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## EMPLOYMENT

AND PAY ROLLS

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# MARCH 1938 

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# Employment and Pay Rolls 

## SUMMARY OF REPORTS FOR MARCH 1938

NONAGRICULTURAL employment showed a further slight decline in March with approximately 40,000 fewer workers employed. Ordinarily between 200,000 and 300,000 workers go back into industry at this season. Compared with March 1937, it is estimated that there were about $2,440,000$ fewer people at work on nonagricultural jobs, excluding W. P. A. and other Federal and State emergency projects.

Employment in manufacturing industries decreased contraseasonally in March, as about 50,000 wage earners were laid off. Weekly factory pay rolls showed a gain of $\$ 200,000$, indicating some improvement in plant operating schedules. Factory employment was about 19 percent below the level of March of last year and factory pay rolls were down by about 28 percent.

Other basic industries in which working forces were reduced, in contrast to a normal employment increase in March, were class I railroads, which laid off 11,700 men; bituminous-coal mines, which laid off 10,600 workers; and metal mines. Anthracite mines had fewer workers than in February, but their pay rolls were larger. Public utilities reported small seasonal reductions in employment, and wholesale firms cut their staffs by 1.4 percent, or about 20,800 workers. Brokerage houses again reduced the number of their employees. Retail stores and dyeing and cleaning firms reported increases in employment somewhat smaller than is usual for this time of the year, while in the other service industries there were small declines. Private building contractors, instead of taking on more men in March, reduced their forces by slightly less than 1 percent.

In the executive and judicial services of the Federal Government employment showed small increases over the preceding month, while decreases occurred in the legislative and military services. As employment in industry declined during the month of March, the number of persons engaged in most of the programs financed wholly or partially from Federal funds increased substantially. The most marked increases occurred on projects operated by the W. P. A. and on construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations. There was a decrease in the number of workers in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

## Industrial and Business Employment

Employment declines between February and March were shown by 12 of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries and by 53 of the 89 manufacturing industries covered. Decreased pay rolls were reported for 8 of the nonmanufacturing and 39 of the manufacturing industries.

For manufacturing as a whole there was a falling off in employment of 0.7 percent or 50,000 wage earners, and an increase of 0.1 percent or $\$ 200,000$ in weekly wages. The decline in number of workers was contraseasonal and the gain in wage disbursements was less than is usual for this time of year. The expected March gains are about 1 percent in employment and 2 percent in pay rolls. During the past 19 years for which data are available, employment increases have been shown in March for 16 years and pay-roll gains for 15 years

As a result of continued declines since August, the Bureau's index of factory employment for March was 81.7 on the basis of 100 for the 3 -year period 1923-25 and was 19.2 percent lower than a year ago. The index of factory pay rolls, at 73.3 , was 27.5 percent below the level of March 1937.

The largest reductions in number of factory workers were reported by the following industries: Woolen and worsted goods ( 13,800 or 13.1 percent), automobiles ( 12,000 or 3.7 percent), electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies ( 7,700 or 3.8 percent), foundries and machine shops ( 7,500 or 2.2 percent), blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ( 6,900 or 2.0 percent), slaughtering and meat packing ( 4,700 or 4.1 percent), book and job printing ( 3,200 or 2.6 percent), and canning (3,100 or 4.7 percent).

Most of the increases in manufacturing employment were seasonal in character. The industries taking on the largest number of workers were sawmills ( 10,500 or 5.5 percent), shirts and collars ( 4,000 or 6.8 percent), cotton goods ( 3,100 or 0.8 percent), men's clothing ( 2,900 or 1.7 percent), women's clothing ( 2,700 or 1.4 percent), and boots and shoes ( 2,600 or 1.3 percent). Among other industries showing increases were cement ( 8.5 percent), millinery ( 6.0 percent), men's furnishings ( 5.2 percent), stamped and enameled ware ( 4.3 percent), stoves ( 3.6 percent), brick ( 2.0 percent), and knit goods ( 0.9 percent).

Four of the sixteen nonmanufacturing industrics covered showed employment gains in March. In three of these industries, quarrying and nonmetallic mining, retail trade, and dyeing and cleaning, the increases were somewhat lower than seasonal. Insurance firms reported a gain of 0.2 percent in employment. The employment changes in the more important lines of retail trade were increases of 4.7 percent in wearing apparel, 1.4 percent in general merchandising, and 0.7 percent in lumber and building materials, and decreases of 0.4 percent in
food, 0.3 percent in furniture and household furnishings, and 0.8 percent in the automotive group.

Although gains were reported by wholesale dealers in dry goods and apparel, food, and building materials, there was a net decline of 1.4 percent for wholesale trade which represented an estimated loss of 20,800 in number of workers.
There were employment declines of 2.5 percent in bituminous-coal mining, 2.4 percent in metalliferous mining, 2.7 percent in brokerage, 1.2 percent in anthracite mining, 1.2 percent in telephone and telegraph offices, 1.0 percent in year-round hotels, and 1.0 percent in crudepetroleum producing. The decreases in the remaining three industries ranged from 0.4 percent to 0.9 percent.

According to a preliminary tabulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, class I railroads employed 915,110 workers in March, exclusive of executives, officials, and staff assistants. This figure was 11,706 or 1.3 percent lower than the number reported for February. March pay rolls were not available when this report was prepared. Pay rolls for February amounted to $\$ 130,886,631$ as against $\$ 142,-$ 328,575 for January, a decrease of 8.0 percent.

Hours and earnings.-Factory wage earners worked, on an average, 34.5 hours per week in March, a gain of 0.9 percent since February. Average hourly earnings fell 0.3 percent to 65.5 cents, while average weekly earnings climbed 0.9 percent to $\$ 22.46$.

Of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries for which man-hour data are available, 10 showed increases in average hours worked per week and 4 reported higher average hourly earnings. Higher average weekly earnings were reported by 9 of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed.

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 higher-salaried 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 January 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.

Employment and pay-roll indexes and average weekly earnings in March 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, are presented in table 1.

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

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Avcrage weckly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index, } \\ \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | Index, March 1938 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in 1938 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb- } \\ \text { ruary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb- } \\ \text { ruary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb- } \\ \text { ruary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1037 \end{gathered}$ |
| All manufacturing industrics combined ${ }^{1}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} (1923-25 \\ =100) \\ 81.7 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $-0.7$ | -19.2 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} (1923-26 \\ =100) \\ 73.3 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | +0.1 | -27.5 | \$22. 46 | +0.9 | -10.3 |
| Class I stcam railroads ${ }^{2}$. | 51.9 | -1.3 | -15.7 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Coal mining: | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} (1029= \\ 100) \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{c} (1929= \\ 1000 \end{array}\right)$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite 4-..------.-...---- | 59.3 | -1.2 | $+5$ | 47.3 | +2.7 | +15.2 | 26. 01 | +3.9 | +14.6 |
|  | 93.1 61.9 | -2.5 | -12.2 -15.4 | 68.5 56.2 | -7.4 +.4 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text {-33.8 } \\ -20.4\end{array}$ | 19.57 28.42 | -5.0 | -24.6 -5.9 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic |  | +2.7 |  | 30.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude-petroleum producing.... | 73.6 | $\underline{+2.7}$ | -20.9 | 30.2 68.0 | ${ }_{-2.3}^{+5.7}$ | -20.9 +6.4 | 19.80 34.32 | ${ }_{-1.5}^{+2.9}$ | +7.6 |
| Public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone and telegraph.--- | 74.8 | -1.2 | -. 7 | 92.3 | +3.1 | +5.8 | 6 31.65 | +4.3 | +6. 5 |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas. | 92.2 | -. 6 | -. 2 | 98.6 | +. 1 | +4.0 | 5 33.79 | +. 7 | +4.2 |
| Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance | 70.8 | -. 4 | -2.6 | 69.9 | -. 4 | +1.0 | 532. 29 | 0 | +3.7 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale..-................- | 89.1 | $-1.4$ | -3.2 | 74.7 | -. 8 | -. 4 | -29.09 | +. 6 | +2.9 |
| Retail | 83.0 | +. 7 | -6.2 | 68.6 | +. 3 | -2.7 | ${ }^{5} 21.46$ | $-.4$ | +3.8 |
| General merchandising | 90.5 | +2.0 | -9.7 | 82.2 | +. 9 | -6.1 | ${ }^{-18.11}$ | $-1.0$ | +4.1 |
| Other than general merchandising | 81.0 | +. 4 | -5.1 | 65.8 | ${ }^{(6)}$ | -1.9 | ${ }^{3} 24.13$ | -. 3 |  |
| Hotels (ycar round) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 93.4 | -1.0 | $-1.1$ | 81.0 | -3.0 | +2.9 | 314.88 | -2.0 | +4.1 |
| Laundries ${ }^{\text {a }}$---.-.-.-.-......... | 94.8 | -. 9 | -3.8 | 78.5 | -. 7 | -1.1 | 17.00 | +. 2 | +2. 8 |
| Dyeing and cleaning 4-......... | 98.2 | $+3.0$ | $-5.8$ |  | +4.4 | -5.6 | 19.27 |  |  |
| Brokerage. Insurance. | (3) ${ }^{(3)}$ | +2.7 +.2 | -17.7 +2.2 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | -4.0 -.3 | -21.6 -1.0 | ${ }_{\text {s }} \begin{aligned} & 35.15 \\ & 536.12\end{aligned}$ | -1.3 -.5 | -4.8 |
| Building construction. | (3) | +. 2 | $-22.3$ | (3) | +. 2 | -17.8 | 28.44 | +1. 1 | +5.9 |

${ }^{1}$ Revised indexes-adjusted to 1933 Census of Manufactures.
, Preliminary-source: Interstate Commerce Commission.
${ }^{3}$ Not a vailable.
4 Indexas adjusted to 1835 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1938 issue of this pamphlet.
${ }^{\delta}$ 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 oflicers, executives, and other employecs whose duties are mainly supervisory.

- Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.
${ }^{7}$ Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.


## Public Employment

From mid-February to mid-March 94,000 men were at work on construction projects financed from funds provided by the Public Works Administration. Compared with the preceding month this was an increase of 2,000 . Of the total number 23,000 were working on Federal and non-Federal projects financed from N. I. R. A. funds and 71,000 on projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935, 1936, and 1937 funds. Pay rolls for the P. W. A. projects were $\$ 6,988,000$ for the month.

During the period ending in mid-March 157,000 employces were at work on construction projects financed from regular Federal appro-
priations, an increase of 8.0 percent compared with February. Increases in employment occurred on all types of projects with the exception of forestry, heavy engineering, and locks and dams. Monthly pay-roll disbursements for all types of projects exceeded $\$ 15,167,000$.

Projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had 3,500 men working during the period from mid-February to midMarch. Increases in the number working were reported on water and sewerage and miscellaneous projects, and a decrease occurred on building construction projects. Pay-roll disbursements for the month exceeded $\$ 496,000$.

In March there was an increase of 14 percent in the number of employees working on projects of The Works Program exclusive of Student Aid, bringing the total to $2,701,000$. Employment on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration reached the highest level $(2,392,000)$ since December 1936. More than 154,000 were at work on Federal projects under The Works Program and 155,000 on work projects of the National Youth Administration. March data for Student Aid projects will not be available until next month. In February 319,000 were working on Student Aid projects. Exclusive of Student Aid, pay rolls for The Works Program in March totaled $\$ 129,606,000$.

Employment in the regular services of the Federal Government decreased in the legislative and military services, and increased in the executive and judicial services. Of the 815,000 employees in the executive service in March, 112,000 were working in the District of Columbia and 703,000 outside the District. Force-account employees (employees who are on the Federal pay roll and are engaged on construction projects) were 7 percent of the total number of employees in the executive service. The most marked increases in employment occurred in the Department of Agriculture, the War Department, and the Works Progress Administration. The Navy Department was among those reporting decreases.

In addition to employment in the regular services of the Federal Government, Government and Government-owned corporations with pay rolls for the 6 -month period ending December 31, 1937, totaling $\$ 20,800,000$, employed 25,000 workers as of the last day of the period (sce table 12). Employees of these agencies are not paid directly by and in some cases are not hired by the Federal Government. For a similar period employment in the executive service of the Federal Government was 891,000 and pay rolls totaled $\$ 767,000,000$.

Due to the end of an enlistment period the force of the Civilian Conservation Corps dropped to 315,000 in March, a decrease of 4 percent compared with February. All groups of workers with the
exception of nurses showed decreases in the number working. Of the total number in camps 272,000 were enrolled personnel, 5,000 reserve officers, 300 nurses, 1,500 educational advisers, and 36,000 supervisory and technical employees. Monthly pay rolls for all groups of workers totaled $\$ 14,480,000$.

Virtually the same number of employees $(128,000)$ were working on the construction and maintenance of State roads in March as during the preceding month. Of the total number working on State roads, 91 percent were engaged on maintenance and repair of existing roads and 9 percent on new road construction. Pay-roll disbursements for both types of work amounted to $\$ 8,500,000$.

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

Table 2.-Summary of Federal Employment and Pay Rolls, March $1938{ }^{1}$
[Preliminary figures]

| Class | Employment |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent- } \\ & \text { age } \\ & \text { change } \end{aligned}$ | Pay rolls |  | Percentage change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | February |  | March | February |  |
| Federal services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Executive ${ }^{2}$ | 815, 445 | -809, 580 | +0.7 | \$123, 765, 927 | 3 \$120, 832, 841 | +2. 4 |
| Judicial-... | 2,172 <br> 5,140 | 2,156 | +.7 <br> .3 | 520, 414 $1.200,002$ | 520,473 $1,194,905$ |  |
| Megislative | 5,140 331,873 | 5,154 333,624 | -. 3 | 25, 122, 027 | 24, 1996,798 | +.4 +.5 |
| Construction projects: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Financed by P. W. A. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ - | 93,703 | 91,581 | +2.3 | 6,987,705 | 7, 281,549 | -4.0 |
| Financed by R, F.C.b.-........ | 3,525 | 3,481 | +1.3 | 496, 349 | 513, 823 | -3.4 |
| Financed by regular Federal appropriations. | 156, 648 | 144, 776 | +8.2 | 15, 167, 424 | 14,016, 649 | +8.2 |
| Federal projects under The Works |  |  |  |  | 14,013, 6 |  |
|  | 154,229 $2,392,347$ | 147,182 $2,073,759$ | +4.8 +15.4 | $7,227,913$ $119,626,230$ | $7,325,807$ $102,096,059$ | -17.3 |
| National Youth Administration:---- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work projects. |  | 151,406 | +2.1 | 2,751, 707 | 2, 667, 226 | +3.2 |
| Student Aid. | (7) | 319, 142 |  |  | 2, 157,458 |  |
| Civilian Conservation Corps | 315, 086 | 328, 044 | -4.0 | 14, 479, 801 | 15,062, 322 | $-3.9$ |

${ }^{1}$ Includes data on projects financed wholly or partially from Federal funds.
${ }^{2}$ Includes force-account and supervisory and technical emplojers shown under other classifications to the extent of 98,832 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 12,377,247$ for March and 97,769 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 11,868,278$ for February.
${ }^{3}$ Revised
4 Less than 310 of 1 percent.
${ }_{0} 1$ Data covering P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935, 1836, and 1937 funds are included. These data are not shown under The Works Program. Includes 70,731 wage earners and $\$ 4,980,926$ pay roll for March; 67,949 ware earners and $\$ 5,034,059$ pay roll for February, covering P. W. A. projects Ananced from E. R. A. A. 1935, 1936, and 1937 funds.
© Includes 100 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 9,484$ for March and 107 employees and pay-roll disbursentents of $\$ 12,084$ for Fobruary on projects financed by the RFC Mortgage Co.
7 Not available.
The value of material orders placed on projects financed by the Public Works Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and regular Federal appropriations, and on Federal projects under The Works Program during the first quarter of 1938 amounted to $\$ 117,489,000$. It is estimated that approximately 303,000 manmonths of labor were created in the final fabrication of these materials. In the corresponding quarter of 1937 the value of material orders placed on these programs amounted to $\$ 139,857,000$ and 387,000 man-
months of labor were created in final fabrication. During the fourth quarter of 1937 material orders placed were valued at $\$ 143,346,000$ and 377,000 man-months of labor were created in final fabrication.

