percent of commercial inter-city passenger traffic, in 1949 only 54 percent. Table VII page 12 which describes the percentage distribution of passenger traffic does not show the depressing impact of increased automobile usage on total commercial traffic.

Table VI

Percentage Distribution of Commercial Intercity Freight Traffic in the United States

	1926	1940	1943	1944	1947	1948	1949
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Steam railroads	76.8	62.3	72.7	70.0	67.5	64.4	61.5
Great Lakes Shipping	14.1	14.4	10.3	9.9	10.3	10.7	11.0
Rivers and canals	1.6	3.7	2.6	3.0	3.5	4.3	4.6
Motor trucks	2.8	8.4	4.8	4.6	8.0	8.7	10.5
Oil pipe lines	4.4	11.1	9.5	12.4	10.6	11.8	12.3
Air carriers	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Association of American Railroads.

Compared with 1926 railroads today are carrying more freight traffic with fewer freight cars. This is illustrated by the 73 percent increase in the ton-miles performance for each freight train hour over this period.

The effect of these factors of increasing competition and improved efficiency is to reduce the railroad's need for new equipment. Attempts to achieve economies by improving efficiency, however, do provide large short-term equipment orders as exemplified by the dieselization program currently underway.

Table VII

Percentage Distribution of Commercial Intercity Passenger Traffic in the United States

	1926	1940	1943	1944	1947	1948	1949
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Steam railroads	75.2	61.5	72.8	74.4	58.5	56.3	54.0
Electric interurban	11.7	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.9
Inland waterways	3.9	3.4	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.6
Buses	9.2	30.0	22.7	20.6	30.4	32.3	31.9
Air carriers	-	2.7	1.3	1.7	7.8	8.1	10.6

Source: Association of American Railroads

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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 i - vii.

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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1950			1949	
	June	May	April	June	May
TOTAL	43,969	43,330	42,926	42,835	42,731
MINING**	944	939	939	968	974
Metal mining	101.8	100.4	98.5	107.0	108.2
Anthracite	75.3	76.2	75.3	77.1	77.0
Bituminous-coal	411.2	412.6	419.0	424.5	431.6
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	255.8	252.1	251.4	261.9	260.1
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	99.6	97.3	94.5	98.0	97.5
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,413	2,242	2,076	2,205	2,137
MANUFACTURING	14,681	14,421	14,162	13,884	13,877
DURABLE GOODS	7,971	7,813	7,548	7,392	7,441
Ordnance and accessories	23.5	23.2	22.8	25.3	26.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	805	785	753	747	733
Furniture and fixtures	349	348	347	298	301
Stone, clay, and glass products	511	501	487	478	482
Primary metal industries	1,217	1,190	1,171	1,135	1,158
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	924	896	876	836	843
Machinery (except electrical)	1,342	1,328	1,307	1,285	1,327
Electrical machinery	809	800	791	725	746
Transportation equipment	1,307	1,269	1,122	1,224	1,183
Instruments and related products	243	239	236	236	238
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	440	434	435	403	404
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,710	6,608	6,614	6,492	6,436
Food and kindred products	1,519	1,462	1,432	1,501	1,436
Tobacco manufactures	82	83	83	91	90
Textile-mill products	1,264	1,252	1,261	1,170	1,175
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,094	1,093	1,119	1,073	1,070
Paper and allied products	468	459	458	434	437
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	742	737	735	725	722
Chemicals and allied products	672	670	675	642	654
Products of petroleum and coal	240	236	234	246	246
Rubber products	247	242	238	230	233
Leather and leather products	382	374	379	380	373

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

* Employment series, beginning January 1939 to date, incorporating revised data for the trade and service divisions, 1939-1946 inclusive, are available upon request. See introductory notice.

**See footnote, table 2, page A:8.

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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1950			1949	
	June	May	April	June	May
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,023	3,888	3,928	4,031	4,021
Transportation	2,813	2,688	2,733	2,800	2,792
Interstate railroads	1,407	1,299	1,356	1,410	1,416
Class I railroads	1,240	1,135	1,188	1,230	1,237
Local railways and bus lines	147	149	150	159	159
Trucking and warehousing	576	562	554	540	532
Other transportation and services	683	678	673	691	685
Communication	662	659	657	691	695
Telephone	614.4	610.7	609.2	636.6	639.1
Telegraph	46.7	46.9	46.9	53.1	54.5
Other public utilities	548	541	538	540	534
Gas and electric utilities	522.2	515.8	512.5	515.2	509.3
Local utilities	25.5	25.0	25.3	24.8	24.4
TRADE	9,424	9,338	9,346	9,336	9,342
Wholesale trade	2,498	2,477	2,477	2,491	2,482
Retail trade	6,926	6,861	6,869	6,845	6,860
General merchandise stores	1,432	1,432	1,466	1,401	1,434
Food and liquor stores	1,206	1,205	1,200	1,208	1,203
Automotive and accessories dealers	731	714	706	670	661
Apparel and accessories stores	533	530	545	553	564
Other retail trade	3,024	2,980	2,952	3,013	2,998
FINANCE	1,826	1,812	1,803	1,774	1,763
Banks and trust companies	427	421	420	417	413
Security dealers and exchanges	60.0	59.2	58.2	55.3	55.3
Insurance carriers and agents	645	640	639	616	612
Other finance agencies and real estate	694	692	686	686	683
SERVICE	4,826	4,790	4,757	4,834	4,804
Hotels and lodging places	475	451	441	487	464
Laundries	362.0	353.3	347.4	361.0	352.6
Cleaning and dyeing plants	155.9	150.2	146.1	154.1	153.1
Motion pictures	237	236	236	240	238
GOVERNMENT	5,832	5,900	5,915	5,803	5,813
Federal	1,851	1,890	1,939	1,909	1,898
State and local	3,981	4,010	3,976	3,894	3,915

