

EMPLOYMENT and pay rolls

**DETAILED REPORT
AUGUST 1950**

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

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EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Detailed Report

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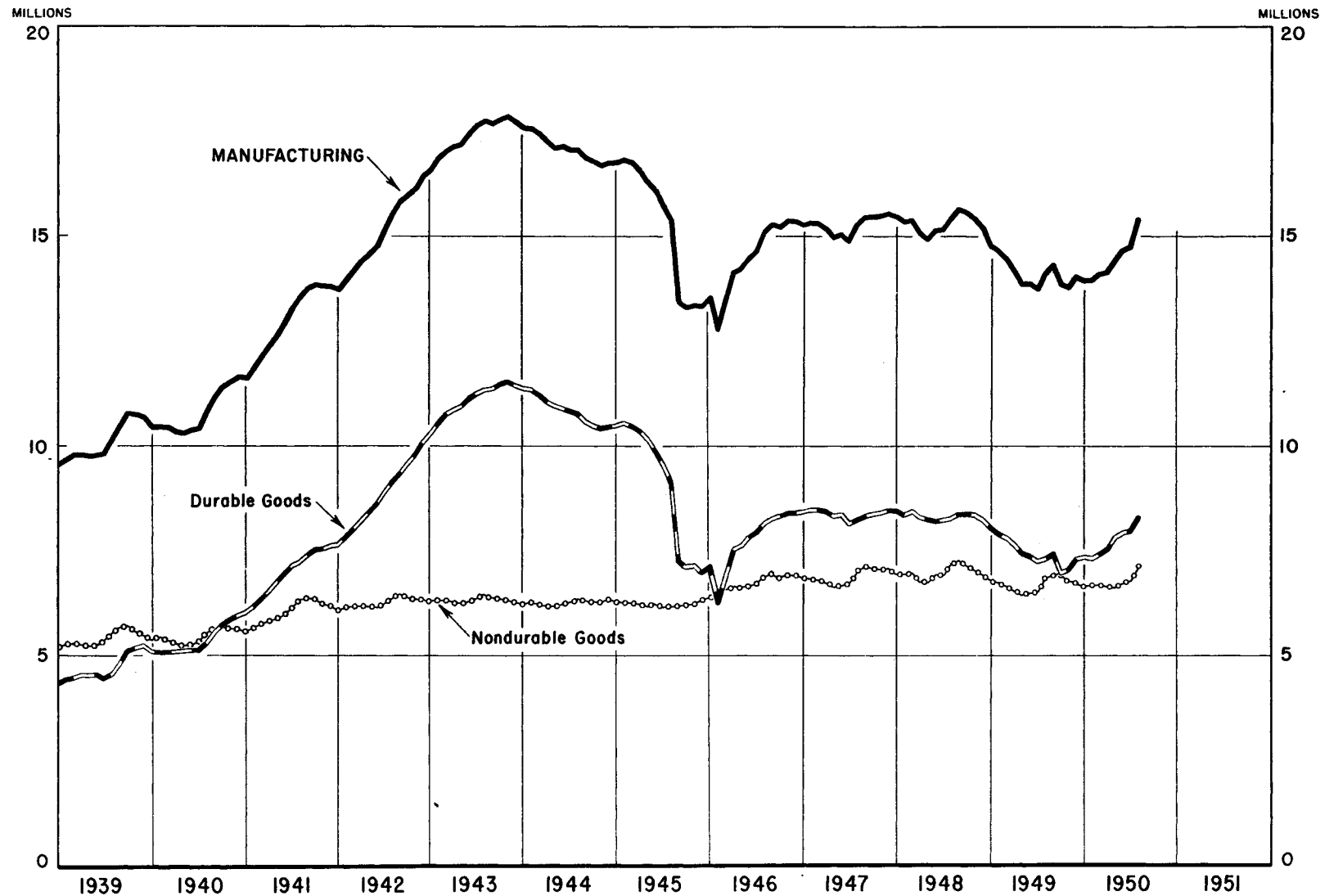
<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Chart: Employment in Manufacturing, Durable and Nondurable Goods Industries, 1939 to date.....	1
Employment Trends in Selected Industries	
Building Materials.....	2
Aluminum.....	11
Statistical Data.....	A:1
Explanatory Notes.....	i
Glossary.....	v

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EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES ALL EMPLOYEES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

BUILDING MATERIALS

During August, industries manufacturing building materials ^{1/} continued the expansion which has characterized their operation since the beginning of the year. Total production worker employment in the industries surveyed rose 19 percent from 764,000 in January 1950 to 908,000 in August (see table I). Between January and July physical production of most materials has risen substantially more than employment (see table II), primarily as a result of a longer workweek.

Despite the sharp rise in production, which in some cases was at or above record levels, stringencies in delivery were reported for many items. Shortages in August were most stringent for gypsum board and lath, cement, millwork, and brick, in that order. Available supplies of cement have been particularly affected by several work stoppages.

Structural Clay Products

The structural clay products manufacturing industry has expanded its workforce very quickly in order to meet the present huge demand for brick, sewer pipe, and tile. Reversing the employment downtrend which persisted from November 1948 to February 1950, the industry between February and August of this year added 10,600 workers. This raised its production worker total to 78,900 for a gain of 16 percent. The August employment level, however, is still slightly below the November 1948 postwar peak of 79,200.

^{1/} This study includes the following manufacturing industries which most directly reflect construction activity: sawmills and planing mills; millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products; structural clay products; hydraulic cement; concrete, gypsum, and plaster products; and heating apparatus and plumbing supplies.

Table I

Production Worker Employment in Selected Industries Manufacturing
Building Materials, 1947 - 1950
(in thousands)

Year and Month	: Planing Mills	: Sawmills and : Plywood and : Prefabricated : Structural : Wood Products	: Millwork, : Plywood and : Structural Clay : Products	: Hydraulic Cement	: Concrete, : Gypsum : and Plaster : Products	: Heating : Apparatus : and : Plumbing : Supplies
<u>Monthly Average</u>						
1947	455.4	100.0	70.2	33.0	71.5	146.0
1948	442.0	105.0	76.5	35.5	76.4	137.1
1949	401.3	95.7	72.5	36.0	72.4	106.0
1949 January	386.9	97.5	75.8	35.9	72.9	117.2
February	379.5	95.3	74.5	35.8	71.1	112.3
March	384.8	93.5	73.4	35.7	70.7	107.8
April	388.6	93.6	72.9	36.0	70.3	103.0
May	398.5	91.9	72.8	36.2	71.2	97.2
June	410.3	93.7	72.8	36.6	71.2	93.6
July	407.1	91.9	72.1	36.9	71.5	91.8
August	414.5	94.6	72.1	36.7	73.5	99.7
September	416.0	95.7	72.1	36.5	74.9	109.6
October	413.8	98.1	71.0	34.8	74.6	116.2
November	412.1	100.7	69.7	34.8	73.9	113.0
December	403.5	101.9	70.5	36.4	73.1	111.1
1950 January	381.1	101.6	68.6	35.8	69.5	107.4
February	385.7	101.2	68.3	35.0	71.3	112.3
March	399.3	101.7	68.5	34.5	71.3	114.0
April	409.9	104.4	68.6	35.4	73.5	117.7
May	429.8	106.2	72.8	36.0	76.4	118.6
June *	440.9	108.4	75.5	36.5	80.0	121.7
July *	444.1	108.8	76.4	36.0	81.4	120.0
August *	459.6	115.4	78.9	37.4	84.9	131.8

* Preliminary

The relative gains in production between February and July of this year have been even larger than the 16 percent registered by employment. Following a seasonal contraction between October 1949 and February 1950, production was swiftly accelerated with the onset of the building boom in 1950 (see table II). In five months, from February to July 1950, output increased, as follows:

Unglazed brick	62 percent
Vitrified sewer pipe	29 percent
Unglazed tile	30 percent

These gains were made possible by rising employment and expansion of the workweek from 38.6 to 40.8 hours.

Despite the particularly large increase in brick production, shipments for the first half of the year slightly exceeded output. In fact, some local shortages of brick have been reported.

Prices for brick and tile, like other building materials, after remaining relatively stable during 1949, rose by more than 2 percent in the first seven months of this year to a new postwar peak (see table III).

Plumbing and Heating Materials

The plumbing and heating supplies' industry, like other building material suppliers, has staged a remarkable comeback from its 1949 recession. The severity of its employment decline--from a postwar peak of 146,000 in 1947 to 106,000 in 1949--was without parallel among any of the other building materials, reflecting, in part, the substantial inventories accumulated in 1947. The decline is noteworthy in another respect. Whereas employment in most other building materials did not reach a peak until 1948, plumbing and heating employment achieved its highest level one year earlier. During the first eight months of 1950 employment increased 23 percent. The number of production workers totaled 132,000 in August (see table I).

The prices of plumbing and heating apparatus have not fluctuated very widely over the past year and a half. A gradual price decline amounting to 5 percent began early in 1949 and terminated in February 1950. Prices again started upward in March and by the end of August were 4 percent above the 1948 peak month.

Table II

Indexes of Production for Selected Building Materials, 1947-1950
(1947 Monthly Average = 100)

Year and Month		Structural Clay Products						
		Lumber	Brick	Sewer Pipe	Tile	Portland Cement	Gypsum Board and Lath	
<u>Monthly Average</u>								
1947		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
1948		101.9	116.2	107.9	98.7	110.0		134.5
1949		90.6	107.6	109.6	103.9	112.5		118.8
1949	January	75.7	93.0	105.1	93.0	98.4		--
	February	69.8	82.5	103.4	94.8	88.8		--
	March	90.2	95.4	113.0	110.7	99.3		120.5
	April	88.7	100.4	113.3	107.8	113.9		--
	May	92.7	109.7	114.7	105.1	119.7		--
	June	94.3	116.7	113.2	104.6	117.7		101.2
	July	82.5	107.2	95.7	113.4	121.6		--
	August	99.7	121.0	114.2	113.6	120.4		--
	September	97.5	117.4	111.4	103.2	123.5		119.7
	October	94.7	122.2	110.5	104.3	122.9		--
	November	100.0	117.3	114.2	100.7	116.1		--
	December	100.3	108.5	107.8	94.7	108.9		134.2
1950	January	81.0	90.2	98.6	91.4	97.7		--
	February	83.6	82.5	95.1	85.5	84.1		--
	March	104.9	95.0	110.5	94.8	91.6		139.6
	April	109.5	107.1	79.4 ^{1/}	92.9	116.4		--
	May	121.3	131.4	115.0	109.8	128.3		--
	June	121.4	137.0	129.5	111.9	128.7 ^{1/}		144.4
	July	113.3	133.9	123.1	110.8	133.2 ^{1/}		--

^{1/} Reflects work stoppage.