The value of material orders placed on the various programs financed by Federal funds during the first quarter of 1938, the fourth quarter of 1937, and the first quarter of 1937, and the man-months of employment created in the final fabrication of the materials used are shown in table 3. Data on the value of material orders placed and rentals and services for the first quarter of 1938 on projects operated by W. P. A. and on work projects of the National Youth Administration will be available at a later date.

Table 3.-Value of Material Orders Placed on Projects Financed Wholly or Partially From Federal Funds and Number of Man-Months of Labor Created ${ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Program | Value of material orders placed |  |  | Man-months of labor created in flnal fabrication |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First quarter of 1938 | Fourth quarter of 1937 | First quarter of 1937 | First quarter of 1938 | Fourth quarter of 1937 | First quarter of 1937 |
| Total | \$117, 670.038 | \$143, 345, 678 | \$139, 856, 988 | 302,946 | 377,297 | 386, 742 |
| Public Works Administration ${ }^{2}$----- | 41, 728, 099 | 50, 240, 810 | 74, 379, 314 | 118,234 | 139,643 | 214, 626 |
| Reconstruction Finance Corporation ${ }^{3}$ - | 2, 590, 301 | 4,688, 871 | 5,487,984 | 6,097 | 10,731 | 12,560 |
| Regular Fedetal appropriations ${ }^{\text {a }}$---- | 62, 827, 761 | 72, 156, 428 | 38, 163, 221 | 152, 364 | 184, 584 | 98,024 |
| Federal projects under The Works Program: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction | 10,343, 751 | 16, 103, 040 | 21,535, 585 | 25,652 | 41,851 | 59,639 |
| cal | 180, 120 | 156,523 | 290, 884 | 599 | 488 | 893 |

1 Data for the first quarter of 1938 are not available for projects operated by W. P. A., rentals and services on projects operated by W. P. A., and National Youth Administration projects.
${ }^{2}$ Data eoverine projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1035,1939 , and 1937 funds are included. These data are not shown under The Works Frogram.
${ }^{3}$ Includes 12 FC Mortgage Co. Does not include projects for which contracts were awarded before March. 15, 1934.

4 Does not include projeets for which contracts were awarded before July 1, 1934.

## DETAILED REPORTS FOR MARCH 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 March 1938 are shown in table 4. Percentage changes from February 1938 and March 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 January, February, and March 1938, are presented in table 5. The January and February 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 4 and 5 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 tables 4 and 5 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. The changes from the preceding month, expressed as percents, are based on identical lists of firms for the 2 months.
[Indexes are based on 3-year average $1023-25=100$ and are adjusted to 1933 Census of Manulactures. Not comparable to indexes published in pamphlets prior to October 1036]


Table 4.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, March 1938-Continued

## MANUFACTURING-Continued

[Indexes are based on 3-sear average 1923-25=100 and are adjusted to 1933 Census of Manufactures. Not comparable to indexes published in pamphlets prior to October 1936]

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average hours worked per week |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | IndexMareh1938 | Porcentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ \text { IOBX } \end{gathered}$ | Percentage chung from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1937}{\text { March }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1937}{\text { March }}$ |  | February 1338 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |  | February 1938 | $\underset{193 i}{\text { March }}$ |  | February 1938 | $\underset{1937}{\text { March }}$ |
| Durable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery --Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Electrical machiners, apparatus, and supplies | 86.4 | -3.8 | -22.3 | 78.1 | -4.3 | $-30.3$ | \$24.73 | -0.5 | $-10.3$ | 32.9 | -1.0 | $-21.3$ | 74.9 | +0.4 | $+12.2$ |
| Eugines, turbines, tractors, aud water wheels | 121.3 | -2.6 | -13.2 | 118.7 | $-1.1$ | -14.8 | 30.04 | +1.5 | -1.8 | 36.3 | +1.9 | $-12.0$ | 82.9 | -. 6 | $+11.0$ |
| Foundry and michine-shop products..........- | 85.2 | -2.2 | -20.2 | 75. 2 | -3.0 | -32.5 | 24. 72 | -. 8 | -16.3 | 34.7 | -. 6 | $-23.5$ | 71. 2 | $\ldots$ | +10.2 |
| Machine tools...---..-- | 127.7 | -4.5 | -10.6 | 112.3 | -6.7 | -26.4 | 27.01 | $-2.2$ | $-17.7$ | 37.0 | -2.7 | -21.0 | 73.1 | +. 4 | +4.3 |
| Radios and phonographes.-. | 86.0 | -9.8 | -47.2 | 60.7 50.1 | -15.2 | -52.2 | 18.78 | $-6.0$ | -9.4 | 33.7 | -3.8 | -15.0 | 61.6 66.6 | -1.4 | $+8.0$ |
| 'lextile machinery and par | 63.5 | -3.7 | $-25.2$ | 50.1 | -3.0 | -44.1 | 21.76 | +.7 | -25.3 | 32.7 | +1.1 | -27. 5 | 66. 6 | -. 4 | +3.2 |
| '1'ypewriters and parts Transportation equipment. | 112.8 77.8 | -1.2 | -26. ${ }^{-35}$ | 80.6 66.0 | -8.0 | -47.4 | 19.58 27.06 | -6.9 +2.0 | -28.7 -16.9 | 20.6 30.6 | +7.5 +2.1 | -31.5 -22.7 | fif. 0 88.8 8.8 | +.6 +.8 | +8.6 +7.0 |
| Transportation equipment. | 77.8 780.6 | -3.5 +.6 | -35.7 | 86.0 700.3 | -1.5 +.2 | -46.8 -.4 | 27. 28.49 28.4 | +2.0 +.3 | -16.9 +.9 | 40.3 | +2. 4 | -11.6 | 71.4 | -(i) ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | +1.9 +14.9 |
| Automobiles. | 79.8 | -3.7 | -39.4 | 61.9 | -. 7 | -53.2 | 26.13 | +3. 1 | -22.8 | 28.4 | +2.7 | $-28.0$ | 91.9 | +. 4 | +7.2 |
| Cars, efectric- and steam-railruad | 33.1 | $-7.4$ | -44.4 | 43.7 | $-8.7$ | -44.8 | 26. 78 | $-1.4$ | -. 6 | 35.5 | $-1.2$ | $-12.5$ | 75.4 | -. 2 | +13.5 |
| Locomotives. | 43.7 | -8.9 | -19.5 | 32.6 | $-11.9$ | -20.1 | 29.09 | -3.3 | -. 8 | 37.6 | -2.1 | $-13.1$ | 77.5 | $-1.3$ | +14.1 |
| Shipbuilding | 94.6 | $-.7$ | -11.5 | 103.3 | -. 1 | -5.8 | 31.22 | +. 5 | +6.4 | 37.4 | +2.2 | $-2.2$ | 83.2 | -. 7 | $\pm 6.3$ |
| Railroad repair shops | 44.4 | $-1.1$ | -28.6 | 45.5 | -. 2 | -30.9 | 29.63 | +. 9 | -3.1 | 40.9 | +1.2 | -7.4 | 71.9 | -. 4 | +4.3 |
| Electric railroal. | 61.8 | $-.4$ | $-3.5$ | 68.4 | -. 2 | +2.0 | 31.20 | $+.3$ | +5.7 | 44.1 | -. 4 | $-1.1$ | 69.5 | +. 2 | $+7.2$ |
| Steam railruad. | 43.1 | -1.1 | -30.6 | 43.9 | $-.4$ | -33.4 | 29.30 | $+.8$ | $-4.0$ | 40.6 | +1.4 | -8. 1 | 72.2 | -. 5 | +1.2 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 97.1 | -. 2 | $-23.7$ | 74.2 | +1.1 | -33.6 | 22.97 | +1.3 | -13.0 | 34.2 | +1.8 | -19.8 | 67.2 | +. 1 | +9.0 |
| Aluminum manufactures.......- | 190.5 | -1.1 | -19.1 | 100.5 | +3.4 | $-23.0$ | 24. 77 | +4.5 | $-4.7$ | 35.7 | +3.6 | $-15.7$ | 69.3 | +.9 | +13.1 |
| lbrass, bronze, and copper products .-. .-.......- | 86.6 | -. 8 | $-30.2$ | 71.8 | +2.2 | -43.8 | 23. 44 | +3.1 | $-19.5$ | 31.3 | +2.2 | -29. 2 | 74.9 | +. 7 | +13.5 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices. | 98.8 | -2.5 | $-19.1$ | 83.6 | -6. 2 | $-30.5$ | 19.41 | -3.8 | -14.2 | 32.0 | -4.7 | -24.5 | 60.6 | +1.0 | +13.8 |
| Jewelry. | 84.8 | +.9 | $-4.2$ | 60.4 | -1.7 | $-12.8$ | 21.85 | -2.5 | $-9.0$ | 37.0 | +. 6 | -8.0 | 59.5 | $-2.5$ | -2.1 |
| Jighting equipment. | 67.0 | $-3.0$ | -35.4 | 54.5 | -1.2 | $-50.1$ | 21.03 | +1.9 | -22.7 | 31.1 | -1-2.3 | -27.2 | 67.6 | $-.2$ | +6.1 |
| Silverware and plated ware ....-.-.-......-.-.-- | 71.5 | $+.6$ | -3.1 | 59.6 | +4.6 | $-12.3$ | 22. 68 | +3.9 | $-9.5$ | 36.1 | +4.5 | $-11.2$ | 63.1 | $-.2$ | +2.4 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc. | 75.2 | -2. 1 | $-7.3$ | 66.2 | -4.3 | -11.9 | 25. 91 | $-2.3$ | $-5.1$ | 37.8 | $-2.3$ | -11.7 | 68.5 | 0 | +7.5 |
| Stamped and enameled ware.......... | 110.0 | +4.3 | -33.4 | 101.1 | +8.8 | -38.1 | 22.45 | +4.3 | $-7.0$ | 35.5 | +4.3 | -14.1 | 63.4 | $+1$ | +8.5 |



Table 4.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, March 1938-Continued MANUFACTURING-Continued
[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 | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | A verage weekly carnings |  |  | A verage hours worked per week |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index March 1938 | Percentage change from- |  | Index March 1938 | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1938}{\text { March }}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | Febru- ary 1938 | $\underset{1937}{\text { March }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1937}{\text { March }}$ |  | February 1938 | $\underset{1937}{\text { March }}$ |  | February 1938 | ${ }_{1937}^{\text {March }}$ |  | February 1938 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |
| Nondurable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and printing-Continued. <br> Paper and pulp | 108.1 | -0.6 | -8.1 | 103.4 | +0.4 | -11.2 | \$23.73 | +1.0 | -3.4 | 38.2 | +1.3 | -11.4 | Cents 62.2 | -0.3 | +9.2 |
| Printing and publishing: | 108.1 | -0.6 | -8.1 | 103.4 | 10.4 | 11.2 | \$23.73 | 1.0 | 3. 4 | 38.2 | +1.3 | -11.4 |  | -0.3 | +9.2 |
|  | 92.8 | -2.6 | $-5.3$ | 87.6 | -1.7 | -7.1 | 29.93 | $+.9$ | $-1.9$ | 37.8 | $-.8$ | -6.8 | 80.3 | +2.1 | +5.4 |
| Newspapers and periodicals................ | 103.4 | +. 2 | -2.1 | 101.8 | +1.2 | -1.4 | 36.90 | +1.0 | $+.0$ | 36.7 | +. 2 | -4.1 | 96.8 | +. 4 | +5.3 |
| Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining | 113.1 | 0 | -9.4 | 119.7 | +-. 4 | -6. 6 | 27.40 | +. 4 | +3.1 | 37.5 | +. 9 | $-6.9$ | 73.7 | $-.8$ | +10.3 |
| Other than petroleum refloing | 111.9 | +. 1 | -11.2 | 114.6 | +. 9 | $-11.0$ | 24.35 | +. 8 | +. 2 | 38.0 | +1.3 | -8.7 | 65.4 | -1.0 | +8.9 |
| Cbemicals ...--.---.....- | 110.5 | -4.1 | $-17.5$ | 117.6 | -4.1 | $-16.1$ | 29.47 | $-1$ | +1.6 | 37.3 | $-{ }^{(2)}$ | -8.7 | 79.0 | $-1$ | +11.3 |
| Cottonseed-oil, cake, and | 87.1 | -13.1 | +26.7 | 77.5 | $-14.0$ | +32.3 | 12.67 | $-1.1$ | +4.5 | 50.1 | $-5.0$ | $-1.0$ | 25.4 | +3.7 | +4.7 |
| 1 ruggists' preparations. | 104.7 | $-1.2$ | -6.6 | 115.3 | -: 5 | -4.9 | 24.01 | $+.7$ | +1.8 | 38.0 | $-1.7$ | -5.9 | 59.9 | +. 5 | +-7. 1 |
| Explosives....-...- | 87.2 | -. 2 | $-3.3$ | 90.9 | -1.6 | -6.8 | 29.13 | -1.4 | $-3.5$ | 36.2 | $-2.7$ | -11.7 | 80.5 | +1.4 | +9.3 |
| Fertilizers... | 116.7 | +24.4 | $-14.2$ | 110.7 | +25.5 | $-13.3$ | 15. 70 | +.9 | +.9 | 41.3 | $+7.6$ | $-6.3$ | 38.2 | $-6.0$ | +8.7 |
| Paints and varnishes. | 117.3 | +1.2 | $-12.8$ | 113.3 | +2.6 | $-14.8$ | 26.70 | +1.4 | +2.2 | 35.3 | +1.8 | -10.0 | 69.7 | $-.4$ | +8.4 |
| Rayon and allied produets | 334.6 | +1.7 | -10.4 | 301.3 | +6.3 | -13.8 | 22.22 | +4.6 | -3.9 | 34.2 | +5.6 | $-13.3$ | 64.9 | -1.0 | +11.3 |
| Soap | 96.0 | -. 3 | $-13.5$ | 111.8 | +. 5 | $-9.3$ | 28.65 | +.8 | +4.8 | 39.0 | +. 7 | -5. 5 | 74.4 | + ${ }^{2}$ ) | +10.9 |
| Petroleum refining--.....................-.-. | 117.7 | -. 4 | -2.3 | 136.0 | -. 5 | $+8.3$ | 34.88 | $-.4$ | +10.9 | 36.2 | -. 2 | -. 1 | 97.0 | $-.3$ | +10.6 |
| Rubber products | 72.8 54 | -2.2 | -24.7 -318 | 60.8 | +2.7 | $-39.1$ | 21.83 | +4.9 +3 | -19.1 | 29.7 | $+5.1$ | -22.0 | 76. 1 | -. 8 | +4.3 |
|  | 54.7 | $-2.0$ | -31.8 | 40.3 | +1.4 | -44.1 | 18.47 | $+3.4$ | $-18.0$ | 30.6 | +3.7 | -22.7 | 60.3 | -. 3 | +7.1 |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes. | 107.9 | -. 9 | $-25.2$ | 98.3 | +1.2 | -32.7 | 20.88 | +2.2 | $-10.0$ | 34.8 | $+1.9$ | $-16.2$ | 59.6 | -. 8 | $+4.7$ |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes. | 63.4 | $-3.3$ | -21.9 | 52.7 | +4.2 | -41.6 | 23.71 | +7.7 | $-25.3$ | 25.5 | +8.6 | -20.4 | 03.0 | -. 5 | +2.2 |

See footnote at end of table.

