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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Frances Perkins, Secretary
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
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## EMPLOYMENT

and Pay rolls

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## FEBRUARY 1938

## CONTENTS

Page
Summary of employment reports for February 1938:
Industrial and business employment ..... 1
Public employment ..... 4
Detailed reports for February 1938:
Industrial and business employment ..... 7
Public employment ..... 22
Tables
Table 1.-All manufacturing industries combined and nonmanufacturing industries-employment, pay rolls, and weekly earnings, February 1938 ..... 4
Table 2.-Federal employment and pay rolls-summary, February 1938. ..... 6
Table 3.-Manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries-employ- ment, pay rolls, hours, and earnings, February 1938 ..... 8
Table 4.-Manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries-employ- ment, pay rolls, hours, and earnings, December 1937 through February 1938 ..... 12
Table 5.-All manufacturing industries combined and the durable- and nondurable-goods groups-indexes of employment and pay rolls, January 1937 to February 1938 ..... 18
Table 6.-Selected nonmanufacturing industries-indexes of employ- ment and pay rolls, January 1937 to February 1938 ..... 18
Table 7.-Geographic divisions and States-comparison of employment and pay rolls in identical establishments in January and February 1938 ..... 20
Table 8.-Principal metropolitan areas-comparison of employment and pay rolls in identical establishments in January and February 1938 ..... 22
Table 9.-Executive service of the Federal Government-employment and pay rolls in January and February 1938 ..... 23
Table 10.-Executive service of the Federal Government-monthly record of employment from February 1937 to February 1938, inclusive ..... 24
Table 11.-Construction projects financed by Public Works Administra- tion funds-employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked, February 1938, by type of project ..... 24
Table 12.-Construction projects financed by Public Works Administra- tion funds-summary of employment, pay rolls, and man- hours worked, from July 1933 to February 1938, inclusive.- ..... 26
Table 13.-Projects financed by The Works Program-employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked, February 1938, by type of project ..... 27

> Table 14.-Projects finaced by The Works Program-employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked from the beginning of the program in July 1935 to February 1938, inclusive._......

Table 15.-National Youth Administration work projects and Student Aid financed by The Works Program-employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked from the beginning of the programs to February 1938, inclusive

29

Table 17.-Civilian Conservation Corps-employment and pay rolls, from February 1937 to February 1938, inclusive

30
Table 18.-Construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation-employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked, February 1938, by type of project.-....-..........
Table 19.-Construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation-summary of employment, pay rolls, and manhours worked, from April 1934 to February 1938, inclusive.

31
Table 20.-Construction projects financed from regular Federal appro-priations-employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked, February 1938, by type of project 32
Table 21.-Construction projects financed from regular Federal appro-priations-employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked, from August 1934 to February 1938, inclusive

32
Table 22.-Construction and maintenance of State roads-employment and pay-roll disbursements, from February 1937 to February 1938, inclusive.33

## Employment and Pay Rolls

## SUMMARY OF REPORTS FOR FEBRUARY 1938

THERE was a further employment decline in February in the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The estimated reduction in the number of workers employed in these industries was 113,000 . Weekly pay rolls were estimated as being $\$ 600,000$ larger than in January.

Comparisons with February 1937 showed estimated decreases in these industries of $1,650,000$ in the number of workers employed and $\$ 48,200,000$ in weekly pay rolls.

Class I railroads employed 927,435 workers in February, exclusive of executives, officials, and staff assistants, according to a preliminary report by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This represented a reduction of 2.1 percent or 19,725 employees.

Employment in the military service of the Federal Government was greater in February than in the preceding month, while employment in the executive and legislative services decreased, and in the judicial service remained virtually the same. An increase in the employment level occurred on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration and on work projects of the National Youth Administration. Decreases in the number of workers employed occurred on P. W. A. construction projects, projects financed from regular Federal appropriations, projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and on Federal projects under The Works Program. There was a decrease in the number of workers in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

## Industrial and Business Employment

Employment gains between January and February were reported by 45 of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed monthly and by 2 of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries covered. Pay-roll increases were shown by 57 of the manufacturing and by 4 of the nonmanufacturing industries.

For manufacturing as a whole there was virtually no change in employment and a gain of 2.2 percent or $\$ 3,200,000$ in weekly wages. This gain was, however, less than the usual seasonal increase for

February. The gain in pay rolls reflected an increase in working time following customary shut-downs for holidays, inventory taking, and repairs.

The increases were more evident in the nondurable-goods group of industries than in the durable-goods group. Of the 45 durable-goods industries covered, 15 showed employment gains and 24 showed payroll increases, the group as a whole falling off 2.4 percent ( 79,200 workers) in employment and 0.2 percent ( $\$ 100,000$ ) in weekly pay rolls. The nondurable-goods group advanced 2.1 percent ( 78,300 workers) in employment and 4.5 percent ( $\$ 3,300,000$ ) in weekly pay rolls with 30 of the 44 industries covered showing more workers on their rolls and 33 paying out more in weekly wages.

Marked increases in employment, which were primarily seasonal, were recorded for the following manufacturing industries: Men's furnishings ( 17.9 percent), shirts and collars ( 16.1 percent), stoves ( 15.8 percent), cigars and cigarettes ( 15.0 percent), men's clothing (14.2 percent), fertilizers (13.1 percent), women's clothing (12.3 percent), millinery ( 11.3 percent), marble, granite, and slate ( 10.0 percent), carpets and rugs ( 8.4 percent), boots and shoes ( 4.9 percent), millwork ( 4.7 percent), rayon and allied products ( 4.4 percent), and knit goods (4.4 percent).

Employment declines were more in evidence among the durablegoods industries, notably locomotives ( 8.2 percent), wirework ( 6.7 percent), electrical machinery ( 6.3 percent), steam-railroad repair shops ( 6.0 percent), smelting and refining ( 5.3 percent), electric- and steam-railroad car building ( 5.2 percent), automobiles ( 4.5 percent), hardware ( 4.5 percent), shipbuilding ( 4.0 percent), textile machinery (4.0 percent), machine tools ( 4.0 percent), structural metalwork (4.0 percent), foundries and machine shops ( 3.5 percent), and blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ( 1.9 percent).

Two of the nonmanufacturing industries surveyed, anthracite mining and year-round hotels, showed small employment increases over the month. The remaining 14 industries had fewer employees on their rolls in February than in January. For wholesale trade, there was a seasonal decline of 0.7 percent, the largest reductions in number of workers having been made by firms dealing in farm products ( 5.6 percent), hardware ( 1.4 percent), paper and paper products ( 1.7 percent), food products ( 0.8 percent), and groceries ( 0.5 percent).

Retail stores reported a reduction of 1.8 percent in the number of employees since January 15 and a 2.3 -percent decline in weekly pay rolls. These declines were somewhat larger than seasonal. Retail dealers in farmers' supplies reported gains of 3.1 percent in employment and 2.9 percent in pay rolls. For the remaining lines of retail trade employment recessions were widespread.

Metalliferous mines laid off 6.0 percent of their employees between January and February, indicating reduced operations, which were due in part to declines in the prices of certain metals, and continuing the recession which began in October.

Employment in building construction (excluding projects financed from public funds) fell 4.8 percent and pay rolls dropped 4.7 percent. These declines, based on reports from 11,317 firms, were somewhat smaller than is usual for this time of year.

The remaining 10 nonmanufacturing industries showed employment declines ranging from 0.1 to 2.7 percent.

A preliminary tabulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission showed 927,435 employees, exclusive of executives, officials, and staff assistants, working for class I railroads in February. This number was 19,725, or 2.1 percent lower than the January figure. February payroll totals were not available when this report was prepared. For January the wage disbursements were $\$ 142,328,575$, a decrease since December of 5.8 percent, or $\$ 8,697,007$.

Hours and earnings.-The a verage hours worked per week by factory wage earners were 34.3 in February, an increase of 3.2 percent since January. Average hourly earnings fell 0.9 percent to 65.7 cents, but a verage weekly earnings advanced 2.3 percent to $\$ 23.33$ because of the longer hours worked. Wage-rate reductions affecting more than 40,000 wage earners were reported by approximately 100 of the 25,000 manufacturing establishments that report monthly employment statistics to this Bureau. About two-thirds of the employees affected were in cotton mills and most of the remainder were in plants manufacturing silk and rayon goods, woolen and worsted goods, knit goods, shoes, and rubber goods, and in dyeing and finishing textile establishments.

Of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries for which man-hour data are available, 10 reported gains since January in the average number of hours worked per week and 7 reported higher hourly earnings. Ten of the sixteen nonmanufacturing industries covered reported higher weekly earnings.

Previous to January 1938, the wording of the definition on the schedules for public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, hotels, and brokerage and insurance firms called for the inclusion of highersalaried employees such as corporation officers, executives, and others whose duties are mainly supervisory. These employees have, for the most part, always been excluded from employment reports for other industries, and beginning with that month it was requested that they be omitted also for the industries named above. For this reason, the average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings for these industries are not comparable with
the figures appearing in issues of this pamphlet dated earlier than January 1938.

The following table presents employment and pay-roll indexes and average weekly earnings in February 1938 for all manufacturing industries combined, for selected nonmanufacturing industries, and for class I railroads, with percentage changes over the month and year intervals except in the few industries for which data are not available.

Table 1.-Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries, February 1938

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index, } \\ \text { Feb- } \\ \text { ruary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from - |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index, } \\ \text { Feb- } \\ \text { ruary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | Average in Feb1938 | Percentage change from-- |  |
|  |  | Janu- ary 1938 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb- } \\ \text { ruary } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb- } \\ \text { ruary } \\ \text { 1937 } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb- } \\ \text { ruary } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |
| All manufacturing industries combined 1 $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & (1098- \\ & 25= \\ & 100) \\ & 82.2 \end{aligned}$ | 0 | -17.0 | $\begin{aligned} & (1928- \\ & 25= \\ & 100) \\ & 73.2 \end{aligned}$ | +2.2 | -23.6 | \$22. 33 | +2.3 | -8.0 |
| Class I steam railroads ${ }^{2}$ | 52.6 | -2.0 | $-14.3$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Ooal mining: | $\begin{gathered} (1929= \\ 100) \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{c} (19299= \\ 100 \end{array}\right)$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite 4 | 60.0 | +. 7 | $-5.6$ | 46.1 | -1.0 | +3.4 | 24.86 | -1.6 | +9.6 |
| Bituminous ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 95.4 | -1.4 | -8.9 | 74.0 | +5.3 | $-23.2$ | 20.59 | +6.9 | -15.8 |
| Metalliferous mining....-arilic | 63.4 | -6.0 | -8.9 | 55.9 | $-5.0$ | -11.7 | 27.48 | +1.1 | -3.0 |
| Quarryigg and nonmetanic | 38.2 | -1.3 | -18.1 | 28.9 | +2.6 | -23.6 | 19. 19 | +4.0 | -6.7 |
| Crude-petroleum producing...- | 74.6 | -. 9 | +1.4 | 69.4 | +1.9 | +8.3 | 34.43 | +2.8 | +6.8 |
| Public utilities: Telephone and telegraph....- Electric light and power and | 75.7 | -2.7 | +1.3 | 89.5 | -4. 5 | +8.9 | ${ }^{5} 30.19$ | -1.9 | +7.5 |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas. | 92.9 | -1.2 | +.7 | 98.5 | -. 4 | +5.2 | ${ }^{\text {® }} 33.60$ | +. 8 | +4.5 |
| Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance. $\qquad$ | 71.1 | -1.6 | -1.9 | 70.5 | -. 5 | +2.6 | 532. 23 | +1.1 | +4.7 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale. | 90.4 | $-.7$ | -1.8 | 75.3 | -. 2 | +1.6 | ¢ 29.08 | +. 5 | +3.5 |
| Retail.......-....-..... | 82.6 | $-1.8$ | $-3.1$ | 68.5 | $-2.3$ | +.9 | ${ }^{5} 21.63$ | -. 5 | +4.0 |
| General merchandising.... | 89.7 | -2.0 | -4.5 | 81.5 | -3.7 | -1.7 | ${ }^{8} 18.50$ | $-1.8$ | +2.9 |
| Other than general mer-chandising- | 80.7 | -1.7 | -2.6 | 65.8 | -2.0 | +1.5 | ${ }^{8} 24.03$ | -. 3 | +4.2 |
| Hotels (year-round) $46 . . .$. | 94.4 | +. 1 | +. 5 | 83.5 | +2.4 | $+6.4$ | '15.16 | +2.3 | +5.8 |
| Laundries ${ }^{\text {4 }}$-1--.-...-.......... | 95.7 | -1. 1 | -2.8 | 79.1 | -1.3 | +1.2 | 16. 96 | -. 2 | +4.1 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | ${ }^{95.4}$ | -1.3 | -2.7 | 65.0 | -. 5 | +2.2 | 18. 98 | +. 9 | +5.0 |
| Brokerage... | ${ }_{(3)}^{(3)}$ | -2.3 | -14.8 | (3) | $-2.3$ | $-17.5$ | ${ }^{5} 36.11$ | $-1$ | $-3.2$ |
| Insurance.-.---.---.-.- | ${ }_{(3)}^{(3)}$ | $-4.1$ | +2.0 -19.8 | $\left({ }^{(3)}\right.$ $(3)$ | -2.0 -4.7 | -5.1 -16.0 | 3 36.29 28.56 | ${ }_{+}^{-1.9}$ | -7.0 +4.8 |

${ }^{1}$ Revised indexes. Adjusted to 1933 Census of Manufactures.
9 Preliminary. Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.
8 Not available.
4 Indexes adjusted to 1835 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1838 issue of this pamphlet.
A verage weekly earnings not strictly comparable with figures published in issues of this pamphlet dated earlier than January 1938, as they now exclude corporation officers, executives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory.
${ }^{6}$ Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
${ }^{7}$ Less than Yio $_{0}$ of 1 percent.

## Public Employment

In the period from mid-January to mid-February, approximately 92,000 employees were working on P. W. A. construction projects. This was a decline of 5,000 from the preceding month. Of the total
number of employees 24,000 were working on Federal and non-Federal projects financed from N. I. R. A. funds and 68,000 on projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935, 1936, and 1937 funds. Pay-roll disbursements on all P. W. A. projects totaled $\$ 7,282,000$.

During the period ending in mid-February 145,000 employees were working on construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations, the lowest employment level on these projects since April 1937. When compared with January, this was a decrease of slightly more than 9,000 . Decreases in employment were shown on all types of projects with the exception of residential building construction and ship construction other than naval vessels. Pay-roll disbursements amounted to $\$ 14,017,000$ and were $\$ 1,689,000$ less than in the preceding month.

Approximately 3,500 men were at work on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during the period from mid-January to mid-February. All types of projects registered decreases in the number working. Pay-roll disbursements for the period amounted to $\$ 514,000$.

With a net increase of 172,000 workers on projects of the The Works Program in February, employment on this program, exclusive of Student Aid, amounted to $\$ 2,372,000$. Of this number 147,000 were at work on Federal projects under The Works Program, 2,074,000 on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, and 151,000 on work projects of the National Youth Administration. Beginning with February and for each month hereafter, data for Student Aid will be shown in the report for the following month. Exclusive of Student Aid, pay rolls on The Works Program totaled $\$ 112,089,000$ in February.