Source: Bureau of the Census; Bureau of Mines; National Lumber Manufacturers Association

Hydraulic Cement

The huge volume of demand for cement over the past three years has enabled the hydraulic cement manufacturing industry to increase its workforce. Expansion of highway and dam construction has created a greater need for cement at the same time that requirements for other building materials, more closely tied to the homebuilding program, have fluctuated over a broad range. The number of production workers in the cement industry, as a result, has risen from an average of 33,000 in 1947 to 36,000 in 1949. In the first quarter of 1950 employment registered a seasonal contraction, but has since moved upward, and reached a postwar peak of 37,400 in August.

Production ^{2/}, in the first seven months of 1950 increased about 21 percent over the comparable period in 1947, much more than can be explained by the rise of 12 percent in employment. The disparity is even greater in terms of man-hours since the length of the workweek has declined slightly. A special study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Division of Manpower and Productivity reveals that the increase in production between 1947 and 1949 is to some extent a reflection of increased productivity. Specifically, manhours required for each unit of output in the cement industry fell by 6 percent between 1947 and 1949.

Thus far in 1950 cement production, according to the Bureau of Mines, is running slightly above last year's peak rate. July output was, in fact, the highest on record. Nevertheless, stocks have been drawn on to keep pace with demand. This year's seasonal reduction in inventories has been particularly heavy with May to July withdrawals exceeding any in a comparable postwar period. As a consequence, local shortages have appeared in several sections of the country. Additional factors responsible for the shortages are the lack of freight cars and work stoppages in cement plants during June and July.

Prices for cement have not risen appreciably in 1950 though the August level is the highest in the postwar period. Further increases, moreover, have been announced, effective October 1.

^{2/} Portland cement, comprising more than 90 percent of the industry's total production, is used here to indicate the industry's production trend.

Table III

Indexes of Wholesale Prices for Selected Building Materials, 1/
1947-1950

(1947 = 100)

<u>Month and Year: Lumber : Brick and Tile : Cement : Plumbing and Heating</u>				
<u>Monthly Average</u>				
1947	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1948	112.7	111.4	112.7	117.9
1949	103.0	115.7	115.6	123.4
1949 January	108.0	116.1	115.7	125.1
February	107.0	116.0	115.7	124.5
March	106.2	116.0	115.7	123.8
April	104.8	114.9	115.6	123.5
May	102.7	114.9	115.6	123.4
June	101.2	114.9	115.6	123.4
July	99.8	115.4	115.0	123.4
August	99.8	115.4	115.0	123.4
September	100.9	115.6	115.0	123.3
October	101.6	115.6	116.2	123.3
November	102.2	115.6	116.2	123.3
December	102.7	115.6	116.2	123.3
1950 January	103.7	116.8	116.5	121.0
February	105.2	116.6	116.6	118.6
March	106.6	116.6	116.6	121.1
April	107.7	116.7	116.6	123.4
May	112.0	117.0	116.6	124.7
June	116.3	117.4	116.6	124.6
July	121.7	119.6	116.9	124.6
August	128.5	119.9	117.1	130.5

1/ These are the indexes of wholesale prices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics recomputed with the average for 1947 as the base.

Lumber

Lumber manufacturing, like the structural clay products industry, has had to expand its workforce quickly to meet the unexpectedly large demand for its products. The sawmills and planing mills segment of the lumber industry which according to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association provides about 70 percent of its products to the construction industry, increased the number of its production workers by 21 percent between January and August of this year. Employment was 459,600 in August, 1950; this is somewhat lower than the postwar peak of 469,700 reached in August 1948. The millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products segment, which is more closely allied to residential construction, increased its workforce by 14 percent over the first eight months of 1950. The August 1950 employment level of 115,400 was a postwar high.

Millwork production, which provides doors, frames, sash, etc., for buildings, reported increases of from 10 to 50 percent for individual items in the first seven months of 1950 as compared to the like period of 1949, according to the Bureau of the Census.

Total production of lumber for all uses reached a record level in the second quarter of 1950--the highest in 35 years. A fall in output during July reflected a holiday and the traditional vacation period of the industry.

The lumber stringency is one of the most serious among the building materials. Though, in part, due to a lack of freight cars, particularly in the Oregon area, the tightness is primarily due to the unexpected volume of demand. The shortage is most severe in hardwood flooring and millwork. In the first seven months of 1950 unfilled orders for maple, beech, and birch flooring doubled, while those for oak rose by 45 percent. However, under current economic conditions, some part of these orders may be duplications.

The scarcity of lumber as well as its characteristic price volatility has engendered a price upswing much greater than for any other building material. Between January and August of this year, the prices for lumber increased by 24 percent. The August level is at an all time peak--12 percent above the previous peak of August 1948.

Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products

To meet the heavy demand for its products as a result of the building boom, the concrete, gypsum, and plaster products industry raised employment sharply in the first eight months of 1950. In August 1950, the number of production workers totaled 84,900--a 22 percent rise from the January level.

There is no available measure of the production of concrete products ^{2/} which are by far the major part of the above industry. Its needs are reflected, however, in the present huge demands on the cement manufacturing industry.

Gypsum board and lath, production of which provides about 10 percent of the industry's employment, is the most seriously short of all building materials, despite an all time record output in the first half of 1950. Shortages are most acute in the South and the Far West. The present heavy demand reflects not only the current building boom but also the more widespread use of gypsum products.

Employment, Hours and Earnings

The recovery in employment and hours and earnings during the first eight months of 1950 in the building materials manufacturing industries is shown in table IV. With the exception of hydraulic cement, which was already at a very high level, the upswing in employment was substantial.

The length of the workweek also reflected the brisk demand for the industries' output. Average weekly hours during August, in no case less than 40.8, indicate that all industries were scheduling a minimum of about 2 hours of overtime; the concrete, gypsum and plaster products group after adding time lost due to absenteeism, turnover, etc., appears to be working close to a scheduled 48-hour week.

Hourly earnings in the building materials industries are lower as a whole than the average of \$1.54 for all hard goods industries. With the exception of cement and plumbing and heating, hourly earnings of the industries covered in the survey were at least 10 cents less than the average for all durable goods.

^{2/} The major concrete products are ready mix cement, concrete blocks, and concrete pipes.

Table IV

Hours, Earnings and Production Worker Employment in Selected Industries
Manufacturing Building Materials

January and August 1950

Industry	: Production : Workers :(in thousands	:Average :Weekly :Earnings	:Average :Weekly :Hours	:Average :Hourly :Earnings
Sawmills and Planing Mills				
1950: January	381.1	\$47.38	38.3	\$1.237
August *	459.6	57.88	42.0	1.378
Millwork, Plywood and Prefabricated Structural Wood Products				
1950: January	101.6	56.14	42.4	1.324
August *	115.4	61.52	43.6	1.411
Structural Clay Products				
1950: January	68.6	49.52	38.6	1.283
August *	78.9	54.47	40.8	1.335
Hydraulic Cement				
1950: January	35.8	57.55	40.9	1.407
August *	37.4	61.76	42.3	1.460
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products				
1950: January	69.5	58.16	43.6	1.334
August *	84.9	66.39	46.3	1.434
Heating Apparatus and Plumbing Supplies				
1950: January	107.4	59.23	39.7	1.492
August *	131.8	65.06	42.0	1.549
* Preliminary				

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ALUMINUM

The use of aluminum, the most important light commercial metal, vastly expanded after World War II. Yearly consumption since the war ended has been more than triple the 1939 level (see table I). As a result, the primary refining segment of the aluminum industry ^{1/}, which produces the major share of raw aluminum, has had to operate near capacity since 1946.

During most of the first 8 months of 1950, both employment and production in the primary industry were at peacetime highs as the building, and transportation equipment, power transmission, and household appliances manufacturing industries consumed increased amounts of aluminum. Thus, even before the Korean crisis, civilian needs were absorbing the entire output of the industry while it operated at capacity. Though some expansion of capacity by plant additions is currently underway or in the planning stage, the increase will be circumscribed, according to the Bureau of Mines of the U. S. Department of Interior, owing to the limited supplies of surplus electric power that are available. Electric power is a basic raw material which is needed in huge volumes for aluminum production—approximately 10 KWH of energy are needed to produce each pound of aluminum.

Employment at High

Reflecting the record aluminum output, employment in August 1950 continued at the peacetime high of 9,300 production workers. Though this total was more than triple the 1939 average employment of 2,800, it was substantially below the World War II level. Employment in January 1944 is estimated to have reached 15,500.

^{1/} This study is limited to the primary aluminum industry which produces aluminum from alumina. The secondary aluminum industry which produces aluminum from new and old scrap is excluded.

Table I
Consumption of Aluminum
(in short tons)

Period	Consumption of Primary Aluminum	Consumption of Secondary Aluminum: Recovered from Old Scrap	Total Consumption
1939	167,600	37,800	205,400
1946	575,700	90,500	666,200
1947	571,800	163,800	735,600
1948	684,600	95,600	780,200
1949	636,000	44,600	680,600

Source: Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of Interior.