## NONMANUFACTURING

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

| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anthracite ${ }^{3}$ | 59.3 | -1.2 | +0.5 | 47.3 | +2.7 | +15.2 | \$26.01 | +3.9 | +14.6 | 28.0 | +5.6 | $-1.6$ | 92.2 | -1.0 | +17.0 |
| Bituminous ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 93.1 | $-2.5$ | -12.2 | 68.5 | $-7.4$ | $-33.8$ | 19.57 | -5.0 | -24.6 | 22.4 | -5.4 | $-33.9$ | 86.8 | $-{ }^{2}$ | +10.9 |
| Metalliferous mining | 61.9 | -2.4 | $-15.4$ | 56.2 | +. 4 | -20.4 | 28.42 | +2.9 | $-5.9$ | 42.2 | +3.0 | -4.8 | 67.3 | -(2) | -1.1 |
| Quarrying and nonmetalic minin | 38.8 | +2.7 | -20.9 | 30.2 | +5.7 | -26.9 | 19.80 | +2.9 | -7.6 | 36. 5 | +3.3 | -14.3 | 54.0 | -. 4 | +7.3 |
| Crude-petroleum producing. | 73.6 | -. 9 | -. 8 | 68.0 | -2.3 | +6.4 | 34.32 | +1.5 | +7.2 | 40.2 | +. 5 | +. 9 | 84.0 | -1.5 | +6.7 |
| Public utilities: ${ }_{\text {Telephone }}$ and telegraph ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 74.8 | -1.2 | -. 7 | 92.3 | +3.1 | +6.1 | 31.65 | +4.3 | +6.5 | 39.0 | +2.5 | -. 9 | 85.7 | +1.4 | +6.9 |
| Electric light and power and manufactured |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric-railood and motorbus oneration and | 92.2 | $-.6$ | . 2 | 98.6 | +1 | +4.0 | 33.79 | +. 7 | +4.2 | 40.3 | +1.1 | -2.2 | 84.1 | - 6 | +7.2 |
| Electric-ranroad and motorbus operation and | 70.8 | -. 4 | -2.6 | 69.9 | -. 4 | +1.0 | 32.29 | 0 | +3.7 | 45.3 | -. 4 | -2.7 | 70.5 | +. 1 | +7.3 |
| Trade: Wholesale 4 | 89.1 | -1.4 |  | 74.7 |  |  | 29.09 | +. 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 83.0 | -1.4 +.7 | $-3.2$ | ${ }^{78.6}$ | -. 8 | $-2.7$ | ${ }_{21.46}^{29}$ | $\pm .4$ | +2.9 +3.8 | ${ }_{42.8}^{42.4}$ | $\pm$ | -2.7 -1.5 | 64.3 | -. 1 | +4.9 +6.0 |
| Qeneral merchandising | 90.5 | +2.0 | $-9.7$ | 82.2 | +.9 | $-6.1$ | 18.11 | -1.0 | +4.1 | 39.1 | -. 8 | -1.4 | 48.7 | +.2 | +6.0 +4.6 |
| Other than general merchandising | 81.0 | +. 4 | $-5.1$ | 65.8 | + ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ ) | -1.9 | 24.13 | -. 3 | +3.4 | 43.8 | -. 3 | -1.6 | 50.2 | $-2$ | +6.1 |
| Hotols (year-round) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 93.4 | -1.0 | -1.1 | 81.0 | -3.0 | +2.9 | 14.88 | -2.0 | +4.1 | 47.4 | -. 4 | -3.8 | 31.0 | -1.7 | +6.1 |
| Laundries ${ }^{3}$ - | 94.8 | -. 9 | -3.8 | 78.5 | -. 7 | -1.1 | 17.00 | +. 2 | +2.8 | 41.9 | +. 1 | -3.0 | 40.8 | +. 4 |  |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 98.2 | +3.0 | -5.8 | ${ }^{67.8}$ | +4.4 | $-5.6$ | 19.27 | +1.4 | +. 3 | 40.3 | +1.0 | -7.4 | 48.0 | - 7 | +6.9 |
| Brokerage ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | ${ }^{(6)}$ | -2.7 | $-17.7$ | (6) | -4.0 | -21.6 | 35. 15 | -1.3 | -4.8 | ${ }^{(6)}$ | (8) | ${ }^{(8)}$ | ${ }^{(6)}$ | (6) | (8) |
| Insurance 4 | (6) | +. 2 | +2.2 | (6) | $-.3$ | $-1.0$ | ${ }^{36.12}$ | -1.5 | $-3.1$ | ${ }^{(i)} 3$ | $\stackrel{(9)}{+} 8$ |  | $\stackrel{(6)}{92.1}$ | (0) |  |
| Building construction | ( ${ }^{6}$ | -. 9 | -22.3 | (6) | +. 2 | -17.8 | 28.44 | +1.1 | +5.9 | 30.7 | +. 8 | -4.1 | 92.1 | +. 3 | $+10.8$ |

${ }^{1}$ A verage weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. A verage hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a smaller number of establishments as all reporting firms do not furnish manhours. Porcentage changes over year are computed from indexes. Percentage changes ing industries combined, and for retail trade are also computed from indexes.
${ }_{2}$ Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.
${ }^{3}$ Indexes adjusted to 1935 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1938 issue of this pamphlet.
‘A verage weekly earnings, hourly earnings, and hours not strictly comparable with figures published in pamphlots prior to January 1938 as they now exclude corporation ofleers, executives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory.
ments oniy, the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

Table 5.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, March, February, and January 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 | Employment index |  |  | Pay-roll index |  |  | Average weekly earnings 1 |  |  | A verage hours worked per week: |  |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { uary } \\ & \text { 1938 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | Febru- ary 1938 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan- } \\ & \text { uary } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | February 1938 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan- } \\ & \text { uary } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1938}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary }- \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan- } \\ & \text { uary } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ . a r y \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan- } \\ & \text { uary } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ |
| All manufacturing industries | 81.7 | 82.3 | 82.2 | 73.3 | 73.2 | 71.7 | $\stackrel{822.46}{ }$ | 822. 30 | 821.89 | 34.5 | 34.3 | 33.2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cents } \\ 65.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cents } \\ 65.6 \end{gathered}$ | Cents 68.3 |
| Durable goods Nondurable goads | 72.4 <br> 91.7 | $\begin{array}{r}73.3 \\ 92.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $75.1$ $89.9$ | $\begin{array}{r}63.8 \\ 85.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 63.7 <br> 85.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 83.9 \\ & 81.6 \end{aligned}$ | 24.06 <br> 20.92 | 23.80 20.86 | 23.28 <br> 20.49 | 33.6 35.3 | 38.2 35.3 | 32.3 34.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 72.4 \\ & 59.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72.4 \\ & 59.4 \end{aligned}$ | 72.7 80.2 |
| Durable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery | 78.9 | 80.0 | 81.1 | 62.1 | 61.3 | 59.1 | ${ }^{22 .} 12$ | 21.54 | ${ }^{20.42}$ | 29.6 | 28.9 | 27.7 | 75.9 | 76.0 | 75.5 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.-. | 87.0 | 88.7 | 90.5 | ${ }^{65 .} 5$ | 64.7 | 61.7 | 22.28 | 21. 60 | ${ }^{20.17}$ | 27.1 | 26.4 | 24.9 | 82.6 | 82.6 | 81.8 |
| Bolls, nuts, washers, and rivets. | 61.7 55.6 | 63.3 54.7 | 63.2 55.5 | 52.7 39.0 | 53.0 35.2 | 49.1 36.0 | 19.34 18.80 | 18.94 17.24 | 17.62 17.37 | 27.3 31.9 | 27.0 29.5 | 25.3 29.3 | 70.7 57.9 | 70.2 57.3 | 69.7 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools. | 35. <br> 8 | 74.7 77.6 | 37.5 <br> 7 | 63.1 | 35.2 63.5 | 62.8 | 18.80 20.96 | 17.24 20.38 | 17.37 20.27 | 31.9 35.2 | 29.5 34.2 | 29.3 33.6 | 5.9 61.6 | 57.3 81.5 | 58.5 62.5 |
|  | 46.5 | 48.4 | 52.3 | 34.4 | 34.3 | 36.3 | 22.59 | 21. 58 | 21. 22 | 30.7 | 29.2 | 28.6 | 73.8 | 74.2 | 74.7 |
| Hardware. | 66.4 | ${ }^{67.6}$ | 70.8 | 57.1 | ${ }^{60.1}$ | 56.3 | 19.47 | 20.07 | ${ }_{2}^{17.94}$ | ${ }^{29.9}$ | 30.1 | 27.4 | 65.1 | 66.6 | 65.1 |
| Plumbers' supplies-.----.-.- | 78.4 | 79.2 | 78.3 | 52.3 | 51.5 | 53.1 | 21.06 | 20.61 | 21.45 | 31.3 | 30.8 | 32.3 | 67.1 | 67.0 | 66.5 |
| steam fittings. | 56.7 | 55.9 | 50.6 | 42.7 | 42.4 | 43.4 | 21.76 | 21.94 | 22.21 | 30.5 | 30.9 | 31.1 | 70.9 | 70.6 | 70.9 |
| Stoves - | 76.5 | 73.9 | 63.8 | 60.5 | 56.6 | 43.9 | 23.21 | 22.56 | 20.21 | 34.8 | 34. 5 | 31.8 | 67.1 | 66.5 | 65.0 |
| Structural and ornamental met | 59.7 | 81.4 | 83.8 | 54.6 | 56.2 | 88.5 | ${ }_{23}^{25.63}$ | ${ }^{25.74}$ | 25. 74 | 35.9 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 71.5 | 72.0 | 72. 1 |
| Tin cans and other tinware---...-.-.-.----- | 87.0 | 85.5 | 85.7 | 92.3 | 88.6 | 88.1 | 23.54 | 22. 89 | 22. 93 | 37.8 | 36.6 | 36.7 | 62.7 | 63.1 | 63.2 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | 79.3 | 79.5 | 81.5 | 76.3 | 72.9 | 75.9 | 22.36 | 21.32 | 21. 60 | 30.0 | 34.4 | 34.7 | 61.8 | 61.4 | 62.0 |
| Wirework- | 120.7 | 123.8 | 132.7 | 105.4 | 101.5 | 107.8 | ${ }_{22}^{21.70}$ | 20.38 | ${ }^{20.17}$ | 32.2 | 30.4 | 30.2 | ${ }^{67.6}$ | 67.1 | 66.8 |
| Machinery, not includingtransportation equipment- | 96. 136 136.9 | 199.7 137.6 | 104.0 138.4 | 88.7 178.3 | 91.8 175.9 | 95.9 172.1 | 25.34 28.99 |  | ${ }^{27.731}$ | 34.5 38 | ${ }^{34.6}$ | 34. 5 | 78.0 | 73.0 | 78. 2 |
|  | 136.9 | 137.6 | 138.4 | 178.3 | 175.9 | 172.1 | 28.99 | 28.46 | 27.73 | 38.8 | 38.2 | 37.1 | 74.9 | 74.6 | 74.8 |
| ing machines............................---- | 126.5 | 127. 6 | 120.8 | 124. 1 | 123.4 | 128.5 | 29. 54 | 29.30 | 30.71 | 36.8 | 36.3 | 37.8 | 80.7 | 81.1 | 81.6 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies- | 88.4 | $\begin{array}{r}89.9 \\ 1245 \\ \hline 8.5\end{array}$ | 95.9 130.4 |  |  |  | 24.73 30.04 |  |  | 32.9 36.3 | 33.3 | ${ }^{33.5}$ | 84.9 | 74. 5 | 74.9 |
| Engives, turbines, tractors, and water wheels. | 121.3 85.2 | 124.5 87.1 | 130.4 90.3 | 118.7 75.2 | 120.0 77.6 | 128.2 79.9 | 30.04 24.72 | 29.59 | 30.15 24.70 | 36.3 34.7 | $\begin{array}{r}35.7 \\ 34.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 30.3 <br> 34.4 <br>  | 82.9 71.2 | 83.4 71.2 | 83.2 71.4 |
| Machine tools. | 127.7 | 133.7 | 139.2 | 112.3 | 120.4 | 131.5 | 27.01 | 27.64 | 29.01 | 37.0 | 38.0 | 39.7 | 73.1 | 72.8 | 73.2 |
| Radios and pbonographs | 86.0 | 95.4 | 97.1 | 60.7 | 71.6 | 70.2 | 18.78 | 19. 99 | 20.81 | 30.7 | 31.7 | 32.7 | 61.6 | 62.8 | 63.8 |

Textile machinery and parts Typewriters and parts
Transportation equipment.
$\Lambda$ ircraft
Automobiles
Cars, clectric- and steam-railroad Shipbuilding.
Railroad repair shop
Electric railroad
Nonferrous metals and their product
Brass, bronze, and copper products.
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices
Lighting equipment
Silverware and plated ware
Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc
Stamped and enameled ware...........................
Lumber and allied products
Lumber
Sillwork
Stone, clay, and glass products

Cement
Narble, granite, slate, and other produets..--
Pottery
Nondurable goods
Textiles and their products.
Fabrics
Carpets and rugs
Cotion goods
yyeing and finishing lextile
bats, fur-folt
Knit goods
Silk and rayon goods.