An increase in employment in the regular services of the Federal Government was reported in the military service; decreases in employment were reported in the executive and legislative services; and employment in the judicial service showed virtually no change. Of the 809,000 employees in the executive service in February, 113,000 were working in the District of Columbia and 696,000 outside the District. Force-account employees (day labor hired by the Federal Government for construction work) formed 7.3 percent of the total number of the employees in the executive service. The most marked increase in employment occurred in the Post Office Department. Among the Departments reporting decreases were the War Department and the Department of Agriculture.

The number of workers employed in the Civilian Conservation Corps was 328,000 , a decrease of 7,000 as compared with January. Decreases in employment were registered for all classes of workers with the exception of nurses. Of the total number in camps during Febru-
ary 284,000 were enrolled workers, 5,000 Reserve officers, 300 nurses, 1,600 educational advisers, and 37,000 supervisory and technical employees. The monthly pay roll for all classes of workers was in excess of $\$ 15,062,000$.

Continued seasonal reductions in employment on State roadconstruction work reduced the total number of men engaged during the month ending February 15 to 128,000 , a decline of 14,000 compared with January. Of the total number employed 12,000 , or 9.4 percent, were at work on new road construction and nearly 116,000 , or 90.6 percent, on maintenance and repairs to existing roads. Pay-roll disbursements for both types of work totaled $\$ 8,789,000$.

A summary of Federal employment and pay-roll statistics for January and February is given in table 2.

Table 2.-Summary of Federal Employment and Pay Rolls, February $1938{ }^{1}$


[^0]
## DETAILED REPORTS FOR FEBRUARY 1938

## Industrial and Business Employment

MONTHLY reports on employment and pay rolls are available for the following groups: 89 manufacturing industries; 16 nonmanufacturing industries, including private building construction; and class I steam railroads. The reports for the first two of these groupsmanufacturing and nonmanufacturing-are based on sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and in virtually all industries the samples are large enough to be entirely representative. The figures on class I steam railroads are compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and are presented in the foregoing summary.

## Employment, pay rolls, hours, and Earnings

The indexes of employment and pay rolls, average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries in February 1938 are shown in table 3. Percentage changes from January 1938 and February 1937 are also given.

Indexes of employment and pay rolls as well as average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings for December 1937, January 1938, and February 1938, are presented in table 4. The December and January figures may differ in some instances from those previously published because of revisions necessitated by the inclusion of late reports and other causes.

Average weekly earnings shown in tables 3 and 4 are computed by dividing the total weekly pay rolls in the reporting establishments by the total number of full- and part-time employees reported. As all reporting establishments do not supply man-hour data, average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are necessarily based on data supplied by a smaller number of reporting firms. The size and composition of the reporting sample varies slightly from month to month and therefore the average hours per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings shown in the two following tables are not strictly comparable from month to month. The sample, however, is believed to be sufficiently adequate in virtually all instances to indicate the general movements of earnings and hours over the period shown.

Table 3.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, February 1938
MANUFACTURING
[Indexes are based on 3-year average 1923-25 $=100$ and are adjusted to 1933 Census of Manufactures. Not comparable to indexes published in pamphlets prior to October 1936]

| Industry | Eraployment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Average weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index, February 1938 | Percentage change from- |  | Index, February 1938 | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb- } \\ \text { ruary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | February 1938 | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb- } \\ \text { ruary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from - |  |
|  |  | January 1938 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb- } \\ & \text { ruary } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ |  | Jan- uary 1938 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb- } \\ \text { ruary } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |  | January 1938 | February 1937 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & \text { uary } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb- } \\ & \text { ruary } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan- } \\ & \text { uary } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb- } \\ \text { ruary } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 82.2 | 0 | $-17.0$ | 73. 2 | +2.2 | $-23.6$ | \$22. 32 | $+2.3$ | -8.0 | 34.3 | +3.2 | $-15.6$ | Cents 65.7 | -0.9 | +9.3 |
| Durable goods. $\qquad$ Nondurable goods | $\begin{aligned} & 73.3 \\ & 91.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -2.4 \\ & +2.1 \end{aligned}$ | -21.4 -12.7 | 88.7 85.2 | -.2 +4.5 | -31.1 -14.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 23.85 \\ & 20.88 \end{aligned}$ | +2.2 +2.3 | -12.4 -2.3 | 33.2 35.3 | +2.6 +3.6 | -20.7 -10.4 | 72.8 69.5 | -1.8 -1.0 | $\begin{array}{r}+11.3 \\ +8.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Durable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery | 80.0 | -1. | -22.6 | 61.4 | +8. | -40.9 | 21.54 | +5. 3 | -23.6 | 28.9 | +4. | -31. 5 | 76.0 | +. 8 | +14.1 |
|  | 88.7 | -1.9 | -21.9 | 64.7 | +5.7 +5.0 | -45.4 | 21.60 | +7.0 | -30.0 | 26.4 | +5. 7 | -38.2 | 82.6 | +1.8 | +14.2 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets................-- | 63.3 | +.1 | -28.7 | 53.0 | +7.9 | -49.9 | 18.94 | +7.9 | $-29.7$ | 27.0 | +7.1 | $-39.0$ | 70.2 | +.8 | +15.1 |
| Cast-iron pipe | 54.5 | $-1.4$ | $-18.7$ | 35.2 | $-2.1$ | $-31.8$ | 17.24 | $-.7$ | $-16.1$ | 29.5 | +. 7 | $-27.5$ | 57.3 | -1.9 | +15.1 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools. | 77.8 | +. 1 | $-11.7$ | 63.6 | +1.0 | -21.1 | 20.38 | +.9 | -10.7 | 34.2 | +1.9 | $-18.8$ | 61.5 | -1.4 | +11.0 |
|  | 48.4 | $-7.4$ | $-31.9$ | 34.3 | $-5.7$ | $-49.7$ | 21.58 | +1.8 | $-26.2$ | 29.2 | +2.1 | $-33.7$ | 74.2 | $-7$ | +11.4 |
| Hardware_-----....- | 67.6 | $-4.5$ | $-30.3$ | 60.1 | $+6.8$ | -33.2 | 20.07 | +11.9 | -4.2 | 30.1 | +9.3 | $-20.7$ | 66.6 | $+2.5$ | $+21.0$ |
|  | 79.7 | +1.1 | $-12.7$ | 54.0 | -3.5 | $-21.0$ | 20.59 | $-4.6$ | $-9.6$ | 30.8 | $-5.4$ | $-20.6$ | 66.9 | +.9 | +14.2 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. | 55.9 | -1.3 | $-27.7$ | 42.4 | -2.4 | $-43.3$ | 21.94 | -1.2 | -21.6 | 30.9 | -. 8 | -31.2 | 70.6 | -. 4 | +12.8 |
| Stoves | 73.9 | +15.8 | $-31.7$ | 56.6 | $+29.0$ | -41.5 | 22.56 | +11.4 | -14.4 | 34.5 | +8.3 | $-19.8$ | 66.5 | +2.3 | +6.4 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork | 61.4 | -3.7 | -14.5 | 56.2 | -4.0 | $-16.7$ | 25. 74 | $-.3$ | $-2.6$ | 35.8 | -. 4 | -15.5 | 72.0 | $-1$ | +15.1 |
| Tin cans and other tinware | 85.5 | $-.3$ | $-13.1$ | 88.6 | +. 5 | $-10.9$ | 22.89 | $+.8$ | $+2.6$ | 36.8 | -. 1 | $-9.2$ | 63.1 | $+.6$ | +13.7 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) $\qquad$ | 79.5 | $-2.4$ | $-20.4$ | 72.9 | -3.9 | $-33.3$ | 21.32 | -1.5 | -16.4 | 34.4 | $-.8$ | -25.4 | 61.4 | $-1.2$ | +11. 4 |
|  | 126.0 | $-6.7$ | $-28.4$ | 102. 1 | $-5.8$ | $-34.6$ | 20.38 | +.9 | $-8.5$ | 30.4 | +.8 | $-21.7$ | 67.1 | +. 1 | +16.6 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipmentAgricultural implements | 89. 137. 6 | -4.1 | -15.9 +15.7 | 91.4 175.9 | -4.3 +2.2 | -22.7 +26.1 | 25.48 28.46 | +-.1 | +8.0 +8.9 | 34.6 38.2 | +.2 +2.7 | -19.4 -5.3 | 73.0 74.6 | +.3 +.2 | +18.3 +16.5 |
| Agricultural implements. Cash registers, adding machines, and calcu- | 137.6 | -.6 +6 | +15.7 +3 | 175.9 | +2.2 | +26.1 | 28.46 29.30 | +2.9 | +8.9 -5.5 | 38.2 | +2.7 -4.0 | -5.3 -14.5 | 74.6 | +. 2 | +16.5 +10.2 |
| lating machines ....-..............-....-...- | 127.6 89.9 | +6.6 -6.3 | +.3 -17.8 | 123.4 81.7 | -4.0 -7.4 | -5.2 -23.9 | 29.30 24.88 | -4.6 -1.1 | -5.5 -7.3 | 36.3 33.3 | -4.0 -.6 | -14.5 -19.6 | 81.1 74.5 | -.8 -.5 | +10.2 +14.2 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels .-. | 124. 5 | -4.5 | $-7.7$ | 120.0 | -6.4 | $-8.5$ | 29.59 | $-2.0$ | -. -.9 | 35.7 | $-1.8$ | $-12.8$ | 83.4 | +.1 | +13.3 |



Table 3.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, February 1938-Continued MANUFACTURING-Continued

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | A verage weekly earnings : |  |  | Average hours worked per week 1 |  |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{\text {! }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index, February 1938 | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index, } \\ \text { Feb- } \\ \text { ruary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage cbange from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb- } \\ & \text { ruary } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | Feb. ruary 1938 | Percentage change from- |  | February | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | Jan1938 | February 1937 |  | January 1938 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb- } \\ \text { ruary } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |  | January 1938 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb- } \\ & \text { ruary } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ |  | January 1938 | Feb- ruary 1937 |  | January 1938 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb- } \\ & \text { ruary } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nondurable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textiles and their products-Continued. Wearing apparel-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Corsets and allied garments..... | 86.4 | +2.3 | -5.6 | 84.1 | +12.6 | -9.1 | \$15.99 | +10.1 | -3.4 | 35.6 | +12.3 | -6.3 | 45.2 | -2.6 | +4.2 |
| Men's furnishings | 115.2 55.8 | +17.9 +11.3 | -19.4 -9.3 | 88.3 43.6 | +32.9 +28.5 | -22.3 -13.5 | 13. 41 | +12.7 +13.6 | -3.4 | 32.1 36.6 | +10.9 +8.6 | -18.2 +2.3 | 37.6 61.7 | +.3 +4.2 | +13.4 -6.9 |
| Shirts and collars | 103.7 | +16.1 | -18.1 | 84.4 | +19.1 | -24.5 | 12.14 | +2.6 +2.6 | -7.7 | 32.0 | + +8.8 | -12.1 | 39.7 | +4.2 +2.7 | +7.0 |
| Leather and its manufacture | 89.4 | +4.2 | $-10.5$ | 79.5 | +12.0 | $-19.1$ | 18. 05 | $+7.5$ | $-9.7$ | 36.0 | +8.1 | -12.6 | 52.6 | $-1.4$ | +2.3 |
| Boots and shoes. | 93.7 | +4.9 | -8.0 | 72.3 | +14.5 | -17.8 | 18.13 | +9.1 | $-10.6$ | 35. 9 | +9.2 | $-13.0$ | 50.3 | -1.4 | +1.5 |
| Leather.... | 77.6 | +1.3 | -20.4 | 80.2 | +4.2 | -23.4 | 23.11 | +2.9 | -3.7 | 36. 6 | +3.2 | $-10.5$ | 63.4 | $-.5$ | +7.5 |
| Food and kindred products | 101.5 | -1.2 | -3.4 | 104.2 | -2.1 | +2.9 | 24. 74 | $-.9$ | +8.5 | 40.7 | +. 6 | -3.6 | 60.9 | $-1.3$ | +9.0 |
| Baking ...-............ | 129.7 | +.1 | $-1.9$ | 128.0 | +. 8 | $+3.4$ | 25.35 | +.8 | +5.3 | 43.7 | +4.9 | +.8 | 58.3 | -4.2 | +4.2 |
| Beverages | 189.8 | +1.9 | +4.3 | 209.1 | +4.6 | +10.4 | 32.35 | +2.6 | +5.9 | 38.6 | +2.7 | -. 1 | 84.3 | $-.1$ | +5. 6 |
| Butter. | 80.7 | +.2 | -. 2 | 68. 4 | $+1.0$ | +3.5 | 22.83 | +. 7 | +3.6 | 46.5 | +. 7 | $-3.7$ | 49.5 |  | +8.2 |
| Canning and preservin | 79.2 | -3.3 | -14.3 | 77.7 | -2.1 | -20.0 | 16.30 | +1.2 | $-6.7$ | 34.4 | $-.2$ | $-18.1$ | 48.8 | $+1.8$ | +13.8 |
| Confectionery.-..... | 75.8 | $-.7$ | $-4.6$ | 74.1 | +. 4 | $-1.8$ | 17.67 | +1.1 | +2.9 | 37.0 | +. 1 | $-5.9$ | 47.7 | +. 4 | +10.2 |
| Flour.----... | 73.6 | $-.1$ | -1.5 | 73.1 | $\underline{-1}$ | +3.3 | 25.87 | -. 2 | +4.9 | 43.1 | $-.7$ | -4.5 | 58.9 | $+.5$ | +8.3 |
| Ice cream | 61.6 | +. 5 | $-.4$ | 57.7 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | +2.2 | 28.89 | -. 5 | +2.8 | 45.5 | +. 4 | -. 3 | 61.9 | $-.9$ | +2.4 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 88.0 | -5.2 | -3.6 | 95.9 | -11. 5 | +8.5 | 27.32 | $-6.7$ | +12.5 | 39.7 | $-7.2$ | $-2.3$ | 68.9 | $+3$ | +15.2 |
| Sugar, beet. | 31.6 | $-6.9$ | -15.3 | 42.0 | +3.1 | $-3.6$ | 31. 43 | +10.8 | +13.8 | 41.8 | +7.8 | +3.4 | 76.1 | $+.2$ | +10.5 |
| Sugar refining, can | 71.3 | +8.7 | $-5.3$ | 64.1 | +8.8 | $-3.1$ | 23.75 | +. 1 | +2.4 | 38.4 | +. 1 | $-7.4$ | 61.9 | $+1$ | +7.5 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 68.8 | +18.3 | -2.8 | 48.8 | +8.4 | -7.2 | 15. 32 | $-8.4$ | -4.5 | 33.1 | $-.5$ | -10.2 | 46.0 | -8.8 | +6. 1 |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco and st | 58.8 | +2.7 | -. 2 | 68.2 | +2.4 | +1.3 | 17. 27 | $-3$ | +1.5 | 35.4 | +1.6 | $-5.5$ | 49.1 | $-2.0$ | +7.4 |
| Cigars and cigarettes. | 58.7 | +15.0 | $-3.1$ | 46.4 | +10.8 | $-8.7$ | 14.89 | $-3.6$ | $\rightarrow 5.6$ | 32.8 | -. 8 | $-10.9$ | 45. 5 | -3.4 | -4.1 |
| Paper and printing- | 101.1 | $+.1$ | -4.4 | 98.6 | +.9 | $-4.0$ | 27.40 | +.8 | +. 4 | 97.4 | +1.7 | $-7.6$ | 75.9 | $-.5$ | +7.7 |
| Boxes, paper- | 89.8 | $+6$ | $-11.6$ | 87. 6 | +5.5 | $-15.1$ | 20.16 | +4.8 | -4.0 | 36.9 | +4.8 | -14.0 | 55.1 | +. 3 | +11.6 |
| Paper and pulp | 108.7 | $+.5$ | -6. 4 | 103.2 | +5.3 | -9.1 | 23.51 | +4.8 | -2.9 | 37.7 | +5.2 | $-11.4$ | 62.4 | $-.3$ | +9.7 |
| Printing and publishing: <br> Book and job | 95.2 | -. 6 | -2.3 | 89.1 | -2.1 | -2. 3 | 29.59 | -1.5 | (2) | 38.0 | -1.1 | $-4.7$ | 78.5 | -1.1 | +4.5 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 103.2 | +. 1 | $-.6$ | 100.7 | $-.1$ | +1.9 | 36.63 | -. 2 | +2.5 | 36. 6 | $-1.1$ | $-4.1$ | 96.6 | -1.1 | +5.9 +5.9 |
| Chemicals and allied products, and $p$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 118.1 | +. 5 | $-7.2$ | 119.1 | +1.4 | -8.6 | 27.55 | $+.9$ | +8.8 | 37.2 | +1. ${ }^{5}$ | -6. 6 | 74.8 65.9 | -. 9 | +10.8 +9.8 |
| Other than petroleum refining | $111.9$ | +.8 -2.4 | -8.6 | 113.7 | +1.3 | -8.2 | 24. 22 | +. 5 | +.4 +3.6 | 37.5 37.3 | +1.0 +1.3 | -8.9 -8.8 | 65.9 79 | -1.1 | +9.8 +138 |
| Chemicals | 115.5 100.3 | -2.4 | -12.1 +22.2 | 123.1 90.8 | -1.4 | -8.9 +35.0 | 29.45 13.05 | +1.1 -2.4 | +3.6 +10.7 | 37.3 52.7 | +1.3 -.7 | -8.8 +1.0 | 79.0 24.8 | -1.3 | +13.8 +9.2 |

