

# **EMPLOYMENT and payrolls**

**DETAILED REPORT  
DECEMBER 1950**

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

Important Notice

Starting with this issue, production-worker employment for the ball and roller-bearing industry is presented as a part of the machinery (except electrical) group in table 9 of this Report. A summary table showing the series from January 1947 to date is available upon request.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
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EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Detailed Report

December 1950

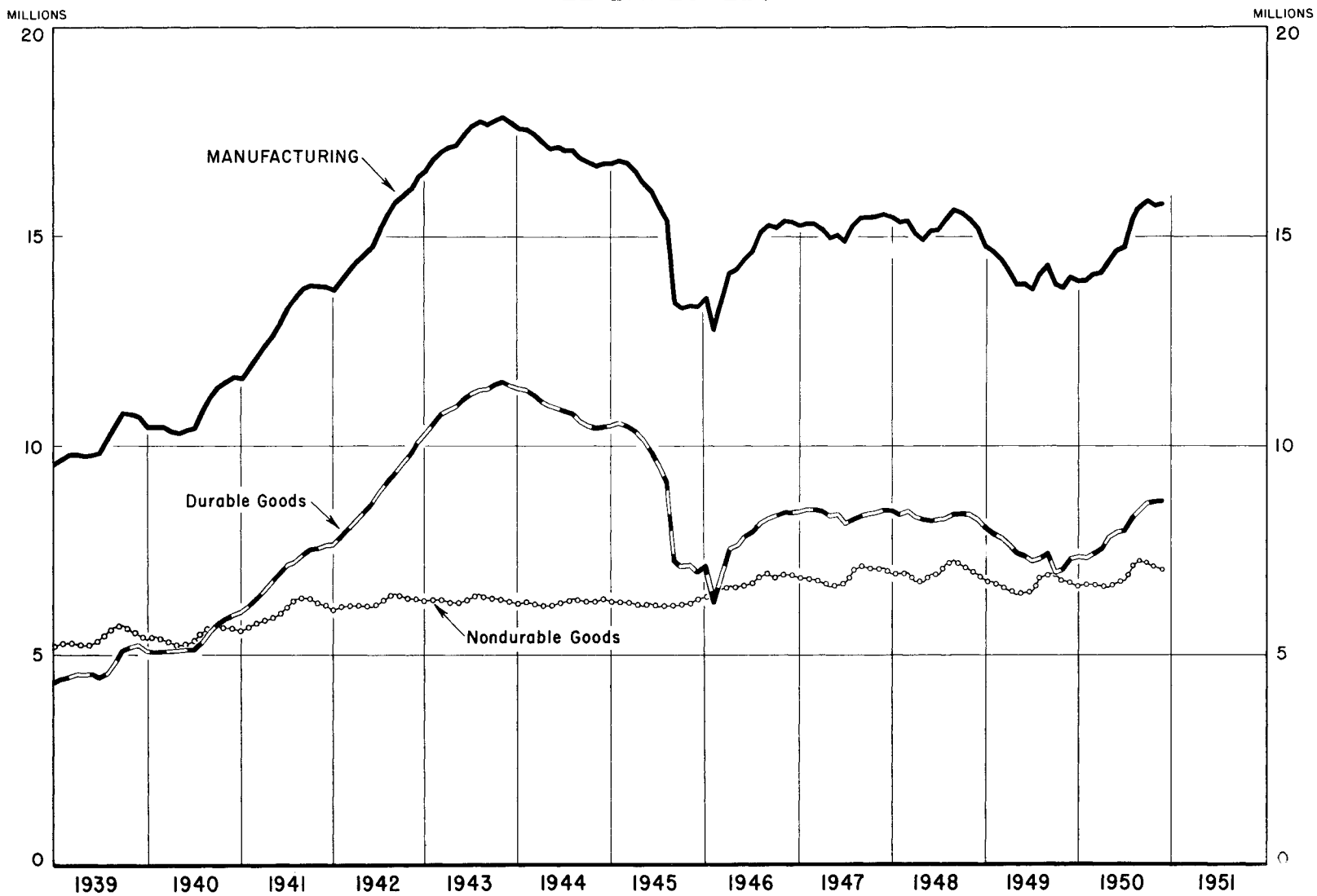
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Prepared by

Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

Seymour L. Wolfbein, Chief

# EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES ALL EMPLOYEES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

# FOOTWEAR

. . . . employment turns up in 1950.

Employment in the footwear (except rubber) industry in 1950 turned upward after declining steadily for the past 2 years. However, the gain over 1949 was relatively small, amounting to 3,000 workers or 1.4 percent. Because of a longer workweek in 1950, the increase in the number of man-hours worked totaled 4 percent. Production was expected to show an increase of 3.6 percent for the year. Despite these gains, both production and employment will still be considerably short of the postwar peaks reached in 1946 and 1947, respectively.

Employment in shoe manufacturing over the last 10 years has failed to keep pace with employment in manufacturing as a whole and with footwear production. The 229,000 factory workers in 1950 actually totaled 3,000 fewer than in 1939. Increasing productivity and a shift to new shoe types requiring less labor time than formerly are mainly responsible for the downward employment trend.

## Postwar Decline in Production and Employment

Although footwear production reached its peak in 1946, it was not until a year later than footwear employment achieved its record level. Between 1946 and 1947 shoe output dropped by 11.5 percent and the number of factory workers increased by 7.5 percent to a total of 235,500. This divergence in trends was a postwar phenomenon. In 1946, owing to a tremendous accumulated demand for types of shoes that had not been available during the war, shoe production spurted. National output reached an all-time peak of 529,000,000 pairs, an average of 3.72 pairs per person. The percent of National income spent on shoes and other footwear was the highest since 1939. The year 1946 was the last in the wartime cycle during which the industry produced on capacity basis.

Large price increases in 1947 and the lessening urgency to buy shoes as deferred demands were met more than offset the further rise in total consumer spending. Both per capita and total shoe consumption slumped drastically. The decline was small in staple lines of dress and work shoes; it was very large in the specialty lines of sandals, playshoes, slippers, and athletic shoes.

Also in 1947, for the first time since the prewar period, seasonality of production and distribution re-appeared. Well-defined peaks were again observable in the pre-Easter and preschool periods. At the same time, competition forced the return of more types of shoe styling

which further cut manufacturing efficiency and increased unit man-hours. Therefore, additional workers were hired in 1947 and the average number of man-hours required per pair in the manufacture of shoes increased about 6 percent during the year. This productivity decline in 1 year cancelled more than half the man-hour gains achieved between 1939 and 1946.

Continuation of boom conditions in practically all other lines of economic activity and some revival in the demand for shoes in late 1947 and early 1948 prompted expanded output again. Employment responded directly to increased output. The average number of factory workers in the first half of 1948 was 3.4 percent higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. In February 1948, production-worker employment of 250,800 was at an all-time high.

When consumption lagged behind production in the latter half of 1948, many producers and their retail outlets built up excessive inventories and consequently curtailed operations. In 1949, however, output climbed again to the impressive total of 473,000,000 pairs. The increase was accomplished with a considerably smaller work force. Employment for the year declined to 226,200, off 3.7 percent from the previous year.

Production, Employment, and Length of Workweek in the  
Footwear Industry, 1939-1950

Year	Production <sup>1/</sup> (thousands of pairs)	Average employment of factory workers	Average workweek (in hours)
1939	424,136	<sup>2/</sup> 232.4	35.6
1947	468,069	235.5	38.3
1948	462,320	234.8	36.6
1949	473,005	226.3	35.9
1950	490,000 (E)	229.3	36.8

<sup>1/</sup> Data provided by Bureau of the Census.

<sup>2/</sup> Estimated on basis of Census of Manufactures data.

### Current Trend

The shoe industry expanded its operations in the last half of 1950 with year-to-year comparisons for successive months showing ever-widening gaps. Production of footwear for the first 11 months of 1950 was 4 percent ahead of that in the corresponding period of 1949. Military orders were negligible in the sudden increase. Estimates by the Bureau of the Census for the entire year indicate that about 490,000,000 pairs of shoes were produced, about 17,000,000 more than in 1949.

Employment, however, has failed to keep pace with production. The number of factory workers in December totaled 228,600, a seasonal increase of 1.4 percent from November. For 1950 as a whole, only 1.3 percent more workers was employed than in 1949. The change in the number of workers by itself, however, is slightly misleading, since the average workweek in 1950, at 36.8, was about an hour longer than in the previous year. On a man-hour basis, the increase totaled 4.1 percent over 1949, closely approximating the production trend.

Production Worker Employment in the Footwear Industry  
by Month, 1947-50  
(in thousands)

Period	1947	1948	1949	1950
Average	235.5	234.8	226.2	229.3
January	232.9	249.2	232.5	231.4
February	235.3	250.8	234.5	234.5
March	236.1	247.4	234.4	234.5
April	232.7	229.4	227.8	221.5
May	224.4	219.1	215.7	217.5
June	226.7	229.8	222.5	224.3
July	229.6	232.9	226.3	229.8
August	237.2	238.7	234.2	237.1
September	239.5	235.3	230.2	236.7
October	241.0	233.4	224.3	230.3
November	243.2	223.9	208.0	225.5
December	247.9	227.5	223.7	228.6

Among the major shoe producing States, outstanding employment gains were recorded in New Hampshire and Missouri; October 1949 to October 1950 increases (latest data available) amounted to 5 percent each. In New Hampshire, the increase is attributed to the reopening of several plants which had previously closed down and possibly to the influx of a few Massachusetts establishments. The gain in Missouri was due in part to the transfer of some plants from Illinois and New England as well as general expansion in activity. Employment in Massachusetts, Maine, Pennsylvania, and New York remained virtually stationary over the year.

#### 1951 Outlook is Favorable

As of the beginning of 1951, the industry was generally optimistic, with most responsible sources anticipating greater production than in 1950. The National Production Authority estimates that over 500 million pairs of shoes will be produced during the year, with the military buying 8 to 10 million at a minimum. Despite the fact that military shoes take more than three times as much upper leather as men's civilian shoes, it is anticipated that shoe making materials, including leather, will be sufficient to meet requirements.

The National Shoe Manufacturers Association reports the possibility of an even sharper increase in output in 1951, if the international situation becomes more critical. Manufacturers might be expected to push production in anticipation of material shortages and an increasing consumer demand. In 1941, just prior to our entry into the war, shoe production increased by 94 million pairs, or 23 percent, over the year previous. Most of that increase reflected civilian demand since only 15 million of the additional pairs produced were purchased by the military.