Wearing apparel.
lothing, men's--
Corsets and alliod garments
 Shillinery
Shirts and collars
See footnotes at end of table.


|  <br>  | -r Noncois oto |  |  <br>  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |

## 














Table 5.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, March, February, and January 1938-Continued

MANUFACTURING-Continued
[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 | Employment index |  |  | Pay-roll index |  |  | A verage weekly earnings |  |  | A verage hours worked per week |  |  | A verage hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1938}{\text { March }}$ | February 1988 | January 1938 | March | February 1938 | January 1938 | $\underset{1938}{\text { March }}$ | February 1938 | Jan. nary 1938 | March | February 1938 | January 1938 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | February 1938 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & \text { uary } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nondurable goods-Continucd |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Leather and its manufactures | 90.1 | 89.4 | 85.8 | 72.7 | 73.2 | 65.6 | 818.90 | \$19.09 | 817.96 | 35.4 | 36.0 | 33.4 | 52.3 | 52.8 | 53.6 |
| Boots and shoes | 94.9 | 93.7 | 89.3 | 71.9 | 71.9 | 63.1 | 18.04 | 18.21 | 16.94 | 35.2 | 35.9 | 32.9 | 50.0 | 50.3 | 51.4 |
| Leather | 76.4 | 77.6 | 76.6 | 78.2 | 80.2 | 76.9 | 22.91 | 23.11 | 22.43 | 36.1 | 36.6 | 35.4 | 63.8 | 63.4 | 63.8 |
| Food and kindred product | 100.4 | 101.7 | 102.9 | 103.5 | 104.3 | 106.5 | 24.80 | 24.74 | 25.24 | 40.1 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 62.1 | 60.9 | 61, 8 |
| Baking.----.-. | 129.8 | 130.1 | 129.9 | 126.5 | 126.1 | 125.2 | 25.48 | 25.30 | 25. 26 | 42.1 | 43.6 | 41.6 | 60.9 | 58.4 | 61.3 |
| Beverages | 194.3 | 189.9 | 186.2 | 217.3 | 209.3 | 199.8 | 32. 63 | 32. 26 | 31.38 | 38.9 | 38.6 | 37.7 | 84.5 | 84.1 | 84.0 |
| Butter. | 81.5 | 80.7 | 80.5 | 66.1 | 66.4 | 65.7 | 22. 27 | 22.83 | 22. 54 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canning and preserving | 75.7 | 79.4 | 82.1 | 74.5 | 78.0 | 79.6 | 16. 32 | 16.30 | 16. 11 | 34.5 | 34.4 | 34.5 | 48.9 | 48.8 | 48.0 |
| Confectionery | 74.5 | 75.8 | 76.4 | 72.8 | 74.1 | 73.8 | 17.80 | 17.67 | 17.58 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 36.8 | 48.0 | 47.7 | 48.0 |
| Flour. | 73.2 | 73.6 | 73.7 | 72.3 | 73.1 | 73.3 | 25. 67 | 25.87 | 25.86 | 42.9 | 43.1 | 43.4 | 58.9 | 88.9 | 58.6 |
| Ice cream. | 63.4 | 62.0 | 61.7 | 60.9 | 58.5 | 58.6 | 29.20 | 28.89 | 29.39 | 46.3 | 45.5 | 45.4 | 61.7 | 61.9 | 62.7 |
| Slaughtering and meat | 84.3 | 88.0 | 92.8 | 92.0 | 95.9 | 108.3 | 27.26 | 27.32 | 29.30 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 42.7 | 69.3 | 68.9 | 68.8 |
| Sugar, beet.-.... | 34.0 | 30.9 | 33.3 | 42.4 | 41.2 | 40.1 | 29.36 | 31.38 | 28. 38 | 41. 3 | 42.0 | 38.9 | 74.4 | 75.6 | 75.9 |
| Sugar refining, can | 68.4 | 71.3 | 65.6 | 60.2 | 64.1 | 58.9 | 22. 66 | 23.75 | 23.72 | 36.7 | 38.4 | 38.1 | 61. 9 | 61.9 | 59.6 |
| Tobaceo manufactures. | 59.3 | 58.8 | 51.8 | 50.6 | 48.8 | 44.6 | 15. 89 | 15.32 | 15. 85 | 34.1 | 33. 1 | 38.3 | 46.4 | 46.0 | 47.6 |
| Chewing and smoking tobac | 56.5 | 58.8 | 57.2 | 65.3 | 68.2 | 66.6 | 17.31 | 17.27 | 17.31 | 34.5 | 35.4 | 34.7 | 50.5 | 49.1 | 50.3 |
| Cigars and cigarettes | 59.6 | 58.7 | 51.1 | 48.8 | 40.4 | 41.9 | 15. 60 | 14. 89 | 15.48 | 34.1 | 32.8 | 33. 1 | 45.9 | 45.5 | 47.2 |
| Paper and printing | 100.3 | 101.1 | 101.0 | 98.6 | 96.4 | 95.4 | 27.71 | 27.40 | 26.90 | 37.5 | 37.4 | 36.7 | 76.4 | 75.9 | 76.3 54.9 |
| Boxes, paper. | 90.8 | 89.8 | 89.3 | 89.4 | 87.6 | 83.1 | 20.37 | 20.16 | 19.18 | 37.5 | 36.9 | 35. 2 | 54.7 | 55.1 | 54.9 62.7 |
| Paper and pulp | 108.1 | 108.7 | 108.1 | 103.4 | 102.9 | 97.7 | 23.73 | 23.51 | 22.36 | 38.2 | 37.7 | 35.7 | 62.2 | 62.4 | 62.7 |
| Book and job | 92.8 | 95.2 | 95.8 | 87.6 | 89.1 | 91.0 | 29.93 | 29.59 | 29.95 | 37.8 | 38.0 | 38.4 | 80.3 | 78.5 | 79.3 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 103.4 | 103.2 | 103.0 | 101.8 | 100.6 | 100.7 | 36.90 | 36.63 | 36.76 | 36.7 | 36.6 | 36.7 | 96.8 | 96.6 | 97.0 |
| Chemicals and allied products, and p |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| refining-1.-.-.-.-.-. | 113.1 111.9 | 118.1 111.8 | 112.7 111.0 | 119.7 114.6 | 119.2 113.6 | 117.5 112.2 | 27.40 24.35 | 27.51 24.17 | 27.20 24.19 | 37.5 38.0 | 37.3 37.6 | 36.7 37.2 | 78.7 65.4 | 74.2 65.9 | 75.0 66.7 |
| Other than petroleum refining Chemicals | 111.9 | 111.8 115.2 | 111.0 118.1 | 114.6 117.6 | 113.6 122.6 | 112.2 124.3 | 24.35 29.47 | 24.17 28.45 | 24.19 28.18 | 38.0 37.3 | 37.6 37.3 | 37.2 36.8 | 65.4 78.0 | 65.9 78.0 | 66.7 79.3 |
| Chemicals------.-.-.-...-.-. | 110.5 87.1 | 115.2 100.2 | 118.1 104.4 | 117.6 77.5 | $\begin{array}{r}122.6 \\ 90 . \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 124.3 96.8 | 29.47 12.67 | 28.45 12.89 | 28.18 13.18 | 37.3 50.1 | 37.3 53.0 | 36.8 53.2 | 78.0 25.4 | 78.0 24.1 | 78.3 25.0 |
| Uruggists' preparations. | 104.7 | 106.0 | 105.9 | 115.3 | 115.9 | 118.4 | 24.01 | 23.79 | 24.37 | 38.0 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 59.9 | 59.1 | 60.7 |
| Explosives.. | 87.2 | 87.4 | 90.2 | 90.9 | 92.4 | 82.3 | 29. 13 | 3C. 25 | 26.11 | 36.2 | 37.5 | 33.0 | 80.5 | 80.7 | 79.0 |
| Fertilizers | 116.7 | 93.8 | 83.0 | 110.7 | 88.2 | 79.8 | 15. 70 | 15.62 | 15. 99 | 41.3 | 38.5 | 37.6 | 38.2 | 40.6 | 42.5 |
| Paints and varnishes. | 117.3 | 116.0 | 116.3 | 113.3 | 110.5 | 106.4 | 26.70 | 26.,26 | 25. 16 | 38.3 | 37.6 | 35.9 | 69.7 | 69.7 | 70.1 |


| Rayon and | 334.6 | 329.2 | 315.2 | 301.3 | 283.4 | 275.5 | 22.22 | 21. 20 | 21.58 | 34.2 | 32.6 | 32.9 | 64.9 | 65.3 | 65.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Soap_......- | 96.0 | 96.3 | 94.0 | 111.8 | 111.2 | 109.2 | 28.65 | 28.58 | 28.65 | 39.0 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 74.4 | 74.3 | 74.8 |
| Petroleum refining | 117.7 | 118.2 | 119.3 | 136.0 | 137.1 | 134.7 | 34.88 | 35.23 | 34.28 | 36.2 | 36.4 | 35. 3 | 97.0 | 97.0 | 97.8 |
| Rubber products......- | 72.8 | 74.4 | 78.4 | 60.8 | 59.2 | 66.1 | 21.83 | 21.07 | 22.42 | 29.7 | 28.3 | 29.1 | 76.1 | 77.3 | 78.9 |
| IRubber boots and shoes. | 54.7 | 55.8 | 59.2 | 40.3 | 39.8 | 44.3 | 18.47 | 17.86 | 18.76 | 30.6 | 29.5 | 30.7 | 60.3 | 60.5 | 61.1 |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes | 107.9 | 108.8 | 108.5 | 98.3 | 97.1 | 94.8 | 20.88 | 20.43 | 20.00 | 34.8 | 34.1 | 32.8 | 59.6 | 60.1 | 61.1 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes. | 63.4 | 65.5 | 71.5 | 52.7 | 50.6 | 61.4 | 23.71 | 22. 53 | 25.02 | 25.5 | 23.8 | 26.2 | 93.0 | 94.6 | 95.7 |

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

| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anthracite ${ }^{2}$ | 59.3 | 60.0 | 59.6 | 47.3 | 46.1 | 46.5 | \$26. 01 | \$24.86 | \$25. 27 | 28.0 | 26.5 | 27.0 | 92.2 | 93.1 | 92.3 |
| Bituminous ${ }^{2}$ | 93.1 | 95.4 | 96.8 | 68.5 | 74.0 | 70.2 | 19.57 | 20.59 | 19.20 | 22.4 | 23.7 | 21.6 | 86.8 | 87.1 | 87.1 |
| Metalliferous mining. | 61.9 | 63.4 | 67.4 | 56.2 | 55.9 | 58.9 | 28.42 | 27.48 | 27.24 | 42.2 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 67.3 | 67.3 | 67.4 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 38.8 | 37.8 | 38.2 | 30.2 | 28.6 | 27.7 | 19.80 | 19.29 | 18.56 | 36.5 | 35.0 | 33.3 | 54.0 | 55.0 | 55.6 |
| Crude-petroleum producing | 73.6 | 74.2 | 75.3 | 68.0 | 69.6 | 68.2 | 34.32 | 34.88 | 33. 80 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 39.5 | 84.0 | 85.4 | 84.3 |
| Public utilities: Telephone and telegraph ${ }^{3}$ | 74.8 | 75.7 | 77.8 | 92.3 | 89.5 | 93.7 | 31.65 | 30.19 | 30.76 | 39.0 | 37.9 | 39.5 | 85.7 | 84.4 | 82.6 |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas ${ }^{8}$ | 92.2 | 92.9 | 94.0 | 98.6 | 98.5 | 98.9 | 33.79 | 33.60 | 33.47 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 39.3 | 84.1 | 84.4 | 85.5 |
| Electric-railroad and zotorbus operation and maintenance ${ }^{3}$ | 70.8 | 71.1 | 72.2 | 69.9 | 70.2 | 70.6 | 32.29 | 32.08 | 31.98 | 45.3 | 45.4 | 45.0 | 70.5 | 69.9 | 70.0 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale ${ }^{3}$ | 89.1 | 90.4 | 91.0 | 74.7 | 75.3 | 75.4 | 29.09 | 29.08 | 28.96 | 42.4 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 68.3 | 68.6 | 68.6 |
| Retail ${ }^{3}$ - | 83.0 | 82.4 | 84.1 | 68.6 | 68.4 | 70.1 | 21.46 | 21.45 | 21. 43 | 42.8 | 42.9 | 43.1 | 54.5 | 54.2 | 54.5 |
| General merchandising ${ }^{3}$ | 90.5 | 88.8 | 91.5 | 82.2 | 81.5 | 84.6 | 18. 11 | 18.16 | 18.37 | 39.1 | 39.3 | 39.9 | 48.7 | 48.6 | 48.9 |
| Other than general merchandising | 81.0 | 80.7 | 82.1 | 65.8 | 65.7 | 67.1 | 24.13 | 24.07 | 23.92 | 43.8 | 43.9 | 44.0 | 56.2 | 55.8 | 56.1 |
| Hotels (year-round) ${ }^{2} 38$ | 93.4 | 94.4 | 94.3 | 81.0 | 83.5 | 81.5 | 14.88 | 15.16 | 14.90 | 47.4 | 47.2 | 46.6 | 31.0 | 31.7 | 31.1 |
| Laundries ${ }^{2}$ - | 94.8 | 95.7 | 96.7 | 78.5 | 79.1 | 80.1 | 17.00 | 16.96 | 17.04 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 41.0 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 98.2 | 95.4 | 96.7 | 67.8 | 65.0 | 65.3 | 19.27 | 18.98 | 18. 66 | 40.3 | 39.4 | 39.0 | 48.0 | 49.3 | 49.2 |
| Brokerage ${ }^{36}$ | -2.7 | -2.3 | $-1.9$ | -4.0 | -2.3 | -3.4 | 35.15 | 36.11 | 36.23 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Insurance ${ }^{30}$ | +. 2 | $-.1$ | $+.9$ | $-.3$ | $-1.9$ | $+.8$ | 36. 12 | 36.39 | 37.17 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Building construction ${ }^{\text {- }}$.-. | $-.9$ | $-4.8$ | -14.2 | +. 2 | $-4.7$ | -15.2 | 28.44 | 28.56 | 28.36 | 30.7 | 30.4 | 30.5 | 92.1 | 93.8 | 92.5 |

[^0]Indexes of employment and pay rolls are given in tables 6 and 7 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 March 1938, inclusive. The accompanying chart indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to March 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 March 1938 reports were received from 25,571 manufacturing establishments employing $3,987,890$ workers, whose weekly earnings were $\$ 89,578,553$. 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 6.-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 1923-25=100]

| Month | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  |  |  | Durable goods ? |  |  |  | Nondurable goods ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Employ- } \\ & \text { ment } \end{aligned}$ |  | Pay rolls |  | $\underset{\text { Employ- }}{\text { ment }}$ |  | Pay rolls |  | $\underset{\text { Employ- }}{\text { ment }}$ |  | Pay rolls |  |
|  | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1837 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 |
| January | 96.5 | 82.2 | 90.7 | 71.7 | 90.4 | 75.1 | 86.6 | 63.9 | 103.0 | 80.9 | 96.0 | 81.6 |
| February. | 99.0 | 82.3 | 95.8 | 73.2 | 93.2 | 73.3 | 92.5 | 63.7 | 105.2 | 92.1 | 99.9 | 85.1 |
| March. | 101.1 | 81.7 | 101.1 | 73.3 | 96.4 | 72.4 | 100.0 | 63.8 | 106.1 | 91.7 | 102.6 | 85.3 |
| 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 |  | 97.6 |  | 101.7 |  | 103.6 |  | 98.2 |  |
| Novernber | 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 |  | 08.5 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Comparable indexes for earlier years will be found in the February 1937 issuc of this report, or in the April 1937 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.
z Includes the following groups of manufacturing industries: Iron and steol; machinery; transportation equipment; railroad repair shops; nonferrous metals; lumber and alliod 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 7.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1937 to March $1938{ }^{1}$
[12-month average $1929=100$ ]

| Month | Anthracite mining |  |  |  | Bituminous-coalmining |  |  |  | Metalliferous mining |  |  |  | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Employ- } \\ \text { ment } \end{gathered}$ |  | Pay rolls |  | $\underset{\text { ment }}{\text { Employ- }}$ |  | Pay rolls |  | Employ. ment |  | Pay rolls |  | Fimployment |  | Pay rolls |  |
|  | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 |
| January | 65.2 | 59.6 | 46.4 | 46.5 | 104.5 | 96.8 | 93.6 | 70.2 | 66.8 | 67.4 | 58.4 | 58.9 | 45.7 | 238.2 | 34.6 | 27.7 |
| February | ${ }^{63.6}$ | ${ }^{60.0}$ | 44.6 | 46.1 | 104.7 | 95.4 | 96.4 | 74.0 | 69.6 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 55.8 | 46.7 | 237.8 | 37.8 | ${ }^{2} 28.6$ |
| March.. | 65.1 | 59.3 | 41. 1 | 47.3 | 106.1 89.7 | 93.1 | 103.5 63.6 | 68.5 | 73.1 76.2 | 61.9 | 70.6 | 56.2 | 49.1 | 38.8 | 41.3 | 30.2 |
| May... | 61.5 |  | 48.2 |  | 96.1 |  | 79.4 |  | 78.5 |  | 79.8 |  | 54.9 |  | 51.4 |  |
| June.- | 61.6 |  | 55.3 |  | 06.2 |  | 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 |  | 92.2 |  | 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 |  |
| Average.- | 60.2 |  | 46.9 |  | 99.3 |  | 88.5 |  | 76.8 |  | 74.e |  | 51.4 |  | 45.4 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Comparable indexes for earlier years for all of these industries, excent 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 hotols, laundrics, and dyeing and cleaning from January 1929 forward have been adjusted to the 1935 census and are presented in the January 1938 issue of this pamphlet.
${ }^{8}$ Revised.