Druggists' preparations.
Explosives
Paints and varnishes
Ravon and allied products.......................................
Ropon and allied products.
Petroleum refining
Rubber products
Rubber boots and shoes
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.

$\left|\begin{array}{r|r|r|}106.0 & +.1 & -3.6 \\ 87.4 & -3.1 & -6.2 \\ 93.3 & +13.1 & -2.9 \\ 116.0 & -.3 & -11.6 \\ 329.2 & +4.4 & -11.1 \\ 96.3 & +2.4 & -12.3 \\ 117.8 & -.9 & -1.5 \\ 74.3 & -6.1 & -26.9 \\ 55.8 & -5.7 & -23.9 \\ 109.2 & +.6 & -22.8 \\ 65.0 & -8.8 & -30.4\end{array}\right|$

| 115.9 | -2.1 | -2.8 | 23.79 | -2.2 | +.8 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 92.4 | +12.3 | -.7 | 30.25 | +15.9 | +5.9 |
| 86.8 | +10.6 | -.2 | 15.62 | -2.3 | +2.6 |
| 110.5 | +3.9 | -13.2 | 26.26 | +4.1 | -1.7 |
| 283.4 | +2.9 | -17.7 | 21.26 | -1.5 | -7.4 |
| 111.2 | +1.8 | -10.7 | 28.58 | -.6 | +1.8 |
| 136.6 | +1.7 | +11.3 | 35.23 | +2.6 | +13.0 |
| 68.9 | -10.6 | -43.6 | 21.05 | -5.8 | -22.9 |
| 39.8 | -10.3 | -38.7 | 17.86 | -4.8 | -19.6 |
| 97.4 | +2.7 | -31.0 | 20.42 | +2.1 | -10.6 |
| 50.1 | -18.1 | -50.6 | 22.54 | -10.1 | -29.0 |
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| $\underset{-1}{\underset{\sim}{1} \underset{\sim}{1}}$ | ! <br>  |


| 59.1 | -2.6 | +5.9 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 80.7 | +2.1 | +10.3 |
| 40.6 | -4.4 | +8.6 |
| 69.7 | -.3 | +9.5 |
| 65.3 | -.6 | +11.2 |
| 74.3 | -1.1 | +1.9 |
| 97.6 | -.2 | +11.0 |
| 77.3 | -2.1 | +3.6 |
| 60.5 | -1.0 | +7.4 |
| 59.7 | -1.9 | +7.0 |
| 95.1 | -.9 | +3.5 |

NONMANUFACTURING
[Indexes are besed on 12-month average, 1929=100]

| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anthracite ${ }^{3}$ | 60.0 | +0.7 | $-5.6$ | 46.1 | $-1.0$ | +3.4 | \$24.86 | $-1.6$ | +9.6 | 26.5 | -1.7 | -6.2 | 83.1 | $+0.9$ | $+17.4$ |
| Bituminous ${ }^{3}$ | 05.4 | $-1.4$ | -8.9 | 74.0 | +5.3 | $-23.2$ | 20.59 | $+6.9$ | $-15.8$ | 23.7 | +9.3 | -25.8 | 87.1 | - ${ }^{(2)}$ | $+10.2$ |
| Metalliferous mining | 63.4 | -6.0 | $-8.9$ | 55.9 | $-5.0$ | $-11.7$ | 27.48 | +1.1 | $-3.0$ | 40.9 | $+1.0$ | $-4.9$ | 67.3 | +(2) | +2.1 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 38.2 | -1.3 | -18. 1 | 28.9 | +2.6 | -23.6 | 19. 19 | +4.0 | $-6.7$ | 34.9 | +5.1 | $-13.7$ | 54.9 | $-1.0$ | +8.4 |
| Crude-petroleum producing | 74.6 | -. 9 | +1.4 | 69.4 | +1.9 | +8.3 | 34.43 | +2.8 | $+6.8$ | 40.0 | +1.4 | +1.1 | 80.2 | +1.4 | +5.8 |
| Public utilities: <br> Telephone and telegranh | 75.7 | $-2.7$ | +1.3 | 89.5 | -4.5 | +8.9 | 30. 19 | -1.9 | +7.5 | 37.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric light and power and manufactured | 75.7 | $-2.7$ | +1.3 | 89.5 | $-4.5$ | +8.9 | 3. 19 | $-1.9$ | +7.5 | 37.9 | -4.3 | +. 3 | 84.4 | +1.8 | +7.0 |
|  | 92.9 | -1.2 | +. 7 | 98.5 | -. 4 | +5.2 | 33.60 | +. 8 | +4.5 | 40.0 | $+1.4$ | $-2.5$ | 84.4 | -. 2 | $+7.9$ |
| Electric-rallroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance 4 | 71.1 | -1.6 | $-1.9$ | 70.5 | -. 5 | +2.6 | 32. 23 | +1.1 | $+4.7$ | 45.4 | $+.9$ | -1.6 | 69.9 | $+.6$ | +6.9 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale | 90.4 | $-.7$ | -1.8 | 75.3 | -. 2 | +1.6 | 29.08 | +. 5 | +3.5 | 42.2 | +(2) | -2.1 | 68.6 | +. 3 | $+5.4$ |
| Retail ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 82.6 | $-1.8$ | $-3.1$ | 68.5 | $-2.3$ | $+.9$ | 21.63 | -. 5 | +4.0 | 42.9 | -. 5 | $-1.7$ | 54.3 | -. 1 | +6.8 |
| General merchandising ${ }^{4}$ | 89.7 | $-2.0$ | $-4.5$ | 81.5 | $-3.7$ | $-1.7$ | 18. 50 | -1.8 | +2.9 | 39.3 | -1.6 | -1.3 | 48.8 | +. 8 | +5.0 |
| Other than general merchandising | 80.7 | -1.7 | -2.6 | 65.8 | -2. 0 | +1.5 | 24. 03 | $-.3$ | +4.2 | 43.9 | -1.2 | $-1.7$ | 65.8 | $-.3$ | +7.2 |
| Hotels (year-round) ${ }^{3}+3$ | 94.4 | +. 1 | +. 5 | 83.5 | +2.4 | +6.4 | 15. 16 | $+2.3$ | +5.8 | 47.2 | $+1.0$ | $-2.9$ | 31.7 | $+1.9$ | +7.2 |
| Laundries ${ }^{\text {3 }}$--.-..... | 95.7 | -1.1 | $-2.8$ | 79.1 | $-1.3$ | +1.2 | 16.96 | $-2$ | +4.1 | 41.8 | $-{ }^{(2)}$ | $-2.7$ | 40.8 | -. 3 | +6.8 |
| Dyeing and cleaning ${ }^{3}$ | 95.4 | -1.3 | -2.7 | 65.0 | $-.5$ | +2.2 | 18. 98 | +.9 | +5.0 | 39.4 | $+1.0$ | $-5.2$ | 49.3 | - 5 | $+9.4$ |
| Brokerage ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ | (6) | -2.3 | -14.8 | $\left.{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O}\right)$ | $-2.3$ | -17.5 | 36. 11 | $-1$ | $-3.2$ | (6) | (6) | ${ }^{(8)}$ | (6) | (\%) |  |
| Insurance 4--.-........ | (6) | $-4.8$ | +2.0 -19.8 | (8) | -2.0 -4.7 | -5.1 | 36.29 28.56 | -1.9 $+(2)$ | -7.0 +4.8 | (6) 30.4 | $\stackrel{6}{+}$ | ${ }^{(6)}$ | ${ }^{(6)} 9$ | ${ }^{(6)}$ | (8) 7 |
| Building construction | (6) | -4.8 | -19.8 | ( ${ }^{6}$ | $-4.7$ | -16.0 | 28.56 | +(2) | +4.8 | 30.4 | $+.1$ | -6.0 | 93.8 | -. 1 | $+11.7$ |

[^1]3 Indexes adjusted to 1935 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented
in January 1938 issue of this pamphlet
Average weekly earnings, hourly earnings, and hours not strictly comparable with figures published in pamphlets prior to January 1938 as they now exclude corporation officers, executives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory. Comparable figures for December 1987 appear in table 4.
${ }^{s}$ Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

- Not available.

Table 4.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, February 1938, January 1938, and December 1937
MANUFACTURING
[Indexes are based on 3-year average, 1923-25=100, and are adjusted to 1933 Census of Manufactures. Not comparable to indexes published in pamphlets prior to October 1936. Comparable series available on request]

| Industry | Employment index |  |  | Pay-roll index |  |  | A verage weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February 1938 | January 1938 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | January 1938 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | January 1938 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | Decem- ber 1937 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | Decem- ber 1937 |
| All manufacturing industries | 82.2 | 82.2 | 88.6 | 73. 2 | 71.6 | 80.9 | 22.32 | 21.88 | 22.93 | 34.3 | 33.2 | 34.4 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 65.7 \end{array}$ | Cents $66.3$ | Cents 66.6 |
| Durable goods..Nondurable goods | 78.3 91.8 | 75.1 89.9 | 84.3 83.3 | 63.7 85.2 | 63.8 81.6 | 77.0 85.8 | 28.85 20.86 | 23. 26 20.47 | 24.95 20.68 | 38.2 35.3 | 32.3 34.0 | 34.4 34.3 | 72.6 59.5 | 72.7 60.2 | 72.9 80.0 |
| Durable poods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery | 80.0 | 81.2 | 90.0 | 61.4 | 59.2 | 71.9 | 21. 64 | 20.48 | 22. 49 | 28.9 | 27.7 | 30.1 | 76.0 | 75.5 | 76.1 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mins.-. | 88.7 | 90.5 | 99.6 | 64.7 | 61.7 | 75.5 | 21.60 | 20.17 | 22.47 | 26.4 | 24.9 | 27.3 | 82.6 | 81.8 | 82.8 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets......... | 63.3 | 63.2 | 73.5 | 53.0 | 49.1 | 66.1 | 18.94 | 17.62 | 20.39 | 27.0 | 25.3 | 29.7 | 70.2 | 69.7 | 68.9 |
|  | 54.5 | 55.3 | 60.2 | 35.2 | 36.0 | 44.3 | 17.24 | 17.26 | 19.65 | 29.5 | 29.3 | 33.7 | 57.3 | 58.2 | 58.1 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools. | 77.8 | 77.7 | 83.9 | 63.6 | 63.0 | 74.6 | 20.38 | 20.24 | 22.32 | 34.2 | 33.6 | 37.5 | 61.5 | 62.5 | 61.2 |
| Forgings, iron and steel....----- | 48.4 | 52.3 | 60.6 | 63.6 34 | 36.3 | 49.0 | 21.58 | 21.22 | 24. 60 | 29.2 | 28.6 | 33.7 | 74.2 | 74.7 | 73.3 |
| Hardware... | 67.6 | 70.8 | 84.0 | 80.1 | 56.3 | 80.6 | 20.07 | 17.94 | 21.63 | 30.1 | 27.4 | 32.2 | 66.6 | 65.1 | 67.2 |
|  | 79.7 | 78.9 | 79.8 | 54.0 | 56.0 | 55.3 | 20.59 | 21.45 | 21.96 | 30.8 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 66.9 | 66.5 | 67.9 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. $\qquad$ | 55.9 | 56.6 | 61.8 | 42.4 | 43.4 | 49.1 | 21.94 | 22.21 | 22.90 | 30.9 | 31.1 | 32.8 | 70.6 | 70.9 | 69.6 |
| Stoves.-...--... | 73.9 | 63.8 | 77.2 | 56.6 | 43.9 | 56.0 | 22.56 | 20.21 | 21.26 | 34.5 | 31.8 | 33.3 | 66.5 | 65.0 | 65.4 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork | 61.4 | 63.8 | 69.5 | 56.2 | 58.5 | 68.2 | 25.74 | 25.74 | 27. 59 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 38.4 | 72.0 | 72.1 | 72.0 |
|  | 85.5 | 85.7 | 91.3 | 88.6 | 88.1 | 94.4 | 22.89 | 22.93 | 23.10 | 36.6 | 36.7 | 37.6 | 63.1 | 63.2 | 62.2 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws). | 79.5 | 81.5 | 87.6 | 72.9 | 75.9 | 82.4 | 21.32 | 21.60 | 21.96 | 34.4 | 34.7 | 35.2 | 61.4 | 62.0 | 62.2 |
| Wirework........ | 126.0 | 135.1 | 161.2 | 102.1 | 108.4 | 136.1 | 20.38 | 20.36 | 21.47 | 30.4 | 30.7 | 31.5 | 67.1 | 66.4 | 68.2 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment | 99.7 | 104.0 | 113.1 | 91.4 | 95.5 | 110.6 | 25.48 | 25. 52 | 27.25 | 34.6 | 34.4 | 36.9 | 73.0 | 78.2 | 73.1 |
| Agricultural implements. | 137.6 | 138.4 | 139.6 | 175.9 | 172.1 | 173.5 | 28.46 | 27.73 | 27.67 | 38.2 | 37.1 | 37.3 | 74.6 | 74.8 | 74.4 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines $\qquad$ | 127.6 | 126.8 | 129.0 | 123.4 | 128.5 | 137.9 | 29.30 | 30.71 | 33.05 | 36.3 | 37.8 | 39.6 | 81.1 | 81.6 | 84.1 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. | 89.9 | 95.9 | 104.7 | 81.7 | 88.1 | 102.9 | 24.88 | 25.17 | 27.01 | 33.3 | 33.5 | 36.1 | 74.5 | 74.9 | 74.8 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels. | 124.5 | 130.4 | 141.2 | 120.0 | 128.2 | 143.6 | 29.59 | 30.15 | 31.32 | 35.7 | 36.3 | 37.9 | 83.4 | 83.2 | 82.9 |