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		
	June	May	April	June	May	April
MINING**	944	939	939	--	--	--
METAL MINING	101.8	100.4	98.5	90.3	89.0	87.2
Iron mining	36.0	35.9	33.8	32.5	32.5	30.3
Copper mining	28.1	27.9	28.0	24.8	24.8	24.8
Lead and zinc mining	20.0	19.2	19.1	17.4	16.6	16.6
ANTHRACITE	75.3	76.2	75.3	70.8	71.6	70.7
BITUMINOUS-COAL	411.2	412.6	419.0	385.3	387.5	393.8
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION	255.8	252.1	251.4	--	--	--
Petroleum and natural gas production	--	--	--	127.8	124.1	123.5
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	99.6	97.3	94.5	87.3	84.9	82.4
MANUFACTURING	14,681	14,421	14,162	12,072	11,840	11,597
DURABLE GOODS	7,971	7,813	7,548	6,598	6,452	6,195
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,710	6,608	6,614	5,474	5,388	5,402
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	23.5	23.2	22.8	18.9	18.6	18.3
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,519	1,462	1,432	1,142	1,090	1,065
Meat products	292.9	286.9	282.7	232.3	227.2	223.3
Dairy products	156.6	148.8	141.4	114.5	108.3	102.8
Canning and preserving	174.5	151.5	144.9	149.0	126.4	119.9
Grain-mill products	125.2	121.5	120.2	95.3	92.4	91.4
Bakery products	284.9	287.1	284.6	190.9	192.7	191.0
Sugar	29.7	29.1	27.0	24.9	24.4	22.6
Confectionery and related products	90.2	83.7	90.6	73.8	72.7	74.6
Beverages	226.0	213.1	206.0	157.5	146.6	140.9
Miscellaneous food products	139.1	135.0	134.1	103.3	99.4	98.4
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	82	83	83	75	76	76
Cigarettes	25.4	25.5	25.5	22.8	22.8	22.9
Cigars	39.5	39.7	39.3	37.4	37.6	37.2
Tobacco and snuff	12.0	12.1	12.4	10.5	10.6	11.0
Tobacco stemming and redrying	5.1	5.7	5.5	4.2	4.9	4.7

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		
	June	May	April	June	May	April
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	1,264	1,252	1,261	1,174	1,163	1,172
Yarn and thread mills	155.9	153.2	154.7	145.9	143.0	144.5
Broad-woven fabric mills	611.9	603.3	602.8	581.3	573.1	572.7
Knitting mills	230.2	231.7	236.1	210.9	212.7	217.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles	86.3	86.2	82.3	76.6	76.7	78.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	60.2	60.2	60.9	52.8	52.7	53.6
Other textile-mill products	119.1	117.8	117.8	106.1	104.6	104.5
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,094	1,093	1,119	976	976	1,003
Men's and boys' suits and coats	148.9	143.1	146.4	134.9	128.9	131.7
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	254.0	255.9	258.6	236.7	238.2	241.3
Women's outerwear	279.9	286.2	305.2	246.0	254.1	271.6
Women's, children's under garments	99.7	102.2	105.5	89.7	92.0	95.4
Millinery	17.5	18.7	20.7	15.1	16.3	18.0
Children's outerwear	65.1	62.8	63.6	59.0	57.2	58.0
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	88.6	85.3	82.6	77.2	74.2	71.8
Other fabricated textile products	139.8	138.6	136.9	117.7	116.6	115.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	805	785	753	743	723	692
Logging camps and contractors	71.9	67.4	59.2	67.3	62.8	54.7
Sawmills and planing mills	471.7	460.3	439.8	441.5	430.3	409.9
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	124.1	121.7	120.2	108.1	105.9	104.4
Wooden containers	77.5	75.3	74.4	72.1	69.7	69.1
Miscellaneous wood products	59.6	60.0	59.8	53.5	53.9	54.0
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	349	348	347	302	302	303
Household furniture	249.0	248.5	248.8	221.9	221.4	222.0
Other furniture and fixtures	99.7	99.5	98.6	80.4	81.0	80.7

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		
	June	May	April	June	May	April
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	468	459	458	400	392	391
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	235.5	231.7	230.6	204.9	201.6	200.7
Paperboard containers and boxes	124.5	121.4	121.3	105.9	103.3	103.4
Other paper and allied products	107.5	105.8	105.6	88.7	86.8	86.6
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	742	737	735	501	498	497
Newspapers	298.2	296.2	293.5	150.3	149.3	147.7
Periodicals	51.2	51.3	51.5	33.8	34.5	35.0
Books	45.5	45.4	45.3	35.0	34.7	34.9
Commercial printing	199.8	197.6	198.9	166.0	164.0	164.9
Lithographing	40.0	40.0	39.9	31.1	31.0	30.9
Other printing and publishing	107.2	106.8	105.7	84.4	84.1	83.2
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	672	670	675	483	485	490
Industrial inorganic chemicals	73.5	71.8	70.5	54.5	53.6	52.8
Industrial organic chemicals	199.0	196.0	194.1	150.0	147.8	146.0
Drugs and medicines	94.5	93.4	93.4	61.8	61.0	60.6
Paints, pigments, and fillers	72.5	69.3	69.1	47.6	45.5	45.1
Fertilizers	29.9	35.9	41.6	23.9	29.8	35.6
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	48.1	50.0	53.2	37.7	39.8	42.7
Other chemicals and allied products	154.6	154.0	153.4	107.9	107.3	106.9
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	240	236	234	181	177	176
Petroleum refining	188.3	187.0	185.7	138.0	136.1	135.6
Coke and byproducts	21.1	20.7	20.5	18.5	18.1	17.9
Other petroleum and coal products	30.1	28.6	27.8	24.5	23.2	22.3
RUBBER PRODUCTS	247	242	238	199	194	191
Tires and inner tubes	110.0	108.4	106.6	87.5	85.7	84.0
Rubber footwear	24.2	23.9	24.1	19.2	19.1	19.3
Other rubber products	113.1	109.4	107.4	92.2	89.1	87.2
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	382	374	379	343	335	341
Leather	49.6	49.4	49.5	45.0	44.9	45.0
Footwear (except rubber)	247.3	240.6	244.3	224.0	217.7	221.5
Other leather products	84.8	83.8	85.4	73.7	72.8	74.6