Table 7.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1937 to March 1938-Continued

| Month | Crude-petroleum producing |  |  |  | Telephone and telegraph |  |  |  | Electric light and power, and manufactured gas |  |  |  | Electric-railroad and motorbus opera tion and maintenance ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Employ- } \\ & \text { ment } \end{aligned}$ |  | Pay rolls |  |
|  | 1837 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1037 | 1938 |
| January... | 72.7 | 75.3 | 61.2 | 68.2 | 74. 4 | 77.8 | 83.6 | 93.7 | 92.1 | 94, 0 | 92.3 | 98.9 | 72.5 | 72.2 | 68.0 | 270.6 |
| February | 73.5 | 74.6 | 64.1 | 69.4 | 74.8 | 75.7 | 82.2 | 289.5 | 92.2 | 92.9 | 93.6 | 08.5 | 72.5 | 71.1 | 68.7 | ${ }^{2} 70.2$ |
| March | 74.2 | 73.6 | 63.9 | 68.0 | 75.4 | 74.8 | 87.2 | 92.3 | 92.4 | 92.2 | 94.8 | 98.6 | 72.6 | 70.8 | 69.2 | 69.9 |
| April. | 75.8 |  | 67.7 |  | 76.6 |  | 86.3 |  | 93.1 |  | 95.5 |  | 72.9 |  | 69.4 |  |
| May | 76.7 |  | 68.2 |  | 77.7 |  | 89.5 |  | 94.6 |  | 97.9 |  | 73.3 |  | 70.1 |  |
| June. | 78.5 |  | 70.4 |  | 78.5 |  | 88.0 |  | 96.3 |  | 100.4 |  | 73.3 |  | 71.1 |  |
| 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 |  | 94.8 |  | 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 |  |
| A verage..- | 76.5 |  | 68.2 |  | 77.8 |  | 89.6 |  | 95.6 |  | 99.6 |  | 73.1 |  | 70.6 |  |
| Month | Wholesale trade |  |  |  | Total retail trade |  |  |  | Retail trade--xeneral 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 | 75.4 | 85.4 | 84.1 | 68.0 | 70.1 | 95.1 | 91.5 | 83.8 | 84.6 | 82.9 | 82.1 | 64.7 | 67.1 |
| February | 92.0 | 90.4 | 74.1 | 75.3 | 85. 2 | 282.4 | 67.9 | 268.4 | 93.9 | 288 | 82.9 | 81.5 | 82.9 | 80.7 | 64.8 | 265.7 |
| March | 92.1 | 89.1 | 75.0 | 74.7 | 88.5 | 83.0 | 70.5 | 68.6 | 100.3 | 90.5 | 87.6 | 82.2 | 85. 4 | 81.0 | 67.0 | 65.8 |
| April. | 91.9 |  | 75.4 |  | 88.888 8 | -...- | 71.9 |  | ${ }^{99} 2.6$ |  | ${ }_{91}^{89.1}$ |  | 86. 0 |  | 68.3 69 |  |
| June. | 90.3 |  | 76.3 |  | 90.5 |  | 74.4 |  | 102.9 |  | 92.5 |  | 87.2 |  | 70.6 |  |
| July |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 85 |  | 69 |  |
| August | 91.8 |  | 79.0 |  | 86.2 |  | 72.3 |  | 93.8 |  | 85.7 |  | 84.2 |  | 60.5 |  |
| 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 |  | 86.9 |  | 70.8 |  |
| December | 93.3 |  | 77.8 |  | 100.4 |  | 80.6 |  | 145.9 |  | 123.3 |  | 88.5 |  | 71.8 |  |
| Ave |  | 76.6 |  |  |  | 73.1 |  |  |  | 92.5 |  |  | 85.9 | 1 |  | -...- |
| Month |  |  |  |  | Year-round botels |  |  |  | Laundries |  |  |  | Dyeing and cleaning |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Employ-ment |  | Pay rolls |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Employ- } \\ \text { ment } \end{gathered}$ |  | 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 |  |  |  |  | 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 | 93.4 | 78.7 | 81.0 | 98.5 | 94.8 | 79.3 | 78.5 | 104.3 | 98.2 | 71.8 | 67.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 96.1 |  | 80.7 |  | 98.3 |  | 80.4 |  | 109.2 |  | 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 |  |
| September |  |  |  |  | 95.7 |  | 82.4 |  | 104.1 |  | 86.4 |  | 112.8 |  | 85. 7 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 96.9 |  | 84.1 |  | 99.9 |  | 83.4 |  | 110.5 |  | 83.6 |  |
| October-- |  |  |  |  | 96.6 |  | 81.3 |  | 97.8 |  | 81.1 |  | 103.5 |  | 73.7 |  |
| November December |  |  |  |  | 94.9 |  | 82.6 |  | 97.0 |  | 81.1 |  | 99.2 |  | 68.6 |  |
| A verage |  |  |  |  | 94.9 |  | 80.6 |  | 100.6 |  | 83.0 |  | 107.5 |  | 77.6 |  |

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

TREND OF INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT, BY STATES
A comparison of employment and pay rolls, by States and geographic divisions, in February and March 1938, is shown in table 8 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 unweightedthat 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 4. The totals for all groups combined include all manufacturing industries, each of the nonmanufacturing industries presented in table 4 (except building construction), and seasonal hotels.

Table 8.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in February and March 1938, by Geographic Divisions and by States
[Figures in italies are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statisties, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| Geographic division and State | Total all groups |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of establish. ments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nurnber } \\ \text { on } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { (11 weck) } \\ \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Fcb- } \\ \text { ruary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { setab- } \\ \text { lish- } \\ \text { ments } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { on } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Per-centchange from ruary 1938 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \left(\begin{array}{c} \text { (1 week }) \\ \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{array}\right. \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Fcb. } \\ \text { ruary } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |
| N | 13,802 | 789,043 | -1.7 | Dollars <br> $17,440,712$ | -1.7 | 3,611 | 639, 431 |  | Dollars | -2.4 |
| Maine. | 792 | 51, 683 | 2.3 | 1,023, 228 | 0 | 294 | 42,043 | $-2.5$ | 791, 538 | -2.4 -5.2 |
| New Hamp- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vermont | 446 | 14, | $-2.5$ | 675, | -3.1 | 202 | 27, 318 | -2.8 |  | $-3.7$ |
| Massachusetts. | 18, 891 | 429,465 | -1.8 | 9, 859,850 | -1.0 | 1,796 | 249,160 | -1.1 | 5, 299,261 |  |
| Rhode Island.- | 1,226 | 77, 730 | -1.8 | 1,615, 213 | -2.9 | 427 | 60, 261 | -1.9 | 1, 174, 924 | -4.4 |
| Connceticut. | 2,436 | 182, 171 | -2.4 | 3, 966, 633 | -2.2 | 745 | 152, 116 | -1.7 | 3, 200, 391 | -2.3 |
| Middle Atlantic | 32,069 | 1,990, 895 | -. 7 | 50, 724, 750 | -. 1 | 5,462 | 1, 105, 719 | -. 9 | 26, 710,098 |  |
| New York. | 20,648 | 898, 558 | -. | 24, 730,320 | +. 2 | 2, 304 | 406,518 |  | 10,759,042 | + ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| New Jersey | 4, 227 | 319, 725 | -1.0 | 8,040, 040 |  | 1839 | 282, 675 | -1.7 | 5, 747, 382 | -1.9 |
| Pennsylvania-- | 7, 194 | 772, 552 | 2 | 17, 954, 390 | -. 3 | 2,319 | 466, 520 | 8 | 10, 209, 674 | ${ }^{5}+.5$ |
| East North Central | 24, 820 | 1,941,321 | -1.4 | 47, 624, 164 | -. 3 | 8, 552 | 1, 444,905 | -1.5 | 35, 085, 222 | - 1 |
| Ohio. | 7,368 | 525, 925 | -. 9 | 12, 269, 651 | +. 1 | 2,550 | 383, 831 | -1.2 | 8, 891, 446 | $+{ }^{3}$ |
| Indiana. | - 2,634 | 230, 808 | -19 | 5, 188, 602 | +2.7 | 988 | ${ }_{879}^{182}, 584$ | -. ${ }^{3}$ | 4, 104, 6838 | +4.1 |
| Illinois.-- | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6, } 617 \\ 3,877\end{array}$ | 564, 664 394,749 | -1.9 | 14, 399,747 | -1.6 | 2,446 1,048 | 379,764 342,969 | -2.78 | 9, 50, 887 $8,747,619$ | +2.1 +.8 |
| Wisconsin. | 74.324 | 285, 175 | -. 2 | 5,483, 890 |  | 81,581 | 156,967 | 8 | 3,816,685 | - -.8 |
| West North Central | 11, 590 | 396, 627 | +. 4 | 9, 332, 928 | +. 7 | 2,471 | 198, 881 | -. 1 | 4, 724, 588 | -. 1 |
| Minnesota | 2,068 | 79, 667 | +. 4 | 2, 027, 949 | +1.0 | 439 | 377, 735 | -. 9 | 990, 512 | +1.2 |
| Iowa | 1,740 | 60, 193 | +1.1 | 1,399, 138 | +2.6 | 439 | 35, 234 | +2.2 | 850,611 | +4.2 |
| Missouri. | 2,879 | 160,673 | +.9 | 3, 683, 006 |  | 861 | 89, 401 | + | 1, 952, 154 | -1.9 |
| North Dakota- | 543 | 4, 534 | +1.9 | 109, 932 | +1.2 | 56 | 599 | +1.5 | 16,560 | +1.2 |
| South Dakota | 438 | 7, 069 | $+{ }^{(3)}$ | 182, 633 | -1.6 | 38 | 1,943 | -3 | 47,670 | -4.5 |
| Nebraska. |  | 28,563 |  | 631, 195 | -1.8 | 164 | 9, 551 | -3.3 | 235; 018 | -1.1 |
| Kansas. | 12,484 | 55, 028 | 10-2.0 | 1,299,075 | $8-.2$ | 474 | 24.498 | -1.4 | 632,063 | -1.2 |
| South Atlantic | 10, 886 | 826, 713 | $-3$ | 15, 251, 385 | - 6 | 2,874 | 546, 962 | +. 1 | 9, 240,416 | +. 5 |
| Delaware |  | 14, 101 |  |  | -1.2 | ${ }_{6}^{85}$ | 9,750 87699 | -2.1 | 225, 598 | -. 8 |
| Maryland. | 1,618 | 128,425 | $-{ }^{(3)}$ | $2,985,777$ | +. 6 | 617 | 87, 699 | $5-.2$ | 1,947,893. | -. 8 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in February and March 1938, by Geographic Divisons and by States-Continued