#### Long-Term Trend of Employment is Down

The footwear industry is one of the few major groups in the American economy which has failed to keep pace with employment in manufacturing as a whole. In fact, 1950 employment of approximately 229,000 was actually 3,000 lower than in 1939. Output over the same period increased 14 percent.

Several factors account for the long-term relative decline. Technological change has contributed somewhat to increased output with fewer man-hours. Installation of conveyor belts, elimination of hand cutting in some instances, a new technique of "sliplasting," and other improvements have resulted in a productivity increase of 3.5 percent between 1939 and 1948. In addition, new shoe types introduced during the war have continued to be popular. These shoes, including casuals and playshoes, are made with materials such as fabric, plastics, rubber, and cork as a substitute in whole or in part for leather, and require fewer man-hours per shoe than the conventional types.

#### Regional Distribution of Footwear Industry

In July 1948, more than 1,100 companies were manufacturing shoes in the United States. Regionally, New England produced about 32 percent of the shoes in 1949, the Middle Atlantic States 28 percent. Major concentrations by States (in 1949), in order of descending importance, were found in New York, Massachusetts, Missouri, Pennsylvania and New Hampshire.

Percentage of Shoe Production by States

Year	U. S.	Mass.	Maine	N. H.	N. Y.	Penn.	Ohio	Illi- nois	Miss- ouri	Wisc.	Other
1949	100.0	17.5	5.8	8.2	17.9	9.9	3.8	6.1	11.9	3.7	15.3
1946	100.0	20.7	6.1	8.2	19.0	8.2	3.3	6.6	11.4	3.5	13.0
1939	100.0	19.5	6.8	9.0	16.6	7.7	4.1	7.5	11.5	3.9	13.4
1929	100.0	23.4	4.3	6.9	21.7	4.8	3.3	7.5	13.3	4.8	10.0
1919	100.0	35.3	5.8	6.9	19.0	7.1	5.4	3.2	8.0	3.4	5.9
1899	100.0	47.1	4.9	9.7	8.9	5.7	6.4	2.8	3.8	1.6	9.1

Source: Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce.



New England's share of the market shows a long-term decline. In fact, since 1946, with the exception of Pennsylvania, all the old established shoe areas have lost ground; only Pennsylvania and a group of "other" States have shown marked increases in importance.

The shift in markets combined with the low capital requirements for entering the shoe industry, wage levels, and the increased mechanization of the production process have accounted for past shifts.

### Hours and Earnings

Shoe workers are paid on a piece-rate basis with incentive plans in effect in most plants. Average hourly earnings are generally highest in large urban areas, in small plants, in factories producing men's and women's shoes, and where union organization is strong.

Hours of work and average weekly earnings showed their usual seasonal increase in December 1950 as the workweek increased to 37.4 hours. Evidence of the increasing tempo of activity is afforded by a month-to-month comparison with last year. January and February 1950 each showed a workweek which was one-half hour longer than January and February 1949. By mid-year, the spread was 1 hour and in only one month since then has it been less than 1-1/2 hours.

Average hourly earnings of \$1.17 in December were fractionally higher than in November. This was the fifth successive month in which a new record was established.

Labor costs in shoe production average more than 25 percent of total manufacturing costs and are second in importance only to material costs. Regional differences in the wage rates of shoe workers, therefore, are of great importance to the highly competitive shoe industry. In the past, migration of firms within areas and between areas has been motivated to a great extent by the desire of manufacturers to utilize less expensive labor.

### Average Hourly Earnings in the Footwear Industry for Selected States November 1950

State	: Average hourly earnings	:::	State	: Average hourly earnings
California	\$ 1.47	:::	New Hampshire	\$ 1.24
Indiana	1.03	:::	New York	1.27
Maine	1.12	:::	Ohio	1.15
Maryland	.97	:::	Pennsylvania	1.02
Massachusetts	1.26	:::	Wisconsin	1.24
Missouri	1.13			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Table 1. STRAIGHT-TIME AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS <sup>1/</sup> IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURING, BY PROCESS AND WAGE AREA, SEPTEMBER 1950**

Occupation and sex	Women's Cement Process Shoes - Conventional Lasted									
	New England									
	Auburn- Lewis- ton, Maine	Boston, Mass.	Haver- hill, Mass.	Lynn, Mass.	South- eastern New- Hamp- shire	Worce- ster, Mass.	New York, N. Y.	Missouri, (except St. Louis)	St. Louis, Mo.	Los Angeles, Calif.
<u>Plant occupations, men</u>										
Assemblers for pullover, machine .....	\$1.72	\$1.67	\$1.71	\$1.82	\$1.55	\$1.69	\$2.03	\$1.27	\$1.61	\$1.85
Bed-machine operators .....	1.62	1.54	1.88	1.64	1.67	1.66	2.12	1.40	1.62	1.73
Cutters, vamp and whole shoe, hand .....	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	2.30	1.33	1.69
Cutters, vamp and whole shoe, machine ..	1.59	1.67	1.67	1.62	1.50	1.64	1.51	1.33	1.57	1.88
Edge trimmers, machine .....	1.91	1.91	1.78	1.63	1.75	1.75	2.55	1.44	1.85	1.68
Fancy stitchers .....	(2/)	1.70	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	2.22	(2/)	(2/)	1.48
Floor boys .....	.77	.87	.83	.86	.89	.83	.94	.85	1.00	.99
Mechanics, maintenance .....	1.71	2.00	1.72	1.84	1.60	1.67	(2/)	1.41	1.54	1.71
Side lasters, machine .....	1.80	1.74	1.90	1.57	1.63	1.63	2.15	1.45	1.66	1.83
Sole attachers, cement process .....	1.48	1.53	1.64	1.79	1.52	1.48	2.23	1.15	1.48	1.65
Top stitchers .....	(2/)	1.84	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	2.04	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)
Treers .....	1.43	1.59	1.65	1.52	1.45	1.35	1.93	1.31	1.65	(2/)
Vampers .....	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	2.12	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)
Wood-heel-seat fitters, hand .....	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	1.79	(2/)	(2/)	1.98	1.17	1.65	(2/)
Wood-heel-seat fitters, machine .....	1.59	1.63	1.48	1.69	1.38	1.59	1.91	1.04	1.74	(2/)
<u>Plant occupations, women</u>										
Fancy stitchers .....	1.16	1.37	1.25	1.13	1.13	1.14	1.66	.94	1.20	1.48
Floor girls .....	.91	.98	.95	.96	.91	.94	1.04	.93	.95	1.02
Top stitchers .....	1.29	1.60	1.31	1.25	1.16	1.23	(2/)	1.05	1.27	1.53
Treers .....	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	.97	1.37	(2/)
Vampers .....	1.45	1.77	1.24	1.24	1.08	1.16	(2/)	1.00	1.32	1.52
<u>Office occupations, women</u>										
Clerks, payroll .....	.78	.93	.87	.89	.83	.81	1.16	.92	.87	1.08
Clerk-typists .....	(2/)	.90	(2/)	.83	.84	(2/)	1.02	.79	.87	(2/)
Stenographers, general .....	.87	.95	.91	.87	.86	(2/)	1.27	.92	1.04	(2/)
Occupation and sex	Women's Cement Process Shoes - Slip Lasted					Men's Goodyear Welt Shoes		Children's Goodyear Welt Shoes		Children's Stitchdown Shoes
	Missouri, (except St. Louis)	St. Louis, Mo.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Brock- ton, Mass.	Worce- ster, Mass.	Illinois	South- eastern Pennsyl- vania	New York, N. Y.		
<u>Plant occupations, men</u>										
Assemblers for pullover, machine .....	-	-	-	\$1.69	\$1.47	\$1.71	\$1.09			
Bed-machine operators .....	-	-	-	1.51	1.47	1.79	1.35			
Cutters, vamp and whole shoe, hand .....	(2/)	\$1.58	\$1.92	1.47	(2/)	1.87	1.10	(2/)		
Cutters, vamp and whole shoe, machine ..	\$1.13	1.43	1.92	1.66	1.57	1.62	1.22	\$1.83		
Edge trimmers, machine .....	1.36	1.64	2.18	1.89	1.76	1.85	1.35	1.92		
Fancy stitchers .....	(2/)	(2/)	1.66	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	2.01		
Floor boys .....	.94	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	.87	.78	.84		
Goodyear stitchers .....	-	-	-	1.65	1.56	1.68	1.17	1.89		
Mechanics, maintenance .....	1.33	1.35	1.65	1.68	1.59	1.49	1.33	(2/)		
Platform-cover lasters .....	1.01	1.54	1.80	-	-	-	-	-		
Side lasters, machine .....	-	-	-	1.57	1.53	1.61	1.21	-		
Sock-lining stitchers .....	(2/)	(2/)	1.85	-	-	-	-	-		
Sole attachers, cement process .....	1.32	1.42	1.64	-	-	-	-	-		
Thread lasters .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.17		
Top stitchers .....	(2/)	(2/)	1.52	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	1.84		
Treers .....	(2/)	1.21	(2/)	1.43	1.44	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)		
Vampers .....	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	1.42	1.24	(2/)	(2/)	1.83		
<u>Plant occupations, women</u>										
Fancy stitchers .....	.87	.91	1.54	1.12	1.13	1.13	.98	1.45		
Floor girls .....	1.00	.95	(2/)	.90	.89	.96	.87	.98		
Platform-cover stitchers .....	1.07	1.15	1.94	-	-	-	-	-		
Sock-lining stitchers .....	1.07	.97	1.75	-	-	-	-	-		
Top stitchers .....	.94	.98	1.61	1.11	1.09	1.24	1.02	1.42		
Treers .....	1.09	1.17	1.26	(2/)	(2/)	1.18	.85	1.09		
Vampers .....	.80	.98	(2/)	1.42	1.19	1.31	1.01	1.49		
<u>Office occupations, women</u>										
Clerks, payroll .....	.88	1.17	(2/)	.88	.86	(2/)	.98	1.29		
Clerk-typists .....	.78	.84	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	.95	.93	(2/)		
Stenographers, general .....	.92	(2/)	(2/)	.86	.90	(2/)	.96	(2/)		

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.  
<sup>2/</sup> Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.

A survey covering selected occupations in the footwear industry in 13 major areas for September 1950 was recently completed by the Department of Labor (table 1). It showed that New York workers making women's cement process shoes (conventional lasted) generally had the highest average hourly earnings (exclusive of premium pay for overtime and night work) among the branches of the footwear industry.