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			1950		
	June	May	April	June	May	April
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	511	501	487	441	431	419
Glass and glass products	134.5	131.7	128.8	118.2	116.0	112.8
Cement, hydraulic	42.7	42.1	41.5	36.5	36.0	35.4
Structural clay products	82.8	79.9	76.0	75.6	72.9	68.6
Pottery and related products	56.3	57.6	57.6	50.8	52.2	52.3
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	92.9	89.7	86.4	79.6	76.0	73.5
Other stone, clay, and glass products	101.7	100.0	97.1	79.8	78.3	75.9
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,217	1,190	1,171	1,050	1,025	1,007
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	616.3	606.4	599.2	538.0	529.4	522.5
Iron and steel foundries	227.9	220.3	215.7	200.1	193.0	188.1
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	55.2	54.6	54.2	46.0	45.5	45.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	96.0	94.9	93.2	80.2	78.9	77.1
Nonferrous foundries	91.8	87.4	84.3	77.7	73.6	70.7
Other primary metal industries	129.6	126.1	124.1	108.3	105.0	103.3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	924	896	876	769	742	722
Tin cans and other tinware	48.6	45.6	44.6	43.1	39.8	39.0
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	156.4	154.4	152.5	132.8	130.8	129.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	149.0	145.4	143.9	122.3	119.1	117.7
Fabricated structural metal products	198.4	192.4	190.3	154.3	148.3	145.8
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	170.5	162.2	156.3	148.0	140.2	134.4
Other fabricated metal products	200.6	195.6	188.0	168.1	163.9	155.6
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1,342	1,328	1,307	1,034	1,022	1,003
Engines and turbines	73.5	73.6	70.9	55.4	56.0	53.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors	180.3	180.6	180.5	141.0	141.4	142.4
Construction and mining machinery	97.8	95.9	95.4	70.4	68.4	68.3
Metalworking machinery	212.3	207.2	204.5	162.7	158.1	155.4
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	165.1	162.6	160.8	124.3	122.6	120.9
General industrial machinery	183.7	181.3	178.8	130.5	128.7	125.9
Office and store machines and devices	89.4	88.4	88.0	74.4	73.5	73.2
Service-industry and household machines	181.0	181.8	175.6	148.2	148.9	143.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts	158.8	156.6	152.6	125.7	124.3	120.4

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		
	June	May	April	June	May	April
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	809	800	791	614	605	595
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	307.8	307.3	303.3	221.9	221.9	217.1
Electrical equipment for vehicles	69.6	67.8	66.6	55.9	53.8	52.5
Communication equipment	295.0	288.6	287.6	225.9	219.3	217.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	136.2	136.2	133.7	110.4	110.4	108.1
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,307	1,269	1,122	1,078	1,046	899
Automobiles	894.2	862.4	720.3	764.0	736.3	595.3
Aircraft and parts	257.2	254.4	253.3	187.3	185.6	184.9
Aircraft	170.7	169.3	167.9	125.1	124.4	123.4
Aircraft engines and parts	52.1	50.8	50.7	37.2	36.2	36.1
Aircraft propellers and parts	7.8	7.9	7.9	5.2	5.3	5.3
Other aircraft parts and equipment	26.6	26.4	26.8	19.8	19.7	20.1
Ship and boat building and repairing	81.0	80.1	79.9	68.6	67.2	66.6
Ship building and repairing	66.5	66.3	66.7	55.9	55.2	55.4
Boat building and repairing***	14.5	13.8	13.2	12.7	12.0	11.2
Railroad equipment	63.7	61.8	58.4	49.0	47.6	43.5
Other transportation equipment	11.1	10.7	10.1	9.4	9.1	8.6
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	243	239	236	181	176	174
Ophthalmic goods	24.9	25.0	25.0	20.1	20.2	20.2
Photographic apparatus	50.1	49.1	48.5	36.5	35.4	34.8
Watches and clocks	28.1	28.0	28.5	23.6	23.8	24.1
Professional and scientific instruments	139.4	137.1	133.7	100.3	97.0	94.8
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	440	434	435	367	361	363
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	52.5	52.7	52.7	42.5	42.1	42.0
Toys and sporting goods	71.3	69.7	69.5	62.1	60.7	60.6
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	52.8	51.5	53.1	44.3	42.9	44.7
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	263.1	259.8	259.8	217.9	215.6	215.4

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

** Employment data for some of the mining industries have been revised. Metal mining, iron mining, copper mining, and bituminous-coal mining employment data were revised from January 1947 forward. Lead and zinc mining production-worker data were revised for 1943-1946 inclusive. The mining division total employment and the hours and earnings data were not affected by this revision. Summary sheets showing employment, hours, and earnings data, from January 1939 forward, are available upon request.

*** Summary sheets showing employment, hours, and earnings data, from January 1947 forward, are available upon request.

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	155.2	351.4
1949	141.6	325.3
<u>1949</u>		
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	333.5
April	141.6	337.2
May	144.5	348.8
June	147.4	362.2

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	
	June	May	April	June	May
ALL REGIONS	134.9	132.5	133.9	176.5	183.5
PRIVATE	66.5	66.3	66.7	91.3	95.1
NAVY	68.4	66.2	67.2	85.2	88.4
NORTH ATLANTIC	68.1	65.8	65.5	87.0	89.3
Private	37.1	35.7	35.5	49.4	50.5
Navy	31.0	30.1	30.0	37.6	38.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC	22.8	22.8	22.2	28.4	29.2
Private	7.9	8.5	8.4	11.9	12.1
Navy	14.9	14.3	13.8	16.5	17.1
GULF:					
Private	9.3	8.9	9.0	13.9	14.7
PACIFIC	28.5	28.5	29.8	40.1	43.0
Private	6.0	6.7	6.4	9.0	10.5
Navy	22.5	21.8	23.4	31.1	32.5
GREAT LAKES:					
Private	2.1	2.4	3.4	2.5	2.7
INLAND:					
Private	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.6	4.6

1/ The North Atlantic region includes all yards bordering on the Atlantic in the following states: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

The South Atlantic region includes all yards bordering on the Atlantic in the following states: Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

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

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

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

The Inland region includes all other yards.