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Table 4.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, February 1938, January 1938, and December 1937-Continued

MANUFACTURING-Continued

| Industry | Employment index |  |  | Pay-roll index |  |  | Average weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February 1938 | January 1938 | Decem- ber 1937 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | January 1938 | Decem- ber 1937 | February 1938 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | February 1938 | January 1938 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Decem }- \\ \text { ber } \\ 1937 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febra- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1988 \end{gathered}$ | January 1938 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \\ 1937 \end{array}$ |
| Nondurable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textilss and their products-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Wearing apparel | 103.9 94.9 | 91.7 83.2 | 95.6 84.0 | 81.1 | 63.7 58.2 | 65.2 <br> 55.5 | $\$ 17.94$ 18.14 | \$16.13 | $\$ 15.60$ 15.61 | 31.8 29.4 | 28.9 | 28.2 | 56.0 80.7 | 55.8 | 55.3 |
| Clothing, women's | 94.9 144.0 | 83.2 128.3 | 84.0 131.0 | 108.4 | 68.2 82.8 | 55.5 86.0 | 18.14 20.84 | 16.44 | 15.61 17.85 | 29.4 | 26.7 29.9 | 25.2 29.4 | 80.7 59.3 | 62.1 56.8 | 62.4 56.8 |
| Corsets and allied garments | 86.4 | 84.4 | 87.6 | 84.1 | 74.7 | 79.7 | 15. 99 | 14.99 | 14.85 | 35.6 | 32.3 | 32.0 | 45.2 | 46.9 | 46.7 |
| Men's furnishings | 115. 2 | 97.6 | 118.8 | 88.3 | 66.5 | 89.8 | 13. 41 | 12.05 | 13.16 | 32.1 | 29.2 | 31.5 | 37.6 | 37.8 | 36.6 |
| Millinery | 55.8 | 50.1 | 44.1 | 43.6 | 34.4 | 27.4 | 22. 53 | 20.02 | 18.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather and its manufactu | 103.7 | 89.3 | 106.3 | 84.4 | 70.9 | 87.3 | 12.14 | 11.87 | 12. 11 | 32.0 | 30.3 | 30.2 | 39.7 | 41.7 | 41.0 |
| Leather and its manufact | 93.7 | 89.8 89.3 | 81.8 83 | 72.3 | 63.6 63.1 | 58.4 53.2 | 18.03 18.13 | 17.96 16.94 | 16. 61 | 36.0 35.9 | 33.4 | 31.1 | 52.6 50.3 | 53.6 51.4 | 53.6 51.1 |
| Leather | 77.6 | 76.6 | 78.6 | 80.2 | 76.9 | 78.5 | 23.11 | 22.43 | 22. 23 | 36.6 | 35.4 | 35. 2 | 63.4 | 63.8 | 63.8 |
| Food and kindred products | 101.6 | 102.7 | 107.3 | 104.2 | 106.4 | 110.4 | 24.74 | 25. 22 | 24. 83 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 80.9 | 61.8 | 61.2 |
| Baking--- | 129.7 | 129.6 | 131.6 | 128.0 | 125.0 | 127.4 | 25.35 | 25. 18 | 25. 22 | 43.7 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 58. 3 | 61.2 | 61.3 |
| Beverages | 189.8 | 186.2 | 187.4 | 209.1 | 199.8 | 202.0 | 32, 35 | 31.33 | 31.65 | 38.6 | 37.7 | 37.9 | 84.3 | 83.8 | 84.4 |
| Butter. | 80.7 | 80.5 | 81.6 | 66.4 | 65.7 | 65.8 | 22.83 | 22.54 | 22. 27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canning and preserving | 79.2 | 81.9 | 89.1 | 77.7 | 79.4 | 86.6 | 16. 30 | 16. 12 | 16. 22 | 34.4 | 34.3 | 33.6 | 48.8 | 48.3 | 49.6 |
| Confectionery | 75.8 | 76.4 | 87.2 | 74.1 | 73.8 | 86.8 | 17.67 | 17. 58 | 18. 11 | 37.0 | 36.8 | 39.7 | 47.7 | 48.0 | 45.6 |
| Flour | 73.6 | 73.7 | 75.1 | 73.1 | 73. 3 | 74.0 | 25.87 | 25.86 | 25.52 | 43.1 | 43.4 | 42.7 | 58.9 | 58.6 | 58.9 |
| Ice cream | 61.6 | 61.3 | 63.7 | 57.7 | 57.8 | 60.4 | 28.89 | 29.24 | 29.25 | 45.5 | 45.4 | 46.6 | 61.9 | 62.6 | 61.7 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 88.0 | 92.8 | 90.9 | 95.9 | 108.3 | 104.7 | 27.32 | 29.30 | 28.89 | 39.7 | 42.7 | 42.2 | 68.9 | 68.8 | 68.0 |
| Sugar, beet. | 31.6 | 33.9 | 146.1 | 42.0 | 40.8 | 135.8 | 31. 43 | 28. 37 | 21.98 | 41.8 | 38.8 | 40.4 | 76.1 | 76.0 | 55.6 |
| Sugar refining, cane | 71.3 | 65.6 | 75.0 | 64.1 | 58.9 | 72.4 | 23.75 | 23.72 | 26.87 | 38.4 | 38.1 | 43.0 | 61.9 | 59.6 | 60.8 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 58.8 | 51.9 | 60.8 | 48.8 | 44.6 | 55.7 | 15.32 | 15. 85 | 16. 88 | 33.1 | 33.3 | 37.1 | 46. 0 | 47.6 | 45.6 |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco a | 58.8 | 57.2 | 56.9 | 68.2 | 66.6 | 67.9 | 17.27 | 17. 31 | 18. 11 | 35. 4 | 34.7 | 35.8 | 49.1 | 50.3 | 51.1 |
| Cigars and cigarettes | 58.7 | 51.1 | 61.2 | 46.4 | 41.9 | 54.2 | 14.89 | 15. 48 | 16.62 | 32.8 | 33.1 | 37.3 | 45.5 | 47.2 | 44.9 |
| Paper and printing | 101.1 | 101.0 | 104.1 | 96.5 | 95.6 | 100.8 | 27.40 | 26. 96 | 27.62 | 37.4 | 36. 8 | 37.6 | 75.9 | 76.8 | 76.5 |
| Boxes, paper- | 89.8 | 89.3 | 96.9 | 87.6 | 83.1 | 92.8 | 20.16 | 19.25 | 19.78 | 36.9 | 35.2 | 37.3 | 55.1 | 55.1 | 53.4 |
| Paper and pulp ----.-. | 108.7 | 108.2 | 109.4 | 103.2 | 98.0 | 98.8 | 23.51 | 22.41 | 22.47 | 37.7 | 35.9 | 35.6 | 62.4 | 62.4 | 63.1 |
| Printing and publishing: <br> Book and job. | 95.2 | 95.8 | 98.0 | 89.1 | 91.0 | 95.9 | 29. 59 | 29,95 | 30.75 | 38.0 |  |  | 78.5 |  |  |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 103. 2 | 103.1 | 106.6 | 100.7 | 100.8 | 108.4 | 36. 63 | 36. 75 | 38. 45 | 36.6 | 36. 7 | 37.7 | 96.6 | 96.9 | 99.1 |
| Chemicals and allied products, and pe |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| refining--.-------.-.-.-.--- | 113.1 | 112.5 | 116. 3 | 118.1 | 117.4 | 124.4 | 27.55 | 27.19 | 27.83 | 37.2 | 36.6 | 38.0 | 74.3 | 75. 2 | 74.3 |
| Other than petroleum refining | 111.9 | 111.0 | 115.4 | 113.7 | 112.2 | 120.3 | 24.22 | 24.22 | 25.06 | 37.5 | 37.1 | 38.5 | 65.9 | 66.8 | 66.2 |
| Chemicals | 115.5 | 118.3 | 122.6 | 123.1 | 124.8 | 130.4 | 29.45 | 29.25 | 29.51 | 37.3 | 36.8 | 37.4 | 79.0 | 79.7 | 78.9 |
| Cottonseed-oil, cake, and meal | 100.3 | 104.4 | 109.9 | 90.8 | 96.8 | 104.8 | 13.05 | 13.18 | 13.48 | 52.7 | 53.2 | 55.0 | 24.8 | 25.0 | 24.7 |


| Druggists' prepa | 106.0 | 105.9 | 110.5 | 115.9 | 118.4 | 124.0 | 23.79 | 24.37 | 24. 40 | 38.7 | 39.0 | 39.8 | 59.1 | 60.0 | 57.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Explosives. | 87.4 | 90.2 | 94.7 | 92.4 | 82.3 | 100.3 | 30.25 | 26. 11 | 29.48 | 37.5 | 33.0 | 37.8 | 80.7 | 79.0 | 78.0 |
| Fertilizers | 93.3 | 82.6 | 81.6 | 86.8 | 78.5 | 82.3 | 15.62 | 16. 17 | 16. 74 | 38.5 | 37.6 | 38.2 | 40.6 | 43.0 | 43.9 |
| Paints and varnishes. | 118.0 | 116.3 | 121.1 | 110.5 | 106. 4 | 116.1 | 26.26 | 25.16 | 26.40 | 37.6 | 35.9 | 37.8 | 69.7 | 70.1 | 69.9 |
| Rayon and allied products | 329.2 | 315.2 | 336.8 | 283.4 | 275.5 | 313.5 | 21. 26 | 21. 58 | 22.98 | 32.6 | 32.9 | 35.3 | 65.3 | 65.7 | 65.1 |
| Soap. | 96.3 | 94.0 | 94.6 | 111.2 | 109.2 | 111.2 | 28. 58 | 28.65 | 28.58 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 38.7 | 74.3 | 74.8 | 74.3 |
| Petroleum reflning | 117.8 | 118. 8 | 120.2 | 136.6 | 134.3 | 137.9 | 35.23 | 34. 31 | 34.88 | 36.4 | 35.2 | 36.3 | 97.6 | 98.1 | 97.1 |
| Rubber products | 74. 3 | 78.8 | 86.0 | 58.9 | 65.9 | 77.1 | 21.05 | 22.41 | 23.90 | 28.4 | 29.0 | 31.1 | 77.3 | 79.2 | 78.9 |
| Rubber boots and shoes. | 55.8 | 59.2 | 68.0 | 39.8 | 44.3 | 54.6 | 17.86 | 18.76 | 20.08 | 29.5 | 30.7 | 33.6 | 60.5 | 61.1 | 59.8 |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes $\qquad$ | 109.2 | 108. 6 | 120.9 | 97.4 | 94.9 | 110.9 | 20. 42 | 19.99 | 21.15 | 34.3 | 32.9 | 34.5 | 59.7 | 60.7 | 61.3 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes. | 65.0 | 71.3 | 76.6 | 50.1 | 61.1 | 70.8 | 22.54 | 25.09 | 26.91 | 23.6 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 95.1 | 96.7 | 96.7 |

NONMANUFACTURING
[Indexes are based on 12 -month average $1929=100$ ]

| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anthracite ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 60.0 | 59.6 | 61. 4 | 46.1 | 46.5 | 51.3 | \$24.86 | \$25. 27 | \$27.02 | 26.5 | 27.0 | 28.9 | 93.1 | 92.3 | 92.0 |
| Bituminous? | 95.4 | 96.8 | 99.4 | 74.0 | 70.2 | 95.1 | 20.59 | 19.26 | 25.49 | 23.7 | 21.6 | 29.1 | 87.1 | 87.1 | 86.6 |
| Metalliferous mining | 63.4 | 67.4 | 70.4 | 55.9 | 58.9 | 65.1 | 27.48 | 27.24 | 29.43 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 43.1 | 67.3 | 67.4 | 68.6 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 38.2 | 38. 8 | 43.9 | 28.9 | 28.2 | 33.4 | 19.19 | 18.66 | 19.32 | 34.9 | 33.4 | 34.7 | 54.9 | 55.8 | 55.8 |
| Crude-petroleum producing--.-. | 74.6 | 75.3 | 76.5 | 69.4 | 68.2 | 69.8 | 34. 43 | 33.80 | 34.11 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 40.1 | 86.2 | 84.3 | 83.8 |
| Public utilities: Telephone and telegraph ${ }^{3}$ | 75.7 | 77.8 | 78.0 | 89.5 | 93.7 | 94.7 | 30.19 | 30.76 | 31.00 | 37.9 | 39.5 | 39.2 | 84.4 | 82.6 | 83.8 |
| Electrie light and power and manufactured gas ${ }^{3}$ $\qquad$ | 92.9 | 94.0 | 96.1 | 98.5 | 98.9 | 102.4 | 33.60 | 33.47 | 33.91 | 40.0 | 39.3 | 40.4 | 84.4 | 85.5 | 84.2 |
| Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance ${ }^{3}$ | 71.1 | 72.2 | 72.8 | 70.5 | 70.9 | 71.9 | 32.23 | 32.11 | 32. 29 | 45.4 | 45.0 | 45.8 | 69.9 | 70.0 | 69.4 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale ${ }^{3}$ | 90.4 | 90.9 | 93.3 | 75.3 | 75.3 | 77.8 | 29.08 | 28.95 | 29.14 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 42.7 | 68.6 | 68.3 | 68.4 |
| Retail ${ }^{3}$ | 82.6 | 84.1 | 100.4 | 88.5 | 70.1 | 80.6 | 21. 63 | 21. 43 | 19.94 | 42.9 | 43.1 | 43.1 | 54.3 | 54.5 | 52.4 |
| General merchandising ${ }^{3}$ | 89.7 | 91.5 | 145.9 | 81.5 | 84.6 | 123.3 | 18. 50 | 18.37 | 16. 79 | 39.3 | 39.9 | 40.9 | 48.8 | 48.9 | 45.5 |
| Other than general merchandising ${ }^{3}$ | 80.7 | 82.1 | 88.5 | 65.8 | 67.1 | 71.8 | 24.03 | 23.92 | 23.74 | 43.9 | 44.0 | 44.1 | 55.8 | 56.1 | 55.4 |
| Hotels (year round) ${ }^{336}$ | 94.4 | 94.3 | 94.9 | 83.5 | 81.5 | 82.6 | 15. 16 | 14.90 | 15.00 | 47.2 | 46.6 | 46.6 | 31.7 | 31.1 | 31.3 |
| Laundries ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ - ........ | 95.7 | 96.7 | 97.0 | 79.1 | 80.1 | 81.1 | 16. 96 | 17.04 | 17.03 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 42.0 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 40.5 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 95.4 | 96.7 | 99.2 | 65.0 | 65.3 | 68.6 | 18.98 | 18.66 | 19. 09 | 39.4 | 39.0 | 40.2 | 49.3 | 49.2 | 49.1 |
| Brokerage ${ }^{36}$-....-- | -2.3 | $-1.9$ | -1.6 | $-2.3$ | -3.4 | $-2.6$ | 36. 11 | 36. 23 | 36. 79 | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Insurance ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | -. 1 | $+1.0$ | +. 2 | -2.0 | +. 8 | -2.8 | 36. 29 | 37.38 | 37.45 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (4) | (4) | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ | (4) | (4) |
| Building construction ${ }^{6}$ | $-4.8$ | -14.2 | -17.2 | -4.7 | $-15.2$ | $-22.7$ | 28.56 | 28.36 | 28.53 | 30.4 | 30.5 | 30.9 | 93.8 | 92.5 | 91.9 |

1 Average weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. A verage hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied The figures are not strictly comparable from month to month because of changes in the size and eomposition of the reporting sample.
${ }^{2}$ Indexes adjusted to 1935 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1938 issue of this publication.
${ }^{3}$ Average weekly earnings, hourly earnings, and hours not strictly comparable with figures published in pamphlets prior to January 1938 as they now exclude corporation officers, executives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory. - Not available.
${ }^{3}$ Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed. Indexes of employment and pay rolls not available; percentage changes from preceding month substituted.

## INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Indexes of employment and pay rolls are given in tables 5 and 6 for all manufacturing industries combined, for the durable- and nondurable-goods groups of manufacturing industries, and for 13 nonmanufacturing industries, including 2 subgroups under retail trade, by months, from January 1937 to February 1938, inclusive. The accompanying chart indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to February 1938.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 89 manufacturing industries and cover wage earners only. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3 -year average $1923-25$ as 100 . In February 1938 reports were received from 25,107 manufacturing establishments employing $3,989,185$ workers, whose weekly earnings were $\$ 89,064,288$. The employment reports received from these establishments cover more than 55 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country and more than 65 percent of the wage earners in the 89 industries included in the monthly survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The indexes for the nonmanufacturing industries are based on the 12 -month average for 1929 as 100 . Figures for mining, laundries, dyeing and cleaning, and building construction cover wage earners only, but the figures for public utilities, trade, hotels, brokerage, and insurance relate to all employees, except corporation officers, executives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory. For crude-petroleum producing they cover wage earners and clerical field force.

Data for both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries are based on reports of the number of employees and amount of pay rolls for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.


Table 5.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in All Manufacturing Industries: Combined and in the Durable- and Nondurable-Goods Groups ${ }^{1}$
[Adjusted to 1933 Census of Manufactures-3-year average $1923=100$ ]

| Month | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  |  |  | Durable goods ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  | Nondurable goods ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Employ- } \\ & \text { ment } \end{aligned}$ |  | Pay rolls |  | Employ. |  | Pay rolls |  |
|  | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 |
| January | 96.5 | 82.2 | 90.7 | 71.6 | 90.4 | 75.1 | 86.6 | 63.8 | 103.0 | 89.9 | 96.0 | 81.5 |
| March | 99.0 101.1 | 82.2 | 95. 8 | 73.2 | 93.2 | 73.3 | 02.5 100.0 | 63.7 | 105.2 | 91.8 | 99.9 1026 | 85. 2 : |
| April. | 102.1 |  | 104.9 |  | 98.6 |  | 106.4 |  | 105.9 |  | 102.9 |  |
| May.. | 102.3 |  | 105.2 |  | 99.9 |  | 107.5 | ..... | 104.8 |  | 102.3 |  |
| June...-.... | 101.1 |  | 102.9 |  | 98.8 |  | 104.6 |  | 103.5 |  | 100.8 |  |
| July | 101.4 |  | 100.4 |  | 98.9 | ---.- | 100.7 | --.- | 104.1 | ----- | 100.0 |  |
| August | 102.3 |  | 103.8 |  | 98.1 |  | 104.0 |  | 106. 9 |  | 103.5 |  |
| September | 102.1 |  | 100.1 |  | 97.3 |  | 99.4 |  | 107.3 |  | 100.9 |  |
| October | 100.5 |  | 100.1 |  | 97. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |  | 101.7 |  | 103.6 |  | 98.2 |  |
| November | 94.7 |  | 89.5 |  | 92.4 |  | 89.9 |  | 97.3 |  | 89.0 |  |
| December-... | 88.6 |  | 80.9 |  | 84.3 |  | 77.0 |  | 93.3 |  | 85.8 |  |
| Average | 99.3 |  | 98.0 |  | 95.5 |  | 97.5 |  | 103.4 |  | 98.5 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Comparable indexes for earlier years will be found in the February 1937 issue of this report, or in the April 1937 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.
${ }^{2}$ Includes the following groups of manufacturing industries: Iron and steel; machinery; transportation equipment; railroad repair shops; nonferrous metals; lumber and allied products; and stone, clay, and glass products.
${ }_{3}$ Includes the following groups of manufacturing industries: Textiles and their products, leather and its manufactures, food and kindred products, tobacco manufactures, paper and printing, chemicals and allied products, products of petroleum and coal, rubber products, and a number of miscellaneous industries not included in other groups.

Table 6.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1937 to February $1938{ }^{1}$
[ 12 -month average $1029=100$ ]

| Month | Anthracite mining |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { mining }}{\substack{\text { Bituminous-coal }}}$ |  |  |  | Metalliferous mining |  |  |  | Quarrying and non* metallic mining |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Employ- } \\ \text { ment }}}{\text { and }}$ |  | Pay rolls |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Employ- } \\ \text { ment } \end{gathered}$ |  | Pay rolls |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Employ- } \\ & \text { ment } \end{aligned}$ |  | Pay rolls |  |
|  | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1837 | 1938 |
| January.. | 65.2 | 59.6 | 46.4 | 46.5 | 104.5 | 96.8 | 93.6 | 70.2 | 66.8 | 267.4 | 58.4 | 258.9 | 45.7 | 38.8 | 34.6 | 28.2 |
| February | 63.6 | 60.0 | 44.6 | 46.1 | 104.7 | 95.4 | ${ }^{96.4} 4$ | 74.0 | 69.6 | 63.4 | ${ }^{63.4}$ | 55.9 | 46.7 | 38.2 | 37.8 | 28.9 |
| April. | 59.0 |  | 41. 4 |  | 106.1 |  | $1{ }^{103 .}$ |  | 76.1 |  | 76.9 |  | 43.1 |  |  |  |
| May | 61.5 |  | 48.2 |  | 96.1 |  | 79.4 |  | 78.5 |  | 79.8 |  | 54.9 |  | 51.4 |  |
| June. | 61.6 |  | 55.3 |  | 96.2 |  | 83.3 |  | 79.5 |  | 77.7 |  | 55.4 |  | 52.6 |  |
| July. | 54.3 |  | 38.2 |  | 93.7 |  | 77.7 |  | 82.0 |  | 77.8 |  | 55.5 |  | 50.8 |  |
| August | 49.7 |  | 29.6 |  | 97.4 |  | 86.3 |  | 83.4 |  | 83.0 |  | 54.9 |  | 53.2 |  |
| September- | 58.1 |  | 34.2 |  | 99.4 |  | 90.9 |  | 84.1 |  | 82.2 |  | 54.7 |  | 50.1 |  |
| October- | 61.5 |  | 55.4 |  | 102.4 |  | 100.7 |  | 82.9 |  | 81.7 |  | 53.3 |  | 49.3 |  |
| November. | 60.9 |  | 49.0 |  | 101.4 |  | 91.1 |  | 75.4 |  | 71.6 |  | 49.9 |  | 41.7 |  |
| December | 61.4 |  | 51.3 |  | 99.4 |  | 95.1 |  | 70.4 |  | 65.1 |  | 43.9 |  | 33.4 |  |
| Average | 60.2 |  | 46.9 |  | 99.3 |  | 88.5 |  | 76.8 |  | 74.0 |  | 51.4 |  | 45.4 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Comparable indexes for earlier years for all of these industries, except anthracite and bituminous-coal mining, year-round hotels, laundries, and dyeing and cleaning, will be found in the November 1934 and subsequent issues of this pamphlet, or the February 1935 and subsequent issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Indexes for anthracite and bituminous-coal mining, year-round hotels, laundries, and dyeing and cleaning from January 1929 forward bave been adjusted to the 1935 census and are presented in the January 1938 issue of this pamphlet.
${ }^{2}$ Revised.

Table 6.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1937 to February 1938-Continued

| Month | Crude-petroleum producing |  |  |  | Telephone and telegraph |  |  |  | Electric light and power, and manufactured gas |  |  |  | Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employ- |  | Pay rolls |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Employ- } \\ \text { ment }}}{ }$ |  | Pay rolls |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Employ- } \\ \text { ment }}}{ }$ |  | Pay rolls |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  |
|  | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1837 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 |
| January - |  | 275.3 | 61.2 | 268.2 | 74.4 | 77.8 | 83.6 | 293.7 | 92.1 | 94.0 | 92.3 | 98.9 | 72.5 | 72.2 | 68.0 | 70.9 |
| February | 73.5 | 74.6 | 64. 1 | 69.4 | 74.8 | 75.7 | 82.2 | 89.6 | 92.2 | 92.9 | 93.6 | 98.5 | 72.5 | 71.1 | 68.7 | 70.5 |
| March_ | 74.2 |  | ${ }_{67}^{63.9}$ |  | 75.4 |  | 87.2 |  | ${ }_{93}^{92.4}$ |  | ${ }_{95}^{94.8}$ |  | 72.6 |  | 69.2 |  |
| April. | 75.8 |  | 68.7 |  | 76.6 |  | 86.3 |  | ${ }_{94}^{93.1}$ |  | ${ }_{97}^{95.5}$ |  | 72.9 |  | 69.4 |  |
|  | 78. |  | 70.4 |  | 78.5 |  | 88.6 |  | 96.3 |  | 100.4 |  | 73. |  | 70.1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 73. |  | 7.1 |  |
| July - | 78.5 |  | 70.5 |  | 79.7 |  | 92.1 |  | 97.5 |  | 102.2 |  | 73.4 |  | 70.8 |  |
| August.... | 79.3 |  | 70.8 |  | 79.8 |  | 92.1 |  | 98.3 |  | 102.6 |  | 73.4 |  | 73.1 |  |
| September. | 78.2 |  | 71.2 |  | 79.8 |  | 92.3 |  | 98.6 |  | 104.0 |  | 73.7 |  | 71.6 |  |
| October-... | 77.5 |  | 69.9 |  | 79.6 |  | 94.9 |  | 98.5 |  | 105. 3 |  | 73.4 |  | 71.4 |  |
| November. | 77.2 |  | 70.2 |  | 78.9 |  | 91.4 |  | 97.3 |  | 103.8 |  | 73.2 |  | 71.8 |  |
| December- | 76.5 |  | 69.8 |  | 78.0 |  | 94.7 |  | 96.1 |  | 102.4 |  | 72.8 |  | 71.9 |  |
| Average.- | 76.5 |  | 68.2 |  | 77.8 |  | 89.6 |  | 95.6 |  | 99.6 |  | 73.1 |  | 70.6 |  |
| Month | Wholesale trade |  |  |  | Total retail trade |  |  |  | Retail trade-general merchandising |  |  |  | Retail trade-other than general merchandising |  |  |  |
|  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  |
|  | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 |
| January | 90.7 | 91.0 | 72.6 | ${ }^{2} 75.4$ | 85.4 | 284. 1 | 68.0 | ${ }^{2} 70.1$ | 95.1 | ${ }^{291.5}$ | 83.8 | 84.6 | 82.9 | 282.1 | 64.7 | 267.1 |
| February | 92.0 | 90.4 | 74.1 | 75.3 | 85. 2 | 82.6 | ${ }^{67} 9$ | 68.5 | 93. 9 | 89.7 | 82.9 | 81.5 | 82.9 | 80.7 | 64.8 | 65.8 |
|  | ${ }_{91.9}^{92.1}$ |  | 75.4 | ----- | ${ }_{88.8} 8$ |  | 71.9 |  | 19.8 |  | 89.1 |  | 85.4 |  | 67.0 |  |
| May... | 90.8 |  | 76.1 |  | 89.9 |  | 73.5 |  | 102.1 |  | 91.5 |  | 86.7 |  | 69.8 |  |
| June. | 90.3 |  | 76.3 |  | 90.5 |  | 74.4 |  | 102.9 |  | 92.5 |  | 87.2 |  | 70.6 |  |
| July | 00.6 |  | 76.9 |  | 87.6 |  | 72.8 |  | 95.9 |  | 87.3 |  | 85.4 |  | 69.8 |  |
| August | 91.8 |  | 79.0 |  | 86.2 |  | 72.3 |  | 93.8 |  | 85.7 |  | 84.2 |  | 69.5 |  |
| September. | 93.0 |  | 78.3 |  | 90.7 |  | 74.4 |  | 103.7 |  | 92.4 |  | 87.3 |  | 70.7 |  |
| October-...- | 94.0 |  | 79.3 |  | 92.1 |  | 75.9 |  | 108.1 |  | 96.2 |  | 87.9 |  | 71.7 |  |
| November.- | 93.5 |  | 78.3 |  | 91.7 |  | 75.3 |  | 109.8 |  | 97.1 |  | 80, 9 |  | 70.8 |  |
| December. | 93.3 |  | 77.8 |  | 100.4 |  | 80.6 |  | 145.9 |  | 123.3 |  | 88.5 |  | 71.8 |  |
| Aver | 92.0 | 76.6 |  |  | 89.8 | 73.1 |  |  | 104.3 | 92.5 |  |  | 85.9 | 69.1 |  |  |
| Month |  |  |  |  | Year-round hotels |  |  |  | Laundries |  |  |  | Dyeing and cleaning |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Employ- } \\ & \text { ment } \end{aligned}$ |  | Pay rolls |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Employ- } \\ \text { ment } \end{gathered}$ |  | Pay rolls |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 |
| January |  |  |  |  | 92.9 | 94.3 | 76.2 | 81.5 | 98.3 | 96.7 | 78.2 | 80.1 | 98.8 | 96.7 | 64.7 | 65.3 |
| February. <br> March |  |  |  |  | 93.9 | 94.4 | 78.5 | 83.5 | ${ }^{98.4}$ | 95.7 | 78.1 | 79.1 | 98.0 | 95.4 | ${ }^{63.6}$ | 65.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 94.4 |  | ${ }^{78 .} 7$ |  | 98.5 |  | 79.3 |  | 104.3 |  | 71.8 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 96.1 |  | 80.7 | --.- | 98.3 | -- | 80.4 |  | 119.2 |  | 80.1 |  |
| May. |  |  |  |  | 95.3 |  | 79.7 |  | 100.3 |  | 83.3 |  | 113.9 |  | 86.1 |  |
| June |  |  |  |  | 94.4 |  | 80.1 |  | 103.9 |  | 87.5 |  | 118.5 |  | 92.2 |  |
| July. |  |  |  |  | 93.6 |  | 79.4 |  | 105.8 |  | 89, 0 |  | 111.0 |  | 79.5 |  |
| August |  |  |  |  | 94.3 |  | 80.5 |  | 104.7 |  | 88.0 |  | 110.3 |  | 81.3 |  |
| Septembe |  |  |  |  | 95.7 |  | 82.4 |  | 104. 1 |  | 86.4 |  | 112.8 |  | 85.7 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 96.9 |  | 84.1 |  | 99.9 |  | 83.4 |  | 110.5 |  | 83.6 |  |
| November |  |  |  |  | 96.6 |  | 84.3 | -... | 97.8 |  | 81.1 |  | 103.5 |  | 73.7 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 94.9 | $\ldots$ | 82.6 | … | 97.0 | $\cdots$ | 81.1 | --- | 99.2 | $\cdots$ | 68.6 | ------ |
| Ave |  |  |  |  | 94.9 |  | 80.6 |  | 100.6 |  | 83.0 |  | 107.5 |  | 77.6 |  |

[^2]TREND OF INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT, BY STATES
A comparison of employment and pay rolls, by States and geographic divisions, in January and February 1938, is shown in table 7 for all groups combined, and for all manufacturing industries combined based on data supplied by reporting establishments. The percentage changes shown, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted-that is, the industries included in the manufacturing group and in the grand total have not been weighted according to their relative importance.