Since 1947 the trend in employment has generally been upward (see table II). Shortage of electric power rather than insufficient demand has been the major limitation on production and, thus, on employment. Only in the latter part of 1949 did any softness in demand develop, but even then insufficient power and work stoppages were of relatively greater significance in reducing the level of operations.

Working conditions in this industry severely restrict the employment of women. The reduction of alumina to aluminum, the refining process, requires high temperatures and generates unpleasant fumes. As a result, even during wartime, employment expansions could not depend on the recruitment of women. In areas of labor shortages, like the States of Washington and Oregon, it was difficult to maintain the workforce at the requisite levels. A somewhat comparable situation has arisen currently. The Point Comfort, Texas plant of the Aluminum Company of America, reopening on September 25, 1950, after the settlement of a month long strike, found its workforce depleted. Alternative opportunities of employment in the stringent industrial labor market areas of Texas had attracted many of its employees.

Table II

Production Worker Employment in
the Primary Aluminum Industry,
by month, 1947-1950

Period	1947	1948	1949	1950
(in thousands)				
Average	7.3	7.9	7.9	
January	8.7	7.0	8.1	8.3
February	8.8	7.2	8.1	8.8
March	8.3	7.8	8.3	8.9
April	7.8	8.0	8.4	9.0
May	7.2	8.4	8.6	9.2
June	7.0	8.3	8.6	9.2
July	7.1	8.1	8.5	9.3
August	6.9	8.0	7.7	9.3
September	6.6	7.9	7.6	
October	6.4	7.8	8.3	
November	6.4	7.8	5.0	
December	6.8	8.0	7.0	

Production Also at High

The 63,500 tons of primary aluminum produced in July set a peacetime monthly record. In fact, production for the first 7 months of 1950 was also a record for any comparable peacetime period (see table III). The strength of demand for aluminum is further emphasized by a sharp reduction in manufacturers' stocks and by a sharp rise in imports. According to the Bureau of Mines, stocks were reduced by 50 percent between January and July of this year and imports in the first 6 months of 1950 were greater than the total for either the year 1948 or 1949.

Table III

Production of Primary Aluminum
(in short tons)

Period	Production	Period	Production
1939	165,500	1948	623,500
1946	409,600	1949	603,900
1947	571,800		
<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
January	53,400	January	52,000
February	49,700	February	50,400
March	54,900	March	58,700
April	54,100	April	58,000
May	56,900	May	61,900
June	54,200	June	60,400
July	55,800	July	63,500
August	52,000		
September	49,700		
October	45,800		
November	35,900		
December	41,200		

Source: Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of Interior.

The major cause of this upsurge in demand for aluminum is the widespread business recovery, particularly in building and durable goods manufacturing. Also significant is the increased rate of military plane production thus far in 1950 as compared with the same period a year ago. Another factor increasing the pressure of demand for primary aluminum is the reduced output of secondary aluminum derived from old scrap (see table I) which can be substituted for primary aluminum in some uses. The reduction in secondary output largely reflects the reduced supplies of military scrap available since 1947. But, in addition to these, aluminum is being substituted for other metals.

Increasing use of aluminum over the past 10 years may be illustrated by comparing the trends in aluminum production and industrial production as a whole since 1939. The greater expansion in aluminum production is obvious:

Indexes of Production
(1939 = 100)

Period	Aluminum ^{1/}	Total Industrial ^{1/}
1939	100	100
1946	250	156
1947	350	172
1948	380	176
1949	369	161

^{1/} Derived from aluminum production figures of the Bureau of Mines and the industrial production index figures of the Federal Reserve Board.

The relatively greater expansion in aluminum production at the expense of other metals, principally steel and copper, stems both from its lower cost and advantages in certain uses. The price of aluminum declined 15 percent between 1939 and 1949; the price of other metals increased substantially, as follows:

Prices of Selected Metals

Metal	1939	1949	Percent of Change
(cents per lb)			
Aluminum	.200	.170	- 15
Copper	.112	.195	+ 74
Lead	.051	.153	+ 200
Nickel	.350	.400	+ 14
Tin	.504	.992	+ 97
Zinc	.055	.128	+ 133
(indexes: 1926 = 100)			
Hot Rolled Steel	98.1	157.1	+ 60
Cold Rolled Steel	72.8	94.3	+ 30

Many advantages are widening the use of aluminum. Its lightness has been particularly advantageous in transportation equipment in which its use means increased pay loads, and in many types of building products. Its resistance to corrosion has made it popular in tank-car construction and in chemical-equipment uses. A high level of conductivity is making aluminum a strong competitor of copper in the power transmission field. A ranking of its most important uses by industry for 1949, by the Aluminum Company of America based on that firm's own shipments, follows:

Industry	Percent of Total Shipments
Building products	18
Transportation	18
Power transmission	8
Household appliances	7
Cooking utensils	6
Machinery (general and electrical)	4
Shipments to fabricators for further processing	25
All other uses	14

Plants Near Hydroelectric Sites

The need for sustained volumes of electric power in producing aluminum has determined the location of the primary branch of the industry. Plants have been built near hydroelectric power sites in Washington, Tennessee, New York, Oregon, Alabama, North Carolina, and Arkansas. However, a plant recently put into operation at Point Comfort, Texas by the Aluminum Company of America broke with the traditional use of hydroelectric power; electricity is obtained from internal combustion engines specially designed to make use of natural gas as a fuel.

The expansion of the industry in the past 10 years has been marked by the development of the Far West (Washington and Oregon) as the major aluminum production area. Today, there are five aluminum plants operating in that area; in 1939 there were none.

Stable Hours and Earnings in Aluminum

Hours of production workers in the primary aluminum industry have been more stable than those shown by comparable series for durable-goods industries as a whole. Weekly hours in primary aluminum in the past $3\frac{1}{2}$ years have closely approximated the average of 41.0 (see table IV). On the other hand, the weekly hours for durable goods industries has been more volatile with 1947 averaging 40.6, 1949 averaging 39.5, and the current level above 41.0.

Hourly earnings in the primary aluminum industry averaged \$1.540 in August about the same as the average for all durable goods industries. Average weekly earnings of \$62.99 were somewhat lower than the durable goods average of \$64.09 due primarily to a slightly longer workweek in the latter. For most of the period since 1947, however, weekly earnings in the aluminum industry have been consistently higher than the average for durable goods owing to the operation of the industry on an overtime basis throughout the period.

Table IV

Hours and Earnings in the Primary Aluminum Industry

Period	Weekly Earnings	Weekly Hours	Hourly Earnings
1947	\$53.46	40.9	\$1.307
1948	58.95	41.4	1.424
1949	61.95	41.3	1.500
<u>1950</u>			
January	61.16	40.8	1.499
February	61.66	41.0	1.504
March	62.25	40.9	1.522
April	62.03	40.7	1.524
May	62.73	41.0	1.530
June	62.44	41.0	1.523
July	63.06	41.0	1.538
August	62.99	40.9	1.540

Source: U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Washington, D. C.
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Labor - D. C.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Detailed Report

August 1950

<u>TABLE</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1	Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group.....	A:2
2	All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries.....	A:4
3	Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries.....	A:9
4	Employees in Private and U. S. Navy Shipyards, by Region.....	A:10
5	Federal Civilian Employment and Pay Rolls in All Areas and in Continental United States, and Total Civilian Government Employment and Pay Rolls in Washington, D. C.....	A:11
6	Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division, by State.....	A:12
7	Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry Division, in Selected Areas.....	A:16
8	Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries.....	A:19
9	Employment of Women in Manufacturing Industries-March and June 1950...	A:22

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

* * * * *

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1950			1949	
	August	July	June	August	July
TOTAL	45,031	44,058	43,945	42,994	42,573
MINING	953	921	946	956	943
Metal mining	103.1	103.2	101.8	100.2	100.9
Anthracite	75.5	73.7	75.3	75.7	75.5
Bituminous-coal	409.0	380.7	410.4	418.3	403.7
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	261.8	261.6	258.9	262.9	263.5
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	103.7	101.5	100.0	99.1	99.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,611	2,521	2,414	2,340	2,277
MANUFACTURING	15,444	14,771	14,666	14,114	13,757
DURABLE GOODS	8,292	7,976	7,964	7,302	7,255
Ordnance and accessories	24.6	23.4	23.7	22.6	23.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	838	809	803	747	736
Furniture and fixtures	365	349	349	305	295
Stone, clay, and glass products	532	512	511	480	469
Primary metal industries	1,257	1,221	1,216	1,092	1,095
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	973	928	923	843	826
Machinery (except electrical)	1,366	1,338	1,341	1,229	1,241
Electrical machinery	857	820	810	712	712
Transportation equipment	1,354	1,304	1,305	1,224	1,242
Instruments and related products	256	243	243	230	231
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	469	429	439	417	384
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,152	6,795	6,702	6,812	6,502
Food and kindred products	1,716	1,614	1,519	1,718	1,585
Tobacco manufactures	89	82	82	98	89
Textile-mill products	1,316	1,249	1,264	1,179	1,145
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,203	1,096	1,093	1,155	1,055
Paper and allied products	481	466	467	436	429
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	742	740	739	719	716
Chemicals and allied products	683	668	670	636	630
Products of petroleum and coal	254	240	239	247	246
Rubber products	258	249	247	227	224
Leather and leather products	410	391	382	397	383

