

EMPLOYMENT and pay rolls

DETAILED REPORT

JULY

1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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SHIPBUILDING & REPAIR

The shipbuilding and repair industry is again in the limelight as a result of hostilities in Korea and the gravity of the general international situation. Historically our troops have fought at great distances from the United States, and war has called for enormous reactivation of what normally is a small shipbuilding program. Each time the problems have been planned expansion under emergency conditions, construction of new facilities, recruitment of management and, for the most part, inexperienced labor.

Hostilities in Korea conform, in a geographical sense, to our past involvements. For example, fighting requires the transport of thousands of men and supplies vast distances chiefly via the water route. But many elements in the immediate situation obviously differ from the previous pattern and these differences are currently shaping the outlook in the shipbuilding industry.

1. The number of men to be transported runs into thousands rather than millions. The transport of equipment to maintain these forces is scaled down in similar proportion.

2. Thus far our ships have plied the sea lanes without reprisal, thereby virtually eliminating the replacement or repair functions growing out of enemy action.

3. The United States entered this action with a lay-up fleet of almost 2,300 merchant vessels from the shipbuilding program of World War II. Of these, 1,500 are Liberties, less than 300 are Victories, and the rest are of miscellaneous types. These vessels, anchored in eight reserve fleet locations around the country, are not in uniform repair. Some can be commissioned with little or no additional work; others require a greater degree of overhauling. All ships, however, are seaworthy and capable of being reactivated in a relatively short time.

4. The U. S. Navy has been called on for convoy work, and major elements of the Pacific fleet are implementing the President's announced policy of policing Formosan waters. But

in general, the regular Navy has required little of the "mothball" fleet. As a result, no extraordinary demands are being made upon the Navy yards and little if any naval work is being farmed out to private shipyards.

5. Finally, the United States still has vast unutilized yard capacity. This capacity represents ways in private yards and Navy yards, four large Maritime Commission emergency reserve yards, and that capacity in all yards which can be brought into use through a lengthened workweek and stepped-up shift operations. Therefore, the problem of new construction and repair would be simplified if increased activity should again become necessary.

Ship Requirements Caused by the Korean War

Thus far practically no new construction has been created by the exigencies of the Korean situation. Instead the present job is one of reactivation of standby elements of the fleet and merchant marine. All of our shipping needs, with the possible exception of an insignificantly small number of special-purpose craft are already in active or standby status. The President's supplemental spending program calls for a Navy appropriation of \$3.7 billion for expansion and war operations. Two big and two small aircraft carriers and hundreds of other ships are to be "de-mothballed" and put into service. Thirty one vessels are to be modernized or converted to other uses. New construction is to be held to a minimum. One small submarine and more than 100 landing craft and other small vessels are to be laid down.

With the outbreak of the Korean war, the Maritime Commission began renovating ships of its reserve fleet. The fastest merchant ships and those in the best repair state were the first to be withdrawn from the reserve. These two criteria were met by the Victory ships. They were built toward the end of the last war, have been in the reserve the shortest time, and consequently were in the best condition. This accounts for the speed with which these vessels were refitted and placed on the active list. Similar speed, of course, cannot be expected in subsequent withdrawals although most of the reserve vessels are in highly satisfactory condition.

Industry Status Just Prior to Korean Incident

The shipbuilding and repair industry in June 1950, just prior to Korean hostilities, employed 135,000 workers (table I). These workers were almost evenly distributed between private yards and Navy yards. Approximately two-thirds of the industry's workers were in Atlantic Coast yards. Geographical concentration was the same in both the private and Navy segments.

Current employment is only a twelfth of World War II volume, but it by no means represents a record low. In 1923, 90,000 workers were employed in all United States shipyards. The level remained fairly constant during the next 8 years but started downward in 1932. By April 1933 only 49,000 shipyard workers were employed. Under the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act, an appropriation of \$238 million was made in 1933 for the construction of naval vessels. With this stimulus, shipyard employment rose almost steadily for the next 6 years, except for an interruption in 1938. Additional appropriations were made within this period for vessels, and a long-range merchant vessel program also was begun.

By June 1940, the beginning of the Defense Program, shipyard employment had increased to 168,000 and in December 1941 it was 556,000. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, employment more than doubled in 8 months and more than tripled in 18 months. Peak over-all employment was reached in December 1943; in United States Navy yards, the peak (333,000) occurred earlier--in July 1943.

After December 1943, employment dropped continuously to 1,189,000 on VE-Day and 1,022,000 on VJ-Day. By the end of 1945, it was about a half-million. A year later, in January 1947, employment had again been reduced by half to 251,000. The trend in the last 3½ years has been uneven but fairly consistently downward.

Adequacy of Labor Supply

Virtually the entire industry in June 1950 was located in areas of substantial labor surplus, that is, areas where unemployment totaled 7 percent or more of the labor force according to the Bureau of Employment Security (table II).

Over the short-run or for a partial mobilization effort, there appears to be no question of an inadequate general labor supply. Manpower requirements are likely to be highly localized due to the small number of yards expected to share in the reconditioning process. For reconditioning merchant ships, the number of participating yards will be determined chiefly by their proximity to fleet anchorages of the maritime reserve. It is the announced policy of the Maritime Commission to refit ships from the standby fleet as close as possible to their reserve anchorage. Examination of the eight fleet anchorages, therefore, provides an indication of the areas where additional manpower recruitment will take place:

James River, Va. (Near Norfolk, Hampton Roads, Baltimore)
 Wilmington, N.C. (Probably Norfolk-Hampton Roads, Baltimore)
 Hudson River, N.Y. (New York City, Garden)
 Mobile, Ala. (Mobile, New Orleans)

Beaumont, Tex. (Orange, Galveston, Houston)
 Susan Bay, Calif. (San Francisco)
 Astoria, Ore. (Probably Seattle, Tacoma)
 Olympia, Wash. (Seattle, Tacoma)

The size of the Navy's announced requirements makes it appear that most of its work will be done in the Navy yards.

Preliminary reports received from private yards indicate that approximately 13,000 workers were added to the industry's payroll between mid-July and mid-August. Navy yard data are not yet reported but the increase is expected to be several thousand workers over the same period.

Table II. - Employment in the Shipbuilding Industry ^{1/}
 Classified by Adequacy of Area Labor
 Supply ^{2/}, June 1950

Relative Unemployment Classification ^{2/}	Employment		
	Total ^{1/}	Private ^{1/}	Navy ^{1/}
Total	123,300	54,900	68,400
A	700	700	-
B	200	200	-
C	11,200	1,400	9,800
D	94,800	40,300	54,500
E	6,400	6,400	-
Un	10,000	5,900	4,100

^{1/} Includes only 83 percent of employment in private yards.

^{2/} Explanation of classification codes:

Code	Ratio of unemployment to labor force (in percent)	Definition of Code
A	Under 3	Tight or balanced labor supply
B	3 - 4.9	Slight labor surplus
C	5 - 6.9	Moderate labor surplus
D	7 - 11.9	Substantial labor surplus
E	12 and over	Very substantial labor surplus
Un	-	Unclassified

Commercial Yards Equally Divided Between New Construction and Repair

Even prior to the Korean war, interest was considerable in the industry as to the types of activity carried on in private commercial yards. Although general knowledge was available as to which yards did repair work and which did new construction, no clear-cut information was given out as to the distribution of these activities around the country. In addition, there were reports that many shipyards were in such dire straits that they were turning to fabrication of other products in an attempt to show a favorable operation. The Department of Labor conducted a survey in June 1950 of all commercial shipyards to determine the proportion of employment in new construction, repair, and other activities. Replies were received from respondents accounting for 85 percent of the industry's employment. About 43 percent of the workers in June were engaged in repair activities, 40 percent in new construction, 7½ percent in other activities, and the remainder were unallocable.