TABLE 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		
	June	May	April	June	May	April
<u>All Areas</u>						
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,022.2	2,061.9	2,110.9	\$551,574	\$577,915	\$539,710
Executive	2,010.3	2,050.1	2,099.0	546,748	573,026	535,037
Defense agencies	780.6	775.8	773.7	210,416	220,044	192,199
Post Office Department	497.4	501.9	503.9	129,051	130,361	131,117
Other agencies ^{2/}	732.3	772.4	821.4	207,281	222,621	211,721
Legislative	8.1	8.0	8.1	3,270	3,246	3,232
Judicial	3.8	3.8	3.8	1,556	1,643	1,441
<u>Continental United States</u>						
TOTAL FEDERAL	1,871.2	1,910.2	1,959.8	517,089	541,195	506,984
Executive	1,859.4	1,898.5	1,948.0	512,306	536,351	502,351
Defense agencies	674.6	670.1	668.2	188,569	196,249	171,555
Post Office Department	495.5	500.0	502.0	128,528	129,841	130,629
Other agencies ^{2/}	689.3	728.4	777.8	195,209	210,261	200,167
Legislative	8.1	8.0	8.1	3,270	3,246	3,232
Judicial	3.7	3.7	3.7	1,513	1,598	1,401
<u>Washington, D. C.</u>						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	238.7	240.0	239.8	81,026	84,018	74,519
D. C. government	20.0	20.2	20.0	5,566	5,705	5,030
Federal	218.7	219.8	219.8	75,460	78,313	69,489
Executive	209.9	211.1	211.0	71,917	74,785	65,993
Defense agencies	64.8	65.6	65.4	21,775	22,607	20,416
Post Office Department	7.7	7.8	7.9	2,829	2,872	2,786
Other agencies	137.4	137.7	137.7	47,313	49,306	42,791
Legislative	8.1	8.0	8.1	3,270	3,246	3,232
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	273	282	264

See the glossary for definitions.

^{1/} Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

^{2/} Includes 131,800 census enumerators in April, 84,800 in May, in the continental United States only.

TABLE 6: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division,
by State
(In thousands)

State	Total			Mining			Contract construction		
	1950		1949	1950		1949	1950		1949
	June	May	June	June	May	June	June	May	June
Alabama				23.4	24.5	27.8			
Arizona	152.7	152.8	150.2	12.6	12.3	13.4	11.3	11.6	10.3
Arkansas	288.3	286.2	277.5	5.2	4.7	7.0	18.9	17.0	14.4
California *	3,077.6	3,042.5	3,008.1	32.0	31.7	34.1	181.4	174.6	181.8
Colorado	337.5	327.9	336.3	8.4	8.1	10.2	22.8	18.4	19.9
Connecticut	742.0	734.1	N.A.	2/	2/	N.A.	2/ 36.1	2/ 34.1	N.A.
Delaware									
Dist. of Col. 1/				3/	3/	3/			
Florida				6.2	6.1	5.1	58.0	54.7	46.7
Georgia	763.8	763.3	741.5	4.1	4.1	4.4	44.0	40.3	34.9
Idaho	129.0	123.1	128.9	5.7	5.6	5.9	13.2	10.8	10.5
Illinois *	N.A.	N.A.	3,065.2	N.A.	N.A.	47.1	N.A.	N.A.	119.8
Indiana	1,231.0	1,205.9	1,155.1	14.6	14.1	15.2	53.0	49.3	52.7
Iowa	600.3	596.1	579.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	36.7	32.3	29.6
Kansas	459.1	452.3	452.0	16.9	16.7	17.4	32.3	28.0	29.6
Kentucky 1/									
Louisiana				26.0	25.5	26.5			
Maine	258.3	248.8	257.4	.7	.7	.5	9.9	9.0	9.9
Maryland *	699.7	686.2	681.3	1.9	1.9	2.8	58.8	54.7	45.6
Massachusetts	1,639.0	1,614.8	1,632.2	3/	3/	3/	62.4	56.9	57.6
Michigan									
Minnesota	783.3	774.3	778.6	17.2	15.7	17.5	40.5	36.5	38.7
Mississippi									
Missouri	N.A.	1,113.9	1,120.6	N.A.	9.3	9.0	N.A.	45.9	45.9
Montana	155.0	152.1	150.9	10.9	10.9	10.0	13.5	12.1	12.2
Nebraska	308.7	303.1	310.6	3/	3/	3/	17.1	15.3	18.7
Nevada	55.6	52.0	53.7	2.9	2.5	3.2	6.2	4.6	4.6
New Hampshire	167.3	163.4	163.5	.3	.3	.3	8.3	8.0	8.3
New Jersey	1,585.9	1,560.5	1,558.9	3.8	3.7	4.3	79.8	74.8	71.8
New Mexico	147.9	146.4	142.6	11.1	10.5	11.6	17.6	17.5	16.0
New York	5,522.2	5,496.3	5,479.0	11.0	10.7	11.6	230.3	220.6	216.4
North Carolina				3.6	3.6	3.0			
North Dakota	113.4	109.2	111.4	.9	.8	.8	9.6	6.9	9.9
Ohio									
Oklahoma	464.1	458.7	461.4	43.1	42.8	43.8	27.5	25.5	25.3
Oregon	437.5	422.3	430.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	28.4	24.7	25.5
Pennsylvania	3,549.5	3,469.9	3,490.1	191.8	192.7	200.9	152.5	150.2	152.2
Rhode Island	280.0	274.6	265.4	3/	3/	3/	13.0	11.4	9.2
South Carolina				1.2	1.2	1.1			
South Dakota				2.6	2.5	2.4			
Tennessee	707.7	702.3	693.9	11.6	12.0	13.3	39.9	38.9	35.7
Texas				103.0	100.0	102.3			
Utah 1/	186.0	180.3	185.4	12.7	12.5	13.3	15.0	12.5	12.0
Vermont	95.5	94.0	95.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	4.1	3.8	5.1
Virginia									
Washington	668.3	561.0	679.8	3.2	3.2	2.3	48.2	45.5	46.2
West Virginia				126.8	128.1	135.3			
Wisconsin	997.8	986.4	974.0	3.5	3.3	3.6	43.5	39.4	42.5
Wyoming	88.5	83.7	82.2	10.8	11.1	9.3	12.2	10.6	8.3