Average earnings of men in New York exceeded \$2 an hour in almost two-thirds of the selected occupations and were below \$1.90 in only two occupations. The lowest earnings were most common in the children's Goodyear welt branch of the industry in Southeastern Pennsylvania and the women's cement process (slip lasted) branch in Missouri (except in St. Louis).

Edge trimmers were the highest paid among the selected occupations, average earnings ranging from \$1.35 an hour in plants making children's Goodyear welt shoes in Southeastern Pennsylvania to \$2.55 in women's cement process shoe plants in New York. In two-thirds of the areas, workers in this occupation averaged \$1.75 or more an hour. Floor boys were the lowest paid among the men's occupations and averaged below \$1 an hour in all except one area.

Among the women's occupations, top stitchers and vampers most commonly had the highest average hourly earnings; area levels ranged from 94 cents to \$1.61 and 80 cents to \$1.77, respectively. Floor girls usually had the lowest average earnings.

In the women's cement process (conventional lasted) branch of the industry in New England, Boston and Haverhill occupational average earnings ranked somewhat higher than those in the other four areas. Among the three areas shown for men's Goodyear welt shoes, the earnings levels in Illinois and in Brockton typically were higher than those in Worcester.

#### Trends in Output, Per Man-hour <sup>1/</sup>

The average number of men-hours required per pair in the manufacture of shoes was reduced almost 10 percent from 1939 to 1946 but increased about 6 percent in 1947 (table 2). Man-hours required per pair were reduced in all but 1 year from 1939 to 1946; in 1942 wartime problems caused a slight rise in unit labor requirements. Heavy production and extensive curtailment of shoe styling favored manufacturing efficiency and aided in the reduction of unit man-hours, despite scarcity of labor and frequent material shortages. Lower production and increased styling resulted in increased man-hours per pair of shoes in 1947.

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<sup>1/</sup> For a fuller discussion, see Trends in Man-hours Expended per Pair in the Footwear Industry, 1939-1947 and 1947-1948, United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2 - INDEXES OF TOTAL (DIRECT AND INDIRECT) MAN-HOURS EXPENDED  
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SHOES

By Class and Factory Price Line 1/

(1939 = 100)

Classification of shoes	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
ALL SHOES REPORTED	98.5	95.1	96.0	94.2	92.2	91.2	90.4	95.9	96.6
Men's shoes	101.8	98.4	98.6	96.3	97.5	98.8	98.5	101.7	101.2
<u>Dress shoes</u>	<u>101.9</u>	<u>97.7</u>	<u>96.8</u>	<u>93.8</u>	<u>95.0</u>	<u>96.8</u>	<u>97.2</u>	<u>100.7</u>	<u>100.8</u>
Low-priced	101.3	100.6	100.4	94.7	93.4	96.8	94.0	100.8	99.9
Low medium-priced	98.4	95.8	96.1	95.4	100.3	97.2	101.1	97.8	99.5
Medium-priced	100.6	98.4	96.4	95.6	98.8	101.8	101.1	104.1	108.1
High-priced	106.5	95.5	93.8	91.0	91.1	92.9	94.7	97.9	95.0
Work shoes	101.5	101.8	107.4	108.6	110.0	108.6	104.9	106.5	102.9
Women's shoes	94.2	90.5	91.5	88.5	86.1	84.7	83.9	90.8	92.5
Low-priced	94.4	92.2	97.1	96.3	89.3	85.3	91.1	103.8	102.3
Low medium-priced	92.5	87.8	86.6	84.2	82.9	81.4	77.2	82.2	87.8
Medium-priced	92.8	88.1	88.7	82.4	84.0	83.5	76.6	80.9	85.8
High medium-priced	99.6	93.8	93.5	89.7	87.6	88.6	89.9	92.8	97.0
High-priced	93.6	92.7	91.9	87.7	88.3	89.4	88.2	95.2	78.4
Youths' and boys' shoes	103.8	92.2	94.8	96.6	98.8	97.0	92.3	104.9	103.8
<u>Misses' and children's shoes</u>	<u>100.7</u>	<u>100.8</u>	<u>102.1</u>	<u>104.5</u>	<u>98.0</u>	<u>94.3</u>	<u>94.5</u>	<u>95.4</u>	<u>94.3</u>
Low-priced	103.5	101.8	102.8	104.7	95.8	92.3	93.9	95.5	94.8
High-priced	95.9	99.0	100.9	104.3	101.8	97.8	95.5	95.3	93.5
Infants' shoes	92.8	99.5	95.8	103.0	99.0	99.7	95.8	96.5	98.1
House slippers	2/	2/	118.3	116.4	101.7	91.9	92.2	105.1	106.6

1/ For 1939-1947, average factory price in 1945 was used to classify establishments by price groups. For 1948, factory prices in 1948 used.

2/ Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual companies.

The reduction in man-hours was accomplished largely in direct labor categories which constitute over 90 percent of the man-hours expended in shoe production. In contrast, the indirect or overhead labor expended per unit of output increased by almost a third from 1939 through 1947--a characteristic trend in many manufacturing industries during World War II. Overhead labor in the shoe factories was not reduced in 1947 when production dropped, and the result was a 10 percent increase in the indirect man-hours per pair from 1946.

Reductions in man-hours per pair were largest in establishments producing women's shoes, i.e., 16 percent from 1939 to 1946. Unit man-hours in women's shoe production, however, increased more than 7 percent from 1946 to 1947 due to increased styling and lowered production volume. In the manufacture of men's dress shoes, practically the same number of man-hours were required in 1947 as in 1939. The reductions in man-hours per pair between 1939 and 1943 were lost by 1947. In contrast with most other types of shoes, man-hour requirements increased per pair of men's work shoes during the war. This product benefited little from the simplified wartime styling. Small reductions were made in man-hours required to produce most types of juveniles' shoes during the period.

Man-hours required to manufacture a pair of shoes increased about 1 percent from 1947 to 1948, thus checking the sharp rise from 1946 to 1947. The adverse effect of a slight drop in total production, accompanied by an increase in complexity, style range, and quality demands, was nearly offset by a 10 percent increase in the amount of footwear constructed with rubber or composition soles. Some manufacturers reported that the latter types required fewer man-hours per pair than did leather soled footwear. In 1948 there was virtually no shortage of either materials or labor.

Man-hours per pair in the direct labor categories were virtually the same in 1948 as in 1947. But indirect labor rose almost 4 percent from 1947 to 1948, reaching a new high nearly 40 percent above 1939. This additional rise in overhead man-hours was caused by under-utilization of capacity, irregular scheduling of work in factories having smaller orders, and the return to seasonal operation patterns.

### Women Hold Many Jobs

One of every two jobs in the footwear industry today is held by a woman. World War II provided the impetus for a substantially increased proportion of women in the industry although their wartime gains were not maintained in the postwar period.

In October 1939, women held 45 percent of the jobs in the shoe industry. Due to the shortage of male workers and the pressure to try women in jobs ordinarily considered suitable only for men, the proportion of women increased to 57 percent by the first half of 1945. Since then, their proportion has declined slowly, but steadily. In September 1950, the latest period for which data are available, women held 52 percent of the industry's jobs.

## EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

## Detailed Report

December 1950

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

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

**TABLE 1: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division  
(In thousands)**

Year and month	Total	Mining	Contract con- struction	Manufac- turing	Transporta- tion and public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Govern ment
<b>Annual average:</b>									
1939	30,287	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,612	1,382	3,321	3,987
1940	32,031	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,419	3,477	4,192
1941	36,164	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,416	1,462	3,705	4,622
1942	39,697	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,440	3,857	5,431
1943	42,042	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,401	3,919	6,049
1944	41,480	883	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,260	1,374	3,934	6,026
1945	40,069	826	1,132	15,302	3,872	7,522	1,394	4,055	5,967
1946	41,412	852	1,661	14,461	4,023	8,602	1,586	4,621	5,607
1947	43,371	943	1,982	15,247	4,122	9,196	1,641	4,786	5,454
1948	44,201	981	2,165	15,286	4,151	9,491	1,716	4,799	5,613
1949	43,006	932	2,156	14,146	3,977	9,438	1,763	4,782	5,811
<b>1949</b>									
Oct..	42,601	593	2,313	13,892	3,871	9,505	1,767	4,794	5,866
Nov..	42,784	917	2,244	13,807	3,892	9,607	1,766	4,768	5,783
Dec..	43,694	940	2,088	14,031	3,930	10,156	1,770	4,738	6,041
<b>1950</b>									
Jan..	42,125	861	1,919	13,980	3,869	9,246	1,772	4,701	5,777
Feb..	41,661	595	1,861	13,997	3,841	9,152	1,777	4,696	5,742
Mar..	42,295	938	1,907	14,103	3,873	9,206	1,791	4,708	5,769
Apr..	42,926	939	2,076	14,162	3,928	9,346	1,803	4,757	5,915
May..	43,311	940	2,245	14,413	3,885	9,326	1,812	4,790	5,900
June.	43,945	946	2,414	14,666	4,023	9,411	1,827	4,826	5,832
July.	44,096	922	2,532	14,777	4,062	9,390	1,831	4,841	5,741
Aug..	45,080	950	2,629	15,450	4,120	9,474	1,837	4,827	5,793
Sept.	45,684	946	2,626	15,685	4,139	9,641	1,827	4,816	6,004
Oct..	45,898	939	2,631	15,827	4,132	9,752	1,821	4,757	6,039
Nov..	45,866	935	2,571	15,758	4,123	9,898	1,821	4,723	6,037
Dec..	46,577	934	2,393	15,765	4,124	10,460	1,829	4,696	6,376

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

TABLE 2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry  
Division and Group