Many of the larger yards frequently engaged in types of activity other than shipbuilding and repair; most of them did either repair or new construction but not both. The pattern among the smaller yards was unclear but no evidence indicated a substantially different pattern from that of the larger yards.

There were some noteworthy regional variations. North Atlantic yards accounted for 55 percent of total employment, but reported 70 percent of all new construction. Gulf yards, on the other hand, with 15 percent of total employment, accounted for 26 percent of all repair work (table III).

The scope of activities other than shipbuilding and repair was relatively small, although it had increased over the last 6 months. In December 1949, only 6.0 percent of those employed were engaged in other activities. By June 1950, this proportion had grown to 7.5 percent. Insofar as information was available, some of the comments are worth noting: "Fabricating steel parts", "machinery and steel fabrication", "machining work", "miscellaneous copper piping", "crusher machinery", "steel structural work", "metal work", "mining machinery", "gray iron castings", "canvas hatch tents", and "boiler shop and machine shop products".

Hours Low but Earnings High

The private shipbuilding and repair industry was on relatively short hours during June 1950 just prior to American participation in Korean hostilities. The workweek averaged 38.0 hours, fully 3 hours below the average for all durable goods. Among the private yards, workers on repair activity averaged even less--37.0 hours.

Weekly earnings for the industry, however, at \$63.00 were relatively high. In June, hourly earnings averaged \$1.66, or 14 cents an hour more than the average for all hard-goods industries. It is this rate (partly attributable to the high proportion of skilled workers) which places the shipbuilding industry in its advantageous competitive position with respect to labor recruitment.

Nevertheless, differences exist both by type of activity and by region. During June, hourly earnings in private yards for new construction averaged 3 to 4 percent higher than yards doing repair work. Hourly rates were highest on the Pacific Coast, and lowest in the Gulf area.

Table II.—Employment in Shipbuilding and Repair,
1940 - 1950

Year and Month	:	Total	:	Year and Month	:	Total
1940		180,300		1945		1,033,900
1941		377,000		1946		354,100
1942		1,004,000		1947		224,000
1943		1,655,500		1948		213,900
1944		1,568,600		1949		171,800
		<u>1947</u>		<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>
January		250,800		230,100		196,800
February		245,700		227,600		194,700
March		245,100		225,900		192,000
April		249,100		223,500		186,400
May		243,900		218,900		183,500
June		242,700		212,300		176,500
July		189,100		208,400		173,200
August		186,600		205,900		166,700
September		193,800		204,800		158,800
October		199,900		205,400		146,100
November		215,900		202,700		145,600
December		224,800		201,600		142,500

Labor - D. C.

Table III. Shipbuilding and Repairing: Production Worker Employment, Hours, and Earnings ^{1/} by Region and by Activity December, 1949 and June, 1950.

Region ^{2/} and Activity	Production Workers (000)		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
	June 1950	Dec. 1949	June 1950	Dec. 1949	June 1950	Dec. 1949	June 1950	Dec. 1949
United States ^{1/}	55.9	60.5	\$62.70	\$62.66	37.7	37.7	\$1.663	\$1.662
Ship Construction	22.1	25.2	64.85	64.59	38.6	38.7	1.680	1.669
Ship Repair, etc.	23.9	25.9	59.83	59.04	37.0	36.4	1.617	1.622
Other Activities	4.5	3.6	68.76	70.29	39.0	39.6	1.763	1.775
Not Allocable (Maint.)	5.4	5.8	60.83	66.39	35.7	38.4	1.704	1.729
Atlantic	37.4	39.7	64.63	65.07	38.4	38.6	1.683	1.686
Ship Construction	13.9	23.0	65.81	64.94	38.6	38.7	1.705	1.678
Ship Repair, etc.	13.2	11.4	63.06	63.27	38.5	38.0	1.638	1.665
Other Activities	2.1	1.9	63.06	66.87	38.9	39.9	1.621	1.676
Not Allocable (Maint.)	3.2	3.4	65.68	71.85	36.9	39.5	1.780	1.819
Gulf	8.3	9.7	51.84	51.43	35.8	34.8	1.448	1.478
Ship Construction	0.8	0.3	57.00	52.81	39.5	35.9	1.443	1.471
Ship Repair, etc.	6.3	8.1	51.01	51.25	35.4	34.7	1.441	1.477
Other Activities	0.3	0.2	54.83	56.06	36.8	39.2	1.490	1.430
Not Allocable (Maint.)	0.9	1.1	52.22	52.17	35.0	34.8	1.492	1.499
Pacific	5.1	5.9	64.43	65.33	34.2	35.7	1.884	1.830
Ship Construction	0.2	0.1	66.56	59.48	38.1	37.2	1.747	1.599
Ship Repair, etc.	3.1	4.1	62.54	62.83	32.9	34.2	1.901	1.837
Other Activities	1.1	0.8	75.06	74.73	40.4	39.9	1.858	1.873
Not Allocable (Maint.)	0.7	0.9	54.95	69.12	28.8	38.7	1.908	1.786
Great Lakes	1.8	2.7	59.76	56.17	40.0	37.4	1.494	1.502
Ship Construction	0.6	0.4	53.65	55.47	39.1	37.3	1.372	1.487
Ship Repair, etc.	0.8	2.0	65.12	56.70	40.3	37.3	1.616	1.520
Other Activities	0.1	0.1	59.32	55.76	39.0	37.4	1.521	1.491
Not Allocable (Maint.)	0.3	0.2	58.58	52.28	41.4	38.5	1.415	1.358
Inland	3.3	2.5	65.60	67.77	37.9	39.4	1.731	1.720
Ship Construction	1.6	1.4	61.42	63.91	38.1	39.4	1.612	1.622
Ship Repair	0.5	0.3	61.16	64.22	37.8	40.7	1.618	1.578
Other Activities	0.9	0.6	79.84	82.58	38.2	38.9	2.090	2.123
Not Allocable (Maint.)	0.3	0.2	52.16	55.61	35.9	39.0	1.453	1.426

^{1/} Employment and hours and earnings differ slightly from previously published data for June because of differences in sample coverage. Figures in the above tabulation are based on a special survey of firms with 84% of production-worker employment in private yards.

^{2/} The regions are defined as follows:

North Atlantic: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont.

South Atlantic: Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Gulf: Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

Pacific: California, Oregon, and Washington.

Great Lakes: Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pa. and Wisconsin

Inland: All other States.