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

TABLE 6: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division,
by State
(In thousands)

State	Manufacturing		Trans. & pub. ut.			Trade			
	1950		1949	1950		1949	1950		1949
	June	May	June	June	May	June	June	May	June
Alabama	208.8	206.2	200.9	51.3	50.5	51.7	118.3	118.3	114.6
Arizona	15.7	15.6	15.4	20.7	20.6	20.6	37.8	37.6	36.9
Arkansas	72.3	71.1	68.4	32.0	31.3	30.1	68.6	69.6	67.3
California	734.8	722.0	699.6	308.7	307.3	313.5	777.9	765.6	734.5
Colorado	54.3	53.4	53.0	41.9	41.0	42.4	87.7	86.2	88.8
Connecticut	362.6	359.5	N.A.	40.5	40.0	N.A.	124.5	122.9	N.A.
Delaware	46.5	44.8	44.6						
Dist. of Columbia	16.4	16.3	16.3	29.4	28.9	31.0	90.3	90.1	91.2
Florida	86.5	88.7	81.9	66.6	67.3	64.4			
Georgia	265.3	266.0	250.6	65.6	66.3	66.7	167.0	167.8	165.9
Idaho	20.8	17.9	22.6	16.3	15.8	16.1	32.1	31.8	32.8
Illinois	N.A.	N.A.	1,117.0	N.A.	N.A.	294.2	N.A.	N.A.	641.1
Indiana	569.9	557.1	509.2	108.5	100.8	102.0	233.8	231.0	227.9
Iowa	148.9	147.7	140.7	61.8	60.9	60.5	165.6	166.1	164.9
Kansas	90.0	88.3	88.0	62.4	60.4	62.7	118.1	118.1	116.8
Kentucky	135.0	131.3	126.6						
Louisiana	132.4	132.4	133.2	76.7	76.0	79.5	136.7	136.8	138.6
Maine	108.3	101.6	106.4	19.3	18.6	19.5	49.9	48.7	49.7
Maryland	213.5	209.3	211.1	73.9	70.0	73.3	119.8	119.6	119.8
Massachusetts	644.5	632.8	629.3	137.0	134.5	137.6	310.7	305.8	326.1
Michigan	1,103.4	1,069.1	976.6						
Minnesota	190.5	187.2	184.8	87.7	87.1	87.8	206.7	205.3	209.3
Mississippi	83.7	80.8	75.0						
Missouri	N.A.	334.6	333.9	N.A.	120.9	122.9	N.A.	287.9	292.0
Montana	18.7	18.5	18.4	22.9	22.3	22.4	37.8	37.6	37.9
Nebraska	48.3	46.6	48.8	40.7	39.4	40.3	89.2	88.4	90.0
Nevada	3.1	3.1	3.1	8.5	8.3	8.1	11.5	10.8	11.4
New Hampshire	75.7	74.5	72.9	10.5	10.4	10.5	28.8	28.5	28.3
New Jersey	709.3	696.6	686.3	133.4	131.6	136.2	270.5	266.7	272.9
New Mexico	11.8	11.7	11.3	15.2	14.7	15.1	33.5	33.7	31.6
New York	1,744.3	1,739.0	1,702.1	502.6	499.3	514.3	1,217.4	1,212.7	1,241.1
North Carolina	392.0	391.2	366.5	51.8	52.8	51.6	157.5	157.2	156.2
North Dakota	5.8	5.5	6.0	14.2	13.6	14.1	37.1	36.2	36.4
Ohio	1,150.6	1,131.2	1,090.7						
Oklahoma	66.0	65.0	64.4	48.2	47.1	49.6	122.1	119.9	119.9
Oregon	137.6	129.0	137.1	44.9	43.8	45.3	101.8	100.5	99.8
Pennsylvania	1,379.2	1,362.1	1,350.3	337.9	294.9	325.3	668.3	662.6	659.0
Rhode Island	134.5	131.6	123.2	16.0	16.0	17.0	50.8	50.5	49.8
South Carolina	200.6	199.6	196.6	25.9	26.0	25.2			
South Dakota	11.4	10.9	11.4	11.4	11.1	11.4	36.8	36.9	37.5
Tennessee	242.1	237.4	232.2	55.8	55.6	56.2	153.1	153.2	155.6
Texas	337.4	337.0	328.7	226.1	224.3	217.1	507.0	504.3	491.2
Utah	27.1	26.2	27.1	20.0	19.8	21.3	44.1	43.1	43.0
Vermont	34.4	33.9	33.4	9.2	9.2	9.3	18.0	17.7	18.3
Virginia	213.3	211.4	211.9						
Washington	169.6	169.4	180.5	64.4	62.9	65.1	156.1	154.1	157.9
West Virginia	131.4	129.6	125.9	51.5	50.2	54.4	84.9	84.2	84.2
Wisconsin	418.4	411.0	402.9	76.4	74.4	77.6	207.3	206.7	206.7
Wyoming	5.7	5.5	6.5	15.1	14.4	13.4	17.5	16.6	17.6

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

TABLE 6: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division,
by State
(In thousands.)