| Geographic division and State | Total all groups |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { estab- } \\ \text { lish- } \\ \text { ments } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { on } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | Per-centage change from February 1938 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { (1 week) } \\ \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | Per-centage change from February 1938 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { ostab- } \\ \text { lish- } \\ \text { ments } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { on } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { March } \\ 1038 \end{gathered}$ | Per-contage change from February 1938 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { (1 wcek) } \\ \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | Per-centago change from Fcbruary 1938 |
| South AtlanticContinued. <br> District of Columbia <br> Virginia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Dollars |  |  |  |  | Dollars |  |
|  | 1,088 | 38,526 | 11-0.7 | 993, 469 | +0.9 | 38 | 3,239 | $-1.4$ | 109, 100 | +0.6 |
|  | 2,108 | 111, 286 | +.9 -2.6 | $2,037,204$ $3,069,491$ | -1.1 | 464 267 | 76,670 51,949 | +.8 | $1,360,395$ $1,145,732$ | -1.5 -2.0 |
| West Virginia <br> North Carolina | 1,273 | 141, 447 | -2.6 | 3,069, 491 | -4.3 | 267 | 51, 949 | -2.2 | 145, 732 | -2.0 |
|  | 1,459 | 152, 028 | + ( ${ }^{3}$ | 2, 284, 300 | +1.6 | 600 | 139,381 | +. 6 | 2, 057, $65{ }^{5}$ | +2.3 |
| South Carolina. | 731 | 77, 593 | +1.3 | 1,049, 206 | +1.3 | 213 | 70, 040 | +1.4 | 910,479 | +1.5 |
| Gcorgia. | 1,442 | 108, 619 | +. 1 | 1, 614,826 | +. 6 | 382 | 84,038 | $-2$ | 1, 103,926 | +. 5 |
| Florida-..------ | 1, 059 | 54, 688 | -. 2 | 932, 904 | -. 8 | 208 | 24,196 | +. 2 | 379,640 | +1. 2 |
| East South Central -- | 5, 249 | 278, 708 | -. 5 | 4,825, 215 | -1.1 | 1, 086 | 167, 541 | -. 5 | 2,757, 901 | -. 5 |
| Kentucky-.---- | 1,360 | 78,798 | $-2.7$ | 1,452, 182 | -6.1 | 305 | 32, +1.1 | -4.1 | 609,358 | -6.5 |
| Tennessec. | 1,413 | 94, 012 | +. 5 | 1,609, 914 | +1.2 | 391 | 67, 276 | +. 6 | 1, 126, 510 | +2.0 |
| Alabama-.---- | 1,844 | 86, 117 | +.6 | 1, 469, 0\%4 | +2.1 | 288 | 55, 349 | +. 9 | 861, 151 | +2.7 |
| Mississippi....- | 632 | 19,781 | -1.1 | 294, 065 | -3.2 | 102 | 12,502 | -2.4 | 180,879 | -8.4 |
| West South Central_ | 6, 078 | 227, 566 | $-.8$ | 5, 038, 949 | +. 8 | 1, 404 | 109,696 | -1.2 | 2, 381, 186 | +. 8 |
| Arkansas.- | 12950 | 20,586 | $-1.7$ | 510, 127 | -2.6 | 287 | 17,860 | $-1.4$ | 285, 828 | -3.5 |
| Louisiana. | 1,06i7 | 54, 572 | -2.0 | 1, 085, 971 | +1.2 | 262 | 31,310 | -2.4 | 591, 01 a | +2.4 |
| Oklahoma | 1,395 | 41,535 | -1.5 | 1. 038,099 | - ${ }^{(3)}$ | 144 | 11,698 | -3.0 | 285, 112 | -. 2 |
| Texas. | 132,666 | 101,873 | +. 1 | 2, 404, 752 | +. 7 | 711 | 48,828 | +. 1 | 1,166,231 | +1.3 |
| Mountain | 4,177 | 117, 703 | -1.2 | 2,979, 226 | -1.6 | 600 | 31, 989 | +3.2 | 814, 79 C | +2.7 |
| Mrontana | 641 | 15, 496 | $-1.3$ | 466,343 | $-2$ | 84 | 3,660 | $+3.4$ | 100, 170 | - ${ }^{1} 4$ |
| Idaho.- | 444 | 9,209 | -2.6 | 240, 614 | +4.1 | 61 | 2,306 | +3.6 | 57, 841 | +11.5 |
| Wroming | 326 | 8, 774 | $-1.3$ | 230, 820 | -2.8 | 42 | 1, 615 | $-1.3$ | 53, 213 | $-1.6$ |
| Colorado..---- | 1,208 | 39,838 | +. 9 | 958, 881 | $-.4$ | 194 | 13, 184 | +6.5 | 337, 114 | +6.9 |
| Now Mexico..- | 296 | 6, 720 | +1.0 | 131,414 | $-7.6$ | 34 | 1, 007 | +7.6 | 14, 930 | -14. 2 |
| Arizona------- | 460 | 14, 744 | -6.8 | 382, 440 | $-5.9$ | 41 | 2, 994 | -3.8 | 71, 37f | -5. 7 |
| Ctah-.-.-.-...- | 604 | 19,890 | $-1.3$ | 479,424 | -2.5 | 126 | 6,458 | -. 2 | 158, 599 | +. 4 |
| Nevada-----.-- | 198 | 3,032 | +. 4 | 89, 260 | +2.5 | 18 | 765 | $+9.9$ | 21, 55 | +5.5 |
| Pacific. | 9,580 | 415, 580 | +. 7 | 11, 620, 180 | +2.1 | 2,624 | 218, 112 | +2.9 | 5, 792, 486 | +4.0 |
| Washington...- | 2,968 | 90, 177 | +5.9 | 2, 333, 756 | +6. 7 | 575 | 49, 031 | +11.2 | 1, 238, 059 | +14.6 |
| Oregon. | 1,341 | 45, 550 | +6. 8 | 1, 186, 809 | +9.9 | 323 | 26, 106 | +11.3 | 057, 341 | +17.8 |

1 Includes banks and trust companies, construction, municipal, agricultural, and ofice employment, amuscment and recreation, professional services, and trucking and handling.
${ }^{2}$ Includes laundering and cleaning, and water, light, and power.
${ }^{8}$ Less than $1 i^{\prime}$ of 1 percent.
${ }^{4}$ Includes laundries.
${ }^{5}$ Weighted percentage change.
${ }^{6}$ Includes automobile and miscellanoous services, restaurants, and building and contracting.
${ }^{7}$ Includes construction but not public works.
8 Does not include logging.

- Includes financial institutions, miseellaneous serviecs, and restaurants.

10 Weighted percentage change including hired farm labor.
${ }^{11}$ Percentage change from January to February should have bcen +0.5 instead of +4.5 .
${ }^{12}$ Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building stonc.
${ }^{13}$ Includes business and personal service.
${ }^{14}$ Includes banks, insuranec, and office employment.

## INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT IN PRINCIPAL METROPOLITAN AREAS

A comparison of employment and pay rolls in February and March 1938 is made in table 9 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 concerning them are tabulated separately and are available on request.

Footnotes to the table indicate which cities are excluded. The figures represent reports from cooperating establishments and cover both full- and part-time workers in the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries presented in table 4 with the exception of building construction, and include also miscellaneous industries.

Table 9.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in February and March 1938, by Principal Metropolitan Areas

| Metropolitan area | Number of establishments | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { on pay roll } \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change fromi February | A mount of pay roll (1 week) March | Percentage change from February |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York ${ }^{1}$ | 14,908 | 597, 922 | -0.2 | \$15,940,047 | -0.6 |
| Chicago ${ }^{2}$ | 4, 337 | 432, 198 | -2.2 | 11, 624, 747 | -1.6 |
| Philadelphia ${ }^{3}$ | 1,057 | 192, 339 | -. 7 | 4, 993,472 | -1.3 |
| Detroit | 1,687 | 241, 165 | -2.4 | 6, 774,995 | +. 8 |
| Los Angeles | 2,871 | 147,882 | -2.5 | 4, 147, 741 | -. 8 |
| Cleveland | 1,727 | 115,070 | -2.5 | 2, 793, 153 | -1.1 |
| St. Louis. | 1,523 | 123, 655 | +. 3 | 2, 908, 027 | +. 2 |
| Baltimore | 1,217 | 101, 023 | -(5) | 2, 328, 400 | -. 9 |
| Boston ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 1,493 | 100, 224 | +. 2 | 2, 712,401 | +1.3 |
| Pittsburgh | 1,033 | 169,860 | -2.7 | 3,959, 131 | $-1.9$ |
| San Francisco ${ }^{7}$ | 1,658 | 79,859 | -. 9 | 2, 353, 156 | +. 1 |
| Buffalo | 886 | 56, 483 | -1.0 | 1,455, 535 | +2.5 |
| Milwaukee. | 1,120 | 98, 273 | +. 2 | 2, 522, 753 | $-1.5$ |

${ }^{1}$ Does not include Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, or Paterson, N. J.; nor Yonkers, N. Y.
${ }^{2}$ Does not include Gary, Ind
${ }^{3}$ Does not include Camden, N. J.
4 Does not include Long Beach, Calif.
${ }^{3}$ Less than 1 10 of 1 percent.

- Figures relate to city of Boston only.
${ }^{7}$ 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 recieved 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 February and March 1938 are given in table 10.

Table 10.-Employment and Pay Rolls for the Executive Service of the U. S. Government, February and March $1938{ }^{1}$

|  |  |  | [Subject to revision] |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | Employment |  | Pcrcentage change | Pay rolls |  | Percentage change |
|  | March | February ${ }^{2}$ |  | March | February ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |  |
| Entire Service: Total. | 815,445 | 809, 580 | +0.7 | \$123, 765, 927 | \$120, 832, 841 | +2.4 |
| Regular appropriation.-..---..---.- | ${ }^{694}$, 1173 | ${ }^{690}$ 9, 801 | $+5$ | 107, 918,905 | 105, 696, 097 | +2.1 |
| Emergency appropriation. <br> Force-account (regular and emergency) | 60,331 60,997 | 59,846 58,833 | $\begin{array}{r} +.6 \\ +3.7 \end{array}$ | $8,121,682$ $7,725,340$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,128,699 \\ & 7,008,045 \end{aligned}$ | -.1 +10.2 |
| Inside the District of Columbia: Total. | 112,692 | 113, 022 | -. 3 | 20, 105, 057 | 19, 594, 854 | +2.6 |
| Regular appropriation. | 94, 467 | 93, 944 | $+.6$ | 17, 202, 766 | 16,797, 648 | +2.4 |
| Emergency appropriation.-...-....-. | 12,674 | 13, 573 | -6.6 | 2,006, 429 | 2, 046,265 | $-1.9$ |
| Forec-account (regular and emergency) | 5,551 |  | +. 8 | 895, 862 | 750,941 | +19.3 |
| Outside the District of Columbia: Total. | 702,753 | 696, 558 | +. 9 | 103, 660, 870 | 101, 237, 987 | +2.4 |
| Regular appropriation.-............- | 599,650 | 596,857 | +. 5 | 90, 716, 139 | 88, 898, 449 | +2.0 |
| Emergency appropriation.-........- | 47,657 | 46,373 | +2.8 | 6, 115, 253 | 6, 082, 434 | +. 5 |
| gency) | 55, 446 | 53, 328 | +4.0 | 6, 829, 478 | 6, 257, 104 | +9.1 |

[^1]The monthly record of employment in the executive service of the United States Government from March 1937 to March 1938, inclusive, is shown in table 11.
Table 11.-Employment in the Executive Service of the U. S. Government, by Months, March 1937 Through March $1938{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Month | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Columbia } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Outside <br> District of Columbia | Total | Month | $\begin{aligned} & \text { District } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Columbia } \end{aligned}$ | Outside District of Columbia | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1987 |  |  |  | 1937-Continued |  |  |  |
| March | 116,535 | 713,047 | 829,582 | October ${ }^{2}$ | 110,809 | 718, 081 | 828, 890 |
| April | 116,755 | 718, 884 | 835, 639 | November ${ }^{2}$ - | 112, 112 | 709, 447 | 821, 559 |
| May | 116, 274 | 724, 247 | 840, 521 | December ${ }^{2}$ | 114, 350 | 776,350 | 890,700 |
| June ${ }^{2}$ | 111,981 | 759, 161 | 871, 142 | 1938 |  |  |  |
| July ${ }^{2}$ | 110, 942 | 738, 599 | 849, 541 | January ${ }^{2}$. | 113,387 | 698, 767 | 812,154 |
| August ${ }^{3}$ | 111, 301 | 732, 014 | 843,315 | February ${ }^{2}$ | 113, 022 | 696, 558 | 809, 580 |
| September ${ }^{2}$ | 111, 296 | 725, 774 | 837,070 | March.-. | 112, 692 | 702, 753 | 815,445 |

${ }^{1}$ Data include number of employees receiving pay during the last pay period of the month. Prior to June 1937 data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month.

2 Revised.

## GOVERNMENT-OWNED CORPORATIONS

Semiannually the Civil Service Commission collects data on Government and Government-owned corporations and on the employees of the Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Division of Insolvent National Banks, Treasury Department. Employees of these agencies are not paid directly by and in some cases not hired by the Federal Government.

Table 12 shows employment as of December 31, 1937, and pay rolls for the 6-month period ending December 31, 1937, in the Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Division of Insolvent National Banks, Treasury Department, and in Government-owned corporations.
Table 12.-Employment and Pay Rolls in the Office of Comptroller of the Currency and in Government and Government-Owned Corporations

| Establishment |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^2]
## CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS

## ADMINISTRATION

Details concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during March on construction projects financed by Public Works Administration funds are given in table 13, by type of project.

Table 13.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds, March $1938{ }^{1}$
[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. | ${ }^{2} 13,330$ | 12, 535 | \$1, 207, 816 | 1,608, 852 | \$0.751 | \$1,041, 088 |
| Building construction. | 2,067 | 1,713 | 239, 987 | 200,583 | 1. 196 | 273,090 |
| Naval vessels.------- | 4,208 | 3,841 | 483, 064 | 587, 074 | . 823 | 88,008 |
| Public roads ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | (5) | 4,886 | 254, 643 | 544, 902 | . 467 | 175, 000 |
| Reclamation...-- | 1,594 | 1,554 | 194, 372 | 232,691 | . 835 | 485, 145 |
| River, harbor, and flood control.- | 484 | 447 | 22, 211 | 29,762 | . 746 | 13, 756 |
| Miscellancous.-.-.-.-...-.-.-.-...-- | 117 | 114 | 13,539 | 13, 840 | . 978 | 6,089 |
|  | Non-Federal projects financed from N. I. R. A. funds |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects.. | 9,636 | 8,046 | \$798, 963 | 806,659 | \$0.990 | \$1,460, 859 |
| Building construction | 4,120 | 3,450 | 409, 042 | 342, 642 | 1. 194 | 584, 737 |
| Railroad construction. | 19 | 19 | 69 | . 146 | . 473 | - 0 |
| Streets and roads. | 577 | 423 | 22, 674 | 30, 388 | . 740 | 17,882 |
| Water and sewerage | 3,792 | 3,183 | 312, 694 | 328, 962 | . 951 | 634,086 |
| Miscellaneous.. | 1,128 | 971 | 54,484 | 104, 521 | . 521 | 224, 254 |

Projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935, 1936, and 1937 funds ${ }^{6}$


| 70,731 | 58,860 | \$4, 980, 926 | 6, 210, 981 | \$0.802 | \$12,369, 412 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45,881 | 37, 642 | 3,214, 849 | 3, 755, 435 | . 856 | 7, 669, 130 |
| 702 | 609 | 39, 221 | 51,253 | . 765 | -237, 632 |
| 4,544 | 4,061 | 465, 526 | 541, 843 | . 859 | 1,416,848 |
| 388 | 355 | 43, 099 | 52, 375 | . 823 | 245, 854 |
| 382 | 359 | 24, 148 | 33, 108 | . 729 | 93, 503 |
| 8, 105 | 6,550 | 423, 920 | 762, 355 | . 550 | 685, 184 |
| 0, 703 | 8,421 | 689,076 | 923, 288 | . 740 | 1, 628,603 |
| 1,026 | 863 | 81,087 | 91, 324 | . 888 | 392,568 |

[^3]Federal construction projects for which data are included in tables 13 and 14 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 project, 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 froight-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 March 1938, inclusive, is given in table 14.

Table 14.-Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1933 to March 1938, Inclusive, on Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds ${ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Year and month | $\begin{gathered} \text { Maximum } \\ \text { number } \\ \text { of wage } \\ \text { earners } \end{gathered}$ | Pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Valuc of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 1033 to March $1938{ }^{34}$ |  | \$1, 083, 154, 172 | 1, 574, 725, 712 | \$0.688 | \$1, 892, 875, 054 |
| July to Decermber 1033 |  | 33,244,066 | 62, 209, 479 | . 534 | 75, 587,773 |
| January to December 1934 |  | 308, 393, 662 | 523, 484, 012 | . 589 | $8610,065,389$ |
| January to December $1035{ }^{3}$ |  | 270, 548,829 | 392, 127, 344 | . 690 | $5439,244,485$ |
| January to December $1836{ }^{3}$ |  | 271, 331, 937 | 353, 259, 435 | . 768 | ${ }^{5} 432,513,423$ |
| January to December $1937{ }^{3}$ |  | 177, 529, 796 | 216, 928, 257 | . 818 | 293, 735, 885 |
| 1998: |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 90, 725 | 7,836, 628 | 9, 293.040 | . 843 | 14, 043, 433 |
| Rebruary | -91, 981 | $7,2 \times 1,549$ $6,187,605$ | $8,797,653$ $8,626,492$ | . 8288 | $\begin{aligned} & 11,913,207 \\ & 14,871,459 \end{aligned}$ |

1 Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
2 Maximum number employed daring any 1 weok of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing forec-account work. Includes weekly average for public-roads projects.
${ }^{3}$ Includes employees working on non-Federal profects financed from E, R. A. A. 1935 and 1938 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. 12. A. A. 1937 funds. These data are also included in tables 15 and 10 covering projects fnanced by The Works Program. March figures include a maximum of 70,731 employees and a pay roll of $\$ 4,980,026$.