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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 re-
port 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	
	July	June	May	July	June
TOTAL	44,062	43,952	43,311	42,573	42,835
MINING**	922	947	940	943	968
Metal mining	103.2	101.9	99.9	100.9	107.0
Anthracite	73.7	75.3	76.1	75.5	77.1
Bituminous-coal	381.8	410.9	413.1	403.7	424.5
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	262.0	259.2	253.9	263.5	261.9
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	101.4	99.8	97.3	99.1	98.0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,524	2,416	2,245	2,277	2,205
MANUFACTURING	14,763	14,667	14,413	13,757	13,884
DURABLE GOODS	7,976	7,968	7,809	7,255	7,392
Ordnance and accessories	23.2	23.5	23.2	23.8	25.3
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	812	804	784	736	747
Furniture and fixtures	348	349	348	295	298
Stone, clay, and glass products	510	511	501	469	478
Primary metal industries	1,224	1,218	1,190	1,095	1,135
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	925	921	894	826	836
Machinery (except electrical)	1,340	1,342	1,328	1,241	1,285
Electrical machinery	820	809	800	712	725
Transportation equipment	1,301	1,308	1,269	1,242	1,224
Instruments and related products	243	242	238	231	236
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	430	440	434	384	403
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,787	6,699	6,604	6,502	6,492
Food and kindred products	1,616	1,520	1,461	1,585	1,501
Tobacco manufactures	82	82	83	89	91
Textile-mill products	1,248	1,263	1,252	1,145	1,170
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,091	1,090	1,091	1,055	1,073
Paper and allied products	466	467	459	429	434
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	738	738	736	716	725
Chemicals and allied products	669	671	671	630	642
Products of petroleum and coal	240	239	236	246	246
Rubber products	247	247	241	224	230
Leather and leather products	390	382	374	383	380

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

** 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	
	July	June	May	July	June
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,058	4,023	3,885	4,007	4,031
Transportation	2,837	2,813	2,685	2,771	2,800
Interstate railroads	1,415	1,407	1,296	1,381	1,410
Class I railroads	1,246	1,240	1,135	1,208	1,230
Local railways and bus lines	148	147	149	158	159
Trucking and warehousing	586	576	562	537	540
Other transportation and services	688	683	678	695	691
Communication	667	662	659	691	691
Telephone	619.4	614.5	610.7	638.2	636.6
Telegraph	46.7	46.7	46.9	52.3	53.1
Other public utilities	554	548	541	545	540
Gas and electric utilities	528.0	522.2	515.8	520.0	515.2
Local utilities	25.8	25.6	25.0	25.0	24.8
TRADE	9,374	9,414	9,326	9,220	9,336
Wholesale trade	2,524	2,501	2,479	2,472	2,491
Retail trade	6,850	6,913	6,847	6,748	6,845
General merchandise stores	1,370	1,412	1,412	1,356	1,401
Food and liquor stores	1,205	1,206	1,204	1,201	1,208
Automotive and accessories dealers	745	731	714	679	670
Apparel and accessories stores	498	536	533	507	553
Other retail trade	3,032	3,028	2,984	3,005	3,013
FINANCE	1,832	1,826	1,812	1,780	1,774
Banks and trust companies	433	427	421	422	417
Security dealers and exchanges	61.3	60.0	59.2	55.7	55.3
Insurance carriers and agents	652	645	640	624	616
Other finance agencies and real estate	686	694	692	678	686
SERVICE	4,848	4,827	4,790	4,851	4,834
Hotels and lodging places	507	476	451	511	487
Laundries	364.1	362.4	353.7	364.0	361.0
Cleaning and dyeing plants	151.2	155.8	150.1	150.6	154.1
Motion pictures	236	237	236	239	240
GOVERNMENT	5,741	5,832	5,900	5,738	5,803
Federal	1,820	1,851	1,890	1,905	1,909
State and local	3,921	3,981	4,010	3,833	3,894

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		
	July	June	May	July	June	May
MINING**	922	947	940	--	--	--
METAL MINING	103.2	101.9	99.9	91.7	90.1	88.5
Iron mining	36.6	36.1	35.4	33.0	32.4	31.8
Copper mining	28.4	28.1	27.9	25.0	24.8	24.8
Lead and zinc mining	20.5	20.0	19.2	18.1	17.4	16.7
ANTHRACITE	73.7	75.3	76.1	69.2	70.8	71.6
BITUMINOUS-COAL	381.8	410.9	413.1	357.0	385.4	387.9
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION	262.0	259.2	253.9	--	--	--
Petroleum and natural gas production	--	--	--	129.6	127.9	124.2
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	101.4	99.8	97.3	88.8	87.5	85.0
MANUFACTURING	14,763	14,667	14,413	12,140	12,070	11,841
DURABLE GOODS	7,976	7,968	7,809	6,592	6,598	6,456
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,787	6,699	6,604	5,548	5,472	5,385
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	23.2	23.5	23.2	18.8	18.9	18.6
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,616	1,520	1,461	1,229	1,142	1,090
Meat products	297.1	293.1	286.3	235.3	232.5	227.4
Dairy products	159.2	156.5	148.7	116.2	114.4	108.2
Canning and preserving	248.8	175.9	152.3	220.7	149.5	126.8
Grain-mill products	126.8	125.0	121.2	96.5	95.1	92.2
Bakery products	289.7	284.4	286.7	194.4	190.9	192.6
Sugar	30.9	29.4	28.9	26.1	24.8	24.4
Confectionery and related products	89.5	90.2	88.6	73.5	73.8	72.7
Beverages	232.2	225.7	212.8	163.0	157.3	146.4
Miscellaneous food products	141.4	140.2	135.5	103.5	103.3	99.4
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	82	82	83	75	75	76
Cigarettes	26.0	25.4	25.5	23.3	22.8	22.8
Cigars	38.9	39.5	39.7	36.8	37.4	37.6
Tobacco and snuff	11.9	12.0	12.1	10.5	10.5	10.6
Tobacco stemming and redrying	5.4	5.1	5.7	4.5	4.2	4.9

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		
	July	June	May	July	June	May
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	1,248	1,263	1,252	1,159	1,173	1,162
Yarn and thread mills	155.9	155.9	153.3	145.6	145.9	143.0
Broad-woven fabric mills	602.7	611.5	602.9	572.6	580.9	572.8
Knitting mills	227.3	230.4	231.6	208.5	211.2	212.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles	84.8	86.3	86.4	75.2	76.7	76.7
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	58.5	59.8	59.8	51.2	52.5	52.4
Other textile-mill products	119.1	118.9	117.9	105.8	106.0	104.4
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,091	1,090	1,091	977	975	976
Men's and boys' suits and coats	141.0	149.0	143.2	127.3	135.0	129.0
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	247.0	254.4	256.0	229.9	237.1	238.6
Women's outerwear	295.3	278.0	285.2	262.8	245.5	253.5
Women's, children's under garments	95.5	98.8	101.3	86.1	88.9	91.1
Millinery	20.0	17.6	18.9	17.5	15.2	16.4
Children's outerwear	66.6	64.8	62.6	60.5	58.8	57.0
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	86.6	88.8	85.4	75.6	77.4	74.4
Other fabricated textile products	139.4	138.8	137.9	117.5	116.9	115.8
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	812	804	784	747	742	723
Logging camps and contractors	74.4	71.8	67.4	69.2	67.3	62.9
Sawmills and planing mills	475.9	470.6	459.1	444.1	440.9	429.8
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	125.3	124.3	122.0	108.8	108.4	106.2
Wooden containers	77.0	77.7	75.5	71.6	72.3	69.9
Miscellaneous wood products	58.9	59.5	59.9	52.9	53.5	54.0
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	348	349	348	302	303	303
Household furniture	248.8	249.1	248.5	221.4	221.9	221.4
Other furniture and fixtures	99.2	99.5	99.4	80.7	80.6	81.2