The totals for all manufacturing industries combined include figures for miscellaneous manufacturing industries in addition to the 89 manufacturing industries presented in table 3. The totals for all groups combined include all manufacturing industries, each of the nonmanufacturing industries presented in table 3 (except building construction), and seasonal hotels.

Table 7.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in January and February 1938, by Geographic Divisions and by States
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperative State organizations]

| Geographic division and State | Total-All groups |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll ary 1938 |  | Amount of pay roll February 1938 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | Number of estabments | Number on pay roll Febraary 1938 | Per- cent- age change from Janu- ary as 1938 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { roll (1) } \\ & \text { week) } \\ & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |
| New England | 13,744 | 796, 191 | -1.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dollars } \\ 17,588,122 \end{gathered}$ | +0.4 | 3,605 | 540, 794 | +2. 5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dollars } \\ 11,254,863 \end{gathered}$ | +2.9 |
| Maine. | 791 | 60,954 | $+2.8$ | 1, 010, 354 | +2.3 | 291 | 41, 031 | +4.0 | -777, 749 | +3.9 |
| New Hamp. shire | 606 | 34,814 | +1.5 | 698,360 | +9.2 | 202 | 28,126 | +2.9 | 540, 729 | +13.5 |
| Vermont.. | 436 | 14, 319 | +2.1 | 299,561 | +4.8 | 146 | 9,012 | +4.8 | 181, 306 | +9.5 |
| Massachusetts. | 18,253 | 494, 884 | -1.9 | 9,955, 006 | -. 7 | 1,802 | 251, 269 |  | 5, 865, 278 | +2.6 |
| Rhode Island | 1,225 | 79, 387 | +1.4 | 1, 676, 063 | +1.7 | 418 | 61, 591 | +2.2 | 1, 231, 185 | +3.3 |
| Connecticut | 2,433 | 181,853 | -1.7 | 3, 950, 778 | +. 2 | 746 | 149, 765 | $-1.5$ | 3, 158, 621 | +1.1 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 31,223 | 1, 973, 900 | -. 4 | 50, 076, 783 | +. 9 | 5,436 | 1, 120, 291 | +. 1 | 27, 006, 237 | +2.5. |
| New York | 20, 124 | 881, 284 | +. 1 | 24, 280, 968 | , | 22,298 | 407, 957 | +. 8 | 10,754, 769 | +2. 4 |
| New Jersey | 4, 155 | 318,787 | +. 7 | 8,030, 867 |  | ${ }^{3} 829$ | 2356, 422. | +. 6 | 5, 835, 957 | +1.0 |
| Pennsylvania.- | 6,944 | 773, 829 | 4 | 17, 764, 948 | +1.7 | 2,314 | 476,912 | $1+.3$ | 10, 415, 511 | +4.1 |
| East North Central. | 23, 611 | 1, 935, 248 | -1.7 | 46, 891, 420 | -. 4 | 8,491 | 1, 461, 204 | -1.2 | 34, 773, 802 | $+{ }^{5}$ |
| Ohio.- | 7,046 | 520, 001 | -1.3 | 11, 032,589 |  | 2, 569 | 386, 831 | -. 7 | 8, 847,083 |  |
| Indiana | 2,534 | 225, 356 | -1.2 | 4,870, 259 | +.6 | 972 | 178,096 | -1.4 | 3,784, 873 | +. 8 |
| Illinois. | ${ }^{8} 6,310$ | 672, 157 | -1.4 | 14,564,610 | -1.6 | 2, 427 | 389, 935 | -1.1 | 9,682, 111 | -1.1 |
| Mjchigan. | 3, 741 | 395, 443 | -3.6 | 10, 076, 715 | -1.2 | 1,007 | 349,514 | -2. 1 | 8,683, 113 | +11 |
| Wisconsin | 73,980 | 222,691 |  | 5,447, 247 | +1.2 | ${ }^{8} 1,516$ | 156,888 | 4-. 2 | 3, 835, 822 | ${ }^{+}+1.9$ |
| West North Central. | 11, 124 | 398, 533 | -1.4 | 9, 168, 838 | -1.1 | 2,445 | 198,880 | -1.0 | 4,733, 097 | -. 3 |
| Minnesota | 2,071 | 78, 201 | -1.7 | 1, 883,395 | -1.8 | 432 | 37, 806 | -1.5 | 970, 373 | -1.8 |
| Iowa | 1,679 |  | -4. 6 | 1, 338, 651 | $-5.2$ | 421 | 33, 649 | $-6.8$ | 801, 778 | -7.3 |
| Missouri | 2, 823 | 157, 640 | + 7 | $3,613,672$ | +1.9 | $\begin{array}{r}870 \\ 58 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 89,791 | +2.4 | 1,996, 893 | +6.1 |
| North Dakota | 523 <br> 445 | 4,413 <br> 7 <br> 89 |  | 106,531 | $-3.7$ | 58 | 632 | -. 8 | 17,719 | -3.5 |
| South Dakota |  | - 28,129 | -2.1 |  |  |  | 2,117 8,849 |  | 52,876 210,740 | -6.4 -8.3 |
| Nebraska | 1,421 | 28, 129 | ${ }_{10}^{-2.0}$ | ${ }_{1,503,}^{6284}$ | -1.9 | ${ }_{46 \overline{5}}^{161}$ | 8,849 26,036 | -4.1 -9.0 | 210,740 682,718 | -8.3 -3.6 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in January and February 1938, by Geographic Divisions and by States-Continued

| Geographic division and State | Total-All groups |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll February 1938 | Per- <br> cent- <br> age <br> change <br> from <br> Janu- <br> ary <br> 1938 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) February 1938 | Per-centage from Janaary 1938 | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll Febru- ary 1938 |  | Amount of pay week) February 1938 | Per-centage change from Janu$\stackrel{\text { ary }}{1938}$ |
|  | 10,5762101,578 | $\begin{aligned} & 824,020 \\ & 13,681 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +.9 \\ -2.8 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Dollars } \\ 15,237,337 \\ 321,916 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & +3.6 \\ & { }_{-4.5} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,835 \\ 85 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 548,056 \\ 9,988 \\ 0, \end{array}$ | $\pm \begin{aligned} & +1.5 \\ & \hline 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dollars } \\ 9,144,841 \\ 987,934 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{+4.6}{+-6,4}$ |
| South Atiantic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delaware |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mistrict of Co lumbia |  | 126,751 | +1.1 | 2,880,626 | +2.4 | 604 | 86,451 | ${ }^{4}+2.8$ | 1,901,083 | ${ }^{4}+5.4$ |
|  | 1,578 1,075 | $\begin{array}{r} 36,919 \\ 10,275 \end{array}$ | +4.5 | ${ }_{2} 9651,975$ | +.7+3.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ 451 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{3}, 195 \\ \mathbf{7 6}, 190 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +.4 \\ +.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 105,704 \\ 1,387,832 \end{array}$ | +2. ${ }^{-1}$ |
| Virginia | 2,0551,233 |  | $\begin{array}{r}+.4 \\ +2.1 \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3, 200, 251 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Virginia |  | 144, 430 |  |  | +7.7 | 250 | 51,426 | +5. 2 | 1,125,569 | +1.9 +11.8 |
| North Carolina- | 1,357101 | 157, 591 | $+\left({ }^{-5}\right.$ |  | ++1.8+1.9 | 617212 | 144,64069,183 | ${ }^{-(5)}$ | 2, 090,096 | +4.4+2.2 |
| South Carolina. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 896,050 |  |
| Georgia. | 1,4351,032 | $\begin{array}{r} 107,580 \\ 51,086 \end{array}$ | -7. ${ }^{-2}$ | 1,581,272 | +8.3 | 380198 | 83,54921,434 | -(5) | 1,075, 688 | +1.0+15.8 |
| Florida |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 334, 905 |  |
| East South Central. | 4,070 | 270, 965 | -. 8 | 4, 721, 328 | +2.0 | 1,022 | 164, 598 | -. 2 | 2, 737, 008 | +2.4 |
| Kentucky.. |  | 80,961 <br> 83,325 | -1.7 | 1,540,667 | -1.1 | , 302 | 33,04068,314 | -1.3 | 639,661$1,099,112$ | +3.1+4.9+1.7 |
| Tennessee. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,266 \\ & 1,206 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | +3.2 | 371 |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama - |  | 77,644 | - 7.7 | 1, 282, 482 | +3.1+7.4 | 252 | 52, 60412,635 | +. 1 | 815, 389 |  |
| Mississippi | ${ }_{5}^{902}$ |  |  |  |  | 97 |  | +4.4 | 182,844 | +11.5 |
| West South Cen | 5, ${ }^{5} 1894$ | $\begin{gathered} 228,174 \\ 28,908 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | -. 7 | 5, 182, 709 | +. 9 | 1, 351 | 109,485 | - 7 | 2, 368, 8238 | -2.4 |
| Arkansas. |  |  |  | 498,771 | +. 2 | 271 | 17, 615 |  |  |  |
| Louisiana |  | $\begin{aligned} & 50,154 \\ & 41,468 \\ & 41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +.2 \\ -2.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 999,826 \\ 1,026,712 \end{array}$ | $\pm 1.1$ | 228 | 28,123 | +. 5 | 525,725 | +1.5-3.5 |
| Oklahoma |  |  |  |  |  | 148 |  | -2.2 | - $\begin{array}{r}276,410 \\ 1,286,163\end{array}$ |  |
| Tex | 122,796 | 107, 644 | -. 9 | $2,657,394$ | +2.0 |  | 11, 63,112 | -. 4 |  | +3.5 |
| Mountain. | $\begin{aligned} & 4,023 \\ & 630 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | 116,36816,012 | -8.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,948,724 \\ 2, \\ 465,900 \end{array}$ | -3. 2 | 56885 | $\begin{array}{r} 31,084 \\ 4,063 \end{array}$ | -2.1 | 792, 422 | +.8+.2 |
| Montana |  |  |  |  | -8.9 |  |  | -2.4 | 109,940 |  |
| Idaho-- | 425310 | 9,118,604 | $\begin{array}{r}+1.0 \\ -2.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}222,243 \\ 228,980\end{array}$ | -2.9+.6 | 50 <br> 41 | 2,0601,634 | +9.2+.6 | 48,206 | +16.5+3.5 |
| Wroming |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colorado. | 1,169296 | 38,5496,818 | -4.0 | 943,190143,584 | +2.6 +9 | 184 | 12,255 | -6.7 | 311,969 | 69 ${ }_{-3.2}$ |
| New Mexico |  |  |  |  | +. 9 | 35 | 1,021 | +5.8 | 18,705 | ( $\begin{array}{r}+10.6 \\ +.2 \\ +8.8 \\ +3.8\end{array}$ |
| Arizona | 447569177 | 14,98619,401 | -2.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 386,676 \\ & 474,189 \end{aligned}$ | -4.6 | 118 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,997 \\ & 6,350 \end{aligned}$ | +2.9-1.2-1 | $\begin{array}{r}182,378 \\ 156,408 \\ \hline 2,708\end{array}$ |  |
| Utah- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nevada. | 177 | 2,881 |  | 83, 962 | $+5$. | 17 | 704 | -1.4 | 20,798 |  |
| Pacifle. Washington Oregon California | $\begin{array}{r} 9,692 \\ 2,859 \\ 125,336 \\ 15,497 \end{array}$ | 401,28 82,78 <br> 43,30 275,19 <br> 275, 19 |  |  | -.4+1.2 | 2,492 | 203,29043,11323,612 | +2.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,848,238 \\ & 1,056,360 \end{aligned}$ | +1.9+4.0+2.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $-1.2$ | $\begin{array}{r} 562,672 \\ 8,729,201 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  | -1.0 | 7,791,428 | -. 9 | 1,689 | $186,565$ | -1.6 |  | +1.2 |

i Includes banks and trust companies, construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation, professional services, and trucking and handling.
${ }^{2}$ Includes laundering and cleaning, and water, light and power.
${ }^{3}$ Includes laundries.
4 Weighted percentage change.
8 Less than 110 of 1 percent

- Includes automobile, and miscellaneous services, restaurants, and building and contracting.
- Inciudes construction, but not public works.

8 Does not include logging.

- Includes financial institutions, miscellaneous services, and restaurants.

10 Weighted percentage change including hired farm labor.
${ }^{11}$ Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel and building stone.
12 Includes business and personal service.
13 Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.

## INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT IN PRINCIPAL METROPOLITAN AREAS

A comparison of employment and pay rolls in January and February 1938 is made in table 8 for 13 metropolitan areas which had a population of 500,000 or over in 1930. Cities within these areas, but having a population of 100,000 or over are not included as data con-
cerning them are tabulated separately and are available on request. Footnotes in the table indicate which cities are excluded. The figures represent reports from cooperating establishments and cover both fulland part-time workers in the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries presented in table 3, with the exception of building construction, and include also miscellaneous industries.

Table 8.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in January-February 1938, by Principal Metropolitan Areas

| Metropolitan area | Number of establishments | Number on pay roll February | Percentage change from January | Amount of pay roll (1 week) February | Percentage change from January |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York ${ }^{1 .}$ | 14,254 | 586,305 | +0.7 | \$15, 765, 330 | +1.9 |
| Chicago ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4,307 | 435, 432 | -1.8 | 11, 655, 985 | -1.8 |
| Philadelphia ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,881 | 190,628 | +. 6 | 4, 955, 200 | +1.9 |
| Detroit, Mich | 1,615 | 238, 679 | -5.6 | 6, 580, 003 | -1.7 |
| Los Angeles | 2,881 | 146, 467 | +. 3 | 3,999,404 | -. 9 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 1,659 | 116, 306 | -1.5 | 2, 748, 224 | -1.6 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 1,493 | 122,925 | +1.9 | 2,903, 126 | +3.0 |
| Baltimore, Md | 1,145 | 96, 129 | -. 4 | 2, 212, 754 | +2.0 |
| Boston ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1,516 | 99, 722 | $-1$ | 2,691, 109 | +. 1 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 1,082 | 173,467 | -2.5 | 3, 999, 422 | +2.2 |
| San Francisco " | 1,628 | 80, 320 | -. 7 | 2, 351, 201 | +. 4 |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 1805 | 52,468 | -2.9 | 1,328,659 | $-5.3$ |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 1,136 | 97, 531 | -1.8 | 2, 546, 628 | -1.8 |

${ }^{1}$ Does not include Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, or Paterson, N. J.; nor Yonkers, N. Y.
1 Does not include Gary, Ind.
Does not include Camden, N. J.

- Does not include Long Beach, Calif.
${ }^{5}$ Figures relate to city of Boston only.
- Does not include Oakland, Calif.