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1950			1949	
	August	July	June	August	July
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,116	4,060	4,023	3,992	4,007
Transportation	2,889	2,839	2,813	2,760	2,771
Interstate railroads	1,440	1,414	1,407	1,375	1,381
Class I railroads	1,272	1,246	1,240	1,202	1,200
Local railways and bus lines	146	147	147	157	158
Trucking and warehousing	613	589	577	539	537
Other transportation and services	690	609	682	689	695
Communication	671	667	662	685	691
Telephone	623.0	619.5	614.6	632.9	638.2
Telegraph	47.2	46.7	46.7	51.6	52.3
Other public utilities	556	554	548	547	545
Gas and electric utilities	530.0	528.1	522.3	521.4	520.0
Local utilities	26.0	25.8	25.6	25.3	25.0
TRADE	9,443	9,370	9,411	9,213	9,220
Wholesale trade	2,574	2,524	2,502	2,515	2,472
Retail trade	6,869	6,846	6,909	6,698	6,748
General merchandise stores	1,377	1,365	1,411	1,337	1,356
Food and liquor stores	1,200	1,203	1,205	1,181	1,201
Automotive and accessories dealers	747	746	733	688	679
Apparel and accessories stores	488	499	536	486	507
Other retail trade	3,057	3,033	3,024	3,006	3,005
FINANCE	1,838	1,832	1,827	1,780	1,780
Banks and trust companies	435	433	427	422	422
Security dealers and exchanges	61.3	61.3	60.0	55.4	55.7
Insurance carriers and agents	658	652	646	628	624
Other finance agencies and real estate	684	686	694	675	678
SERVICE	4,828	4,842	4,826	4,836	4,851
Hotels and lodging places	512	515	482	504	511
Laundries	358.8	363.8	362.1	358.0	364.0
Cleaning and dyeing plants	147.1	151.5	155.9	144.2	150.6
Motion pictures	245	245	249	238	239
GOVERNMENT	5,798	5,741	5,832	5,763	5,738
Federal	1,841	1,820	1,851	1,900	1,905
State and local	3,957	3,921	3,981	3,863	3,833

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950			1950		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
MINING	953	921	94	--	--	--
METAL MINING	103.1	103.2	101.8	91.3	91.6	90.0
Iron mining	37.0	36.6	36.1	33.3	33.0	32.4
Copper mining	28.6	28.4	29.0	25.1	24.9	24.7
Lead and zinc mining	19.9	20.5	20.0	17.4	18.1	17.4
ANTHRACITE	75.5	73.7	75.3	71.0	69.2	70.8
BITUMINOUS-COAL	409.0	380.7	410.4	383.6	355.9	385.0
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION	261.8	261.6	258.9	--	--	--
Petroleum and natural gas production	--	--	--	129.8	129.3	127.7
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	103.7	101.5	100.0	90.9	88.9	87.6
MANUFACTURING	15,444	14,771	14,666	12,789	12,143	12,066
DURABLE GOODS	8,292	7,976	7,964	6,892	6,597	6,596
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,152	6,795	6,702	5,897	5,551	5,470
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	24.6	23.4	23.7	19.6	18.8	18.9
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,716	1,614	1,519	1,328	1,228	1,141
Meat products	298.5	296.0	292.6	235.8	234.4	232.0
Dairy products	156.7	159.2	156.5	113.6	116.2	114.4
Canning and preserving	328.4	250.7	177.0	300.5	222.4	150.6
Grain-mill products	128.5	125.8	124.3	97.6	95.7	94.6
Bakery products	286.7	289.0	283.7	192.1	194.2	190.7
Sugar	33.9	30.8	29.4	29.0	26.0	24.7
Confectionery and related products	102.2	89.9	90.4	85.4	73.5	73.8
Beverages	236.0	231.3	224.8	167.5	162.2	156.5
Miscellaneous food products	145.3	141.6	140.4	106.7	103.5	103.3
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	89	82	82	82	75	75
Cigarettes	25.3	26.0	25.4	22.9	23.3	22.8
Cigars	40.7	38.9	39.5	38.6	36.8	37.3
Tobacco and snuff	12.3	11.9	12.0	10.9	10.5	10.5
Tobacco stemming and redrying	10.8	5.4	5.1	9.7	4.5	4.2

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		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	1,316	1,249	1,264	1,226	1,160	1,174
Yarn and thread mills	164.7	156.6	156.4	154.5	146.5	146.4
Broad-woven fabric mills	625.7	600.6	610.4	595.1	570.5	579.9
Knitting mills	246.5	228.3	230.9	227.3	209.4	211.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	89.0	84.9	86.4	79.5	75.3	76.7
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	60.8	58.4	59.8	53.8	51.3	52.7
Other textile-mill products	128.8	120.3	119.8	115.6	106.8	106.5
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,203	1,096	1,093	1,084	979	976
Men's and boys' suits and coats	152.6	140.4	148.5	138.2	126.8	134.6
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	268.4	247.9	255.1	251.2	230.8	237.8
Women's outerwear	341.3	301.3	281.3	306.1	266.7	247.9
Women's, children's under garments	102.8	95.2	98.9	92.7	85.4	88.6
Millinery	23.8	20.2	17.8	21.0	17.6	15.3
Children's outerwear	68.3	66.9	65.3	62.0	60.7	59.2
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	96.0	86.3	88.6	84.3	75.4	77.2
Other fabricated textile products	149.7	137.6	137.8	128.3	116.0	115.8
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	838	809	803	772	745	741
Logging camps and contractors	78.8	76.5	73.7	73.6	71.6	69.4
Sawmills and planing mills	488.3	471.2	467.3	456.1	439.7	436.8
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	129.6	125.2	124.4	113.4	108.8	108.5
Wooden containers	79.2	77.1	77.9	73.7	71.7	72.4
Miscellaneous wood products	61.7	58.9	59.5	55.5	52.9	53.5
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	365	349	349	318	302	303
Household furniture	261.5	249.5	249.8	233.9	222.0	222.3
Other furniture and fixtures	103.7	99.2	99.5	84.3	80.3	80.4

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		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	481	466	467	411	397	399
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	239.1	234.0	235.2	207.5	204.0	204.8
Paperboard containers and boxes	131.8	123.5	124.2	113.1	104.7	105.7
Other paper and allied products	110.1	107.3	107.6	90.8	88.1	88.9
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	742	740	739	504	500	500
Newspapers	292.0	295.4	295.0	149.3	149.7	150.1
Periodicals	51.9	51.8	51.4	34.8	34.4	33.7
Books	47.7	46.1	46.3	36.4	34.6	35.3
Commercial printing	198.3	198.0	199.6	164.8	164.4	165.7
Lithographing	41.1	40.2	40.0	32.1	31.3	31.2
Other printing and publishing	109.3	108.0	106.8	86.6	85.3	84.1
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	685	660	670	491	479	482
Industrial inorganic chemicals	57.3	69.7	72.9	49.0	50.9	54.1
Industrial organic chemicals	202.3	203.1	198.4	153.4	151.0	150.0
Drugs and medicines	96.5	95.1	94.2	63.6	62.5	61.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers	73.9	72.6	71.5	48.6	47.5	46.9
Fertilizers	29.6	28.4	30.2	23.4	22.2	23.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	48.9	46.8	48.2	38.3	36.2	37.6
Other chemicals and allied products	164.5	155.6	154.9	114.3	108.3	108.1
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	254	240	239	192	182	181
Petroleum refining	200.6	188.5	187.8	147.2	138.3	137.8
Coke and byproducts	21.5	21.2	21.1	18.7	18.6	18.5
Other petroleum and coal products	32.3	30.4	30.1	26.4	24.8	24.5
RUBBER PRODUCTS	258	249	247	209	200	199
Tires and inner tubes	112.9	110.8	110.8	89.6	87.7	88.0
Rubber footwear	25.8	24.1	24.2	20.7	19.2	19.3
Other rubber products	119.5	113.9	112.4	98.2	92.7	92.0
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	410	391	382	370	351	343
Leather	51.3	49.6	49.6	46.6	44.9	45.0
Footwear (except rubber)	260.5	252.8	247.2	237.1	229.8	224.3
Other leather products	97.9	88.2	84.9	85.9	76.7	73.7

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		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	532	512	511	459	442	441
Glass and glass products	132.0	130.6	134.4	121.8	114.4	118.3
Cement, hydraulic	43.5	42.0	42.6	37.4	35.9	36.5
Structural clay products	86.2	85.1	83.0	78.4	76.3	75.5
Pottery and related products	56.6	54.8	56.0	51.5	49.4	50.6
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	92.6	95.6	93.9	84.8	81.7	80.2
Other stone, clay, and glass products	107.5	103.5	101.4	84.9	81.4	80.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,257	1,221	1,216	1,084	1,053	1,050
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	630.5	620.8	616.4	549.1	542.0	538.1
Iron and steel foundries	241.5	229.8	227.7	213.0	202.0	200.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	55.1	54.2	55.2	45.8	45.1	46.0
Rolling, drawing and alloying of nonferrous metals	100.5	96.1	96.2	83.4	79.4	80.1
Nonferrous foundries	95.8	92.3	91.4	81.5	78.2	77.4
Other primary metal industries	133.4	128.1	129.2	111.5	106.7	108.0
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	973	928	923	813	772	769
Tin cans and other tinware	56.0	51.5	48.6	50.3	45.7	43.1
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	156.4	152.7	156.2	131.7	128.6	132.6
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	159.5	147.5	148.1	132.2	120.2	121.9
Fabricated structural metal products	210.7	201.7	198.0	165.4	158.2	154.3
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	179.2	171.7	170.7	155.6	149.2	148.1
Other fabricated metal products	211.4	202.7	201.2	178.2	170.0	169.2
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1,366	1,338	1,341	1,057	1,031	1,033
Engines and turbines	74.6	72.5	73.5	56.7	54.6	55.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors	180.2	180.2	180.5	140.7	140.9	141.2
Construction and mining machinery	101.2	99.1	98.1	73.7	71.6	70.4
Metalworking machinery	220.8	210.3	212.3	169.8	161.1	162.6
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	168.4	164.7	165.4	127.3	124.1	124.6
General industrial machinery	188.5	182.7	182.8	135.8	130.1	130.1
Office and store machines and devices	90.4	89.6	89.3	75.5	74.5	74.2
Service-industry and household machines	176.5	177.9	180.8	144.8	145.6	147.9
Miscellaneous machinery parts	165.7	160.5	158.5	133.1	128.1	126.5