State	Finance			Service			Government		
	1950		1949	1950		1949	1950		1949
	June	May	June	June	May	June	June	May	June
Alabama	17.3	16.9	16.5	52.4	52.5	52.8	96.0	97.4	94.6
Arizona	4.6	4.8	4.4	17.3	17.8	18.0	32.7	32.5	31.2
Arkansas	7.4	7.3	7.3	35.2	35.1	33.7	48.7	50.1	49.3
California	145.6	145.4	144.3	384.0	380.0	376.6	513.2	515.9	523.7
Colorado	13.2	13.0	13.0	46.7	45.3	47.6	62.5	62.5	61.5
Connecticut	36.4	36.3	N.A.	76.9	75.7	N.A.	65.0	65.6	N.A.
Delaware									
Dist. of Columbia	21.8	21.3	21.3	3/ 58.7	3/ 58.2	3/ 60.0	237.7	239.9	243.9
Florida	32.6	32.2	26.5				113.6	114.6	112.2
Georgia	24.3	24.1	24.0	78.7	78.5	80.6	114.8	116.2	114.4
Idaho	3.5	3.6	3.4	14.2	14.1	14.6	23.2	23.6	23.1
Illinois	N.A.	N.A.	160.2	N.A.	N.A.	365.4	N.A.	N.A.	520.6
Indiana	34.2	33.6	34.2	90.7	90.6	90.9	126.4	129.3	124.1
Iowa	23.1	22.6	23.2	69.4	69.3	68.3	92.6	95.2	90.0
Kansas	16.1	15.9	15.5	46.6	46.9	46.9	76.7	78.0	75.1
Kentucky									
Louisiana	17.5	17.5	17.1	63.9	64.2	64.3	90.4	91.6	90.2
Maine	6.7	6.7	6.5	25.2	24.7	25.7	38.3	38.8	39.1
Maryland	31.0	30.9	29.9	109.1	108.0	107.2	91.7	91.8	91.5
Massachusetts	78.6	77.8	77.3	3/199.4	3/201.3	3/202.1	206.4	205.7	202.2
Michigan									
Minnesota	35.8	35.6	34.9	96.5	95.8	97.0	108.5	111.3	108.5
Mississippi									
Missouri	N.A.	50.5	51.9	N.A.	127.0	129.0	N.A.	137.8	135.0
Montana	3.9	3.8	3.7	19.9	19.3	19.6	27.4	27.6	26.7
Nebraska	16.2	15.9	15.7	39.1	38.6	39.2	58.1	59.0	58.0
Nevada	1.1	1.1	1.1	12.0	11.2	12.0	10.5	10.5	10.3
New Hampshire	4.4	4.4	4.4	19.9	17.7	19.7	19.4	19.7	19.1
New Jersey	56.9	56.0	57.7	164.9	161.5	165.8	167.3	169.6	163.9
New Mexico	3.8	3.7	3.5	23.5	23.1	23.3	31.5	31.8	30.5
New York	383.7	384.0	382.0	774.8	769.7	768.6	658.1	660.3	643.0
North Carolina	19.8	19.4	20.0				101.4	103.0	100.9
North Dakota	3.9	3.8	3.4	13.2	13.1	12.9	28.7	29.4	28.0
Ohio									
Oklahoma	16.8	16.5	16.7	49.9	50.1	52.3	90.5	91.8	89.4
Oregon	14.2	14.0	14.0	46.9	46.0	45.6	62.0	62.6	60.1
Pennsylvania	117.6	116.0	115.5	358.9	353.9	355.2	333.4	337.5	331.7
Rhode Island	10.5	10.4	10.0	3/ 25.5	3/ 24.7	3/ 26.5	29.7	30.1	29.7
South Carolina							59.0	60.5	61.1
South Dakota	4.1	4.0	4.0	13.6	13.7	13.8	30.6	30.9	29.7
Tennessee	22.4	22.1	22.2	78.0	77.7	77.5	104.8	105.4	101.2
Texas	70.0	68.2	66.1	231.3	228.6	232.1	266.8	270.3	264.7
Utah	6.1	6.0	5.8	19.0	18.1	19.1	42.0	42.1	43.8
Vermont	2.9	2.8	2.8	11.0	10.6	10.9	14.8	15.0	14.2
Virginia									
Washington	25.8	25.5	25.2	78.0	77.0	78.1	123.1	123.6	124.7
West Virginia	9.5	9.4	9.3	40.3	40.2	41.1	55.7	57.2	55.2
Wisconsin	31.7	31.5	31.1	94.7	95.6	91.3	122.3	124.3	118.2
Wyoming	1.9	1.9	1.7	10.8	9.1	11.5	14.5	14.5	14.0

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

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TABLE 6: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division,
by State

See explanatory notes, sections G and H.

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

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

2/ Mining combined with contract construction.

3/ Mining combined with service.

N.A. - Not available.

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

	Number of Employees				Number of Employees		
	1950		1949		1950		1949
	June	May	June		June	May	June
ARIZONA				CONNECTICUT (Cont'd.)			
<u>Phoenix</u>				<u>New Britain (Cont'd.)</u>			
Mining	.1	.1	N.A.	Finance	.5	.5	.5
Manufacturing	9.2	9.1	N.A.	Service	1.1	1.1	1.1
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 1/	6.9	7.1	N.A.				
Trade	19.7	19.7	N.A.	<u>New Haven</u>			
Finance	3.1	3.2	N.A.	Cont. Const. 2/	N.A.	N.A.	5.3
Service	8.3	8.8	N.A.	Manufacturing	40.7	40.0	38.7
				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	N.A.	N.A.	13.2
<u>Tucson</u>				Trade	N.A.	N.A.	19.9
Mining	1.4	1.4	N.A.	Finance	N.A.	N.A.	4.7
Manufacturing	1.6	1.7	N.A.	Service	N.A.	N.A.	8.3
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 1/	1.7	1.8	N.A.				
Trade	8.1	8.1	N.A.	<u>Waterbury</u>			
Finance	.9	1.0	N.A.	Cont. Const. 2/	N.A.	N.A.	1.7
Service	4.2	4.5	N.A.	Manufacturing	N.A.	39.2	35.5
				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	N.A.	N.A.	2.5
ARKANSAS				Trade	N.A.	N.A.	8.4
<u>Little Rock</u>				Finance	N.A.	N.A.	1.1
Total	63.4	62.7	61.0	Service	N.A.	N.A.	2.2
Cont. Const.	5.6	5.0	4.6				
Manufacturing	11.1	10.9	10.3	GEORGIA			
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.8	6.8	6.7	<u>Atlanta</u>			
Trade	17.9	17.7	17.0	Manufacturing	57.9	58.6	56.3
Finance	3.3	3.3	3.2				
Service 2/	8.4	8.6	8.6	<u>Savannah</u>			
Government	10.5	10.6	10.8	Manufacturing	12.6	12.7	10.8
CONNECTICUT				IOWA			
<u>Bridgeport</u>				<u>Des Moines</u>			
Cont. Const. 2/	N.A.	N.A.	3.8	Manufacturing	19.2	18.8	18.2
Manufacturing	55.6	54.9	49.6				
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	N.A.	N.A.	4.9	KANSAS			
Trade	N.A.	N.A.	16.6	<u>Topoka</u>			
Finance	N.A.	N.A.	2.1	Total	38.0	37.0	38.8
Service	N.A.	N.A.	5.3	Mining	.1	.1	.1
				Cont. Const.	1.6	.9	2.0
<u>Hartford</u>				Manufacturing	6.5	6.4	6.6
Cont. Const. 2/	N.A.	N.A.	7.1	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.9	6.7	7.0
Manufacturing	60.7	60.3	57.9	Trade	8.2	8.0	8.2
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	N.A.	N.A.	6.9	Finance	1.9	2.0	1.9
Trade	N.A.	N.A.	35.7	Service	4.4	4.4	4.5
Finance	N.A.	N.A.	23.2	Government	8.6	8.6	8.7
Service	N.A.	N.A.	9.9				
				<u>Wichita</u>			
<u>New Britain</u>				Total	78.4	77.2	77.7
Cont. Const. 2/	1.0	1.0	1.0	Mining	1.3	1.3	1.4
Manufacturing	25.1	24.4	22.7	Cont. Const.	5.0	4.7	4.7
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	1.2	1.2	1.2	Manufacturing	24.7	24.4	24.3
Trade	4.3	4.3	4.4	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.8	6.7	7.3