## Public Employment

Employment created by the Federal Government includes employment in the regular agencies of the Government, employment on the various construction programs wholly or partially financed by Federal funds, and employment on relief-work projects.

Construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration are those projects authorized by title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933. This program of public works was extended to June 30, 1937, by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and title II of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936. The First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936, cited as the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936, reappropriated unobligated funds originally made available under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and authorized the use of $\$ 300,-$ 000,000 from funds on hand or received from the sale of securities. The Public Works Administration was continued until July 1, 1939, by the Public Works Administration Extension Act of 1937.

By authority of Public Resolution No. 11, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved April 8, 1935, the President, in a series of Executive orders, inaugurated a broad program of work to be carried out by 61 units
of the Federal Government. The Works Program was continued by title II of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936, cited as the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936, and was further continued by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1937. Employment created by this program includes employment on Federal projects and employment on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration. Federal projects are those conducted by Federal agencies which have received allotments from The Works Program fund. Projects operated by the Works Progress Administration are those projects conducted under the supervision of the Works Progress Administration with the cooperation of States, cities, or counties.

The Civilian Conservation Corps, created in April 1933, was further extended under the authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. During the fiscal year 1937 the Civilian Conservation Corps was continued from appropriations authorized by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936. Beginning with July 1, 1937, the Civilian Conservation Corps was continued for 3 years by an act of Congress.

## EXECUTIVE SERVICE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Statistics of employment and pay rolls for the executive service of the Federal Government in January and February 1938 are given in table 9.

Table 9.-Employment and Pay Rolls for the Executive Service of the U. S. Government, January and February 1938 :

| [Subject to revision] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | Employment |  | Percentage change | Pay rolls |  | Percentage change |
|  | February | January ${ }^{2}$ |  | February | January ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| Entire service: Total | 808,951 | 812, 271 | -0.4 | \$120, 793, 886 | \$122, 979, 743 | -1.8 |
| Regular appropriation | 689, 723 | 686, 533 | $+.5$ | 105, 649, 022 | 107, 005, 663 | $-1.3$ |
| Emergency appropriation | 59,893 | 61, 285 | $-2.3$ | 8,120, 452 | 8,270,893 | -1.8 |
| Force-account (regular and emergency) | 59, 335 | 64, 453 | -7.9 | 7,024, 412 | 7, 703,187 | -8.8 |
| Inside the District of Columbia: Total. | 113, 014 | 113, 387 | -. 3 | 19,594, 808 | 19, 066, 537 | -1.9 |
| Regular appropriation.:------------- | 93, 836 | 93, 773 | +. 2 | 16, 797, 602 | 17, 000, 651 | $-1.2$ |
| Emergency appropriation | 13, 573 | 13, 860 | -2.1 | 2,046, 265 | 2,107, 197 | $-2.9$ |
| Force-account (regular and emergency) | 5, 505 | 8, 754 | -4.3 | 750,941 | 858, 689 | -12.5 |
| Outside the District of Columbia: Total | 695, 937 | 698, 884 | -. 4 | 101, 199, 078 | 103, 013, 206 | -1.8 |
| Regular appropriation-.-.------...- | 505, 787 | 592, 760 | $+.5$ |  | 90, 005, 012 | $-1.3$ |
| Emergency appropriation | 46,320 | 47,425 | -2.3 | 6,074, 187 | 6,163, 696 | $-1.5$ |
| Force-account (regular and emergency) | 53,830 | 58,699 | -8.3 | 6,273, 471 | 6,844, 498 | -8.3 |

[^3]The monthly record of employment in the executive service of the United States Government from February 1937 to February 1938, inclusive, is shown in table 10.

Table 10.-Employment in the Executive Service of the U. S. Government, by Months February 1937 Through February 1938 -
[Subject to revision]

| Month | $\begin{gathered} \text { Distriet } \\ \text { of Colum } \\ \text { bia } \end{gathered}$ | Outside District of Colum- bia | Total | Month | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { District } \\ \text { of Colum- } \\ \text { bia } \end{array}$ | Outside District of Colum bia | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1937 |  |  |  | 1957-Continued |  |  |  |
| February.- | 116, 259 | 710, 462 | 826, 721 | September ${ }^{2}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 111,296 | 725,647 | 836, 943 |
| March. | 116, 535 | 713,047 | 829, 582 | October ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 110, 809 | 718, 049 | 828, 858 |
| April. | 1116, 75.5 | 718,884 724,247 | 835,639 840 821 | November ${ }^{\text {D }}$ | 112, 112 | 709,423 776,385 | ${ }_{8}^{821,535}$ |
| June ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 111, 881 | 758, 925 | 840,521 870,906 | December ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 114, 350 | 776, 385 | 890, 735 |
| July ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 110, 942 | 738, 509 | 849, 451 | 1998 |  |  |  |
| August ${ }^{2}$-. | 111, 301 | 731,892 | 843, 193 | January ${ }^{2}$--- | 113, 387 | 698,884 |  |
| Augas--- |  |  |  | February | 113, 014 | 695, 337 | 808, 951 |

: From June 1937 data include number of employees receiving pay during the last pay period of the month. ${ }_{2}$ Revised.

## CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Details concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during February on construction projects financed by Public Works Administration funds are given in table 11, by type of project.

Table 11.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds, February $1938{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Wage earners |  | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum number employed ${ }^{2}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
|  | Federal projects financed from N. I. R. A. funds |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | 312,917 | 11,911 | \$1, 231, 725 | 1,606,505 | \$0.767 | \$852,482 |
| Building construction. | 2,298 | 1,885 | 282, 690 | 240, 627 | 1.175 | 365, 178 |
| Naval vessels. | 3,416 | 3,060 | 399, 561 | 482, 522 | . 828 | 58,304 |
| Public roads | ${ }^{5}$ ) | 4,671 | 257, 286 | 536, 185 | . 480 | 190,000 |
| Reclamation | 1,670 | 1,574 | 201, 274 | 245, 393 | . 820 | 198, 158 |
| River, harbor, and flood control..- | 748 | 616 | 76, 445 | 88,403 | . 865 | 40,746 |
|  | 114 | 105 | 14,469 | 13,375 | 1. 082 | 96 |
|  | Non-Federal projects financed from N. I. R. A. funds |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | 10,715 | 9,046 | \$1, 015, 765 | 1,006, 347 | \$1.009 | \$1, 609, 868 |
| Building construction | 4,849 | 4,014 | 529, 077 | 453, 953 | 1. 165 | 780, 162 |
| Railroad construction. | 24 | 22 | 72 | 149 | . 483 | - 0 |
| Streets and roads... | 643 | 557 | 31, 212 | 41, 471 | . 753 | 50,484 |
| Water and sewerage | 4,048 | 3,469 | 383, 346 | 390, 637 | . 981 | 667, 300 |
| Miscellaneous.-. | 1,151 | 984 | 72, 058 | 120, 137 | . 600 | 111,922 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds, February 1938 --Continued
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Wage earners |  | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aver- } \\ & \text { age } \\ & \text { earn- } \\ & \text { ings } \\ & \text { per } \\ & \text { hour } \end{aligned}$ | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum number employed ${ }^{2}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
|  | Projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935, 1936, and 1937 funds ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 67,949 | 55, 235 | \$5, 034, 059 | 6,184, 801 | \$0. 814 | \$9,450, 857 |
| Building construction ${ }^{7}$ | 40,944 | 32, 084 | 2, 991, 987 | 3, 441, 536 | . 869 | 6, 194, 254 |
| Electrification. | 618 | 480 | 36, 401 | 44, 913 | . 810 | 97,595 |
| Heavy engineering | 4,733 | 4,127 | 465,697 | 559, 036 | . 833 | 798, 934 |
| Reclamation. | 417 | 377 | 44,674 | 52, 829 | . 846 | 15,911 |
| River, harhor, and flood control.- | 83 | 67 | 6,652 | 8,195 | . 812 | 21, 042 |
| Streets and roads.................... | 8,577 | 6,703 | 460, 468 | 805, 839 | . 571 | 770, 014 |
| Water and sewerage | 11, 635 | 9,615 | 912,610 | 1,141, 227 | . 800 | 1,326, 030 |
| Miscellaneous.. | 942 | 882 | 115,570 | 131,226 | . 881 | 227, 077 |

1 Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
${ }^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
${ }^{3}$ Includes weekly average for public roads.
${ }^{4}$ Under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Roads.

- Not available; weekly average included in total for all projects.
- These data are also included in separate tables covering projects financed by The Works Program.
' Includes a maximum of 3,908 and an average of 3,290 employees working on low-cost honsing projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds who were paid $\$ 443,844$ for 407,300 man-hours of labor. Material orders in the amount of $\$ 333,537$ were placed for these projects. These data are also included in separate tables covering projects financed from The Works Program.

Federal construction projects for which data are included in tables 11 and 12 are financed by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to the various agencies and departments of the Federal Government from funds provided under the National Industrial Recovery Act. The major portion of the low-cost housing program now under way, however, is financed by funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. The work is performed either by commercial firms which have been awarded contracts, or by day labor hired directly by the Federal agencies.

Non-Federal projects are financed by allotments made by the Public Works Administration from funds available under either the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936, or the Public Works Administration Extension Act of 1937. Most of the allotments have been made to the States and their political subdivisions, but occasionally allotments have been made to commercial firms. In financing projects for the States or their political subdivisions from funds appropriated under the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of not more than 30 percent of the total labor and material cost. When funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936, or the Public Works Administration Extension Act of 1937 are used to finance a non-Federal proj-
ect, as much as 45 percent of the total cost may be furnished in the form of a grant. The remaining 55 percent or more of the cost is financed by the recipient. When circumstances justify such action, the Public Works Administration may provide the grantee with the additional funds by means of a loan. Allotments to commercial enterprises are made only as loans. All loans made by the Public Works Administration carry interest charges and have a definite date of maturity. Collateral posted with the Public Works Administration to secure loans may be offered for sale to the public. In this way a revolving fund is provided which enlarges the scope of the activities of the Public Works Administration.

Commercial loans have been made, for the most part, to railroads. Railroad work financed by loans made by the Public Works Administration falls under three headings: First, construction work in the form of electrification, the laying of rails and ties, repairs to buildings, bridges, etc.; second, the building and repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in shops operated by the railroads; and third, locomotive and passenger- and freight-car building in commercial shops.

## MONTHLY TREND

A summary of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed from Public Works Administration funds from July 1933 to February 1938, inclusive, is given in table 12.

Table 12.-Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1933 to February 1938, Inclusive, on Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds ${ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Year and month | Maximum number of wage earners? | Pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 1933 to February $1938{ }^{8}$ - |  | \$1, 067, 589, 188 | 1, 555, 051, 933 | \$0.686 | \$1,860, 025, 613 |
| July to December 1933 |  | 33, 244,066 | 62, 209, 479 | . 534 | 75, 587, 773 |
| January to December 1934 |  | 308, 393, 662 | 523, 484, 012 | . 589 | 4 610, 065, 389 |
| January to December $1935{ }^{3}$ |  | 270, 548, 824 | 392, 127, 344 | . 690 | 4 439, 244, 485 |
| January to December $1936{ }^{3}$ - |  | 271, 331, 937 | 353, 259, 435 | . 768 | ${ }^{1} 432,513,423$ |
| January to December $1937{ }^{3}$. |  | 168,952, 517 | 206, 780, 970 | . 817 | 275, 757,903 |
| 1988 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January. | 96, 725 | 7, 836,628 | 9, 293, 040 | . 843 | 14,943,433 |
| February. | 91, 581 | 7, 281, 549 | 8, 797, 653 | . 828 | 11, 913, 207 |

[^4]
## THE WORKS PROGRAM

A detailed record of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by The Works Program in February is shown in table 13, by type of project.

Table 13.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by The Works Program, February $1938{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Wage earners |  | Monthiy pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings perhour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum number employed | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
|  | Federal projects |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | ${ }^{2} 147,182$ | 135, 335 | \$7, 325, 807 | 14, 975, 695 | \$0. 489 | \$2, 967, 468 |
| Building construction. | 44, 244 | 39, 843 | 2, 289, 323 | 4, 178, 839 | . 548 | 619, 318 |
| Electrification | 7234 | ${ }_{6} 192$ | 15, 466 | 25,410 753 | . 609 | 19, 189 |
| Grade-crossing elimination | 4,856 | 3,954 | 267, 954 | 464, 033 | . 577 | 459, 204 |
| Hydroelectric power plants ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 2,488 | 2,159 | 67,717 | 281, 003 | . 241 | 38, 650 |
| Plant, crop, and livestock conservation ${ }^{8}$ - | 10, 594 | 9,698 | 617,084 | 1,219, 822 | . 424 | 70,037 |
| Professional, technical, and clerical.....- | 4,144 | 4,144 | 428, 441 | 1, 559,939 | . 765 | 37, 208 |
| Public roads ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4, 184 | 3,255 | 213,845 | 378,855 | . 564 | 323, 953 |
| Reclamation. | 35, 291 | 33, 822 | 1,935,775 | 4, 051, 472 | . 478 | 917, 882 |
| River, harbor, and flood control | 16, 410 | 15,593 | 842, 026 | 1, 418, 121 | . 594 | 290, 767 |
| Streets and roads | 8,780 | 7,885 | 294, 246 | 894,916 | . 329 | 102, 338 |
| Water and sewerage. | 8448 8,032 | 384 7,708 | 14,200 111,768 | 48,913 700,922 | . 290 | 52, ${ }^{5,596}$ |
| Miscellaneous.. | 8,032 | 7,708 | 111,768 | 700, 022 | . 159 | 32,994 |

P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. funds of $\mathbf{1 9 3 5}, \mathbf{1 9 3 6}$, and $1937^{\circ}$

| All projects. | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{6 7 , 9 4 9}$ | 55, 235 | \$5, 034, 059 | 6, 184, 801 | \$0. 814 | \$9,450, 857 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building construction. | 40,944 | 32,984 | 2,991, 987 | 3, 441, 536 | . 869 | 6, 194, 254 |
| Electrification | 618 | 480 | 36, 401 | 44, 913 | . 810 | 97, 595 |
| Heavy engineering | 4,733 | 4, 127 | 465, 697 | 559, 036 | . 833 | 798, 934 |
| Reclamation.- | 417 | 377 | 44,674 | 52,829 | . 846 | 15, 911 |
| River, harbor, and flood control. | 83 | 67 | 6, 652 | 8,195 | . 812 | 21, 042 |
| Streets and roads. | 8,577 | 6,703 | 460, 468 | 805, 839 | . 571 | 770,014 |
| Water and sewerage | 11,635 | 9,615 | 912, 610 | 1,141,227 | . 800 | 1,326, 030 |
| Miscellaneous.-.-- | 942 | 882 | 115, 570 | 131, 226 | . 881 | 227, 077 |
|  | Projects operated by Worke Progress Administration ${ }^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | ${ }^{8} 2,073,759$ |  | \$102, 096, 059 | 203, 558, 366 | \$0.502 | (9) |

[^5]
## MONTHLY TREND

Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by The Works Program from the beginning of the program in July 1935 to February 1938, inclusive, are given in table 14.

Table 14.-Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1935 to February 1938, Inclusive, on Projects Financed by The Works Program ${ }^{1}$

| [Subject to revision] |
| :--- |
| Month and year |

P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. funds of 1935, 1936, and 19374


[^6]Table 15 shows the employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on work projects of the National Youth Administration from January 1936 to February 1938, inclusive. Similar data for Student Aid are shown from September 1935 to January 1938, inclusive.