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950			1950		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	857	820	810	658	623	615
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	325.2	314.3	308.2	237.7	226.9	221.9
Electrical equipment for vehicles	70.7	70.1	50.9	57.0	56.2	55.1
Communication equipment	321.4	298.9	296.1	249.7	229.3	227.1
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	139.9	136.6	136.6	113.4	110.2	110.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,354	1,304	1,305	1,122	1,075	1,078
Automobiles	913.6	890.1	893.4	784.3	761.8	764.7
Aircraft and parts	274.8	260.2	256.4	200.7	188.4	186.6
Aircraft	185.7	173.6	170.5	136.3	126.2	125.1
Aircraft engines and parts	54.1	53.0	52.1	38.9	37.8	37.0
Aircraft propellers and parts	7.5	7.7	7.8	4.9	5.1	5.2
Other aircraft parts and equipment	27.5	25.9	26.0	20.6	19.3	19.3
Ship and boat building and repairing	91.1	80.6	80.9	78.4	67.5	68.3
Ship building and repairing	77.7	66.8	66.4	66.9	55.7	55.6
Boat building and repairing	13.4	13.8	14.5	11.5	11.8	12.7
Railroad equipment	62.2	61.7	63.5	48.2	47.8	48.8
Other transportation equipment	12.6	11.4	11.1	10.8	9.7	9.4
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	256	243	243	191	180	180
Ophthalmic goods	25.1	24.7	24.8	20.2	19.9	20.0
Photographic apparatus	52.7	51.0	50.1	38.4	37.0	36.5
Watches and clocks	29.9	27.8	28.1	25.3	23.5	23.7
Professional and scientific instruments	147.9	139.5	139.8	107.2	99.3	100.2
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	469	429	439	398	357	367
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	55.7	51.4	52.8	45.3	41.4	42.5
Toys and sporting goods	79.9	72.0	72.6	70.9	63.1	63.6
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	59.0	51.8	52.4	50.9	43.8	44.1
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	274.6	253.9	261.3	231.0	208.7	217.1

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

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

(1939 Average = 100)

Period	Production-worker employment index	Production worker pay-roll index
<u>Annual average:</u>		
1939	100.0	100.0
1940	107.5	113.6
1941	132.8	164.9
1942	156.9	241.5
1943	183.3	331.1
1944	178.3	343.7
1945	157.0	293.5
1946	147.8	271.7
1947	156.2	326.9
1948	155.2	351.4
1949	141.6	325.3
<u>1949</u>		
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	159.8	329.2
February	139.9	330.0
March	141.0	333.5
April	141.6	337.2
May	144.5	348.0
June	147.3	362.7
July	148.3	367.4
August	156.1	394.0

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	
	August	July	June	August	July
ALL REGIONS	152.3	136.8	135.0	166.7	173.2
PRIVATE	77.7	66.8	66.4	83.3	88.8
NAVY	74.6	70.1	68.4	83.4	84.4
NORTH ATLANTIC	71.8	68.4	68.1	84.0	85.2
Private	38.9	36.6	37.0	47.1	47.7
Navy	32.9	31.8	31.0	36.9	37.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC	25.2	22.8	22.8	27.7	28.4
Private	9.5	7.8	7.9	11.6	12.2
Navy	15.7	15.0	14.9	16.1	16.2
GULF:					
Private	13.7	9.6	9.3	11.8	14.3
PACIFIC	35.3	29.8	28.5	38.1	38.7
Private	9.3	6.5	6.0	7.7	8.0
Navy	26.0	23.3	22.5	30.4	30.7
GREAT LAKES:					
Private	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.2
INLAND:					
Private	4.2	4.3	4.1	2.7	4.4

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		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
<u>All Areas</u>						
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,005.4	1,986.7	2,022.2	\$612,882	\$551,510	\$573,659
Executive	1,993.4	1,974.9	2,010.3	607,971	546,806	568,889
Defense agencies	806.0	778.8	780.6	255,812	212,778	221,123
Post Office Department	487.1	491.8	497.4	129,296	129,863	131,202
Other agencies	700.3	704.3	732.3	222,863	204,225	216,564
Legislative	8.2	8.0	8.1	3,277	3,206	3,214
Judicial	3.8	3.8	3.8	1,634	1,498	1,556
<u>Continental United States</u>						
TOTAL FEDERAL	1,861.0	1,839.4	1,871.2	574,358	516,924	536,052
Executive	1,849.1	1,827.7	1,859.4	569,493	512,261	531,325
Defense agencies	707.1	677.2	674.6	231,334	191,109	196,921
Post Office Department	485.2	489.9	495.5	128,809	129,316	130,704
Other agencies	656.8	660.6	689.3	209,350	191,836	203,700
Legislative	8.2	8.0	8.1	3,277	3,206	3,214
Judicial	3.7	3.7	3.7	1,588	1,457	1,513
<u>Washington, D. C.</u>						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	240.6	239.1	239.1	85,653	77,713	82,734
D. C. government	19.7	19.8	20.4	4,513	4,192	5,591
Federal	220.9	219.3	218.7	81,140	73,521	77,143
Executive	212.0	210.6	209.9	77,554	70,043	73,656
Defense agencies	66.1	65.2	64.8	24,465	21,399	22,186
Post Office Department	7.7	7.7	7.7	2,865	2,755	2,867
Other agencies	138.2	137.7	137.4	50,224	45,889	48,603
Legislative	8.2	8.0	8.1	3,277	3,206	3,214
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	309	272	273

See the glossary for definitions.

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

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

State	Total			Mining			Contract Construction		
	1950		1949	1950		1949	1950		1949
	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.
Alabama				23.9	22.9	27.4			
Arizona	153.5	152.2	146.5	13.1	12.8	12.6	11.5	10.7	10.1
Arkansas	291.1	286.7	281.8	6.2	5.3	6.7	19.3	18.7	18.0
California 1/	3,317.3	3,208.5	3,143.9	34.1	33.8	35.5	236.7	226.3	202.9
Colorado 1/	354.7	343.9	345.2	9.7	9.0	10.2	26.7	22.0	23.1
Connecticut	758.0	742.8	3/709.5	2/	2/	2/	39.2	38.3	3/35.7
Delaware*									
Dist. of Col.				4/	4/	4/			
Florida				6.4	6.3	6.0	63.4	60.5	48.5
Georgia	797.4	773.9	749.7	4.2	4.1	4.4	50.2	48.6	37.1
Idaho	135.8	132.2	134.0	5.5	5.4	5.7	14.7	13.0	10.8
Illinois*	N.A.	N.A.	3,051.5	N.A.	N.A.	46.7	N.A.	N.A.	124.5
Indiana	1,260.0	1,227.7	1,166.4	14.1	13.9	14.7	50.2	57.0	57.6
Iowa	604.4	597.8	586.2	2.7	2.5	2.6	38.0	36.5	33.9
Kansas	464.7	459.9	455.4	17.1	17.0	17.2	33.4	32.6	33.1
Kentucky				65.8	64.6	58.1			
Louisiana				26.9	26.3	26.0			
Maine	270.2	262.0	262.0	.7	.7	.6	10.5	10.4	9.9
Maryland*	717.9	701.0	686.7	1.9	1.8	2.7	61.2	60.3	49.9
Massachusetts	1,669.7	1,631.5	1,622.1	4/	4/	4/	55.5	54.1	57.0
Michigan									
Minnesota	810.9	794.1	786.8	18.0	17.8	17.3	46.1	43.7	38.8
Mississippi 1/									
Missouri	1,140.3	1,128.0	1,118.9	9.4	9.3	9.2	54.6	53.7	48.1
Montana	159.6	157.2	151.5	11.1	11.1	9.1	15.6	14.7	11.7
Nebraska	312.4	310.0	311.6	4/	4/	4/	18.8	18.8	21.3
Nevada	56.2	56.0	53.2	3.1	3.0	2.6	5.2	5.2	4.4
New Hampshire	172.8	169.5	159.6	.3	.3	.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
New Jersey	1,625.4	1,586.8	1,561.7	3.9	3.9	4.4	83.3	81.1	74.4
New Mexico	150.2	148.4	142.2	11.6	11.3	10.6	17.8	17.7	16.1
New York	5,653.0	5,542.8	5,490.0	11.2	10.9	11.4	246.8	241.2	226.0
North Carolina				3.8	3.7	2.6			
North Dakota	114.9	113.9	112.3	.9	.9	.8	10.6	10.6	10.1
Ohio 1/									
Oklahoma	467.6	463.7	460.2	44.1	43.8	44.6	30.0	28.4	28.2
Oregon 1/	460.2	441.5	440.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	32.7	30.1	28.6
Pennsylvania	3,614.8	3,520.2	3,441.6	191.0	179.6	196.4	178.9	171.0	155.1
Rhode Island	289.2	279.5	267.4	4/	4/	4/	13.9	13.7	11.4
South Carolina				1.2	1.2	1.0			
South Dakota				2.6	2.7	2.6			
Tennessee	725.8	711.3	699.4	11.8	11.4	12.2	42.4	41.6	40.7
Texas				104.9	104.5	102.9			
Utah	190.3	190.4	187.7	12.4	12.5	12.4	15.0	15.0	12.9
Vermont	98.0	95.7	95.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	5.0	4.9	5.1
Virginia				25.2	25.0	23.0			
Washington	699.4	680.6	675.7	3.1	3.0	3.3	53.1	51.2	47.6
West Virginia	529.5	519.7	515.3	129.6	125.5	133.8	21.8	21.9	18.8
Wisconsin	1,030.4	1,026.1	980.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	47.1	45.4	43.7
Wyoming	93.5	91.7	86.4	12.4	11.1	9.8	12.6	12.7	9.0