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1950			1949	
	December	November	October	December	November
<b>TOTAL</b>	46,577	45,866	45,898	43,694	42,784
<b>MINING</b>	934	935	939	940	917
Metal mining	103.3	102.2	101.5	96.6	89.3
Anthracite	73.2	74.3	74.4	76.3	76.7
Bituminous-coal	403.3	402.2	405.8	419.7	400.9
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	254.7	254.2	255.5	253.4	254.8
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	99.1	102.1	102.1	93.6	95.7
<b>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</b>	2,393	2,571	2,631	2,088	2,244
<b>NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION</b>	428	505	534	378	447
Highway and street	166.6	210.8	228.5	147.7	188.4
Other nonbuilding construction	261.0	294.4	305.8	230.7	258.4
<b>BUILDING CONSTRUCTION</b>	1,965	2,066	2,097	1,710	1,797
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	839	893	905	733	778
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	1,126	1,173	1,192	977	1,019
Plumbing and heating	289.8	294.1	296.6	254.3	257.9
Painting and decorating	132.9	146.8	158.1	113.2	127.2
Electrical work	139.3	138.4	137.6	125.1	125.5
Other special-trade contractors	563.6	593.6	600.1	484.2	508.6
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	15,765	15,758	15,827	14,031	13,807
DURABLE GOODS	8,701	8,658	8,618	7,303	7,050
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,064	7,100	7,209	6,728	6,757
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	4,124	4,123	4,132	3,930	3,892
Transportation	2,907	2,910	2,912	2,732	2,689
Interstate railroads	1,460	1,465	1,462	1,333	1,281
Class I railroads	1,277	1,292	1,291	1,149	1,114
Local railways and bus lines	145	145	145	154	155
Trucking and warehousing	621	616	621	566	571
Other transportation and services	681	684	684	679	682
Air transportation (common carrier)	74.6	74.2	74.4	75.2	75.8
Communication	670	664	670	660	665
Telephone	620.9	615.3	620.9	611.7	615.5
Telegraph	48.6	48.0	47.9	47.7	48.2

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



TABLE 2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry  
Division and Group (Continued)  
(In thousands)

Industry division and group	1950			1949	
	December	November	October	December	November
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (Continued)</b>					
Other public utilities	547	549	550	538	538
Gas and electric utilities	522.7	523.8	525.1	513.0	513.5
Electric light and power utilities	232.5	233.1	234.0	232.7	232.8
Local utilities	24.6	24.7	24.8	24.6	24.6
<b>TRADE</b>	<b>10,440</b>	<b>9,898</b>	<b>9,752</b>	<b>10,156</b>	<b>9,607</b>
Wholesale trade	2,623	2,623	2,625	2,542	2,538
Retail trade	7,837	7,275	7,127	7,614	7,069
General merchandise stores	2,060	1,653	1,539	1,987	1,590
Food and liquor stores	1,264	1,243	1,219	1,217	1,208
Automotive and accessories dealers	753	747	741	717	704
Apparel and accessories stores	645	566	555	632	560
Other retail trade	3,114	3,066	3,073	3,061	3,007
<b>FINANCE</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>1,766</b>
Banks and trust companies	440	437	433	416	415
Security dealers and exchanges	61.3	61.0	60.8	55.4	55.1
Insurance carriers and agents	656	651	651	630	627
Other finance agencies and real estate	672	672	676	669	669
<b>SERVICE</b>	<b>4,695</b>	<b>4,723</b>	<b>4,757</b>	<b>4,738</b>	<b>4,768</b>
Hotels and lodging places	432	433	441	443	444
Laundries	352.8	352.8	355.5	346.7	347.7
Cleaning and dyeing plants	146.9	149.4	151.1	142.7	144.7
Motion pictures	242	243	244	238	238
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>6,376</b>	<b>6,037</b>	<b>6,039</b>	<b>6,041</b>	<b>5,763</b>
Federal	2,333	1,980	1,948	2,101	1,823
State and local	4,043	4,057	4,091	3,940	3,960

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

TABLE 3: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950			1950		
	December	November	October	December	November	October
<b>MINING</b>	934	935	939	--	--	--
<b>METAL MINING</b>	103.3	102.2	101.5	91.6	90.4	89.7
Iron mining	35.9	36.1	36.6	32.5	32.6	32.8
Copper mining	28.5	28.2	28.1	25.0	24.7	24.6
Lead and zinc mining	20.5	20.1	19.9	17.9	17.5	17.4
<b>ANTHRACITE</b>	73.2	74.3	74.4	68.8	69.9	69.9
<b>BITUMINOUS-COAL</b>	403.3	402.2	405.8	379.1	378.0	381.5
<b>CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION</b>	254.7	254.2	255.5	--	--	--
Petroleum and natural gas production	--	--	--	125.1	124.4	126.0
<b>NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	99.1	102.1	102.1	86.6	89.6	89.6
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	15,765	15,758	15,827	13,038	13,029	13,133
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	8,701	8,658	8,618	7,241	7,198	7,186
<b>NONDURABLE GOODS</b>	7,064	7,100	7,209	5,797	5,831	5,947
<b>ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES</b>	29.1	28.8	27.7	23.5	23.2	22.3
<b>FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS</b>	1,528	1,572	1,643	1,150	1,191	1,260
Meat products	314.0	305.7	300.8	252.7	243.9	240.0
Dairy products	136.6	140.1	142.8	96.7	100.0	101.9
Canning and preserving	164.3	193.8	253.2	140.3	168.0	226.3
Grain-mill products	124.2	124.5	128.4	92.4	92.8	96.8
Bakery products	287.1	289.4	292.2	190.6	193.0	196.3
Sugar	45.0	51.8	50.7	39.9	46.6	45.8
Confectionery and related products	105.9	110.6	114.2	89.1	93.7	97.2
Beverages	213.0	215.9	217.7	145.7	148.6	149.4
Miscellaneous food products	137.9	139.8	142.7	102.3	104.3	106.6
<b>TOBACCO MANUFACTURES</b>	90	91	96	82	84	89
Cigarettes	26.2	26.4	26.2	23.6	23.8	23.7
Cigars	42.0	43.2	43.0	40.0	41.0	41.0
Tobacco and snuff	12.0	12.1	12.4	10.5	10.5	11.0
Tobacco stemming and redrying <u>1/</u>	9.3	9.2	14.0	8.2	8.2	13.0

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

TABLE 3: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950			1950		
	December	November	October	December	November	October
<b>TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS</b>	1,350	1,356	1,357	1,258	1,261	1,264
Yarn and thread mills	170.5	171.6	171.3	159.9	160.7	160.7
Broad-woven fabric mills	632.7	637.3	638.7	603.0	606.1	607.4
Knitting mills	254.2	254.6	256.0	234.2	234.0	236.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles	93.2	93.3	93.6	83.3	83.4	83.7
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	62.5	62.5	61.7	55.0	55.0	54.5
Other textile-mill products	136.8	136.4	135.5	122.5	122.1	121.3
<b>APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS</b>	1,186	1,179	1,221	1,067	1,059	1,100
Men's and boys' suits and coats	150.2	150.7	152.4	136.2	136.7	138.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	270.5	272.8	273.3	251.3	253.5	254.2
Women's outerwear	330.3	309.8	331.9	296.9	276.4	297.0
Women's, children's under garments	108.0	112.4	113.2	97.8	101.7	102.5
Millinery	21.4	18.3	22.8	18.8	15.8	20.1
Children's outerwear	66.5	65.9	68.9	60.7	60.3	63.1
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	91.5	96.9	101.2	79.4	84.7	89.0
Other fabricated textile products	147.9	151.9	157.2	125.6	129.9	135.5
<b>LEATHER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)</b>	817	840	849	753	774	785
Logging camps and contractors	71.8	78.2	78.4	67.2	73.5	73.8
Sawmills and planing mills	472.2	486.2	492.5	440.5	453.6	461.5
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	128.9	129.9	131.0	112.8	113.6	114.8
Wooden containers	80.9	82.4	82.7	75.3	76.5	77.1
Miscellaneous wood products	63.4	63.6	64.0	57.1	57.1	57.7
<b>FURNITURE AND FIXTURES</b>	373	376	378	325	327	329
Household furniture	266.7	270.5	270.9	238.3	241.5	241.9
Other furniture and fixtures	106.4	105.9	107.1	86.8	85.8	86.9

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

TABLE 3: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950			1950		
	December	November	October	December	November	October
<b>PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS</b>	501	499	491	428	427	421
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	244.5	242.5	241.7	212.2	210.8	210.3
Paperboard containers and boxes	140.8	141.9	140.0	121.2	121.9	120.4
Other paper and allied products	115.2	114.8	109.5	94.7	94.3	90.5
<b>PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES</b>	762	758	754	518	515	514
Newspapers	297.1	295.3	292.9	152.7	150.3	149.7
Periodicals	53.2	53.3	52.8	34.9	34.9	35.1
Books	48.6	48.4	48.4	36.7	36.6	36.6
Commercial printing	206.9	205.1	204.8	171.1	170.5	170.2
Lithographing	41.9	42.3	42.1	32.9	33.3	33.0
Other printing and publishing	114.3	114.0	113.1	89.8	89.6	89.2
<b>CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS</b>	723	720	720	523	521	523
Industrial inorganic chemicals	77.3	76.9	76.6	56.7	56.3	55.9
Industrial organic chemicals	213.2	210.5	208.8	162.0	160.2	159.1
Drugs and medicines	101.1	100.0	99.5	67.4	66.3	65.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers	73.7	73.5	74.0	48.2	48.1	48.7
Fertilizers	33.1	32.3	32.9	26.7	25.9	26.6
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	58.9	61.1	61.9	47.3	49.8	50.8
Other chemicals and allied products	165.7	165.3	166.4	114.5	114.4	115.8
<b>PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL</b>	254	254	252	191	191	190
Petroleum refining	201.6	201.5	199.3	147.5	147.7	146.5
Coke and byproducts	21.2	21.3	21.4	18.4	18.4	18.6
Other petroleum and coal products	31.4	31.1	31.3	25.2	24.8	25.1
<b>RUBBER PRODUCTS</b>	274	273	269	222	222	219
Tires and inner tubes	117.5	117.6	115.7	93.1	93.5	92.0
Rubber footwear	29.1	28.5	28.0	23.9	23.3	22.8
Other rubber products	127.3	126.4	125.3	105.3	104.7	104.1
<b>LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS</b>	396	398	406	358	360	367
Leather	51.9	51.6	51.4	47.2	47.2	46.7
Footwear (except rubber)	250.9	248.3	253.4	228.8	225.5	230.3
Other leather products	93.3	98.3	101.5	82.4	87.0	89.7