Table 15. -Employment and Pay Rolls from Beginning of Program Through February 1938, on National Youth Administration Projects Financed by The Works Program ${ }^{1}$

| [Subject to revision] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month and year | Number of persons employed | Pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| January 1936 to February 1938, inclusive. | Work projects |  |  |  |  |
|  | --..--....- | \$66, 702,089 | 177, 105, 195 | \$0.377 | \$ \$5, 549, 074 |
| January to December 1936 January to December 1937 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 28,883,589 \\ & 32,601,360 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75,827,799 \\ & 87,092,351 \end{aligned}$ | .381 .374 | -.........-. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1998 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 144,797 \\ & 151,406 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,549,914 \\ & 2,867,226 \end{aligned}$ | 7,288, 377 | .370 .366 | -.......--- |
|  | Student Aid |  |  |  |  |
| September 1935 to January 1938, inclusive. $\qquad$ | ---..--- | \$58, 233, 433 | 194, 736, 260 | \$0. 290 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| September to December 1935 <br> January to December 1936 $\qquad$ <br> January to December 1937 |  | $6,363,503$$25,888,559$$23,988,561$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,612,976 \\ & 85,424,616 \\ & 82,756,012 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .324 \\ .303 \\ .302 \end{array}$ | --.-......... |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January 1988 .-...........-.-................. | 306, 341 | 1,992, 810 | 6,942,656 | . 287 | --..-- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Data are for a calendar month.
2 Data on a monthly basis are not available. This total represents expenditures through December 1937 and includes rentals and services and some sponsors' contributions. In the future data will be presented quarterly.
${ }^{3}$ No expenditures for materials on this type of project.

## CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

Statistics concerning employment and pay rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps in January and February 1938 are presented in table 16. The Civilian Conservation Corps is usually regarded as a part of The Works Program, although it is now financed by a separate appropriation.
Table 16.-Employment and Pay Rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps, January and February $1938{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Group | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | January | February | January |
| All groups. | 328, 044 | 335, 244 | \$15, 062, 322 | \$15, 444, 234 |
| Enrolled personnel ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 283,879 \\ 5,229 \\ 1,584 \\ 37,083 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 290,228 \\ 5,289 \\ 282 \\ 1,596 \\ 37,849 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,851,770 \\ 1,350,319 \\ 30,789 \\ 277,428 \\ 4,652,016 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,060,049 \\ 1,396,037 \\ 28,976 \\ 4,254,987 \\ 4,703,285 \end{array}$ |
| Reserve officers |  |  |  |  |
| Nurses ${ }^{3}$-....... |  |  |  |  |
| Educational advisers ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - |  |  |  |  |
| Supervisory and technical |  |  |  |  |

[^7]Employment and pay-roll data for the Civilian Conservation Corps are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of the Interior. The monthly pay of the enrolled personnel is $\$ 30$ per month. Assistant leaders, not to exceed 10 percent of the total number of enrollees, may receive up to $\$ 36$ per month, and leaders, not to exceed 6 percent, may receive up to $\$ 45$ per month.

Monthly statistics of employment and pay rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps from February 1937 to February 1938, inclusive, are given in table 17.

Table 17.-Employment and Pay Rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps, by Months, February 1937 Through February $1938{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Month | Number of employees | Monthly payroll disbursements | Month | Number of employees | Monthly pay. roll disbursements |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1837 |  |  | 1987-Continued |  |  |
| February | 394, 621 | \$18,314, 594 |  |  |  |
| April. | 369,309 | 17,502,905 | November | 350, 714 | 16,335, 299 |
| May. | 348,905 | 16, 719, 019 | December | 338, 217 | 15,824,325 |
| June | 323, 626 | 16, 085, 832 |  |  |  |
| July | 348, 779 | 16,851, 511 | 1998 |  |  |
| August | 327, 360 | 16,380, 024 | January. | 335, 244 | 15, 444, 234 |
| Beptember. | 289,167 | 14,950, 554 | February .-...............-- | 328, 044 | 15, 062, 322 |

${ }^{1}$ Data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month. Amount of pay rolls are for ontire month.

## CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED BY RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Statistics of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in February are presented in table 18, by type of project.

Table 18.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, February $1938{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage earners; | Monthly pay-roli disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All projects | 3,481 | \$513, 923 | 579,287 | \$0.887 | \$774, 216 |
| Building construction ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 242 | 23, 427 | 26, 138 | . 896 | 13,997 |
| Water and sewerage. | 3, 107 | 479, 817 | 538, 537 | . 891 | 759, 600 |
| Miscellaneous. | 132 | 10,679 | 14, 612 | . 731 | 610 |

[^8]A monthly summary of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from August 1934 to February 1938, inclusive, is given in table 19.

Table 19.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, April 1934 to February 1938, Inclusive ${ }^{1}$

| [Subject to revision] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year and month | Maximum number of wage earners | Pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| April 1934 to February 1938 |  | \$55, 225, 558 | 73,888, 036 | \$0. 747 | \$85, 002, 680 |
| April to December 1934 |  | 14, 452, 541 | 20,022, 708 | . 722 | 18,783, 135 |
| January to December 1935. |  | 14,283, 449 | 19, 477, 373 | . 733 | 24,316,752 |
| January to December 1936- |  | 15, 717, 824 | 21, 144, 078 | . 743 | 23,795, 516 |
| January to December 1937. |  | 9,708, 763 | 12,052, 611 | . 806 | 16, 302, 450 |
| 1998 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January.. | 3,739 | 549,058 | 613,079 | . 888 | 1,030, 611 |
| February | 3,481 | 513, 923 | 579,287 | . 887 | 774, 216 |

1 Includes projects financed by RFC Mortgage Co. Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
${ }^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month.

## CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED FROM REGULAR FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS

When a construction contract is awarded or force-account work is started by a Department or agency of the Federal Government, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is immediately notified, on forms supplied by the Bureau, of the name and address of the contractor, the amount of the contract, and the type of work to be performed. Blanks are then mailed by the Bureau to the contractor or Government agency doing the work. These reports are returned to the Bureau and show the number of men on pay rolls, and the amounts disbursed for pay, the number of man-hours worked on the project, and the value of the different types of materials for which orders were placed during the month.

The following tables present data concerning construction projects for which contracts have been awarded since July 1, 1934. The Bureau does not have statistics covering projects financed from regular Federal appropriations for which contracts were awarded previous to that date.

Data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations during February are given in table 20, by type of project.

Table 20.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Federal Appropriations, by Type of Project, February $1938{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage earners |  | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum number employed ${ }^{2}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{8} 144,776$ | 133, 843 | \$14, 016, 649 | 19,230,730 | \$0.729 | \$18, 223, 822 |
| Building construction: Nonresidential. | 16,958 | 14,039 | 1,472, 267 | 1,576,760 | . 934 | 2, 154, 583 |
| Residential..- | 614 | +585 | 1, 32, 893 | 1, 39,044 | . 369 | 2, 46,949 |
| Electrification: <br> Rural Electrification Admin- <br> istration projects | 6,384 | 5,106 | 382, 868 | 606, 456 | . 550 | 1,953, 432 |
| Other than R. E. A. projects.- | -63 | 5 39 | - 982 | 1,776 | . 525 | 1, 355 |
| Forestry --.-.-.-................-- | 97 | 97 | 4, 563 | 14,036 | . 325 | 6,025 |
| Heavy engineering | 58 | 56 | 11,043 | 7,314 | 1. 510 | 1,326 |
| Public roads ${ }^{6}$ | (6) | 31,818 | 2,275, 414 | 4, 180, 763 | . 544 | 3, 792, 359 |
| Reclamation. | 10,465 | 10,070 | 1,300,151 | 1, 593, 647 | . 816 | 1,015,117 |
| River, harbor, and flood control: Dredging, dikes, revetments, etc $\qquad$ | 27. 499 | 23, 116 | 2, 331,659 | 3, 645, 594 | . 640 | 2, 669, 186 |
| Locks and dams...........-.-. -- | 6,358 | 5,745 | 716,511 | 941,868 | . 761 | 1, 326,575 |
| Ship construction: <br> Naval vessels. | 41, 117 | 40,170 | 5, 232, 932 | 6,124, 804 | . 863 | 4,967, 671 |
| Other than naval vessels | 4, 245 | - 214 | 5, 22,674 | 21,536 | 1. 053 | 13,839 |
| Streets and roads. | 1,897 | 1, 777 | 97, 506 | 210, 997 | . 462 | 170,535 |
| Water and sewerage | 178 | 60 | 4,548 | 4,497 | 1.011 | 11,778 |
| Miscellaneous. | 1,095 | 921 | 80,688 | 121, 638 | . 663 | 104,095 |

${ }_{2} 1$ Data are for the month ending on the 15 th .
${ }_{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor, and Government agency doing force-account work.
${ }^{3}$ Includes weekly average for public-road projects.

- Financed by Rural Electrification Administration loans.
- Under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Roads.
- Not a vailable; weekly average included in tota! for all projects.

Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations from August 1934 to February 1938, inclusive, are shown in table 21.

Table 21.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Federal Appropriations, August 1934 to February 1938, Inclusive ${ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Year and month | Maximum number of wage earners ${ }^{2}$ | Pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| August 1934 to February 1938. |  | \$392, 06§, 273 | 576, 668, 375 | \$0.680 | \$535, 047, 151 |
| August to December 1934 |  | 4,767, 402 | 8, 721, 451 | . 547 | $8,329,694$ |
| January to December 1935 |  | 31, 615, 314 | 50, 911, 488 | . 622 | 59, 015, 233 |
| January to December 1936. |  | 125, 992,929 | 191, 026, 676 | . 660 | 177, 841, 977 |
| January to December 1937 |  | 199, 940, 141 | 285, 330, 817 | . 701 | 250, 118, 787 |
| 1988 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January .- |  | 15, 705, 838 | 21, 447, 213 | . 732 | 21, 517, 638 |
| February. | 144, 776 | 14, 016, 649 | 19, 230, 730 | . 729 | 18, 223,822 |

[^9]
## STATE-ROADS PROJECTS

A record of employment and pay-roll disbursements in the construction and maintenance of State roads from February 1937 to February 1938, inclusive, is presented in table 22.

Table 22.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads February 1937, Through February $1938{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Month | Number of employees working on 2 - |  |  | Total pay roll |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | New roads | Maintenance | Total |  |
| 1997 |  |  |  |  |
| February | 11,706 | 120,786 | 132, 492 | \$8,560, 561 |
| March. | 11, 802 | 119, 046 | 130, 848 | 8,333,600 |
| April.. | 13, 164 | 124, 761 | 137, 925 | 9, 108, 030 |
| May | 17,241 | 159, 167 | 176, 408 | $10,850,394$ |
| June.... | 19, 382 | 148, 392 | 167, 774 | 11, 069, 510 |
| July--- | 25, 140 | 149, 907 | 175,047 | 11,998, 370 |
| August. | 28,379 | 160, 143 | 188, 522 | 12, 815, 790 |
| September | 26,632 | 167, 028 | 193, 660 | 12, 843, 370 |
| October... | 27, 280 | 160, 045 | 187, 325 | 12, 134, 860 |
| November. | 29,491 | 163, 182 | 192, 673 | 12, 776, 701 |
| December. | 23,825 | 146,340 | 170, 165 | 10,377, 340 |
| 1988 |  |  |  |  |
| January. | 15, 394 | 126, 565 | 141, 959 | 9, 577, 200 |
| February | 12, 252 | 115, 710 | 127,962 | 8,789, 148 |

${ }^{1}$ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works Administration and Works Progress Administration funds. Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
a Average number working during month.


[^0]:    1 Includes data on projects financed wholly or partially from Federal funds.
    9 Includes force-account and supervisory and technical employees shown under other classifications to the extent of 92,271 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 11,884,645$ for February and 104,180 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 12,690,435$ for January.

    3 Revised.
    ${ }^{1}$ Data covering P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935, 1936, and 1937 funds are included. These data are not shown under The Works Program. Includes 67,949 wage earners and $\$ 5,034,059$ pay roll for February; 67,967 wage earners and $\$ 5,176,438$ pay roll for January, covering P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935, 1936, and 1937 funds.
    6 Includes 107 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 12,984$ for February and 113 employees and payroll disbursements of $\$ 9,901$ for January on projects financed by the RFC Mortgage Co.

    Not available.

[^1]:    1 Average weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting estabishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a smaller number of establishments as all reporting irms do not furnish man-hours. Percentage changes over year are computed from indexes. Percentage changes over month in average weekly earnings for the manufacturing groups, for all manufacturing industries combined, and for retail trade are also computed from indexes.
    ${ }^{2}$ Less than 1 io of 1 percent

[^2]:    ${ }^{2}$ Revised.
    ${ }^{3}$ Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 3.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data includes number of employees receiving pay during the last pay period of the month.
    ${ }^{2}$ Revised.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
    ${ }^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work. Includes weekly average for public-roads projects.
    ${ }^{8}$ Includes employees working on non-Federal projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 and 1036 funds and low-cost housing projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds. Beginning with November 1937 data were included on projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1937 funds. These data are also included in tables 13 and 14 covering projects financed by The Works Program. February figures include a maximum of 67,049 employees and a pay roll of $\$ 5,034,059$.

    - Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.

[^5]:    1 Unless otherwise noted data are for the month ending on the 15 th.
    2 Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Governmentagency doing force-account work.
    ${ }^{a}$ The data for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, under plant, crop, and livestock conservation, and the Bureau of Forest Service, under forestry, are for the calendar month.

    - These data are for projects under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Roads.
    - These data are for projects under construction in Puerto Rico.
    ${ }^{8}$ Includes data for 64,041 employees working on non-Federal projects and 3,908 employees working on low-cost housing projects. These data are included in separate tables covering projects under the jurisdiction of P. W. A.
    7 Data are for the calendar month. Not available by type of project.
    5 Represents number of names on pay roll for week ending Feb. 26, 1938.
    - Data on a monthly basis are not available.

[^6]:    1 Unless otherwise noted data are for the month ending on the 15th.
    2 Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month on Federal and P. W. A. projects by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
    ${ }^{8}$ Revised.
    1 These data are included in tables covering projects under the jurisdiction of The Public Works Administration. The data for February 1938 include 64,041 employees working on non-Federal projects and 3,903 employees working on low-cost housing projects.
    ${ }^{8}$ These data are for the calendar month and exclude both work projects and Student Aid projects of the National Youth Administration, which appear in a separate table.
    ${ }_{6}$ Data on a monthly basis are not available. This total represents expenditures through December 1937 and includes rentals and services and some sponsors' contributions. In the future data will be presented quarterly.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month. Amount of pay rolls are for the entire month.
    ${ }^{1}$, February data include 4,383 enrollees and pay roll of $\$ 02,337$ outside continental United States; in January the numbers were 4,207 enrollees and $\$ 89,854$.
    ${ }^{2}$ Included in executive service, tables 9 and 10.

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
    ${ }^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes 107 employees; pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 12,984 ; 9,897$ man-hours worked; and material orders placed during the month of $\$ 6,760$ on projects financed hy RFC Mortgage Co.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
    ${ }^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor, and Government agency doing force-account work. Includes weekly average for public-road projects.