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

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

	Number of Employees				Number of Employees		
	1950		1949		1950		1949
	June	May	June		June	May	June
KANSAS (Cont'd.)				MISSOURI (Cont'd.)			
<u>Wichita (Cont'd.)</u>				<u>Kansas City (Cont'd.)</u>			
Trade	31.5	21.3	21.3	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	40.3	39.9	39.3
Finance	3.7	3.6	3.5	Trade	92.8	91.1	89.9
Service	8.7	8.6	8.8	Finance	18.5	18.6	18.5
Government	6.8	6.7	6.5	Service	40.1	40.0	40.5
				Government	20.6	20.6	20.8
LOUISIANA				<u>St. Louis</u>			
<u>New Orleans</u>				Manufacturing <u>3/</u>	197.2	195.8	191.5
Manufacturing	47.8	47.4	48.2				
MINNESOTA				NEVADA			
<u>Duluth</u>				<u>Reno</u>			
Total	41.8	41.1	41.1	Mining	.3	.3	.1
Cont. Const.	2.2	2.0	2.1	Cont. Const.	2.7	1.5	1.5
Manufacturing	11.3	11.3	10.5	Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.3
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	7.1	6.9	7.0	Trans. & Pub. Ut. <u>1/</u>	1.1	1.1	1.2
Trade	11.5	10.3	10.7	Trade	5.3	5.1	5.4
Finance	1.4	1.4	1.4	Finance	.8	.8	.7
Service <u>2/</u>	5.2	5.0	5.3	Service	5.3	5.1	5.2
Government	4.1	4.1	4.0				
<u>Minneapolis</u>				NEW JERSEY			
Total	245.6	244.3	241.0	<u>Trenton</u>			
Cont. Const.	13.9	12.5	12.8	Manufacturing	44.5	43.6	40.3
Manufacturing	66.0	64.2	61.3	NEW MEXICO			
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	24.7	25.4	24.9	<u>Albuquerque</u>			
Trade	75.0	75.0	76.3	Cont. Const.	6.2	6.2	5.6
Finance	16.1	16.1	15.9	Manufacturing	4.9	4.7	4.0
Service <u>2/</u>	28.2	28.1	28.7	Trans. & Pub. Ut. <u>1/</u>	2.8	2.7	2.4
Government	21.8	23.1	21.1	Trade	11.1	11.1	9.6
				Finance	2.3	2.1	1.7
<u>St. Paul</u>				Service <u>2/</u>	6.3	6.3	6.1
Total	140.2	139.4	136.0	NEW YORK			
Cont. Const.	7.2	6.9	6.6	<u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy</u>			
Manufacturing	40.0	40.4	38.8	Manufacturing	75.2	75.3	77.9
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	19.9	19.8	19.8	<u>Binghamton-Erdocott-</u>			
Trade	34.5	33.9	33.2	<u>Johnson City</u>			
Finance	8.4	8.3	8.3	Manufacturing <u>3/</u>	35.9	35.7	35.9
Service <u>2/</u>	14.2	14.0	14.2	<u>Buffalo</u>			
Government	15.9	16.2	15.2	Manufacturing	180.6	178.8	167.7
MISSOURI				<u>Elmira</u>			
<u>Kansas City (including</u>				Manufacturing <u>3/</u>	14.8	14.5	13.1
<u>Kansas City, Kansas)</u>							
Total	319.3	314.1	310.2				
Mining	.9	.8	.7				
Cont. Const.	16.3	16.0	16.3				
Manufacturing <u>3/</u>	89.9	87.3	84.3				