1 Revised.

- Includes orders plaeed by railroads for new equipment.


## THE WORKS PROGRAM

A detailed record of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by The Works Program in March is shown in table 15 , by type of project.

Table 15.-Employment and Pay Rolls, on Projects Financed by The Works Prograin, March $1938{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Wage earners |  | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum number employed | $\begin{gathered} \text { Weekly } \\ \text { aver- } \\ \text { age } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Federal projects |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects | ${ }^{2} 154,229$ | 140,472 | \$7, 227, 913 | 14, 824, 354 | \$0. 488 | \$3,956, 555 |
| Building construction. | 47,995 | 43, 425 | 2, 375, 169 | 4, 236, 042 | . 561 | 678, 003 |
| Electrification. | 212 | 165 | 12, 174 | 21,599 | . 564 | 48,591 |
| Forestry ${ }^{3}$ | 9,359 | 7.707 | 390, 134 | 955, 519 | . 415 | 97, 011 |
| Grade-crossing elimination ${ }^{4}$ | 4,065 | 3,373 | 222,997 | 375,957 | . 593 | 295, 790 |
| Hydroelectric power plants ${ }^{\text {3 }}$----------- | 1,638 | 1,510 | 50,860 | 201, 123 | . 253 | 17,932 |
| Plant, crop, and livestock conservation ${ }^{3}$ | 9,140 | 8,598 | 415, 751 | 1, 080, 535 | . 385 | 53,073 |
| Professional, technical, and clerical....- | 4,255 | 4,284 | 389, 440 | 533, 390 | . 730 | 55, 653 |
|  | 3,333 | 2,615 | 161, 608 | 298, 884 | . 541 | 166, 193 |
| Reclamation. | 34,075 | 32, 745 | 1,817, 721 | 3, 787, 306 | . 480 | 2,152,996 |
| River, harbor, and flood control | 20,300 | 17,584 | 851,013 | 1,518, 643 | . 560 | 259, 605 |
| Streets and roads... | 10,953 | 10,087 | 375, 015 | 1, 052, 595 | . 356 | 83, 109 |
| Water and sewerage | 334 | 291 | 9, 762 | 33, 800 | . 289 | 2,659 |
| Miscellaneous.--- | 8,570 | 8,088 | 150, 269 | 729, 161 | . 206 | 45,880 |

P. W. A. projects financed from F. R. A. A. funds of 1935, 1936,
and $1937^{\circ}$


All projects

| 270,731 | 58,860 | \$4,980,926 | 6, 210,981 | \$0. 802 | \$12, 369, 412 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45,881 | 37, 642 | 3, 214, 849 | 3,755, 435 | . 856 | 7, 669, 130 |
| 702 | 609 | 39, 221 | 51, 25.3 | . 765 | 237, 632 |
| 4,544 | 4,061 | 465, 526 | 541,843 | . 859 | 1,416,848 |
| 388 | 355 | 43, 099 | 52,375 | . 823 | 245, 854 |
| 382 | 359 | 24, 148 | 33, 108 | 729 | 93, 593 |
| 8,105 | 6,550 | 423, 920 | 702, 305 | . 556 | 685, 184 |
| 9,703 | 8,421 | 689,076 | 923,288 | .746 | 1,628,603 |
| 1,026 | 863 | 81, 087 | 91,324 | . 888 | 392, 568 |

Projects operated by Works Progress Administration ${ }^{7}$

| $82,392,347$ | $\ldots \ldots$ | $\$ 119,626,230$ | $238,429,358$ | $\$ 0.502$ | $\left({ }^{9}\right)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

${ }_{1}$ Unless otherwise noted data are for the month ending on the 15th.
${ }^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the inonth by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
${ }_{3}$ The data for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, under plant, crop, and livestock conservation, and the Burcau of Forest Service, under forestry, are for the calendar month.

- These data are for projects under the jurisdiction of the lureau of Public Roads.
- These data are for projects under construction in Puerto Rico.
- Includes data for 67,640 employees working on non-Fedoral projects and 3,091 employees working on low-cost housing projects. 'These data are included in separate tables covering projects under the jurisdietion of Public Works Administration.
${ }^{7}$ Data are for the calendar month. Not available by type of project.
8 Represents number of names on pay roll for week ending Mar. 26, 1938.
${ }^{9}$ Data on a monthly basis are not available.


## 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 March 1938, inclusive, are given in table 16.

Table 16.-Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1935 to March 1938, Inclusive, on Projects Financed by The Works Program ${ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Year and month | Maximum number employed ${ }^{2}$ | Pay-roll dis bursements | Number of man-hours worked | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 1935 to March 1938, inclusive..- | Federal projects |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$451, 967, 158 | 942, 174, 554 | \$0.480 | \$300, 047, 483 |
| July to December 1935 |  | 34, 813. 554 | 77, 558, 883 | . 449 | 34, 358, 011 |
| January to December $1936{ }^{3}$ |  | 241, 747, 821 | 524,091, 204 | . 461 | 174, 427, 865 |
| January to December 1937.......-.... |  | 152, 578, 560 | 205, 002, 722 | . 518 | 80, 737, 730 |
| 19.38 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 157, 827 | 7,973, 494 | 15, 721, 6006 | . 507 | 3, 599, 854 |
| February | 147, 182 | $7,325,807$ | 14, 975,695 | . 489 | 2,967,468 |
|  | 154, 229 | 7,227,913 | 14, 824, 554 | . 488 | 3,956,555 |

P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. funds of 1935, 1936, and $1937{ }^{4}$


Projects operated by Works Progress Administration s


1 T.nless otherwise noted data are for the month ending on the 15th.
${ }^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month ou Federal and P. W. A. projects by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
${ }^{3}$ Rovised.
4 These data are included in tables covering projects under the jurisdictson of the Public Works Administration. The data for March 1938 include 67,640 employees working on non-Federal projects and $3,091 \mathrm{em}$ ployees working on low-cost housing projects.
${ }_{5}$ 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 monthly basis are not available. This total represents expenditures through December 1937, and includes rentals and services and some sponsors' contributions.

Table 17 shows the employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on work projects of the National Youth Administration from January 1936 to March 1938, inclusive. Similar data for Student Aid are shown from September 1935 to February 1938, inclusive.

Table 17.-Employment and Pay Rolls From Beginning of Program Through March 1938, on National Youth Administration Projects Financed by The Works Program ${ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Year and month | Number of persons employed | Pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Valuc of matcrial orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January 1936 to March 1938, inclusive...-.-- | Work projects |  |  |  |  |
|  | --.-.-- | \$69,453, 886 | 184, 715, 555 | \$0.370 | $2 \$ 5,549,074$ |
| January to December 1936. |  | 28,883, 589 | 75, 827, 799 | . 381 |  |
| January to December 1937....................- |  | 32, 601, 360 | 87,092,351 | . 374 |  |
| January .-......-.- 1938 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 144,797 \\ & 151,406 \\ & 154,567 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 2,549,914 \\ 2,667,26 \\ 2,751,797 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 6, 8906, 668 | . 370 |  |
| March |  |  | 7,610,360 | . 362 |  |
|  | Student Aid |  |  |  |  |
| September 1935 to February 1938, inclusive. |  | \$60, 300, 891 | 202, 208, 384 | \$0. 299 | (3) |
| September to December 1935...............-- |  | 6,303, 303 | 19,612, 976 | . 301 |  |
|  |  | 25,888, 559 | 85, 424,616 | . 303 |  |
| January to December 1937 |  | 23, 988,561 | 82,756, 012 | . 290 |  |
| January.....................................- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 306,341 \\ & 319,142 \end{aligned}$ | 1, 992, 810 | 6,942,656 | . 287 |  |
|  |  | 2, 157, 458 | 7,562, 124 | . 285 |  |

1 Data aro for the calendar month.
2 Data on a monthly basis are not available. This total represents expenditures through December 1937 and includes rentals and services and sone sponsors' contributions.
${ }^{2}$ No expenditures for materials on this type of project.

## CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

Statistics concerning employment and pay rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps in February and March 1938 are presented in table 18. The Civilian Conservation Corps is usually regarded as a part of The Works Program, although it is now financed by a separate appropriation.

## Table 18.-Employment and Pay Rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps, February and March $1938{ }^{1}$

[Subject to revision]

| Group | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | February | March | February |
| All groups. | 315, 086 | 328, 044 | \$14, 479,801 | \$15, 062, 322 |
| Enrolled personnol ${ }^{2}$ | 272, 183 | 283, 879 | 8, 490, 782 | 8, 851,770 |
| Reserve omicers | 5,068 | 5,229 | 1,337, 112 | 1, 350, 319 |
| Nurses ${ }^{3}$ Educational advisers ${ }^{3}$ | 1,298 1,547 | 284 1,569 | 31,197 261,300 | 30,789 277.428 |
| Supervisory and technical | 35,990 | 37,083 | 4, 359, 410 | 4, 552,016 |

[^4]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 March 1937 to March 1938, inclusive, are given in table 19.

Table 19.-Employment and Pay Rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps, by Months, March 1937 Through March $1938{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Month | Number of employees | Monthly pay-roll disbursc- ments | Month | Number of employecs | Monthly pay-roll ments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1937 |  |  | 1957-Continued |  |  |
| March | 307, 336 | \$15, 770, 090 | Oetober- | 363, 256 | \$15, 622, 911 |
| Anril | 349,309 | 17, ${ }^{1602,719} \mathbf{0 1 9}$ | Devember | 350,714 338,217 | $16,335,299$ $15,824,325$ |
| June. | 326, 626 | 16, 085, 832 | Dcemb |  | 15,824,325 |
| July. | 348, 779 | 18,851,511 | January 1938 |  |  |
| August | 327, 360 | 16,380. 024 | February.. | 323, 044 | 15, $15.062,322$ |
| September. | 289, 107 | 14, 950, 554 | March. | 315, 086 | 14, 479, 801 |

${ }^{1}$ Data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month. Amount of pay rolls are for entire 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 March are presented in table 20, by type of project.

Table 20.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, March $1938{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Maximum number of wage earners ${ }^{2}$ | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All projects. | 3, 525 | \$496, 349 | 558, 688 | \$0.888 | \$785, 474 |
| Building construction ${ }^{3}$ | 192 | 17,876 | 18, 361 | . 974 | 29,890 |
| Water and sewbrage | 3,175 | 466,713 | 521, 163 | . 896 | 754,320 |
| Miscellancous. | 158 | 11, 760 | 19,164 | . 614 | 1,264 |

[^5]${ }^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month hy each contractor
${ }^{8}$ Includes 100 employees; pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 9,484 ; 6,684$ man-hours worked; and material orders placed during the month of $\$ 8,862$ on projects financed by RFC Mortgage Co.

A monthly summary of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from April 1934 to March 1938, inclusive, is given in table 21.

Table 21.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by Reconstruction Finance Corporation, April 1934 to March 1938, Inclusive ${ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Year and month | Maximum number of wage earners ${ }^{2}$ | Pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked | Arcrage earnings per hour | Value of materia] orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April 1934 to March 1938. |  | \$55, 771, 710 | 74, 507, 617 | \$0.749 | \$85, 802. 883 |
| April to December 1934 |  | 14, 452, 541 | 20.022.708 | 72 | 18,783. 135 |
| January to Decomber 1935. |  | 14, 283, 449 | 19,47\%.3\% | 733 | 24, 316, 752 |
| January to December 1036. |  | 15. 317,824 | 21.144. 078 | . 743 | 23, 797. 516 |
| January to December $1937{ }^{3}$ |  | 9, 758, 566 | 12, 112, 404 | 806 | 16, 317, 180 |
| 1938 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 3, 739 | 549, 058 | 613, 079 | . 896 | 1,031,611 |
| February | 3,481 | 513, 923 | 579, 288 | . 888 | 774, 78.16 |
| March... | 3,525 | 496, 349 | 558, 688 | . 888 | 785, :74 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes projects financed by RFC Mortgage Co. Data are for the month ending on the 15 th.
${ }^{2}$ Maximum number omployed during any 1 week of the month.
${ }_{3}$ Revised.

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 March are given in table 22, by type of project.

Table 22.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Federal Appropriations, by Type of Project, March $1938{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage earners |  | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum nurnber employed ${ }^{2}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} 156,649$ | 145, 226 | \$15, 167, 424 | 20,819,825 | \$0.729 | \$23,086, 301 |
| Building construction | 19,956 | 16,672 | 1,589, 260 | 1,773,518 | . 896 | 2,653, 019 |
| Electrification: <br> Rural Electrification Administration projects | 6,953 | 5,652 | 397, 066 | 721,933 | . 550 | 2, 170,208 |
| Other than Rural Flectrification Administration projects. | 88 | 57 | 3, 548 | 4,909 | . 714 | 6,001 |
| Forestry | 80 | 80 | 3, 649 | 9,831 | . 371 | 1,193 |
| Freavy engineering | 56 | 38 | 6,002 | 4,608 | 1. 303 | 781 |
| Public roads ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }^{(6)}$ | 34,478 | 2,401, 889 | 4, 440, 848 | . 541 | 4,003, 141 |
| Reclamation.---.-.-.------------ | 10,645 | 10,227 | 1,196, 669 | 1, 495, 836 | . 800 | 2, 141, 643 |
| River, harbor, and ilood control: Dredging, dikes, revetments, etc $\qquad$ | 30,699 | 26, 104 | 2, 534,773 | 4,023, 449 | . 630 | 2, 424,964 |
|  | 6,241 | -5,629 | 644, 592 | -885, 260 | . 720 | 2, 655, 724 |
| Ship construction: <br> Naval vessels. | 43,373 | 42,708 | 6, 161, 112 | 7,081, 738 | . 870 | 5, 501, 383 |
| Other than naval vessels. | 426 | 362 | 30, 180 | 28,472 | 1.060 | 897, 794 |
| Streets and roads. | 1,932 | 1, 733 | 100, 495 | 197, 830 | . 508 | 253, 140 |
| Water and sewerage | 173 | 149 | 14, 333 | 18, 204 | . 787 | 78,786 |
| Miscellaneous. | 1,549 | 1,337 | 83, 856 | 123,318 | . 680 | 208, 524 |

${ }^{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
${ }^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 woek of the month by each contractor, and Government agency doing force-account work.
${ }_{3}$ Ineludes weekly average for public-roads projects.
4 Financed by Rural Electrification Administration loans.
$\checkmark$ Under the jurisdiction of the Burcau of Public Roads.