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950			1950		
	July	June	May	July	June	May
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	466	467	459	397	400	392
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	234.8	235.5	231.8	204.1	204.9	201.7
Paperboard containers and boxes	123.5	124.3	121.3	104.8	105.8	103.1
Other paper and allied products	107.3	107.6	105.7	88.0	88.8	86.9
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	738	738	736	500	501	498
Newspapers	293.8	294.2	293.9	150.1	150.3	149.3
Periodicals	51.9	51.5	51.6	34.4	33.8	34.5
Books	45.8	46.1	46.0	34.5	35.3	35.1
Commercial printing	198.8	200.0	197.9	165.0	166.0	164.1
Lithographing	40.2	40.0	40.0	31.3	31.2	31.1
Other printing and publishing	107.5	106.5	106.2	84.9	84.0	83.6
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	669	671	671	479	483	485
Industrial inorganic chemicals	69.9	73.1	71.4	51.1	54.2	53.4
Industrial organic chemicals	200.1	198.7	195.7	151.1	150.0	147.8
Drugs and medicines	95.1	94.2	93.1	62.5	61.8	61.0
Paints, pigments, and fillers	72.6	71.5	69.7	47.6	46.9	45.5
Fertilizers	28.5	30.3	35.2	22.3	24.0	29.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	46.7	48.1	50.0	36.0	37.5	39.6
Other chemicals and allied products	155.8	155.0	154.4	108.4	108.2	107.6
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	240	239	236	182	181	177
Petroleum refining	188.9	188.3	186.2	138.7	138.0	136.1
Coke and byproducts	21.2	21.1	20.7	18.7	18.5	18.1
Other petroleum and coal products	30.3	30.0	28.6	24.8	24.5	23.2
RUBBER PRODUCTS	247	247	241	199	199	194
Tires and inner tubes	109.8	109.7	108.1	87.4	87.6	85.9
Rubber footwear	24.1	24.2	23.9	19.1	19.2	19.1
Other rubber products	113.5	112.7	108.8	92.4	91.8	88.8
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	390	382	374	351	343	335
Leather	49.5	49.6	49.5	44.9	45.0	44.9
Footwear (except rubber)	252.5	247.1	240.4	229.5	223.8	217.5
Other leather products	88.1	84.9	83.8	76.6	73.7	72.8

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950			1950		
	July	June	May	July	June	May
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	510	511	501	439	441	432
Glass and glass products	130.2	134.4	131.7	114.0	118.1	115.9
Cement, hydraulic	42.1	42.7	42.2	36.0	36.5	36.0
Structural clay products	84.7	83.1	80.2	76.4	75.5	72.8
Pottery and related products	55.0	56.3	57.6	49.6	50.8	52.2
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	94.9	93.2	90.0	81.4	80.0	76.4
Other stone, clay, and glass products	103.1	101.1	99.4	81.2	79.8	78.3
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,224	1,218	1,190	1,055	1,051	1,026
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	620.7	616.3	606.3	541.9	538.0	529.3
Iron and steel foundries	230.5	228.5	220.8	202.6	200.6	193.5
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	54.3	55.2	54.6	45.1	46.0	45.5
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	96.3	96.6	95.1	79.5	80.3	78.9
Nonferrous foundries	93.0	91.7	87.3	78.8	77.7	73.5
Other primary metal industries	128.7	129.7	126.1	107.2	108.3	105.1
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	925	921	894	770	769	742
Tin cans and other tinware	51.5	48.7	45.5	46.1	43.4	40.1
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	152.9	156.4	154.3	128.7	132.8	130.7
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	147.3	147.6	144.4	120.0	121.7	118.6
Fabricated structural metal products	202.4	198.7	192.4	158.5	154.6	148.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	171.2	170.9	162.6	148.8	148.3	140.5
Other fabricated metal products	199.6	199.1	194.8	168.3	167.8	163.6
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1,340	1,342	1,328	1,032	1,034	1,022
Engines and turbines	72.5	73.2	73.6	54.6	55.5	56.0
Agricultural machinery and tractors	180.1	180.4	180.7	140.8	141.1	141.5
Construction and mining machinery	98.9	97.9	95.9	71.7	70.5	68.4
Metalworking machinery	211.0	212.6	207.2	161.7	162.9	158.3
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	164.6	165.2	162.7	123.9	124.4	122.7
General industrial machinery	184.0	183.8	181.3	130.6	130.5	128.8
Office and store machines and devices	89.8	89.4	88.4	74.7	74.4	73.5
Service-industry and household machines	178.1	180.7	181.5	145.7	148.0	148.7
Miscellaneous machinery parts	160.5	158.5	156.2	128.1	126.5	124.1

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		
	July	June	May	July	June	May
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	820	809	800	623	615	606
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	313.2	307.2	306.7	226.5	221.5	221.5
Electrical equipment for vehicles	70.9	69.5	67.8	57.2	55.9	53.7
Communication equipment	298.6	295.7	289.4	228.7	226.5	219.9
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	136.8	136.6	136.5	110.1	110.6	110.6
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,301	1,308	1,269	1,068	1,077	1,045
Automobiles	885.8	894.8	862.4	753.7	763.2	736.3
Aircraft and parts	260.8	257.2	253.9	188.6	186.8	185.2
Aircraft	173.6	170.7	169.0	126.2	125.1	124.4
Aircraft engines and parts	52.9	52.0	50.7	37.7	36.9	36.0
Aircraft propellers and parts	7.7	7.8	7.9	5.1	5.2	5.3
Other aircraft parts and equipment	26.6	26.7	26.3	19.6	19.6	19.5
Ship and boat building and repairing	80.5	81.1	80.0	67.7	68.6	67.2
Ship building and repairing	66.7	66.6	66.2	55.9	55.9	55.2
Boat building and repairing	13.8	14.5	13.8	11.8	12.7	12.0
Railroad equipment	62.0	63.5	61.6	48.0	48.9	47.5
Other transportation equipment	11.4	11.1	10.7	9.7	9.4	9.1
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	243	242	238	180	180	176
Ophthalmic goods	24.6	24.8	24.8	19.8	20.0	20.1
Photographic apparatus	51.0	50.1	49.1	37.0	36.5	35.4
Watches and clocks	27.8	28.1	28.0	23.4	23.6	23.6
Professional and scientific instruments	139.2	139.4	136.5	99.5	100.3	97.0
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	430	440	434	357	367	362
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	51.2	52.5	52.7	41.4	42.5	42.1
Toys and sporting goods	71.3	71.9	70.3	62.3	62.8	61.5
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	52.1	52.7	51.4	44.1	44.4	43.0
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	255.3	262.7	260.0	209.4	217.5	215.2

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.