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
	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.
Alabama	218.5	212.0	203.0	51.4	51.2	50.6	120.5	118.2	115.4
Arizona	16.2	15.9	14.1	20.7	20.9	20.1	37.2	37.6	35.9
Arkansas	73.8	71.5	68.9	32.7	32.3	30.6	68.4	68.6	67.1
California	843.4	763.9	748.1	308.3	305.6	301.9	803.1	793.2	764.9
Colorado	59.5	56.9	55.4	43.0	42.2	42.1	94.0	92.0	92.2
Connecticut	374.5	361.1	331.5	41.4	41.0	41.8	123.5	123.9	122.2
Delaware	50.5	47.0	46.7						
Dist. of Col.	16.6	15.7	16.1	29.4	29.2	30.4	88.5	88.0	89.5
Florida	86.3	83.2	81.1	66.3	66.5	63.1			
Georgia	287.5	270.3	258.1	68.7	67.4	64.9	171.2	167.9	168.0
Idaho	23.9	23.8	24.1	17.4	17.0	16.0	33.0	32.2	33.7
Illinois	N.A.	N.A.	1,116.2	N.A.	N.A.	292.3	N.A.	N.A.	632.2
Indiana	589.4	565.7	519.0	111.2	109.4	101.8	234.9	233.1	225.8
Iowa	151.6	149.8	143.6	63.5	62.1	60.7	165.5	164.5	165.0
Kansas	93.0	90.8	88.8	63.7	62.9	61.9	119.6	119.3	117.3
Kentucky	142.1	136.8	127.9	57.9	57.6	56.6	110.9	109.8	106.0
Louisiana	138.1	132.6	137.1	78.0	77.5	77.3	137.7	136.6	137.6
Maine	117.2	110.3	108.7	19.5	19.0	19.5	51.0	50.7	50.7
Maryland	225.8	212.2	215.0	74.8	74.2	72.5	122.2	121.8	118.6
Massachusetts	678.0	645.0	634.2	137.4	136.4	136.9	307.6	306.0	315.3
Michigan	1,134.7	1,116.3	1,002.2						
Minnesota	206.9	198.3	194.4	92.0	87.5	88.9	208.3	207.4	208.1
Mississippi	88.4	84.4	72.5						
Missouri	352.0	343.2	337.0	123.3	122.5	123.0	289.1	287.8	287.9
Montana	19.8	19.6	19.1	23.5	23.0	23.0	38.1	37.9	38.3
Nebraska	50.2	49.6	48.5	42.4	41.8	40.0	88.9	88.1	89.5
Nevada	3.4	3.3	3.1	8.7	8.6	7.9	12.0	11.9	11.4
New Hampshire	78.8	76.1	75.1	10.6	10.5	10.6	29.0	29.0	28.9
New Jersey	740.5	704.4	688.6	133.6	132.3	136.4	272.6	273.8	269.2
New Mexico	12.1	12.1	11.3	15.6	15.3	14.9	34.4	34.0	32.2
New York	1,863.3	1,755.7	1,751.9	505.5	504.5	503.3	1,205.7	1,209.8	1,196.8
North Carolina	416.9	388.5	382.6	51.8	51.5	51.4	158.0	156.1	156.4
North Dakota	6.0	6.1	6.0	14.3	14.0	14.4	37.1	36.7	36.7
Ohio	1,212.9	1,178.2	1,098.5						
Oklahoma	66.8	66.3	63.5	49.0	48.1	48.6	121.3	121.8	117.9
Oregon	151.5	140.1	141.0	48.7	47.6	45.9	102.3	100.1	100.7
Pennsylvania	1,431.0	1,364.4	1,318.8	344.3	339.7	329.8	661.1	658.8	639.3
Rhode Island	143.4	135.0	123.9	16.4	16.3	16.4	50.2	49.6	49.0
South Carolina	207.2	201.2	199.9	25.7	25.7	25.6			
South Dakota	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.9	11.9	11.6	36.8	36.8	37.7
Tennessee	257.7	247.3	235.9	56.2	55.7	55.0	153.7	152.4	154.9
Texas	357.9	340.0	331.5	229.5	226.7	219.2	518.8	511.3	492.4
Utah	29.4	30.1	29.4	21.9	21.6	21.2	44.2	44.5	43.4
Vermont	35.8	33.9	33.6	9.3	9.3	9.3	18.3	18.2	18.4
Virginia	226.8	215.2	213.5						
Washington	184.3	175.3	175.5	66.5	64.8	64.7	158.6	157.4	156.8
West Virginia	135.2	131.7	125.2	52.6	51.6	51.6	85.8	84.9	83.1
Wisconsin	446.7	446.1	410.5	77.9	76.9	77.2	206.5	207.2	204.3
Wyoming	6.1	6.1	7.0	15.4	15.2	14.6	18.5	18.1	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
	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.
Alabama	17.7	17.6	16.8	52.5	52.5	53.0	95.3	93.9	94.5
Arizona	4.5	4.6	4.4	18.1	17.8	17.8	32.2	31.9	31.5
Arkansas	7.6	7.5	7.3	35.2	35.2	34.3	47.9	47.6	48.9
California	144.8	143.6	141.4	436.8	436.3	429.6	510.1	505.8	519.6
Colorado	14.9	15.0	12.8	45.1	45.6	48.4	61.8	61.2	61.1
Connecticut	37.2	36.8	3/36.9	77.5	77.5	3/78.0	64.7	64.2	3/63.4
Delaware									
Dist. of Col.	23.3	21.7	21.5	57.5	58.2	58.7	240.6	239.1	244.7
Florida	33.1	33.1	29.0				112.7	111.8	112.5
Georgia	24.6	24.4	24.0	77.3	78.5	79.5	113.7	112.7	113.7
Idaho	3.7	3.6	3.5	14.7	14.5	16.1	22.9	22.7	24.3
Illinois	N.A.	N.A.	160.4	N.A.	N.A.	355.6	N.A.	N.A.	323.7
Indiana	34.7	34.5	34.0	90.1	90.1	89.8	125.4	124.1	123.6
Iowa	23.3	23.3	23.5	68.4	68.6	67.3	91.4	90.7	89.7
Kansas	16.2	16.2	15.9	45.9	46.0	46.4	75.8	75.1	74.8
Kentucky	14.9	14.7	14.2	55.6	55.1	55.4	76.7	77.1	75.9
Louisiana	17.6	17.5	17.3	63.6	63.8	63.5	89.2	88.7	91.1
Maine	6.8	6.8	6.6	26.6	26.5	26.9	37.9	37.6	39.1
Maryland	31.4	31.3	30.3	108.8	109.2	106.3	91.8	90.2	91.4
Massachusetts	79.6	79.5	77.8	195.6	196.5	198.5	206.0	204.0	202.3
Michigan									
Minnesota	36.4	36.2	35.5	95.9	96.6	95.9	107.3	106.6	108.0
Mississippi									
Missouri	51.6	51.5	51.9	124.3	125.0	127.0	136.0	135.0	134.8
Montana	3.9	3.9	3.7	20.6	20.2	20.0	27.0	26.8	26.6
Nebraska	16.4	16.2	15.7	37.8	38.2	38.5	57.9	57.1	58.1
Nevada	1.2	1.2	1.1	12.3	12.5	12.4	10.5	10.4	10.4
New Hampshire	4.5	4.5	4.5	21.9	21.7	22.8	19.4	19.2	19.3
New Jersey	58.2	58.5	57.4	165.2	167.6	167.6	168.1	165.2	163.7
New Mexico	3.9	3.9	3.7	23.3	23.5	23.0	31.6	30.7	30.5
New York	386.3	385.7	384.1	780.0	785.8	770.9	654.2	649.3	645.5
North Carolina	19.9	19.8	19.9				100.3	99.3	100.3
North Dakota	4.1	4.0	3.6	13.5	13.4	12.8	28.4	28.1	27.9
Ohio									
Oklahoma	17.2	17.0	17.0	49.5	49.5	51.4	89.7	88.8	89.0
Oregon	14.5	14.3	13.9	47.8	47.1	48.4	61.2	60.8	60.4
Pennsylvania	117.8	117.6	115.8	358.5	360.4	355.1	332.2	328.7	331.3
Rhode Island	10.8	10.7	9.9	24.5	24.8	26.9	29.9	29.5	29.8
South Carolina							58.8	58.2	60.8
South Dakota	4.0	4.1	4.0	14.0	14.0	13.9	30.3	30.1	29.5
Tennessee	22.7	22.4	22.2	77.8	78.0	77.3	103.5	102.5	101.2
Texas	70.0	70.0	65.7	236.5	233.6	237.5	263.8	261.4	263.1
Utah	6.1	6.1	5.8	19.1	19.2	19.2	42.2	41.4	43.5
Vermont	2.9	2.9	2.8	11.1	11.1	11.1	14.7	14.5	14.2
Virginia									
Washington	26.1	26.0	25.2	79.3	79.2	79.4	128.5	123.8	123.4
West Virginia	9.6	9.5	9.3	39.9	40.1	38.9	55.0	54.4	54.6
Wisconsin	31.7	31.7	31.1	95.5	95.0	92.3	121.2	120.3	118.3
Wyoming	2.0	2.0	1.7	12.3	12.3	12.0	14.2	14.2	13.9