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

TABLE 3: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950			1950		
	December	November	October	December	November	October
<b>STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS</b>	547	551	544	473	477	471
Glass and glass products	144.1	145.6	144.1	127.4	128.7	127.0
Cement, hydraulic	42.4	42.8	43.1	36.4	36.7	37.0
Structural clay products	87.1	88.6	87.9	79.0	80.6	79.8
Pottery and related products	60.6	61.0	58.1	55.2	55.2	52.2
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	97.8	98.5	98.5	83.3	84.2	84.5
Other stone, clay, and glass products	114.7	114.0	112.5	91.9	91.3	90.0
<b>PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES</b>	1,319	1,303	1,289	1,142	1,125	1,117
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	639.9	637.3	633.7	555.5	553.1	552.6
Iron and steel foundries	266.7	262.1	255.4	237.9	232.5	226.8
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	56.6	54.8	55.5	47.2	45.3	46.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	103.8	102.7	102.3	87.1	85.7	85.8
Nonferrous foundries	109.7	106.8	104.8	94.4	91.8	89.7
Other primary metal industries	141.8	139.0	137.6	119.6	117.0	115.7
<b>FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)</b>	1,018	1,017	1,013	851	849	850
Tin cans and other tinware	51.2	50.2	51.9	45.3	44.2	45.9
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	169.4	168.6	166.1	143.7	143.0	141.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	160.6	163.0	164.4	133.0	135.5	137.1
Fabricated structural metal products	220.6	219.4	216.7	173.0	171.8	170.9
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	185.5	184.3	184.8	160.5	159.8	160.7
Other fabricated metal products	231.0	231.2	229.1	195.2	195.1	194.3
<b>MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)</b>	1,491	1,458	1,426	1,163	1,133	1,104
Engines and turbines	81.6	78.6	72.9	62.3	60.4	55.0
Agricultural machinery and tractors	175.9	165.1	163.5	136.3	125.6	124.3
Construction and mining machinery	111.7	110.4	108.9	83.8	82.2	80.6
Metalworking machinery	258.8	250.8	242.9	204.7	197.1	189.7
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	184.2	181.0	178.2	140.4	137.6	135.8
General industrial machinery	212.5	206.8	203.0	154.7	150.3	146.7
Office and store machines and devices	99.1	97.8	95.9	83.2	81.8	80.3
Service-industry and household machines	181.6	185.0	182.0	147.1	150.8	147.6
Miscellaneous machinery parts	185.9	182.3	178.2	150.4	147.6	144.1

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

TABLE 3: All Employees and Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries (Continued)

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	All employees			Production workers		
	1950			1950		
	December <sup>1</sup>	November <sup>1</sup>	October <sup>1</sup>	December <sup>1</sup>	November <sup>1</sup>	October <sup>1</sup>
<b>ELECTRICAL MACHINERY</b>	932	928	915	723	720	710
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	349.0	345.0	341.5	257.6	254.3	251.7
Electrical equipment for vehicles	77.5	76.0	75.0	63.1	61.8	60.9
Communication equipment	352.3	352.5	345.5	277.2	277.7	272.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	153.3	154.0	152.8	125.1	126.0	125.0
<b>TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT</b>	1,397	1,370	1,394	1,151	1,128	1,157
Automobiles	884.1	878.2	922.7	754.4	749.7	794.8
Aircraft and parts	341.6	323.4	305.1	254.8	239.2	224.5
Aircraft	230.5	217.6	205.0	172.6	161.4	151.5
Aircraft engines and parts	66.9	63.5	60.1	49.4	46.5	43.6
Aircraft propellers and parts	9.1	8.9	8.5	6.1	5.9	5.7
Other aircraft parts and equipment	35.1	33.4	31.5	26.7	25.4	23.7
Ship and boat building and repairing	92.0	89.1	88.6	78.8	76.0	75.8
Ship building and repairing	77.7	75.6	75.3	66.3	64.3	64.3
Boat building and repairing	14.3	13.5	13.3	12.5	11.7	11.5
Railroad equipment	65.9	65.9	64.3	51.9	51.7	50.4
Other transportation equipment	13.1	13.6	13.7	11.2	11.8	11.9
<b>INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS</b>	280	277	272	212	209	205
Ophthalmic goods	26.9	26.7	26.2	22.0	21.8	21.3
Photographic apparatus	55.2	55.0	54.5	40.8	40.6	40.2
Watches and clocks	34.0	33.9	32.8	28.9	28.9	28.0
Professional and scientific instruments	163.8	160.9	158.1	120.1	117.6	115.3
<b>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>	498	509	510	424	433	436
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	57.1	58.1	58.2	46.9	47.7	48.1
Toys and sporting goods	77.6	81.9	84.5	68.2	72.6	75.3
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	63.7	65.6	65.7	54.2	56.0	56.2
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	299.7	302.9	301.7	254.8	256.2	256.1

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

<sup>1/</sup> August and September 1950 revised as follows: All employees - 11.4 and 15.2; production workers - 10.4 and 14.2.

TABLE 4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in  
Manufacturing Industries

(1939 Average = 100)

Period	Production-worker employment index	Production-worker payroll 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
1950		
<u>1949</u>		
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	362.7
July	148.3	367.5
August	156.3	394.4
September	158.9	403.2
October	160.3	415.8
November	159.0	415.1
December	159.2	424.9

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

TABLE 5: Employees in the Shipbuilding and Repairing Industry, by Region <sup>1/</sup>

(In thousands)

Region	1950			1949	
	December	November	October	December	November
ALL REGIONS	167.0	160.3	156.3	142.5	145.6
PRIVATE	77.7	75.6	75.3	72.3	74.8
NAVY	89.3	84.7	81.0	70.2	70.8
NORTH ATLANTIC	77.1	74.4	72.5	68.2	71.4
Private	38.8	38.2	37.3	38.9	41.8
Navy	38.3	36.2	35.2	29.3	29.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC	30.2	29.2	28.5	22.9	23.4
Private	11.5	11.0	10.9	9.1	9.6
Navy	18.7	18.2	17.6	13.8	13.8
GULF:					
Private	11.5	11.6	12.9	10.9	10.9
PACIFIC	39.4	37.8	35.5	34.1	34.2
Private	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.8
Navy	32.3	30.3	28.2	27.1	27.4
GREAT LAKES:					
Private	4.3	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.5
INLAND:					
Private	4.5	4.4	4.3	3.5	3.2

<sup>1/</sup> 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 6: 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		
	December	November	October	December	November	October
<u>All Areas</u>						
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,508.9	2,152.0	2,117.4	\$688,620	\$621,491	\$613,359
Executive	2,496.9	2,139.9	2,105.3	683,884	616,609	608,511
Defense agencies	995.9	970.0	932.3	266,958	273,633	267,622
Post Office Department	811.8	482.2	483.8	213,247	129,869	129,665
Other agencies	689.2	687.7	689.2	203,679	213,107	211,224
Legislative	8.1	8.2	8.2	3,207	3,292	3,250
Judicial	3.9	3.9	3.9	1,529	1,590	1,598
<u>Continental United States</u>						
TOTAL FEDERAL	2,352.8	2,000.3	1,968.3	652,050	583,978	576,155
Executive	2,340.9	1,988.3	1,956.3	647,358	579,140	571,357
Defense agencies	885.6	862.9	828.3	242,681	248,667	243,233
Post Office Department	808.9	480.4	482.0	212,460	129,413	129,178
Other agencies	646.4	645.0	646.0	192,217	201,060	198,946
Legislative	8.1	8.2	8.2	3,207	3,292	3,250
Judicial	3.8	3.8	3.8	1,485	1,546	1,548
<u>Washington, D. C.</u>						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	256.2	247.9	244.8	84,457	85,379	84,657
D. C. government	20.3	20.4	20.1	5,570	5,796	5,680
Federal	235.9	227.5	224.7	78,887	79,584	78,977
Executive	227.1	218.6	215.8	75,388	75,991	75,424
Defense agencies	74.1	72.4	70.8	23,683	24,545	24,495
Post Office Department	12.7	7.6	7.5	4,872	2,888	2,892
Other agencies	140.3	138.6	137.5	46,833	48,558	48,037
Legislative	8.1	8.2	8.2	3,207	3,292	3,250
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	292	301	303

See the glossary for definitions

1/ Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

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

State	Total			Mining			Contract Construction		
	1950		1949	1950		1949	1950		1949
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
Alabama				25.0	25.6	29.9			
Arizona	170.6	165.2	157.7	12.2	12.4	11.8	13.5	13.8	9.9
Arkansas	306.6	304.0	291.0	6.8	7.0	7.4	18.0	19.3	16.1
California	3,390.8	3,350.2	3,145.1	34.0	33.8	33.4	227.2	237.9	203.1
Colorado	368.6	360.4	343.2	10.3	10.2	10.6	27.7	26.1	20.2
Connecticut	808.4	792.5	2/744.0	3/	3/	3/	38.3	38.3	2/33.4
Delaware									
Dist. of Col.				4/	4/	4/			
Florida				6.3	6.2	5.8	67.4	67.3	54.8
Georgia 1/	826.3	817.2	769.0	4.4	4.2	4.3	44.9	48.5	32.4
Idaho	132.8	136.6	125.3	5.7	5.6	5.2	11.2	13.1	8.6
Illinois	N.A.	N.A.	3,080.2	N.A.	N.A.	47.8	N.A.	N.A.	106.0
Indiana	1,29.3	1,280.6	1,180.6	14.0	14.0	14.1	48.1	7.1	44.1
Iowa	605.3	599.4	590.7	3.6	3.8	3.4	29.5	34.9	26.1
Kansas	482.2	474.6	449.5	17.0	16.9	17.0	31.5	34.1	24.6
Kentucky				N.A.	N.A.	61.0			
Louisiana				N.A.	26.4	2.8			
Maine	260.6	257.8	249.3	.7	.7	.6	10.0	10.8	8.7
Maryland	732.3	722.9	680.5	1.9	2.0	2.6	55.2	59.4	47.7
Massachusetts	1,735.9	1,708.5	1,668.4	4/	4/	4/	57.6	61.4	52.6
Michigan									
Minnesota	820.9	816.3	778.1	16.4	16.7	15.0	41.4	45.5	33.4
Mississippi									
Missouri	1,178.0	1,157.8	1,126.9	9.3	9.6	9.4	47.5	53.0	40.0
Montana	149.1	152.6	143.3	10.5	10.5	9.7	9.8	13.0	8.0
Nebraska	324.4	321.0	308.4	4/	4/	4/	10.3	17.9	14.9
Nevada	55.1	55.4	51.0	3.3	3.3	2.4	4.5	4.9	4.3
New Hampshire	169.8	169.3	164.1	.2	.3	.2	6.7	7.7	7.5
New Jersey	1,692.2	1,671.0	1,575.6	3.8	3.8	3.4	83.4	87.4	69.8
New Mexico	150.0	149.0	141.6	11.5	11.4	9.9	15.0	16.0	15.1
New York 1/	5,851.4	5,744.6	5,592.0	10.7	11.0	10.4	233.7	248.9	205.7
North Carolina				3.5	3.4	3.0			
North Dakota	115.3	116.7	111.1	.8	1.0	.8	8.2	10.3	6.6
Ohio									
Oklahoma	492.5	483.4	467.7	44.0	43.4	42.2	33.3	33.1	30.3
Oregon	422.9	444.3	410.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	26.2	28.4	20.7
Pennsylvania	3,736.4	3,687.8	3,505.1	186.7	187.2	202.6	170.2	186.5	139.2
Rhode Island	306.2	302.8	283.6	4/	4/	4/	14.3	14.2	10.4
South Carolina	468.1	452.2	439.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	24.4	25.7	19.3
South Dakota	119.4	119.6	117.8	2.7	2.3	2.6	6.2	8.1	5.8
Tennessee	756.1	748.1	721.8	13.0	13.1	13.1	42.3	43.9	36.7
Texas				107.0	106.0	97.6			
Utah 1/	201.2	199.1	185.4	13.7	13.4	13.1	13.0	14.0	10.2
Vermont	99.4	97.4	95.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.2	4.5	4.0
Virginia				23.4	22.2	24.2			
Washington	693.6	696.1	642.6	3.1	3.1	3.3	43.4	47.1	33.6
West Virginia	538.6	534.3	518.7	128.8	128.9	131.0	17.9	21.5	16.1
Wisconsin	1,052.6	1,040.1	971.4	3.4	3.5	3.2	40.4	44.0	37.5
Wyoming	82.1	82.7	78.0	9.3	9.2	9.4	6.9	6.9	6.4