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

(1939 Average = 100)

Period	Production-worker employment index	Production-worker pay-roll index
<u>Annual average:</u>		
1939	100.0	100.0
1940	107.5	113.6
1941	132.8	164.9
1942	156.9	241.5
1943	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>		
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	348.0
June	147.3	361.9
July	148.2	367.2

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	
	July	June	May	July	June
ALL REGIONS	136.8	135.0	132.4	173.2	176.5
PRIVATE	66.7	66.6	66.2	88.8	91.3
NAVY	70.1	68.4	66.2	84.4	85.2
NORTH ATLANTIC	68.4	68.1	65.8	85.2	87.0
Private	36.6	37.1	35.7	47.7	49.4
Navy	31.8	31.0	30.1	37.5	37.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC	22.8	22.8	22.8	28.4	28.4
Private	7.8	7.9	8.5	12.2	11.9
Navy	15.0	14.9	14.3	16.2	16.5
GULF:					
Private	9.6	9.4	8.9	14.3	13.9
PACIFIC	29.8	28.5	28.4	38.7	40.1
Private	6.5	6.0	6.6	8.0	9.0
Navy	23.3	22.5	21.8	30.7	31.1
GREAT LAKES:					
Private	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.5
INLAND:					
Private	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.4	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		
	July	June	May	July	June	May
<u>All Areas</u>						
TOTAL FEDERAL	1,986.7	2,022.2	2,061.9	\$558,231	\$573,659	\$577,915
Executive	1,974.9	2,010.3	2,050.1	553,527	568,889	573,026
Defense agencies	778.8	780.6	775.8	218,474	221,123	220,044
Post Office Department	491.8	497.4	501.9	129,824	131,202	130,361
Other agencies <u>2/</u>	704.3	732.3	772.4	205,229	216,564	222,621
Legislative	8.0	8.1	8.0	3,206	3,214	3,246
Judicial	3.8	3.8	3.8	1,498	1,556	1,643
<u>Continental United States</u>						
TOTAL FEDERAL	1,839.4	1,871.2	1,910.2	522,981	536,052	541,195
Executive	1,827.7	1,859.4	1,898.5	518,318	531,325	536,351
Defense agencies	677.2	674.6	670.1	195,998	196,921	196,249
Post Office Department	489.9	495.5	500.0	129,339	130,704	129,841
Other agencies <u>2/</u>	660.6	689.3	728.4	192,981	203,700	210,261
Legislative	8.0	8.1	8.0	3,206	3,214	3,246
Judicial	3.7	3.7	3.7	1,457	1,513	1,598
<u>Washington, D. C.</u>						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	239.1	239.1	240.3	78,583	82,733	84,028
D. C. government	19.8	20.4	20.5	4,190	5,590	5,715
Federal	219.3	218.7	219.8	74,393	77,143	78,313
Executive	210.6	209.9	211.1	70,915	73,656	74,785
Defense agencies	65.2	64.8	65.6	21,498	22,186	22,607
Post Office Department	7.7	7.7	7.8	2,811	2,867	2,872
Other agencies	137.7	137.4	137.7	46,606	48,603	49,306
Legislative	8.0	8.1	8.0	3,206	3,214	3,246
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	272	273	282

See the glossary for definitions.

1/ Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.2/ Includes 84,800 census enumerators 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
	July	June	July	July	June	July	July	June	July
Alabama				22.9	23.4	27.1			
Arizona	152.8	152.4	147.2	12.9	12.5	12.9	11.2	11.1	9.9
Arkansas	285.7	288.3	274.5	5.3	5.2	5.9	18.7	18.9	13.9
California*	3,108.8	3,079.6	3,007.8	32.7	32.0	34.0	184.5	181.4	186.5
Colorado	344.7	337.5	342.0	8.4	8.4	9.5	26.2	22.8	25.0
Connecticut	742.8	742.0	3,704.8	2/	2/	2/	38.3	36.1	3/35.7
Delaware*									
Dist. of Col.				4/	4/	4/			
Florida				6.3	6.2	5.9	60.5	58.0	48.0
Georgia	772.5	763.5	740.8	4.1	4.1	4.4	48.3	43.9	36.6
Idaho 1/	132.2	128.1	130.8	5.4	5.3	5.7	13.0	12.2	10.8
Illinois*	N.A.	N.A.	3,039.7	N.A.	N.A.	45.3	N.A.	N.A.	122.6
Indiana	1,228.7	1,231.0	1,156.8	13.9	14.6	14.7	57.0	53.0	57.3
Iowa	597.8	600.5	577.8	2.5	2.3	2.5	35.5	36.7	32.5
Kansas	459.9	459.1	453.4	17.0	16.9	16.8	32.6	32.3	30.8
Kentucky 1/									
Louisiana				26.3	26.0	26.4			
Maine	262.0	258.3	256.8	.7	.7	.6	10.4	9.9	10.1
Maryland*	700.2	700.4	680.1	1.8	1.9	2.7	60.3	58.7	48.4
Massachusetts	1,631.5	1,539.0	1,609.8	4/	4/	4/	64.1	62.4	58.7
Michigan									
Minnesota	794.1	783.3	774.5	17.8	17.2	17.5	43.7	40.5	31.5
Mississippi									
Missouri	1,128.1	1,127.2	1,116.1	9.3	9.3	9.0	53.7	51.1	44.7
Montana	157.6	156.3	151.1	11.0	10.9	9.1	14.6	14.0	12.3
Nebraska	310.0	309.7	311.8	4/	4/	4/	18.8	19.1	20.5
Nevada	56.0	54.4	53.7	3.0	2.9	2.6	5.2	5.0	4.5
New Hampshire	159.5	167.3	166.6	.3	.3	.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
New Jersey	1,591.8	1,586.6	1,542.3	3.9	3.8	4.3	81.8	79.4	75.1
New Mexico	148.4	148.0	141.6	11.3	11.1	10.8	17.7	17.6	16.2
New York	5,543.2	5,522.2	5,416.2	10.9	11.0	11.3	241.2	230.3	221.1
North Carolina				3.7	3.6	2.7			
North Dakota	113.9	112.8	112.1	.9	.9	.8	10.6	9.8	10.1
Ohio									
Oklahoma	463.1	464.1	459.0	43.8	43.1	43.0	27.8	27.5	26.6
Oregon	445.1	438.8	428.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	31.5	28.6	27.6
Pennsylvania	3,520.5	3,542.2	3,436.9	179.6	191.6	198.3	171.8	163.4	154.2
Rhode Island	279.5	280.0	264.0	4/	4/	4/	13.7	13.0	11.0
South Carolina				1.2	1.2	1.1			
South Dakota				2.7	2.6	2.5			
Tennessee	711.5	707.7	692.4	11.4	11.6	12.4	41.6	39.9	38.1
Texas				104.2	102.8	103.3			
Utah	190.0	187.0	187.6	12.5	12.7	12.2	15.0	15.0	12.7
Vermont	95.0	95.3	94.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	4.2	4.1	5.2
Virginia				25.0	26.0	22.7			
Washington	680.6	668.3	670.6	3.0	3.2	3.2	51.2	48.2	46.3
West Virginia				125.5	126.8	131.6			
Wisconsin	1,026.4	997.6	975.1	3.7	3.5	3.6	45.6	43.3	43.4
Wyoming	91.8	90.4	84.8	11.1	11.2	9.8	12.9	12.8	8.7