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

A:15

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
	Aug.	July	Aug.		Aug.	July	Aug.
ARIZONA				CONNECTICUT (Cont'd.)			
<u>Phoenix</u>				<u>Hartford</u>			
Mining	.1	.1	N.A.	Cont. Const. 2/	8.1	8.0	N.A.
Manufacturing	9.5	9.3	N.A.	Manufacturing	61.5	61.7	N.A.
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 1/	6.8	7.0	N.A.	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	5.9	6.9	N.A.
Trade	19.4	19.8	N.A.	Trade	35.0	35.8	N.A.
Finance	3.0	3.1	N.A.	Finance	23.5	23.8	N.A.
Service	8.8	8.4	N.A.	Service	10.1	10.0	N.A.
<u>Tucson</u>				<u>New Britain</u>			
Mining	1.5	1.5	N.A.	Cont. Const. 2/	1.0	1.0	N.A.
Manufacturing	1.8	1.7	N.A.	Manufacturing	25.0	25.5	N.A.
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 1/	1.6	1.7	N.A.	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	1.2	1.2	N.A.
Trade	7.9	8.1	N.A.	Trade	4.2	4.2	N.A.
Finance	.9	.9	N.A.	Finance	.6	.5	N.A.
Service	4.4	4.2	N.A.	Service	1.1	1.1	N.A.
ARKANSAS				<u>New Haven</u>			
<u>Little Rock</u>				Cont. Const. 2/	6.0	5.9	N.A.
Total	64.4	63.6	61.1	Manufacturing	42.3	40.8	N.A.
Cont. Const.	5.9	5.8	5.4	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	13.1	12.9	N.A.
Manufacturing	11.7	11.2	10.2	Trade	20.3	20.4	N.A.
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.9	6.8	6.7	Finance	4.7	4.7	N.A.
Trade	17.7	17.7	16.7	Service	8.6	8.7	N.A.
Finance	3.3	3.3	3.3	<u>Waterbury</u>			
Service 2/	8.4	8.4	8.1	Cont. Const. 2/	2.0	2.0	N.A.
Government	10.6	10.6	10.9	Manufacturing	40.8	39.0	N.A.
CALIFORNIA				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	2.5	2.5	N.A.
<u>Los Angeles</u>				Trade	8.3	8.3	N.A.
Manufacturing	431.2	408.4	380.3	Finance	1.0	1.0	N.A.
<u>San Diego</u>				Service	2.4	2.5	N.A.
Manufacturing	26.6	23.5	23.0	GEORGIA			
<u>San Francisco-Oakland</u>				<u>Atlanta</u>			
Manufacturing	182.1	167.1	165.3	Manufacturing	61.7	59.7	55.3
<u>San Jose</u>				<u>Savannah</u>			
Manufacturing	46.7	35.1	44.7	Manufacturing	13.5	12.6	11.9
CONNECTICUT				INDIANA			
<u>Bridgeport</u>				<u>Indianapolis</u>			
Cont. Const. 2/	4.2	4.1	N.A.	Total	256.4	250.9	233.1
Manufacturing	58.3	55.3	N.A.	Cont. Const.	14.3	14.0	12.4
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	5.1	4.9	N.A.	Manufacturing	99.2	95.3	83.9
Trade	16.7	16.9	N.A.	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	24.9	24.6	22.0
Finance	2.1	2.1	N.A.	Trade	58.9	58.3	55.9
Service	5.6	5.6	N.A.	Finance	13.5	13.4	12.8
				Other Nonmanufacturing 3/	45.5	45.4	45.2

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
	Aug.	July	Aug.		Aug.	July	Aug.
IOWA				MINNESOTA (Cont'd)			
<u>Des Moines</u>				<u>Minneapolis (Cont'd)</u>			
Manufacturing	19.6	19.2	18.5	Service 2/	28.2	28.3	28.2
				Government	21.6	21.4	20.7
KANSAS							
<u>Topeka</u>				<u>St. Paul</u>			
Total	38.3	38.2	38.9	Total	143.6	141.5	135.8
Mining	.1	.1	.1	Cont. Const.	8.0	7.7	7.2
Cont. Const.	1.8	1.8	2.2	Manufacturing	42.7	41.3	38.5
Manufacturing	6.1	6.4	6.2	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	19.8	19.8	19.6
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	7.0	6.9	7.0	Trade	34.7	34.4	33.2
Trade	8.3	8.3	8.5	Finance	8.6	8.5	8.5
Finance	2.0	2.0	1.9	Service 2/	13.9	14.1	13.7
Service	4.4	4.4	4.4	Government	15.8	15.7	15.1
Government	8.7	8.6	8.7				
				MISSOURI			
<u>Wichita</u>				<u>Kansas City (including</u>			
Total	81.4	79.5	76.4	<u>Kansas City, Kansas)</u>			
Mining	1.3	1.3	1.4	Total	322.7	317.6	312.0
Cont. Const.	5.2	5.3	4.9	Mining	.8	.8	.6
Manufacturing	26.7	25.2	23.7	Cont. Const.	17.3	16.3	17.2
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	7.0	6.9	7.0	Manufacturing	93.3	91.5	86.4
Trade	21.9	21.7	21.0	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	39.8	39.9	39.7
Finance	3.7	3.7	3.5	Trade	91.3	89.7	89.0
Service	8.8	8.7	8.5	Finance	18.4	18.0	18.5
Government	7.0	6.9	6.6	Service	41.0	40.7	39.9
				Government	20.8	20.7	20.7
LOUISIANA							
<u>New Orleans</u>				<u>St. Louis</u>			
Manufacturing	50.0	48.2	49.4	Manufacturing	204.3	199.1	194.3
MINNESOTA				NEVADA			
<u>Duluth</u>				<u>Reno</u>			
Total	42.9	42.4	40.0	Mining	.4	.4	.2
Cont. Const.	2.6	2.3	1.8	Cont. Const.	2.1	2.0	1.5
Manufacturing	11.5	11.4	9.7	Manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.3
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	7.3	7.2	7.2	Trans. & Pub. Ut. 1/	1.1	1.1	1.2
Trade	10.8	10.8	10.7	Trade	5.6	5.5	5.3
Finance	1.4	1.4	1.4	Finance	.8	.8	.8
Service 2/	5.2	5.3	5.2	Service	5.5	5.5	5.4
Government	4.1	4.0	4.0				
				NEW JERSEY			
<u>Minneapolis</u>				<u>Newark</u>			
Total	252.6	247.3	242.3	Manufacturing	346.4	332.3	317.9
Cont. Const.	15.8	14.7	13.1				
Manufacturing	68.9	66.7	62.8	<u>Trenton</u>			
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	25.6	24.6	25.8	Manufacturing	45.2	44.1	40.1
Trade	75.9	75.2	75.7				
Finance	16.4	16.4	16.0				

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
	Aug.	July	Aug.		Aug.	July	Aug.
NEW MEXICO				OKLAHOMA (Cont'd)			
<u>Albuquerque</u>				<u>Tulsa</u>			
Const.	6.7	6.4	5.7	Manufacturing	18.3	17.7	N.A.
Manufacturing	5.0	5.0	4.1				
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 1/	2.9	2.8	2.5	RHODE ISLAND			
Trade	11.0	11.1	10.0	<u>Providence</u>			
Finance	2.4	2.4	1.9	Manufacturing	151.2	142.9	131.6
Service 2/	6.3	6.3	6.2				
NEW YORK				SOUTH CAROLINA			
<u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy</u>				<u>Charleston</u>			
Manufacturing	78.5	77.1	76.5	Manufacturing	8.3	8.2	8.3
<u>Binghamton-Endicott-</u>				<u>Columbia</u>			
<u>Johnson City</u>				Manufacturing	7.5	7.3	6.8
Manufacturing	35.9	35.6	35.4				
<u>Buffalo</u>				TENNESSEE			
Manufacturing	187.1	183.3	153.6	<u>Chattanooga</u>			
<u>Elmira</u>				Mining	.2	.2	.1
Manufacturing	15.1	14.7	13.6	Manufacturing	42.3	40.9	35.5
<u>Kingston-Newburgh-</u>				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	5.2	5.2	5.0
<u>Poughkeepsie</u>				Trade	15.0	14.2	13.1
Manufacturing	35.1	34.3	33.7	Finance	2.4	2.3	2.4
<u>New York City</u>				Service	9.5	9.5	9.3
Manufacturing	1026.2	937.1	969.8	Government	7.8	7.8	5.7
Trade	807.8	811.3	804.9				
<u>Rochester</u>				<u>Knoxville</u>			
Manufacturing	101.5	98.9	96.6	Mining	2.3	2.2	2.5
<u>Syracuse</u>				Manufacturing	38.6	37.5	35.2
Manufacturing	53.0	50.6	47.4	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	7.0	7.0	6.4
<u>Utica-Rome-Herkimer-</u>				Trade	17.8	17.4	18.0
<u>Little Falls</u>				Finance	3.5	3.4	3.5
Manufacturing	45.2	42.6	40.2	Service	6.5	8.6	8.9
NORTH CAROLINA				Government	12.1	12.4	12.2
<u>Charlotte</u>							
Manufacturing	21.1	20.3	19.1	<u>Memphis</u>			
OKLAHOMA				Mining	.5	.4	.4
<u>Oklahoma City</u>				Manufacturing	40.5	39.5	33.3
Manufacturing	14.5	14.3	N.A.	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	17.1	17.1	16.5
				Trade	39.8	39.0	40.4
				Finance	5.7	5.7	5.3
				Service	22.0	22.2	22.3
				Government	15.0	13.4	12.8
				<u>Nashville</u>			
				Manufacturing	34.2	33.1	31.1
				VERMONT			
				<u>Burlington</u>			
				Manufacturing	5.5	5.1	4.6

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
	Aug.	July	Aug.		Aug.	July	Aug.
WASHINGTON				WASHINGTON (Cont'd)			
<u>Seattle</u>				<u>Spokane</u> (Cont'd)			
Total	N.A.	245.2	249.0	Trade	N.A.	17.9	17.6
Cont. Const.	N.A.	14.8	13.8	Finance	N.A.	2.9	2.8
Manufacturing	N.A.	59.0	64.3	Service <u>2/</u>	N.A.	9.4	9.3
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	N.A.	26.7	26.1	Government	N.A.	6.8	7.4
Trade	N.A.	64.9	64.0				
Finance	N.A.	13.8	13.8	<u>Tacoma</u>			
Service <u>2/</u>	N.A.	34.0	33.6	Total	N.A.	62.5	65.4
Government	N.A.	32.0	33.4	Cont. Const.	N.A.	4.5	4.6
				Manufacturing	N.A.	19.6	18.3
<u>Spokane</u>				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	N.A.	6.6	6.2
Total	N.A.	64.8	63.9	Trade	N.A.	14.1	13.9
Cont. Const.	N.A.	4.5	4.8	Finance	N.A.	2.3	2.2
Manufacturing	N.A.	12.8	11.4	Service <u>2/</u>	N.A.	7.2	7.1
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	N.A.	10.5	10.7	Government	N.A.	14.2	13.1

1/ Excludes interstate railroads.