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

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

State	Manufacturing			Trans. & pub. ut.			Trade		
	1950		1949	1950		1949	1950		1949
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
Alabama	222.0	221.3	211.3	51.7	51.7	50.3	129.0	121.6	126.9
Arizona	15.9	16.4	13.7	22.1	22.0	21.1	44.7	40.6	41.9
Arkansas	76.7	77.7	68.7	31.7	32.4	31.1	75.9	72.8	74.6
California	810.7	823.1	688.7	312.2	312.2	304.2	848.2	815.0	813.7
Colorado	63.3	63.8	55.9	42.8	43.2	40.4	98.2	94.1	95.7
Connecticut	404.0	400.2	2/322.5	41.7	41.6	2/41.4	140.5	132.0	2/135.5
Delaware	48.4	48.2	42.8						
Dist. of Col.	15.3	16.0	16.4	28.8	28.7	30.1	98.1	92.0	97.4
Florida	102.5	97.6	97.6	67.3	65.4	66.1			
Georgia	290.0	291.7	269.1	68.5	68.3	65.6	192.4	183.4	182.5
Idaho	20.5	23.6	18.8	17.0	17.3	15.6	36.2	35.4	35.8
Illinois	N.A.	N.A.	1,119.5	N.A.	N.A.	284.3	N.A.	N.A.	667.9
Indiana	596.3	596.0	519.5	115.5	111.6	100.9	255.3	244.6	247.5
Iowa	152.0	149.7	148.5	62.6	63.1	59.0	170.7	165.5	169.1
Kansas	101.8	99.3	85.2	62.6	63.1	59.7	123.2	119.3	122.3
Kentucky	N.A.	N.A.	138.1	N.A.	N.A.	56.5	N.A.	N.A.	118.7
Louisiana	N.A.	144.5	139.1	N.A.	76.8	77.0	N.A.	139.0	144.5
Maine	107.7	107.9	99.1	18.5	18.6	18.3	52.9	50.3	52.5
Maryland	227.0	223.8	202.0	75.5	74.9	70.7	134.7	128.5	129.6
Massachusetts	707.3	708.6	644.3	135.1	135.9	135.1	335.3	317.6	345.6
Michigan	1,131.8	1,142.8	931.7						
Minnesota	203.3	203.9	184.5	88.4	91.2	84.3	222.7	215.0	217.7
Mississippi	89.3	71.4	79.0						
Missouri	358.9	353.8	328.2	124.8	124.9	121.7	310.6	300.0	305.3
Montana	18.3	19.6	17.8	22.5	23.0	20.9	37.1	36.4	37.4
Nebraska	52.9	52.8	47.9	41.1	42.6	38.4	96.3	93.4	92.9
Nevada	3.3	3.3	3.1	8.5	8.7	8.2	11.2	11.1	11.0
New Hampshire	80.3	79.9	74.9	10.6	10.5	10.3	30.7	29.7	30.0
New Jersey	767.3	755.4	693.7	137.5	137.9	132.7	292.9	277.6	286.1
New Mexico	12.3	12.1	10.8	15.1	16.2	14.7	35.3	34.7	33.5
New York	1,935.4	1,935.0	1,760.8	490.6	482.6	492.9	1,329.8	1,266.8	1,293.3
North Carolina	422.9	428.5	401.0	52.8	52.1	52.3	176.9	168.1	176.9
North Dakota	6.3	6.5	5.9	14.0	14.3	13.4	38.1	37.7	38.4
Ohio	1,268.4	1,259.2	1,095.7						
Oklahoma	68.6	68.6	63.2	49.8	50.0	48.8	128.0	123.3	122.8
Oregon	140.2	145.0	117.7	48.1	48.3	45.2	108.6	105.3	103.3
Pennsylvania	1,496.5	1,494.3	1,341.1	343.6	340.5	316.0	729.2	688.9	700.7
Rhode Island	152.0	152.9	135.1	16.0	15.1	15.3	6.5	6.3	54.9
South Carolina	216.1	215.5	201.6	26.1	26.0	25.4	92.2	86.4	88.0
South Dakota	11.1	11.5	11.1	11.3	11.4	10.8	37.0	36.7	38.5
Tennessee	255.8	257.1	235.0	59.6	59.5	56.7	176.1	165.9	174.8
Texas	375.4	371.2	340.5	221.2	218.3	217.1	542.6	521.9	520.7
Utah	50.3	51.3	27.7	21.6	22.0	20.4	48.1	45.7	45.9
Vermont	37.7	37.4	34.5	9.1	9.1	8.9	18.9	17.9	18.5
Virginia	238.2	238.1	222.9	80.1	80.1	77.3	169.1	176.8	179.0
Washington	173.3	178.2	156.8	63.4	64.3	60.8	168.1	164.4	162.4
West Virginia	138.6	139.2	126.0	52.1	52.6	49.0	93.9	86.4	90.8
Wisconsin	449.8	449.2	388.0	76.7	76.7	74.3	220.4	211.2	218.5
Wyoming	5.9	7.2	6.5	14.9	15.3	13.8	17.8	17.2	17.0

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

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

State	Finance			Service			Government		
	1950		1949	1950		1949	1950		1949
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
Alabama	17.4	17.3	16.0	50.7	50.8	51.3	105.6	101.8	97.6
Arizona	5.2	5.1	5.0	20.4	19.6	19.6	36.6	35.3	34.7
Arkansas	7.9	7.8	7.6	34.6	34.7	33.8	55.0	52.3	51.7
California	148.0	146.5	140.6	438.2	439.2	427.7	572.3	542.5	534.7
Colorado	13.8	13.7	13.0	43.6	43.5	43.5	68.9	65.8	64.1
Connecticut	37.0	37.0	2/36.8	77.2	77.5	2/76.1	69.7	65.4	68.3
Delaware							11.0	10.4	10.2
Dist. of Col.	23.3	22.9	21.3	57.0	57.8	58.3	256.2	247.9	244.5
Florida	31.2	31.1	27.5				119.6	115.1	115.5
Georgia	24.3	24.7	23.8	74.7	74.4	73.5	127.1	122.0	117.8
Idaho	3.7	3.7	3.5	14.3	14.4	13.9	24.2	23.5	24.0
Illinois	N.A.	N.A.	154.6	N.A.	N.A.	351.2	N.A.	N.A.	349.0
Indiana	34.2	34.2	33.1	89.6	89.6	88.8	141.3	133.4	132.7
Iowa	23.4	23.1	22.7	63.6	64.5	64.5	100.2	94.9	97.5
Kansas	16.0	16.1	14.3	46.8	46.8	46.6	83.3	79.0	79.8
Kentucky	N.A.	N.A.	14.4	N.A.	N.A.	54.4	N.A.	N.A.	80.0
Louisiana	N.A.	17.5	17.2	N.A.	64.3	63.1	N.A.	92.5	93.9
Maine	6.8	6.7	6.7	22.8	23.7	23.2	41.2	39.1	40.2
Maryland	31.4	31.1	29.8	105.9	106.5	104.9	100.7	96.7	93.2
Massachusetts	79.8	79.3	76.2	157.7	196.9	199.4	224.1	208.8	215.2
Michigan							235.2	222.5	225.0
Minnesota	36.2	36.1	34.9	96.5	96.9	94.7	116.1	111.1	113.8
Mississippi							65.0	62.7	64.3
Missouri	50.8	50.8	50.2	124.5	125.5	126.2	151.6	140.2	145.9
Montana	3.9	3.9	3.8	18.7	18.7	17.9	28.3	27.5	27.8
Nebraska	16.4	16.4	15.4	38.3	38.2	38.1	63.1	59.8	60.8
Nevada	1.2	1.2	1.1	11.4	11.5	10.6	11.7	11.4	10.4
New Hampshire	4.5	4.5	4.4	16.2	17.2	16.3	20.7	19.6	20.5
New Jersey	58.0	58.2	57.0	162.8	164.7	159.6	186.5	176.0	173.3
New Mexico	4.3	4.5	3.9	22.3	21.9	22.0	33.3	32.4	31.8
New York	386.4	386.1	384.4	750.8	756.0	752.1	714.0	658.3	692.4
North Carolina	19.5	19.4	19.6				109.3	105.2	105.0
North Dakota	4.2	4.2	3.8	13.6	13.7	13.0	30.1	29.0	29.4
Ohio							316.1	298.3	298.1
Oklahoma	17.9	17.8	16.5	50.0	50.7	51.0	100.7	95.5	92.9
Oregon	14.5	14.6	13.8	48.1	48.5	45.1	65.7	62.8	63.8
Pennsylvania	116.7	116.4	114.3	348.6	349.8	343.6	365.0	344.2	348.6
Rhode Island	10.7	10.7	10.2	24.1	24.8	25.5	32.7	30.9	31.0
South Carolina	8.6	8.5	7.7	35.0	35.0	34.3	54.7	64.1	61.8
South Dakota	4.1	4.0	4.0	14.2	14.1	14.0	33.0	31.5	31.2
Tennessee	23.1	23.4	22.1	75.5	75.7	75.3	110.7	106.4	107.1
Texas	75.4	75.6	68.5	229.7	230.4	225.1	291.7	278.7	274.4
Utah	3.3	3.2	5.8	19.5	19.4	18.8	48.8	47.1	43.5
Vermont	2.8	2.9	2.8	10.2	10.0	10.1	15.5	14.7	15.3
Virginia	25.8	25.8	24.7				146.3	141.2	135.9
Washington	25.9	26.0	24.8	75.5	76.5	75.6	141.1	136.6	125.5
West Virginia	9.7	9.5	9.3	39.4	38.8	38.5	58.2	56.3	58.0
Wisconsin	31.5	31.5	30.7	96.6	99.2	92.5	131.7	124.7	126.7
Wyoming	1.8	1.8	1.7	9.4	10.2	8.5	15.1	14.7	14.7

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

TABLE 7: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division,  
by State

See explanatory notes, sections G and H.