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
	July	June	July	July	June	July	July	June	July
Alabama	212.0	208.8	197.4	51.2	51.3	50.8	118.2	118.3	114.9
Arizona	15.9	16.0	14.6	21.0	20.7	20.5	37.9	37.6	36.6
Arkansas	71.5	72.3	67.9	32.3	32.0	30.4	68.6	68.6	67.5
California	763.7	734.8	711.8	314.8	310.7	312.1	778.3	777.9	724.2
Colorado	56.5	54.3	54.1	42.6	41.9	42.3	89.2	87.7	89.3
Connecticut	361.1	362.6	3/325.4	41.0	40.5	41.9	123.9	124.5	3/124.0
Delaware	47.1	46.0	45.2						
Dist. of Col.	16.5	16.4	16.2	29.2	29.4	30.8	86.1	90.5	89.9
Florida	83.2	86.5	79.8	65.5	66.6	63.7			
Georgia	270.0	255.2	249.6	67.1	65.5	65.3	167.3	167.0	168.0
Idaho	23.8	20.4	23.4	17.0	16.5	16.4	32.2	32.4	33.0
Illinois	N.A.	N.A.	1,105.3	N.A.	N.A.	293.2	N.A.	N.A.	634.9
Indiana	566.7	569.6	511.9	109.4	108.5	100.8	233.1	233.8	225.1
Iowa	149.8	149.2	138.8	62.1	61.8	60.9	164.5	165.6	163.7
Kansas	90.8	90.0	89.2	62.9	62.4	62.9	119.3	118.1	117.3
Kentucky	136.8	134.6	126.5						
Louisiana	132.6	132.4	132.1	77.5	76.7	76.9	136.6	136.7	137.0
Maine	110.3	108.3	104.6	19.0	19.3	19.5	50.7	49.9	50.6
Maryland	211.5	213.9	209.4	74.2	73.9	72.4	121.7	120.1	119.9
Massachusetts	645.0	644.5	617.3	136.4	137.0	136.3	306.0	310.7	317.8
Michigan	1,120.1	1,108.6	982.0						
Minnesota	198.3	190.5	188.1	87.5	87.7	88.9	207.4	206.7	208.8
Mississippi	84.9	83.7	72.2						
Missouri	343.3	338.8	336.4	122.5	122.4	123.2	287.8	289.9	290.1
Montana	19.6	19.1	18.9	23.5	23.0	22.9	38.0	37.9	38.2
Nebraska	49.6	48.7	49.1	41.8	41.0	41.0	88.1	88.0	89.6
Nevada	3.3	3.1	3.1	8.6	8.5	8.2	11.9	11.5	11.4
New Hampshire	75.1	75.7	73.4	10.5	10.5	10.6	29.0	28.8	28.6
New Jersey	708.2	710.8	666.6	131.8	134.0	136.9	274.8	270.8	271.5
New Mexico	12.1	11.9	11.1	15.3	15.2	15.1	34.0	33.5	31.9
New York	1,755.7	1,744.3	1,670.7	504.5	502.6	505.9	1,209.8	1,217.4	1,208.6
North Carolina	388.1	392.2	361.1	51.5	51.5	51.5	155.8	156.5	155.6
North Dakota	6.1	5.9	6.1	14.0	14.2	14.3	36.7	36.2	36.8
Ohio	1,154.9	1,150.6	1,063.0						
Oklahoma	66.3	66.0	64.0	48.1	48.2	49.2	121.8	122.1	119.0
Oregon	139.1	138.4	135.3	46.4	45.1	45.2	103.8	102.0	99.1
Pennsylvania	1,367.4	1,375.8	1,315.1	339.5	337.6	323.1	655.4	664.1	645.3
Rhode Island	135.0	134.5	122.5	15.3	16.0	15.5	49.6	50.8	48.6
South Carolina	201.2	200.6	194.8	25.7	26.1	25.4			
South Dakota	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.9	11.4	11.5	36.8	36.8	37.5
Tennessee	247.5	242.1	233.0	55.7	55.8	54.1	152.4	153.1	154.8
Texas	337.6	336.8	327.4	226.0	226.0	219.3	509.9	509.1	492.3
Utah	30.1	27.1	30.0	21.2	21.0	21.3	44.5	44.1	43.2
Vermont	33.9	34.3	32.8	9.3	9.3	9.3	18.1	18.0	18.6
Virginia	215.2	213.3	208.0						
Washington	175.3	169.6	171.8	64.8	64.4	65.1	157.4	156.1	157.4
West Virginia	131.7	131.4	120.5	51.6	51.5	52.5	84.9	84.9	84.2
Wisconsin	446.1	418.4	405.8	76.9	76.3	77.5	207.2	207.3	205.0
Wyoming	6.1	5.7	6.9	15.3	15.1	13.7	18.0	17.4	18.3

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	Finance			Service			Government		
	1950		1949	1950		1949	1950		1949
	July	June	July	July	June	July	July	June	July
Alabama	17.6	17.3	16.6	52.5	52.4	53.1	93.9	96.0	93.1
Arizona	4.6	4.6	4.3	17.4	17.2	17.5	31.9	32.7	30.9
Arkansas	7.5	7.4	7.3	35.2	35.2	33.2	47.6	48.7	48.4
California	145.9	145.6	144.4	383.1	384.0	377.0	505.8	513.2	517.8
Colorado	14.2	13.2	13.1	46.4	46.7	47.9	61.2	62.5	60.8
Connecticut	36.8	36.4	37.3	77.5	76.9	78.3	64.2	65.0	62.3
Delaware									
Dist. of Col.	21.6	21.8	21.4	57.9	56.7	59.0	238.8	238.7	245.0
Florida	33.1	32.6	26.9				111.8	113.6	111.2
Georgia	24.4	24.3	24.0	78.6	78.7	80.2	112.7	114.8	112.7
Idaho	3.6	3.6	3.4	14.5	14.5	15.1	22.7	23.2	22.9
Illinois	N.A.	N.A.	160.7	N.A.	N.A.	359.0	N.A.	N.A.	317.7
Indiana	34.5	34.2	34.3	90.1	90.7	90.6	124.1	126.4	122.1
Iowa	23.3	23.1	23.6	68.6	69.4	67.3	90.7	92.6	88.5
Kansas	16.2	16.1	15.9	46.0	46.6	46.5	75.1	76.7	74.0
Kentucky									
Louisiana	17.5	17.5	17.2	63.8	63.8	63.8	88.7	90.4	89.1
Maine	6.8	6.7	6.6	26.5	25.2	26.2	37.6	38.3	38.6
Maryland	31.3	31.1	30.2	108.2	109.1	106.6	90.2	91.7	90.5
Massachusetts	79.5	78.6	77.9	196.5	199.4	201.0	204.0	206.4	200.8
Michigan									
Minnesota	36.2	35.8	35.2	96.6	96.5	97.3	106.6	108.5	107.1
Mississippi									
Missouri	51.5	51.2	51.9	125.0	126.8	127.4	135.0	137.7	133.4
Montana	3.9	3.9	3.7	20.2	20.1	19.7	26.8	27.4	26.3
Nebraska	16.2	16.2	15.8	38.2	38.5	38.7	57.1	58.1	57.1
Nevada	1.2	1.1	1.1	12.5	12.0	12.5	10.4	10.5	10.3
New Hampshire	4.5	4.4	4.5	21.7	19.9	22.0	19.2	19.4	18.9
New Jersey	58.5	56.8	58.0	167.6	163.7	167.9	165.2	167.3	162.0
New Mexico	3.9	3.8	3.5	23.5	23.5	23.1	30.7	31.5	30.1
New York	386.1	383.7	383.7	785.8	774.8	776.4	649.3	658.1	638.5
North Carolina	19.8	19.8	20.0				101.4	103.0	99.2
North Dakota	4.0	3.8	3.5	13.4	13.3	12.9	28.1	28.7	27.6
Ohio									
Oklahoma	17.0	16.8	16.9	49.5	49.9	52.2	88.8	90.5	88.1
Oregon	14.4	14.1	14.2	47.3	46.9	46.2	60.8	62.0	59.4
Pennsylvania	117.6	117.3	116.0	360.5	358.9	357.5	328.7	333.4	327.4
Rhode Island	10.7	10.5	9.9	24.8	25.5	26.1	29.5	29.7	29.4
South Carolina							58.2	59.0	60.2
South Dakota	4.2	4.1	4.1	13.9	13.6	13.9	30.1	30.6	29.3
Tennessee	22.4	22.4	22.2	78.0	78.0	77.8	102.5	104.8	100.0
Texas	70.8	69.8	65.6	233.5	232.0	234.3	261.4	266.8	261.0
Utah	6.1	6.1	5.8	19.2	19.0	19.2	41.4	42.0	43.2
Vermont	2.9	2.9	2.8	11.1	11.0	11.1	14.5	14.7	14.0
Virginia									
Washington	26.0	25.8	25.2	79.2	78.0	79.2	123.8	123.1	122.6
West Virginia	9.5	9.5	9.3	40.1	40.3	40.0	54.4	55.7	54.2
Wisconsin	31.7	31.7	31.1	95.0	94.7	91.9	120.3	122.3	116.9
Wyoming	2.0	2.0	1.7	12.2	11.6	11.9	14.2	14.6	13.8

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

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/ Not comparable with current data.