2/ Includes mining and quarrying.

3/ Includes mining and quarrying, service, and government.

N.A. - Not available.

TABLE 3: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry	1950		
	August	July	June
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:			
Meat packing, wholesale	164.2	163.7	161.6
Flour and meal	27.2	27.2	26.7
Confectionery products	64.9	56.2	56.3
Malt liquors	67.3	68.4	65.6
Distilled liquors, except brandy	27.2	20.6	20.2
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:			
Yarn mills, wool (except carpet), cotton and silk systems	110.5	104.8	104.6
Cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics	415.3	398.1	404.0
Woolen and worsted fabrics	110.8	106.4	108.8
Full-fashioned hosiery mills	67.2	63.9	64.7
Seamless hosiery mills	55.5	49.2	50.3
Knit underwear mills	34.3	31.3	31.3
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn	38.5	36.8	38.3
Fur-felt hats and hat bodies	9.6	9.0	8.8
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:			
Men's dress shirts and nightwear	84.6	76.3	78.8
Work shirts	12.2	11.6	11.7
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:			
Wood household furniture, except upholstered	124.2	119.8	120.0
Mattresses and bedsprings	29.9	27.2	26.9
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:			
Plastics materials	21.0	20.7	20.5
Synthetic rubber	6.0	5.8	5.5
Synthetic fibers	54.6	54.1	54.1
Soap and glycerin	19.8	18.4	18.3
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:			
Glass containers	40.3	39.8	39.4
Pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere classified	32.5	27.9	32.6
Brick and hollow tile	29.9	29.7	29.3
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:			
Gray-iron foundries	144.3	138.0	137.8
Malleable-iron foundries	24.5	23.6	23.0
Steel foundries	46.3	42.7	42.1
Primary copper, lead, and zinc	25.7	26.5	26.4
Primary aluminum ^{1/}	9.3	9.3	9.2
Iron and steel forgings	29.1	27.9	28.5
Wire drawing	41.4	39.4	39.6

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1950		
	August	July	June
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):			
Cutlery and edge tools	23.1	21.2	22.8
Hand tools, not elsewhere classified, files, hand saws, and saw blades	32.1	31.5	32.0
Hardware, not elsewhere classified	72.4	71.8	73.6
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings	29.9	28.7	28.5
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	84.1	73.5	75.9
Structural and ornamental products	60.7	58.9	57.6
Boiler shop products	49.0	47.5	46.6
Metal stampings	119.1	115.3	113.8
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):			
Tractors	66.0	65.6	65.9
Farm machinery, except tractors	72.1	73.7	73.4
Machine tools	41.3	38.5	38.7
Metalworking machinery, not elsewhere classified	36.7	35.9	35.9
Cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, etc.	64.7	61.3	63.0
Computing and related machines	34.1	34.3	34.1
Typewriters	18.6	18.0	17.9
Refrigeration machinery	108.7	108.4	111.1
Machine shops	37.2	35.5	34.8
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:			
Radios and related products	171.7	153.3	151.6
Telephone and telegraph equipment and communication equipment, not elsewhere classified	34.4	34.8	34.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:			
Locomotives and parts	20.7	20.4	20.4
Railroad and streetcars	29.6	29.0	30.3
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:			
Silverware and plated ware	17.9	16.7	17.0

See explanatory notes, section A.

1/ Previously published production-worker data have been revised as follows: October - 8.3, November 5.0, December 7.0, and 1949 average 7.9. January through May 1950 - 8.3, 8.8, 8.9, 9.0, and 9.2, respectively.

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

Industry group and industry	June 1950		March 1950	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total
MANUFACTURING	3,710.5	25	3,701.2	26
DURABLE GOODS	1,280.3	16	1,216.4	16
NONDURABLE GOODS	2,430.2	36	2,484.8	37
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	4.2	18	3.8	17
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	357.3	24	329.1	23
Meat products	60.0	21	55.6	19
Dairy products	32.4	21	27.6	20
Canning and preserving	67.8	38	47.0	35
Grain-mill products	21.2	17	20.7	17
Bakery products	68.4	24	67.5	24
Sugar	3.1	11	3.1	12
Confectionery and related products	46.5	51	50.3	53
Beverages	21.4	10	20.1	10
Miscellaneous food products	36.5	26	37.2	27
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	48.4	59	50.2	59
Cigarettes	11.0	43	11.0	43
Cigars	30.2	77	31.4	77
Tobacco and snuff	5.5	46	5.7	46
Tobacco stemming and redrying	1.7	34	2.1	36
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	536.3	42	548.9	43
Yarn and thread mills	73.7	47	75.6	48
Broad-woven fabric mills	239.3	39	240.5	40
Knitting mills	148.9	65	155.9	65
Dyeing and finishing textiles	19.5	23	20.8	23
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	14.9	25	15.2	25
Other textile-mill products	40.0	33	40.9	34
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	817.5	75	884.8	75
Men's and boys' suits and coats	90.9	61	90.6	61
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	213.3	84	220.0	84
Women's outerwear	213.5	76	255.6	75
Women's, children's under garments	85.9	87	93.7	88
Millinery	11.4	64	18.5	70
Children's outerwear	55.0	84	58.3	85
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	61.4	69	60.8	73
Other fabricated textile products	86.1	63	87.3	63

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

Industry group and industry	June 1950		March 1950	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	52.4	7	52.2	7
Logging camps and contractors	1.7	3	1.5	3
Sawmills and planing mills	17.3	4	18.1	4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	8.8	7	8.7	7
Wooden containers	12.2	16	12.1	17
Miscellaneous wood products	11.9	20	11.8	20
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	55.1	16	54.7	16
Household furniture	37.2	15	37.3	15
Other furniture and fixtures	17.9	18	17.4	18
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	107.3	23	105.9	23
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	25.6	11	25.3	11
Paperboard containers and boxes	38.8	31	38.1	32
Other paper and allied products	43.4	40	42.5	41
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	194.4	26	192.6	26
Newspapers	51.0	17	51.9	18
Periodicals	17.2	33	17.7	34
Books	19.8	43	19.8	44
Commercial printing	52.9	27	50.6	25
Lithographing	11.0	28	11.1	28
Other printing and publishing	42.5	40	41.5	39
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	119.2	18	117.7	18
Industrial inorganic chemicals	5.2	7	4.8	7
Industrial organic chemicals	29.6	15	29.4	15
Drugs and medicines	35.7	38	34.2	38
Paints, pigments, and fillers	10.1	14	10.0	14
Fertilizers	1.4	5	1.5	4
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	2.3	5	2.6	5
Other chemicals and allied products	34.9	23	35.2	23
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	11.6	5	11.1	5
Petroleum refining	9.0	5	8.8	5
Coke and byproducts	.4	2	.3	2
Other petroleum and coal products	2.2	7	2.0	8

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

Industry group and industry	June 1950		March 1950	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total	Number (in thousands)	Percent of total
RUBBER PRODUCTS	63.9	26	61.5	26
Tires and inner tubes	19.4	18	18.7	18
Rubber footwear	10.9	45	11.2	46
Other rubber products	33.6	30	31.6	30
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	173.8	46	183.0	46
Leather	5.7	12	5.9	12
Footwear (except rubber)	127.3	52	133.3	52
Other leather products	40.8	40	43.8	50
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	84.4	17	79.4	17
Glass and glass products	34.1	25	30.3	24
Cement, hydraulic	1.0	2	1.0	3
Structural clay products	3.5	10	8.2	11
Pottery and related products	20.0	36	20.8	36
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	4.5	5	4.0	5
Other stone, clay, glass products	15.3	16	15.1	16
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	63.5	5	60.8	5
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	20.3	3	19.8	3
Iron and steel foundries	10.0	4	9.4	5
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	1.5	3	1.5	3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	10.8	11	10.5	11
Nonferrous foundries	11.1	12	10.5	13
Other primary metal industries	9.8	8	9.1	8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	170.8	19	159.6	19
Tin cans and other tinware	13.0	27	11.4	26
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	43.3	28	42.2	28
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	18.8	13	19.0	14
Fabricated structural metal products	12.7	6	12.4	7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	36.5	21	32.4	21
Other fabricated metal products	46.5	23	42.2	23

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

Industry group and industry	June 1950		March 1950	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	176.3	13	168.8	13
Engines and turbines	8.8	12	8.0	12
Agricultural machinery and tractors	15.9	9	16.0	9
Construction and mining machinery	8.4	9	8.2	9
Metalworking machinery	24.0	11	23.0	11
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	17.0	10	16.5	10
General industrial machinery	24.7	14	24.1	14
Office and store machines and devices	23.1	26	22.3	26
Service-industry and household machines	25.9	14	24.0	14
Miscellaneous machinery parts	28.5	18	26.7	18
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	301.8	37	284.4	37
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	87.8	28	83.7	28
Electrical equipment for vehicles	20.9	30	19.6	30
Communication equipment	145.7	49	135.7	48
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	47.4	35	45.4	35
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	124.4	10	107.8	10
Automobiles	85.8	10	69.9	10
Aircraft and parts	30.8	12	30.3	12
Ship and boat building and repairing	2.5	3	2.5	3
Railroad equipment	3.6	6	3.7	6
Other transportation equipment	1.7	15	1.4	15
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	80.9	33	76.8	33
Ophthalmic goods	9.8	39	9.7	39
Photographic apparatus	13.4	27	12.6	26
Watches and clocks	14.7	52	15.1	52
Professional and scientific instruments	43.0	31	39.4	30
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	166.5	38	168.1	39
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	19.6	37	19.4	37
Toys and sporting goods	31.9	44	29.8	44
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	28.0	54	31.2	55
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	87.0	33	87.7	34

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Beginning with the March 1950 issue of this Report, table 8 shows production-worker data for over 50 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 is 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	8,245,000	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	52

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.