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

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

2/ Not comparable with current data.

3/ Mining combined with contract construction.

4/ Mining combined with service.

N.S. - Not available.

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

	Number of Employees				Number of Employees		
	1950		1949		1950		1949
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.		Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>ARIZONA</b>				<b>CONNECTICUT</b>			
<u>Phoenix</u>				<u>Bridgport</u>			
Mining	N.A.	N.A.	.1	Cont. Const. 2/	4.3	4.4	N.A.
Manufacturing	N.A.	N.A.	9.0	Manufacturing	61.8	61.6	N.A.
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 1/	N.A.	N.A.	7.3	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	4.9	5.0	N.A.
Trade	N.A.	N.A.	20.5	Trade	17.9	17.2	N.A.
Finance	N.A.	N.A.	3.0	Finance	2.1	2.1	N.A.
Service	N.A.	N.A.	9.5	Service	5.7	5.7	N.A.
<u>Tucson</u>				<u>Hartford</u>			
Mining	N.A.	N.A.	1.4	Cont. Const. 2/	7.5	7.8	N.A.
Manufacturing	N.A.	N.A.	1.8	Manufacturing	70.2	68.3	N.A.
Trans. & Pub. Ut. 1/	N.A.	N.A.	2.0	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	5.9	6.9	N.A.
Trade	N.A.	N.A.	8.7	Trade	39.1	37.2	N.A.
Finance	N.A.	N.A.	.9	Finance	23.3	23.3	N.A.
Service	N.A.	N.A.	4.9	Service	10.4	10.4	N.A.
<b>ARKANSAS</b>				<u>New Britain</u>			
<u>Little Rock</u>				Cont. Const. 2/	1.0	1.0	N.A.
Total	65.6	65.2	62.9	Manufacturing	38.2	27.8	N.A.
Cont. Const.	6.1	6.4	5.7	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	1.3	1.2	N.A.
Manufacturing	11.7	11.3	11.0	Trade	5.2	4.7	N.A.
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.5	6.8	6.3	Finance	.5	.5	N.A.
Trade	18.7	18.3	17.8	Service	1.2	1.2	N.A.
Finance	3.5	3.5	3.3	<u>New Haven</u>			
Service 2/	8.6	8.6	8.2	Cont. Const. 2/	5.8	5.8	N.A.
Government	10.5	10.5	10.8	Manufacturing	43.5	44.2	N.A.
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	13.0	13.1	N.A.
<u>Los Angeles</u>				Trade	21.5	20.6	N.A.
Manufacturing	458.7	458.2	394.8	Finance	4.8	4.7	N.A.
<u>San Diego</u>				Service	8.4	8.5	N.A.
Manufacturing	31.0	31.8	21.8	<u>Waterbury</u>			
<u>San Francisco-Oakland</u>				Cont. Const. 2/	1.9	2.0	N.A.
Manufacturing	171.3	171.7	151.5	Manufacturing	43.8	43.1	N.A.
<u>San Jose</u>				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	2.5	2.5	N.A.
Manufacturing	19.5	21.7	17.2	Trade	2.1	8.7	N.A.
<b>COLORADO</b>				Finance	1.0	1.0	N.A.
<u>Denver</u>				Service	2.6	2.6	N.A.
Mining	1.0	1.0	1.0	<b>FLORIDA</b>			
Cont. Const.	18.9	17.5	12.5	<u>Jacksonville</u>			
Manufacturing	41.0	40.4	34.4	Manufacturing	15.0	15.9	13.8
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	24.9	25.0	23.5	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	15.2	14.5	14.7
Trade	59.1	56.9	55.7	Trade	31.6	30.8	31.6
Finance	3.6	9.8	8.7	Finance	5.9	5.9	5.5
				Service 2/	11.6	11.7	11.2
				Government	13.3	13.2	12.9

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

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

	Number of Employees				Number of Employees		
	1950		1949		1950		1949
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.		Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>FLORIDA (Cont'd.)</b>				<b>KANSAS (Cont'd.)</b>			
<u>Miami</u>				<u>Topoka (Cont'd.)</u>			
Manufacturing	16.4	15.9	13.5	Cont. Const.	1.7	1.9	1.9
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	21.6	20.8	20.9	Manufacturing	3.3	6.2	6.3
Trade	56.4	50.8	50.6	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	7.0	7.0	6.8
Finance	8.9	8.9	8.2	Trade	9.0	8.6	8.8
Service <u>2/</u>	32.4	28.2	29.8	Finance	2.0	2.0	1.9
Government	17.4	16.5	17.5	Service	4.1	4.2	4.2
				Government	9.0	8.8	8.9
<u>Tampa-St. Petersburg</u>				<u>Wichita</u>			
Total	110.2	106.7	106.5	Total	89.3	86.3	75.7
Cont. Const.	9.4	9.7	9.8	Mining	1.1	1.2	1.2
Manufacturing	21.6	21.1	20.9	Cont. Const.	4.8	4.9	4.0
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	9.6	9.5	9.4	Manufacturing	33.4	31.0	23.2
Trade	37.7	35.4	36.1	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.9	6.9	6.6
Finance	5.1	5.1	4.5	Trade	23.7	23.0	22.2
Service <u>2/</u>	14.1	13.8	13.7	Finance	3.7	3.7	3.5
Government	12.9	12.3	12.5	Service	8.7	8.7	8.4
				Government	7.1	7.0	6.7
<b>GEORGIA</b>				<b>LOUISIANA</b>			
<u>Atlanta 3/</u>				<u>New Orleans</u>			
Manufacturing	61.8	61.8	57.8	Manufacturing	11.4	50.8	47.5
<u>Savannah 3/</u>							
Manufacturing	13.2	15.1	12.0	<b>MAINE</b>			
				<u>Portland</u>			
<b>INDIANA</b>				Total	46.3	46.1	44.2
<u>Fort Wayne</u>				Cont. Const.	2.1	2.2	1.9
Total	79.2	79.0	68.4	Manufacturing	11.8	11.7	10.7
Manufacturing	42.0	41.5	33.4	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	5.5	5.6	5.5
Nonmanufacturing	37.2	37.5	35.1	Trade	13.7	13.3	13.0
				Finance	2.4	2.4	2.3
<u>Indianapolis</u>				Service <u>2/</u>	7.4	7.6	7.4
Total	267.4	263.3	239.2	Government	3.4	3.3	3.4
Cont. Const.	12.2	12.6	10.8				
Manufacturing	107.9	105.7	85.4	<b>MICHIGAN</b>			
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	25.0	24.8	23.3	<u>Duluth</u>			
Trade	64.0	61.2	61.7	Total	41.5	43.2	39.3
Finance	13.3	13.2	12.7	Cont. Const.	2.2	2.4	1.9
Other Nonmfg. <u>4/</u>	45.1	44.7	45.5	Manufacturing	11.4	11.7	10.7
				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	6.2	7.7	5.8
<b>IOWA</b>				Trade	11.0	10.7	10.6
<u>Des Moines</u>				Finance	1.4	1.4	1.4
Manufacturing	17.7	17.4	17.9	Service <u>2/</u>	5.1	5.2	4.9
				Government	4.2	4.2	4.1
<b>KANSAS</b>							
<u>Topoka</u>				<u>Minneapolis</u>			
Total	39.1	38.7	38.6	Total	266.8	259.4	251.7
Mining	.1	.1	.1				

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

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

	Number of Employees				Number of Employees		
	1950		1949		1950		1949
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.		Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>MINNESOTA (Cont'd.)</b>				<b>NEW JERSEY</b>			
<u>Minneapolis (Cont'd.)</u>				<u>Newark</u>			
Cont. Const.	15.4	16.5	12.7	Manufacturing	364.0	362.3	325.1
Manufacturing	71.2	70.6	62.1				
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	26.4	25.8	25.4	<u>Trenton</u>			
Trade	82.1	78.4	80.6	Manufacturing	45.5	46.0	41.0
Finance	13.5	16.5	15.7				
Service <sup>2/</sup>	28.9	29.0	28.4	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>			
Government	26.4	22.6	26.7	<u>Albuquerque</u>			
				Cont. Const.	5.9	6.0	6.3
<u>St. Paul</u>				Manufacturing	5.6	5.6	4.3
Total	147.4	146.6	139.1	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	4.6	4.7	4.3
Cont. Const.	7.5	8.3	6.6	Trade	11.7	11.6	10.9
Manufacturing	41.9	42.5	37.9	Finance	2.4	2.4	2.0
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	20.7	20.2	19.9	Service <sup>2/</sup>	6.0	6.0	6.2
Trade	38.2	36.6	36.5				
Finance	8.3	8.2	8.2	<b>NEW YORK</b>			
Service <sup>2/</sup>	14.4	14.5	13.9	<u>Albany-Schenectady-Troy</u>			
Government	16.3	16.2	16.1	Manufacturing	83.0	82.0	75.5
<b>MISSOURI</b>				<u>Binghamton-Endicott</u>			
<u>Kansas City (including</u>				<u>Johnson City</u>			
<u>Kansas City, Kansas)</u>				Manufacturing	36.9	36.8	35.9
Total	327.3	324.0	312.7				
Mining	.9	.9	.8	<u>Buffalo</u>			
Cont. Const.	16.8	17.6	14.4	Manufacturing	197.0	196.0	171.6
Manufacturing	93.8	91.4	85.1				
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	39.8	40.0	39.2	<u>Elmira</u>			
Trade	96.3	94.4	95.0	Manufacturing	16.4	16.2	12.9
Finance	18.7	18.4	17.9				
Service	40.1	40.5	39.8	<u>Kingston-Newburgh-</u>			
Government	30.9	20.8	20.5	<u>Poughkeepsie</u>			
				Manufacturing	34.9	35.2	34.2
<u>St. Louis</u>							
Manufacturing	210.1	206.3	189.8	<u>New York City <sup>3/</sup></u>			
				Manufacturing	1036.7	1039.3	969.3
				Trade	901.1	861.9	877.6
<b>NEVADA</b>							
<u>Reno</u>				<u>Rochester</u>			
Cont. Const.	2.2	2.4	1.6	Manufacturing	106.0	106.4	93.5
Manufacturing <sup>2/</sup>	1.6	1.6	1.4				
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	2.9	3.0	2.9	<u>Syracuse</u>			
Trade	5.7	5.4	5.5	Manufacturing	58.6	58.4	48.4
Finance	.8	.8	.8				
Service	4.9	5.0	4.2	<u>Utica-Rome-Herkimer-</u>			
				<u>Little Falls</u>			
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>				Manufacturing	47.0	47.1	41.7
<u>Manchester</u>							
Manufacturing	30.8	20.5	18.6				