4/ 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
	July	June	July		July	June	July
ARIZONA				CONNECTICUT (Cont'd.)			
<u>Phoenix</u>				<u>New Britain (Cont'd.)</u>			
Mining	.1	.1	N.A.	Finance	.5	.5	N.A.
Manufacturing	9.3	9.2	N.A.	Service	1.1	1.1	N.A.
Trans. & Pub. Ut. <u>1/</u>	7.0	6.9	N.A.				
Trade	19.8	19.7	N.A.	<u>New Haven</u>			
Finance	3.1	3.1	N.A.	Cont. Const. <u>2/</u>	5.9	5.4	N.A.
Service	8.4	8.3	N.A.	Manufacturing	40.8	40.7	N.A.
				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	12.9	12.9	N.A.
<u>Tucson</u>				Trade	20.4	20.4	N.A.
Mining	1.5	1.4	N.A.	Finance	4.7	4.7	N.A.
Manufacturing	1.7	1.6	N.A.	Service	8.7	8.7	N.A.
Trans. & Pub. Ut. <u>1/</u>	1.7	1.7	N.A.				
Trade	8.1	8.1	N.A.	<u>Waterbury</u>			
Finance	.9	.9	N.A.	Cont. Const. <u>2/</u>	2.0	1.9	N.A.
Service	4.2	4.2	N.A.	Manufacturing	39.0	39.4	N.A.
				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	2.5	2.5	N.A.
ARKANSAS				Trade	8.3	8.5	N.A.
<u>Little Rock</u>				Finance	1.0	1.0	N.A.
Total	63.6	63.4	60.3	Service	2.5	2.4	N.A.
Cont. Const.	5.8	5.6	4.8				
Manufacturing	11.2	11.1	10.1	GEORGIA			
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.8	6.8	6.7	<u>Atlanta</u>			
Trade	17.7	17.9	16.7	Manufacturing	59.6	57.9	55.4
Finance	3.3	3.3	3.2				
Service <u>2/</u>	8.4	8.4	8.6	<u>Savannah</u>			
Government	10.6	10.5	10.8	Manufacturing	12.6	12.6	11.5
CONNECTICUT				IOWA			
<u>Bridgeport</u>				<u>Des Moines</u>			
Cont. Const. <u>2/</u>	4.1	3.8	N.A.	Manufacturing	19.2	19.1	18.3
Manufacturing	55.3	55.6	N.A.				
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	4.9	4.9	N.A.	KANSAS			
Trade	16.9	17.0	N.A.	<u>Topeka</u>			
Finance	2.1	2.1	N.A.	Total	38.1	38.0	39.0
Service	5.6	5.6	N.A.	Mining	.1	.1	.1
				Cont. Const.	1.8	1.6	2.0
<u>Hartford</u>				Manufacturing	6.4	6.5	6.5
Cont. Const. <u>2/</u>	8.0	7.7	N.A.	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.9	6.9	7.0
Manufacturing	61.7	60.7	N.A.	Trade	8.2	8.2	8.5
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.9	6.9	N.A.	Finance	2.0	1.9	1.9
Trade	35.8	36.5	N.A.	Service	4.4	4.4	4.4
Finance	23.8	23.4	N.A.	Government	8.6	8.6	8.7
Service	10.0	10.1	N.A.				
				<u>Wichita</u>			
<u>New Britain</u>				Total	79.8	78.4	77.2
Cont. Const. <u>2/</u>	1.0	1.0	N.A.	Mining	1.3	1.3	1.4
Manufacturing	25.5	25.1	N.A.	Cont. Const.	5.3	5.0	4.9
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	1.2	1.2	N.A.	Manufacturing	25.5	24.7	24.3
Trade	4.2	4.3	N.A.	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.9	6.8	7.2

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
	July	June	July		July	June	July
KANSAS (Cont'd.)				MISSOURI (Cont'd.)			
<u>Wichita (Cont'd.)</u>				<u>Kansas City (Cont'd.)</u>			
Trade	21.7	21.5	21.0	Trade	89.7	90.4	89.3
Finance	3.7	3.7	3.5	Finance	18.0	18.4	18.6
Service	8.7	8.7	8.5	Service	40.7	40.9	39.9
Government	6.9	6.8	6.5	Government	20.7	20.7	20.8
LOUISIANA				<u>St. Louis</u>			
<u>New Orleans</u>				Manufacturing	199.2	197.1	192.7
Manufacturing	48.2	47.8	48.1				
MINNESOTA				NEVADA			
<u>Duluth</u>				<u>Reno</u>			
Total	42.4	41.8	40.5	Mining	.4	.3	.1
Cont. Const.	2.3	2.2	1.7	Cont. Const.	2.0	1.8	1.5
Manufacturing	11.4	11.3	10.2	Manufacturing	1.5	1.4	1.3
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	7.2	7.1	7.1	Trans. & Pub. Ut. <u>1/</u>	1.1	1.1	1.2
Trade	10.8	10.5	10.7	Trade	5.5	5.3	5.3
Finance	1.4	1.4	1.4	Finance	.8	.8	.8
Service <u>2/</u>	5.3	5.2	5.4	Service	5.5	5.3	5.5
Government	4.1	4.1	4.0	NEW JERSEY			
<u>Minneapolis</u>				<u>Newark</u>			
Total	247.3	245.6	234.3	Manufacturing	332.0	333.5	310.0
Cont. Const.	14.7	13.9	7.4	<u>Trenton</u>			
Manufacturing	66.7	66.0	61.4	Manufacturing	44.0	44.3	38.9
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	24.6	24.7	24.6	NEW MEXICO			
Trade	75.2	75.0	75.7	<u>Albuquerque</u>			
Finance	16.4	16.1	16.0	Cont. Const.	6.4	6.2	5.6
Service <u>2/</u>	28.3	28.2	28.5	Manufacturing	5.0	4.9	4.1
Government	21.4	21.8	20.7	Trans. & Pub. Ut. <u>1/</u>	2.8	2.8	2.4
<u>St. Paul</u>				Trade	11.1	11.1	9.9
Total	141.5	140.2	132.5	Finance	2.4	2.3	1.7
Cont. Const.	7.7	7.2	3.7	Service <u>2/</u>	6.3	6.3	6.2
Manufacturing	41.3	40.0	38.5	NEW YORK			
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	19.8	19.9	19.4	<u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy</u>			
Trade	34.4	34.5	33.3	Manufacturing	77.1	75.2	75.4
Finance	8.5	8.4	8.4	<u>Binghamton-Endicott-</u>			
Service <u>2/</u>	14.1	14.2	14.1	<u>Johnson City</u>			
Government	15.7	15.9	15.0	Manufacturing	35.6	35.9	35.5
MISSOURI				<u>Buffalo</u>			
<u>Kansas City (including</u>				Manufacturing	183.3	180.6	162.9
<u>Kansas City, Kansas) <u>3/</u></u>				<u>Elmira</u>			
Total	317.6	316.8	311.4	Manufacturing	14.7	14.8	13.5
Mining	.8	.8	.6				
Cont. Const.	16.3	15.4	16.7				
Manufacturing	91.5	90.5	86.0				
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	39.9	39.7	39.5				