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

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

	Number of Employees				Number of Employees		
	1950		1949		1950		1949
	June	May	June		June	May	June
NEW YORK (Cont'd.)				TENNESSEE (Cont'd.)			
<u>Kingston-Newburgh-Poughkeepsie</u>				<u>Knoxville (Cont'd.)</u>			
Manufacturing	34.0	33.8	33.0	Finance	1.9	1.9	1.8
<u>New York City</u>				Service	8.1	8.1	8.2
Manufacturing	935.7	942.5	915.4	Government	9.8	9.8	9.9
<u>Rochester</u>				<u>Memphis</u>			
Manufacturing	97.7	95.3	99.4	Mining	.4	.4	.4
<u>Syracuse</u>				Manufacturing	39.3	38.5	38.2
Manufacturing	52.4	51.5	48.5	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	17.1	17.2	15.5
<u>Utica-Rome-Herkimer-Little Falls</u>				Trade	39.0	39.1	39.9
Manufacturing	42.9	42.7	40.3	Finance	5.5	5.4	5.3
NORTH CAROLINA				Service	22.2	22.3	22.7
<u>Charlotte</u>				Government	13.4	13.4	14.1
Manufacturing	20.1	19.9	19.3	<u>Nashville</u>			
OKLAHOMA				Manufacturing	32.5	33.2	30.4
<u>Oklahoma City</u>				WASHINGTON			
Manufacturing	14.2	14.1	N.A.	<u>Seattle</u>			
<u>Tulsa</u>				Total	241.8	240.5	248.3
Manufacturing	17.2	16.7	N.A.	Cont. Const.	13.9	13.0	13.3
SOUTH CAROLINA				Manufacturing	58.0	58.1	64.8
<u>Charleston</u>				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	26.1	26.1	26.0
Manufacturing	8.3	8.6	8.9	Trade	64.6	64.6	63.5
TENNESSEE				Finance	13.7	17.5	13.9
<u>Chattanooga</u>				Service 2/ Government	33.7	33.4	33.6
Mining	.2	.2	.1	Government	31.7	31.8	33.3
Manufacturing	38.7	38.3	35.8	<u>Spokane</u>			
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	5.2	5.1	5.0	Total	64.2	63.4	64.4
Trade	14.6	15.0	13.6	Cont. Const.	4.3	4.3	4.9
Finance	2.3	2.3	2.5	Manufacturing	12.5	12.3	11.9
Service	9.7	9.5	9.4	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	10.6	10.3	10.7
Government	7.9	7.7	7.1	Trade	18.0	17.6	17.4
<u>Knoxville</u>				Finance	2.9	2.8	2.8
Mining	1.2	1.2	1.3	Service 2/ Government	9.3	9.3	9.4
Manufacturing	27.7	27.6	26.1	Government	6.7	6.7	7.4
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.5	6.5	6.8	<u>Tacoma</u>			
Trade	14.4	14.4	14.5	Total	66.0	64.5	64.7
				Cont. Const.	4.1	3.8	4.0
				Manufacturing	19.3	18.4	17.8
				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.5	6.5	6.4
				Trade	13.9	13.8	13.9
				Finance	2.3	2.3	2.2
				Service 2/ Government	6.7	6.7	6.8
				Government	13.2	13.1	13.7

1/ Excludes interstate railroads.

2/ Includes mining and quarrying.

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

N.A. - Not available.

See explanatory notes, sections G, H and I.

TABLE 8: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry	1950		
	June	May	April
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:			
Meat packing, wholesale	161.5	158.8	156.9
Flour and meal	26.9	27.0	26.9
Confectionery products	56.3	55.8	57.1
Malt liquors	66.1	60.8	58.6
Distilled liquors, except brandy	20.3	20.0	19.2
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:			
Yarn mills, wool (except carpet), cotton and silk systems	104.6	101.9	102.9
Cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics	404.0	402.9	404.4
Woolen and worsted fabrics	109.1	103.9	102.9
Full-fashioned hosiery mills	64.5	65.3	66.4
Seamless hosiery mills	50.1	50.2	52.7
Knit underwear mills	31.3	31.9	32.8
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn	38.4	38.1	37.8
Fur-felt hats and hat bodies	8.8	8.1	7.6
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:			
Men's dress shirts and nightwear	78.9	80.4	82.5
Work shirts	11.7	11.6	11.6
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:			
Wood household furniture, except upholstered	119.8	118.9	118.9
Mattresses and bedsprings	27.0	26.7	26.9
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:			
Plastics materials	20.5	20.1	19.5
Synthetic rubber	5.5	5.0	4.8
Synthetic fibers	54.1	53.7	53.8
Soap and glycerin	18.3	18.4	18.8
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:			
Glass containers	39.4	38.7	36.6
Pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere classified	32.6	31.8	32.3
Brick and hollow tile	29.3	27.9	26.8
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:			
Gray-iron foundries	137.4	132.7	130.1
Malleable-iron foundries	23.0	22.2	22.0
Steel foundries	42.1	40.6	38.8
Primary copper, lead, and zinc	26.4	26.1	26.1
Primary aluminum	8.6	8.6	8.4
Iron and steel forgings	28.5	27.9	27.3
Wire drawing	39.6	38.6	38.4

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

TABLE 8: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry	1950		
	June	May	April
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):			
Cutlery and edge tools	22.7	23.1	23.1
Hand tools, not elsewhere classified, files, hand saws, and saw blades	32.0	31.8	31.4
Hardware, not elsewhere classified	73.9	71.7	70.7
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings	28.4	28.1	27.9
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	76.5	73.6	72.5
Structural and ornamental products	57.4	55.6	54.3
Boiler shop products	46.9	45.5	44.4
Metal stampings	113.9	108.3	102.3
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):			
Tractors	65.9	66.4	66.0
Farm machinery, except tractors	73.2	73.0	74.8
Machine tools	38.7	37.7	37.0
Metalworking machinery, not elsewhere classified	35.8	35.2	34.5
Cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, etc.	62.8	60.5	60.1
Computing and related machines	34.2	33.9	33.7
Typewriters	17.9	17.8	17.4
Refrigeration machinery	111.3	112.3	105.8
Machine shops	35.3	33.7	32.2
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:			
Radios and related products	150.9	146.0	143.7
Telephone and telegraph equipment and communication equipment, not elsewhere classified	34.7	34.6	34.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:			
Locomotives and parts	20.4	20.5	20.0
Railroad and streetcars	30.4	28.4	24.7
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:			
Silverware and plated ware	16.9	17.0	17.0

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

Section A. Scope of the BLS Employment Series - The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes each month the number of employees in all nonagricultural establishments and in the 8 major industry divisions: mining, contract construction, manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, trade, finance, service, and government. Both all-employee and production-worker employment series are also presented for 21 major manufacturing groups, 109 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 F 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section E. Sources of Sample Data - Approximately 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, New York Department of Labor, 342 Madison Avenue, New York 17.
North Carolina - Department of Labor, Raleigh.
North Dakota - Unemployment Compensation Division, Bismarck.
Ohio - Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
Oklahoma - Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
Oregon - Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
Pennsylvania - Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (mfg.); Bureau of
Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg
(nonmfg.).
Rhode Island - Department of Labor, Providence 2.
South Carolina - Employment Security Commission, Columbia 10.
South Dakota - Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.

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

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

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

Defense Agencies - Covers civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense; Army, Air Force, and Navy), 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.

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.