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



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

	Number of Employees				Number of Employees		
	1950		1949		1950		1949
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.		Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>				<b>TENNESSEE (Cont'd.)</b>			
<u>Charlotte</u>				<u>Knoxville (Cont'd.)</u>			
Manufacturing	22.0	22.0	20.3	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	7.2	7.1	6.3
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>				Trade	20.6	18.7	20.0
<u>Oklahoma City</u>				Finance	3.5	3.5	3.2
Mining	5.4	5.6	N.A.	Service	8.6	8.6	8.7
Manufacturing	14.0	13.6	13.0	Government	12.5	12.5	12.3
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	10.9	10.6	N.A.	<u>Memphis</u>			
Trade	36.0	35.1	N.A.	Mining	.4	.5	.4
Finance	7.0	7.1	N.A.	Manufacturing	40.2	40.6	38.6
Service	13.4	13.3	N.A.	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	17.5	17.2	17.3
<u>Tulsa</u>				Trade	44.6	43.3	45.8
Mining	9.8	9.2	N.A.	Finance	5.9	5.9	5.4
Manufacturing	18.3	18.1	15.6	Service	21.8	21.7	22.2
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	10.8	10.6	N.A.	Government	17.0	16.2	12.9
Trade	25.9	24.3	N.A.	<u>Nashville</u>			
Finance	4.5	4.6	N.A.	Manufacturing	34.3	34.5	32.6
Service	9.3	9.5	N.A.	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	10.8	10.8	10.7
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>				Trade	23.1	22.1	23.5
<u>Providence</u>				Finance	5.7	5.7	5.3
Manufacturing	161.3	161.6	142.6	Service	13.9	13.8	13.7
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				Government	13.5	13.0	13.6
<u>Charleston</u>				<b>UTAH</b>			
Manufacturing	9.3	8.9	8.4	<u>Salt Lake City 3/</u>			
<u>Columbia</u>				Mining	5.9	5.9	5.9
Manufacturing	7.7	7.9	7.1	Cont. Const.	8.2	8.6	6.3
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>				Manufacturing	15.1	15.4	13.3
<u>Sioux Falls</u>				Trans. & Pub. Ut. 1/	6.8	6.9	6.7
Manufacturing	4.9	4.9	N.A.	Trade	29.9	28.4	28.3
<b>TENNESSEE</b>				Finance	4.7	4.6	4.4
<u>Chattanooga</u>				<b>VERMONT</b>			
Mining	.2	.2	.1	<u>Burlington</u>			
Manufacturing	43.9	43.8	37.0	Manufacturing	5.5	5.4	5.3
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	5.3	5.3	4.9	<b>WASHINGTON</b>			
Trade	17.6	16.5	16.0	<u>Seattle</u>			
Finance	2.5	2.5	2.4	Total	253.9	250.7	240.5
Service	9.2	9.2	9.3	Cont. Const.	13.3	14.0	11.7
Government	8.0	7.8	7.4	Manufacturing	61.9	63.3	56.1
<u>Knoxville</u>				Trans. & Pub. Ut.	25.3	25.5	24.6
Mining	2.4	2.4	2.5	Trade	68.5	65.4	67.7
Manufacturing	40.5	39.9	33.4	Finance	14.4	14.4	13.6
				Service 2/	32.5	32.4	32.6
				Government	37.9	35.8	34.4

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

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

	Number of Employees				Number of Employees		
	1950		1949		1950		1949
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.		Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>WASHINGTON (Cont'd.)</b>				<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>			
<u>Spokane</u>				<u>Charleston</u>			
Total	65.6	65.7	62.2	Total	99.2	98.0	97.4
Cont. Const.	3.8	4.8	3.3	Mining	25.8	22.3	22.8
Manufacturing	12.5	12.8	11.5	Cont. Const.	5.1	5.6	5.8
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	10.7	10.9	10.0	Manufacturing	26.9	26.5	24.3
Trade	18.8	18.0	18.4	Trans. & Pub. Ut.	9.0	9.0	8.5
Finance	2.9	2.9	2.8	Trade	17.2	16.6	17.8
Service <sup>2/</sup>	9.3	9.4	9.0	Finance	2.7	2.8	2.6
Government	7.5	7.0	7.1	Service	7.1	6.9	7.2
				Government	8.6	8.4	8.7
<u>Tacoma</u>				<b>WISCONSIN</b>			
Total	71.5	70.5	64.2	<u>Milwaukee</u>			
Cont. Const.	4.2	4.6	3.6	Manufacturing	192.1	190.7	161.3
Manufacturing	18.3	17.9	17.1				
Trans. & Pub. Ut.	5.7	6.8	6.1	<u>Racine</u>			
Trade	15.4	1.6	15.1	Manufacturing	74.1	74.0	70.7
Finance	2.4	2.4	2.2				
Service <sup>2/</sup>	6.8	6.8	6.6				
Government	17.6	17.3	13.5				

See explanatory notes, sections G, H, and I.

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes interstate railroads.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes mining and quarrying.

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

<sup>4/</sup> Includes mining and quarrying, service, and government.

TABLE 9: Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industries

(In thousands)

Industry	1950		
	December	November	October
<b>FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:</b>			
Meat packing, wholesale	177.5	170.3	167.4
Prepared meats	34.4	34.1	34.6
Concentrated milk	11.6	12.1	12.5
Ice cream and ices	17.7	18.3	19.0
Flour and meal	26.7	26.5	27.2
Cane-sugar refining	14.0	14.5	15.0
Beet sugar	18.1	23.0	22.5
Confectionery products	68.2	71.6	74.6
Malt liquors	57.4	58.4	59.3
Distilled liquors, except brandy	24.2	24.8	23.2
<b>TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS:</b>			
Yarn mills, wool (except carpets), cotton and silk systems	112.6	113.9	114.5
Cotton and rayon broad-woven fabrics	426.5	425.3	423.2
Woolen and worsted fabrics	106.6	110.7	114.1
Full-fashioned hosiery mills	68.2	68.3	68.1
Seamless hosiery mills	57.7	58.2	58.3
Knit underwear mills	35.7	34.6	36.3
Wool carpets, rugs and carpet yarn	39.6	39.3	38.8
Fur felt hats and hat bodies	9.4	9.2	8.6
<b>APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS:</b>			
Men's dress shirts and nightwear	85.9	87.7	87.0
Work shirts	11.6	11.6	12.0
<b>FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:</b>			
Wood household furniture, except upholstered	128.4	129.9	129.2
Mattresses and bedsprings	28.6	29.3	30.1
<b>CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:</b>			
Plastics materials	21.5	21.3	21.3
Synthetic rubber	7.0	6.7	6.6
Synthetic fibers	56.5	56.3	56.0
Soap and glycerin	20.0	20.0	20.5
<b>STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS:</b>			
Glass containers	41.2	41.0	40.9
Pressed and blown glass, not elsewhere classified	36.7	37.8	36.7
Brick and hollow tile	28.9	29.4	29.5
Sewer pipe	8.6	8.9	9.0

See explanatory notes, section A.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	1950		
	December	November	October
<b>PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES:</b>			
Gray-iron foundries	160.3	157.3	153.6
Malleable-iron foundries	25.6	25.1	24.7
Steel foundries	54.8	52.9	51.1
Primary copper, lead, and zinc	26.5	25.2	26.2
Primary aluminum	9.4	9.3	9.2
Iron and steel forgings	32.3	31.0	30.4
Wire drawing	43.7	43.4	43.0
<b>FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT):</b>			
Cutlery and edge tools	25.6	25.5	25.0
Hand tools, not elsewhere classified, files, hand saws, and saw blades	37.7	37.1	36.1
Hardware, not elsewhere classified	76.4	76.3	76.1
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings	31.7	31.7	31.5
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	81.5	84.1	86.3
Structural and ornamental products	61.8	61.0	61.4
Boiler shop products	54.4	54.1	52.6
Metal stampings	119.9	120.0	121.4
<b>MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL):</b>			
Tractors	65.2	58.1	57.3
Farm machinery, except tractors	68.0	64.6	64.2
Machine tools	51.1	48.9	47.0
Metalworking machinery, not elsewhere classified	40.5	40.0	39.4
Cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, etc.	80.0	76.4	72.4
Computing and related machines	38.8	37.6	36.9
Typewriters	20.6	20.7	20.2
Refrigeration machinery	103.9	107.9	105.1
Ball and roller bearings *	43.6	42.6	41.7
Machine shops	42.0	41.3	40.3
<b>ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:</b>			
Radios and related products	190.1	192.3	187.2
Telephone and telegraph equipment and communication equipment, not elsewhere classified	36.6	35.8	35.9
<b>TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:</b>			
Locomotives and parts	23.6	23.0	22.5
Railroad and streetcars	29.3	29.8	29.0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:</b>			
Silverware and plated ware	18.3	18.3	18.5

See explanatory notes, section A.

\* New series; data are available from January 1947.

## 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 over 50 series. Production worker employment is also presented for most of the industry components of the mining division.

Table 9 shows production-worker data for 60 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 3 since the latter are adjusted to bench-mark levels indicated by Social insurance agency data through 1947.

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, 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 143,000 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	3,000	467,000	50
Contract construction	19,300	539,000	26
Manufacturing	39,000	9,092,000	64
Transportation and public utilities:			
Interstate railroads (ICC)	--	1,329,000	98
Rest of division (BLS)	12,500	1,309,000	51
Trade	58,100	1,676,000	18
Finance	7,900	367,000	20
Services:			
Hotels	1,300	144,000	33
Laundries and cleaning and dyeing plants	1,800	97,000	20
Government:			
Federal (Civil Service Commission)	--	1,939,000	100
State and local (Bureau of Census - quarterly)	--	2,450,000	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.

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, 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 8.  
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 - 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, 1440 Broadway, New York 18.  
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 19.  
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), 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, products 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.