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
	July	June	July		July	June	July
NEW YORK (Cont'd.)				TENNESSEE (Cont'd.)			
<u>Kingston-N.burgh-Poughkeepsie</u>				<u>Chattanooga (Cont'd.)</u>			
Manufacturing	34.3	34.0	33.3	Trade	14.2	14.6	13.5
<u>New York City</u>				Finance	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	937.1	935.7	901.7	Service	9.5	9.7	9.6
Trade	811.3	821.1	814.9	Government	7.8	7.9	6.7
<u>Rochester</u>				<u>Knoxville 3/</u>			
Manufacturing	98.9	97.7	95.7	Mining	2.2	2.2	2.5
<u>Syracuse</u>				Manufacturing	37.5	37.3	35.6
Manufacturing	50.6	52.4	46.7	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	7.0	6.9	6.3
<u>Utica-Rome-Herkimer</u>				Trade	17.4	17.8	18.1
<u>Little Falls</u>				Finance	3.4	3.4	3.6
Manufacturing	42.6	42.9	38.9	Service	8.6	8.6	8.9
NORTH CAROLINA				Government	12.4	12.4	12.6
<u>Charlotte</u>				<u>Memphis</u>			
Manufacturing	20.3	20.0	18.7	Mining	.4	.4	.4
OKLAHOMA				Manufacturing	39.5	39.3	37.3
<u>Oklahoma City</u>				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	17.1	17.1	16.5
Manufacturing	14.3	14.2	N.A.	Trade	39.0	39.0	40.2
<u>Tulsa</u>				Finance	5.7	5.5	5.3
Manufacturing	17.7	17.3	N.A.	Service	22.2	22.2	22.5
RHODE ISLAND				Government	13.4	13.4	12.9
<u>Providence</u>				<u>Nashville</u>			
Manufacturing	142.7	143.0	128.8	Manufacturing	33.1	32.5	30.5
SOUTH CAROLINA				VERMONT			
<u>Charleston 3/</u>				<u>Burlington</u>			
Manufacturing	8.2	8.3	8.5	Manufacturing	5.1	5.3	N.A.
TENNESSEE				WASHINGTON			
<u>Chattanooga</u>				<u>Seattle</u>			
Mining	.2	.2	.1	Total	245.2	241.8	247.7
Manufacturing	40.9	38.7	35.4	Cont. Const.	14.8	13.9	13.1
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	5.2	5.2	5.0	Manufacturing	59.0	58.0	64.2
				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	26.7	26.1	25.8
				Trade	64.9	64.6	63.8
				Finance	13.8	13.7	13.8
				Service 2/	34.0	33.7	33.5
				Government	32.0	31.7	33.4

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
	July	June	July		July	June	July
WASHINGTON (Cont'd.)				WASHINGTON (Cont'd.)			
<u>Spokane</u>				<u>Tacoma</u>			
Total	64.8	64.2	64.0	Total	68.5	66.0	64.1
Cont. Const.	4.5	4.3	4.7	Cont. Const.	4.5	4.1	4.2
Manufacturing	12.8	12.5	11.6	Manufacturing	19.6	19.3	17.2
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	10.5	10.6	10.5	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.6	6.5	6.2
Trade	17.9	18.0	17.5	Trade	14.1	13.9	13.7
Finance	2.9	2.9	2.8	Finance	2.3	2.3	2.2
Service <u>2/</u>	9.4	9.3	9.5	Service <u>2/</u>	7.2	6.7	7.2
Government	6.8	6.7	7.4	Government	14.2	13.2	13.3

1/ Excludes interstate railroads.

2/ Includes mining and quarrying.

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

N.A. - Not available.

TABLE 8: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry	1950		
	July	June	May
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:			
Meat packing, wholesale	163.7	161.6	158.9
Flour and meal	27.2	26.8	26.9
Confectionery products	56.2	56.3	55.7
Malt liquors	68.8	66.0	60.7
Distilled liquors, except brandy	20.7	20.3	20.0
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:			
Yarn mills, wool (except carpet), cotton and silk systems	104.7	104.6	101.9
Cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics	398.1	404.0	402.9
Woolen and worsted fabrics	106.4	108.8	103.5
Full-fashioned hosiery mills	63.9	64.7	65.4
Seamless hosiery mills	49.0	50.2	50.2
Knit underwear mills	31.3	31.3	32.0
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn	36.9	38.4	38.1
Fur-felt hats and hat bodies	9.0	8.8	8.1
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:			
Men's dress shirts and nightwear	76.4	78.9	80.4
Work shirts	11.6	11.7	11.6
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:			
Wood household furniture, except upholstered	119.8	120.0	119.1
Mattresses and bedsprings	27.1	26.9	26.6
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:			
Plastics materials	20.7	20.5	20.1
Synthetic rubber	5.8	5.5	5.0
Synthetic fibers	54.1	54.1	53.7
Soap and glycerin	18.4	18.3	18.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:			
Glass containers	39.8	39.4	38.7
Pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere classified	27.9	32.6	31.8
Brick and hollow tile	29.8	29.4	27.9
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:			
Gray-iron foundries	138.2	137.9	133.2
Malleable-iron foundries	23.7	23.0	22.2
Steel foundries	42.6	42.1	40.6
Primary copper, lead, and zinc	26.5	26.4	26.1
Primary aluminum	8.7	8.6	8.6
Iron and steel forgings	27.9	28.5	27.9
Wire drawing	39.4	39.6	38.6

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1950		
	July	June	May
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):			
Cutlery and edge tools	21.2	22.7	23.1
Hand tools, not elsewhere classified, files, hand saws, and saw blades	31.5	32.0	31.8
Hardware, not elsewhere classified	72.0	73.8	71.7
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings	28.7	28.4	28.1
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	73.5	75.9	73.0
Structural and ornamental products	58.9	57.6	55.8
Boiler shop products	47.6	46.7	45.3
Metal stampings	115.7	114.2	108.5
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):			
Tractors	65.6	65.9	66.4
Farm machinery, except tractors	73.6	73.3	73.2
Machine tools	38.6	38.7	37.7
Metalworking machinery, not elsewhere classified	35.9	35.9	35.3
Cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, etc.	61.2	62.9	60.5
Computing and related machines	34.3	34.2	33.9
Typewriters	18.0	17.9	17.8
Refrigeration machinery	108.3	111.0	112.0
Machine shops	35.7	35.0	33.4
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:			
Radios and related products	152.7	151.0	146.1
Telephone and telegraph equipment and communication equipment, not elsewhere classified	34.7	34.7	34.6
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:			
Locomotives and parts	20.4	20.4	20.5
Railroad and streetcars	29.0	30.4	28.4
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:			
Silverware and plated ware	16.7	16.9	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.

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

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