- Not available; weekly average ineluded in total for all projects.

Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations from August 1934 to March 1938, inclusive, are shown by months in table 23.
Table 23.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Federal Appropriations, August 1934 to March 1938, Inclusive ${ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Year and month | Maximum number of wage earners ${ }^{\prime}$ | Pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| August 1934 to March 1938 |  | \$407, 235, 697 | 597, 488, 200 | \$0.682 | \$558, 133, 452 |
| August to December 1934 |  | 4, 767,402 | 8, 721, 451 | . 547 | 8,320,694 |
| 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 |  | 190, 040,141 | 285, 330, 817 | . 701 | 250, 118, 787 |
| 1998 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January. | 153, 864 | 15, 705, 838 | 21,447, 213 | . 732 | 21, 517, 638 |
| February | 144, 776 | ]4, 016, 619 | 19, 230, 730 | . 729 | 13, 223.822 |
| March. | 156, 649 | 15, 167, 424 | 20,819,825 | . 729 | 23, 086, 301 |

${ }^{1}$ Data are for the month evding on the 15 th.
${ }^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor, and Government agency doing foree-account work. Includes wreekly average for public-roads projects.

## STATE-ROADS PROJECTS

A record of employment and pay-roll disbursements in the construction and maintenance of State roads from March 1937 to March 1938, inclusive, is presented in table 24.

Table 24.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads, March 1937 Through March $1938{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Month | Number of employees working on ${ }^{2}$ |  | Total | Total pay roll |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | New roads | Maintenance |  |  |
| 1887 |  |  |  |  |
| March | 11,802 | 119, 016 | 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 |
| 1998 |  |  |  |  |
| January-. | 15,394 | 126,565 | 141,959 | 9, 577, 200 |
| February | 12,252 | 115,710 | 127, 902 | $8,789,148$ |
| March.. | 11,379 | 116,812 | 128, 191 | 8,504, 260 |

${ }^{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15th and are for projects financed wholly from State or local funds.
${ }^{2}$ A verage number working during month.

## Material Orders Placed ${ }^{1}$

The value of material orders placed on construction projects financed by Federal funds in the first quarter of 1938 is presented in table 25.

In the first quarter of 1938 on the Public Works Administration program, orders were placed for materials valued at approximately $\$ 41,728,000$. Of this amount $\$ 13,062,000$ was expended for iron and steel products, $\$ 2,297,000$ for cement, $\$ 3,679,000$ for forest products, and $\$ 6,605,000$ for machinery.

Previous sections of this report have shown the number of workers employed at the site of construction projects financed from Federal funds. The direct employment, however, is only a partial picture, as the manufacture of the materials used on the projects also creates a large amount of employment.

It is estimated that in fabricating the materials used on the various programs (table 3) approximately 303,000 man-months of labor have been, or will be created. This includes only the labor required in the fabrication of material in the form in which it is to be used. No estimate is made of the labor required in producing the raw materials or in transporting it to the point of manufacture. In manufacturing structural steel, for example, the only labor included is that occurring in the fabricating mills; no estimate is made for the labor created in mining, smelting, and transporting the ore; nor for the labor in the blast furnaces, the open-hearth furnaces, and the blooming mills.

The information concerning man-months of labor created in fabricating materials is obtained by sending a questionnaire to each firm receiving an award for materials to be financed from Federal or State funds. The manufacturer is requested to make an estimate of the

[^6]number of man-hours created in his plant in manufacturing the materials specified in the contract. For materials purchased directly by contractors the Bureau estimates the man-months of labor created. This estimate is based upon the findings of the Census of Manufactures for 1935.

Table 25.-Value of Material Orders Placed on Construction Projects Financed by Federal Funds for the First Quarter of $1938{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of material | Total | Projects |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Public Works Administration ${ }^{2}$ | Reconstruction Finance Corporation ${ }^{3}$ | Regular Federal 4 | Federal construction under The Works Program |
| All materials. | \$117, 488, 912 | \$41, 728,099 | \$2, 590, 301 | \$62, 827, 761 | \$10, 343, 751 |
|  | 191, 341 | 132, 317 | 172 | 44, 444 | 14,408 |
| Awnings, tents, canvas, etc. | 18,285 1,326 | 10, 811 | 172 | 6, 204 | 2,098 |
| Cordage and twin | 20,616 | 3,408 |  | 16, 338 | 870 |
| Cotton goods.. | 4,650 | 2,072 |  | 136 | 2,442 |
| Felt goods. | 2,282 | 1,887 |  | 192 | 203 |
| Jute goods. | 2,821 128598 | 2, 259 |  | $\begin{array}{r}45 \\ \hline 15.363\end{array}$ | 1,517 |
| Sacks and bags. | 128,598 3,491 | 109, 224 |  | 3, 291 | 4,011 |
| Upholstering materials, n . 0.0 | , 200 |  |  |  | 200 |
| Waste.......- | 7,072 | 1,312 |  | 2,875 | 2,885 |
| Forest products. | 7,685, 112 | 3,679, 279 | 39,804 | 3, 230,869 | 735, 160 |
|  | 31, 732 | 19, 447 |  | \% 11, 418 | ${ }_{54} 867$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Lumber }}^{\text {Luming }}$ timber products, n. e. c.---- | 5, 898, 014 $1,707,553$ | 2, 468, 082 <br> 1, 160, 734 | 39, 542 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,838,185 \\ 368,727 \end{array}$ | 554,205 180,064 |
| Window and door screens and weather- strip-......................................-- | 1, 47,813 | 1,100, 33,016 | 234 | 14, 539 | 24 |
| Chemicals and allied products.............- | 1, 258, 070 | 474, 624 | 54, 625 | 476, 820 | 252.001 |
| Ammunition and related products.-.--- | 6, 342 | 6, 335 |  |  | 7 |
| Compressed and liquefied gases | 20,752 50 | 9,006 10,582 | 10,547 | 11, ${ }^{10268}$ | 9, $\mathbf{9 , 5 0 6}$ |
| Explosives | 619, 292 | 224, 900 | 44, 032 | 280, 574 | 69,786 |
| Paints and varnishos. | 551, 780 | 223, 801 | 40 | 16.1, 394 | 163, 539 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products....-......... | 27, 624,412 | 9, 608, 631 | 517,568 | 13, 810,505 | 3, 887,708 |
| Asbestos products, n. e. c.-.-.......--- | 11,655 | 10,942 |  | 630 | 83 |
| Brick, hollow tile, and other clay produets. | 2, 578, 848 | 2,046,376 | 7,898 | 448, 412 | 76, 160 |
| Cement | 11, 577,977 | 2, 296, 576 | 423,615 | 6, 194, 296 | 2, 613,490 |
| Concrete products | 2, 180, 139 | 1, 559,438 |  | 387, 286 | 233, 415 |
| Crushed stone. | 2, 610,626 | '362, 134 | 3 | 2,066,672 | 181,817 |
| Glass | 250, 658 | 168,950 | 726 | 68,448 | 12,534 |
| Lime | 21, 449 | 17,097 |  | 3,387 | 965 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products. | 2, 355, 700 | 1, 283, 309 | 1,971 | 1,035, 067 | 24, 459 |
| Minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treated | 3, 592 | 2,734 |  | 858 |  |
| Sand and gravel | 5,029, 540 | 1, 180, 982 | 74, 226 | 3,402,567 | 371,755 |
| Tiling, floor and wall, and terrazzo | 442, 676 | 287, 586 | 4,616 | 131, 722 | 18,745 |
| Wall plaster, wall board, and insulating board | 611, 548 | 382, 497 | 4, 513 | 170, 253 | 54, 285 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery. | 26, 487, 571 | 13,062, 393 | 326,657 | 10, 860, 793 | 2, 237,728 |
| Bolts, muts, washers, etc | 353, 208 | 117,278 | 949 | 203, 880 | 31, 191 |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings. | 1,521, 225 | 1, 211, 015 | 946 | 196, 287 | 112, 977 |
| Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, molding and trim (metal)..... | 1,622, 139 | 819,028 | 7,443 | 771, 564 | 24, 104 |

${ }^{1}$ This table includes certain items which are not actually construction materials, i. e., fuel, transportation equipment, tools, furniture, etc. Data for projects operated by W. P. A. are not available
${ }^{2}$ Includes material orders placed on P. W. A. projects financed by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937.
${ }_{3}$ Does not include material orders placed on projects for which contracts were awarded before Mar. 15, 1934. Includes projects financed by RFC Mortgago Co.

- Does not include material orders placed on projects for which contracts were awarded before July 1, 1934.

Table 25.-Value of Material Orders Placed on Construction Projects Financed by Federal Funds for the First Quarter of 1938-Continued

| Type of material | Total | Projects |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Public Works Administration | $\begin{gathered} \text { Recon- } \\ \text { struction } \\ \text { Finance } \\ \text { Corpora- } \\ \text { tion } \end{gathered}$ | Regular Federal | Federal construc- tion under The Works Program |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery-Contd. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Forgings, iron and steel.......------..-- | \$f882, 304 | \$02, 119 | \$1,065 | \$569,387 | \$19, 733 |
| Hardware, miscellaneous. | 1, 229, 231 | 603, 189 | 109, 111 | 367, 078 | 149, 853 |
| Neails and and ventilating equipment | 3, 030, 112 | 2, 145, 275 | 8,320 | 776, 360 | 100, 157 |
| Nails and spikes--.-.-..- | 152,930 | 73, 151 | 113 | 41,724 | 37,948 |
| Rails, steel_-.............. | $\begin{array}{r}\text { S, } \\ 160,525 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 143, 827 |  | 12.467 16.688 | 10 |
| Springs, steel |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel works and rolling-mill products, n. e. c.-...-.-. | 3,723,997 | 1, 632, 307 | 144, 970 | 1,682, 427 | 281, 293 |
| Stoves and ranges, other than electric..- | 12,559 | 11, 024 |  | , 120 | 1,415 |
| Structural and reinforcing steel. | 12, 378, 525 | 5,450, 521 | 46, 102 | 5, 599,316 | 1,282, 588 |
| Switches, railway- | 3,913 | 1,859 |  |  | 2, 054 |
| Tools, other than machine tools | ${ }^{181.250}$ | 23, 720 | 2, 331 | 31, 815 | 103, 384 |
| Wire prorlucts, n. e. c | 758, 507 | 243, 878 | 475 4.832 | 415, 343 | 98, 811 |
| Wrought pipo | 691.528 | 491, 147 | 4,832 | 185, 337 | 9,212 |
| Nonferrous metals and their producher | 999.029 | 664, 712 | 3,671 | 272,981 | 57,665 |
| Aluminum manulactu | 231, 486 | 191, 177 |  | 40, 21.9 | 90 |
| Copper products | 101, 119 | 92, 195 | 1,254 | 6,984 | ${ }_{687}^{686}$ |
| Lead products.- | 21,997 | 21, 400 |  | 310 | 287 |
| n. e. c.-.-.... | 199, 754 | 100, 938 | 1,497 | 94.329 | 2,990 |
| Sheet-metal work | 444, 179 | 259,002 | 920 | 130,878 | 53, 379 |
| Zine products | 494 |  |  | 261 | 233 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment. | 30,900,933 | 6, f04, 988 | 1, 480, 348 | 21, 519,657 | 1, 293, 940 |
| Electrical machincry, apparatus, and supplies <br> Elevators and alen....-........... | 7,033. 189 | 1,408, 081 | 123,785 | 5, 257, 769 | 183, 564 |
|  | 820, 591 | 331, 209 |  | 483,473 | 5,029 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and waterwheels | 5, 058, 211 | 1,198, 184 | 4,338 | 3,608,754 | 246, 035 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products, n. e e ene-- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machine tools............................. | $16,235,889$ 205,879 | $3,036,559$ 38,042 | 1,348, 835 | $11,098,111$ 135,927 | $\begin{array}{r} 752,394 \\ 32,010 \end{array}$ |
| Meters (gas, water, etc.) and gas gener-ators- |  | 137, 125 |  |  | 32 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment..........- | 1,361,357 | 377, 013 | 2,520 | 905, 751 | 75,473 |
| Refrigerators and refrigerating and icemaking apparatus. | 30,692 | 18,175 |  | 12,014 | 503 |
| Transportation equipment-air, land, and water. | 104,497 | 34, 460 |  | 36, 939 | 33, 098 |
| Boats, steel and wooden ( | 523 | 29 |  |  | 494 |
| Carriages and wagons. | 2,036 | 1,270 |  | 337 | 429 |
| Motor vehicles, passenge | 24,890 | 5,977 |  | 13, 728 | 5,191 |
| Motor vehicles, trucks | 77.042 | 27. 184 |  | 22.874 | 26,984 |
| Miscellancous. | 22, 238,947 | 7,466, 695 | 167,456 | 12, 474, 753 | 2, 130, 043 |
| Belting, miscellaneous Coal | 589 | 364 |  |  | 225 |
|  | 147, 547 | 63, 431 |  | 70,607 | 13,509 |
|  | 2,390 | 130 |  | 1,361 | 899 |
|  | 6, 375, 992 | 2,053,775 | 5,984 | 4, 156, 577 | 159, 656 |
| Furniture, including store and office fixtures | 1,402,965 | 1,248, 149 |  | 120, 550 | 34, 260 |
| Instruments, prolessional and scientific-- | 47, 240 | 8, 430 |  | 37,960 | 850 |
|  | 3,733 | 3. 680 |  | 53 |  |
|  | 3,760 | 3,470 |  | 290 |  |
|  | 8,706 | 4, 132 |  | 2,431 | 2,143 |
| Paving materials and mixtures, n .e. c.--Petroleum products................ | 1,090,355 | 226, 929 | 582 | 778, 171 | 84, 673 |
|  | 4, 277, 053 | 716, 891 | 46,737 | 2, 758, 435 | 754, 990 |
| Photorraphic apparatus and materials. Plumbing supplies, n. e. c | 11, 728 | 59 |  | 10, 133 | 1,536 |
|  | 2, 181, 845 | 1, 305, 793 | 14,797 | 623, 671 | 177,584 |
| Plumbing supplies, n. ө. c <br> Radio apparatus and supplies | 2, 5881 5879 | 392, 088 | 1,453 | 109, 151 | 85, 157 |
| Rubber goods. | 100, 338 | 45, 534 | 23,897 | 19,285 | 11,622 |
| Steam and other packing; pipe and boiler covering, and caskets | 136, 332 | 91, 529 |  | 40,746 | 1,057 |
| Theatrical scenery and stage equipment | 10,439 | 10,439 |  |  |  |
| Window shadesOther materials | 44,574 $5,803,031$ | 39,852 $1,186,539$ |  | 1,810 $3,743,516$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,912 \\ 798,970 \end{array}$ |
|  | 5,803, 031 | 1,186, 339 | 74,008 | 3, 743, 516 |  |

The value of material orders placed on Federal professional, technical, and clerical projects financed by The Works Program, by type of material, for the first quarter of 1938, the fourth quarter of 1937, and the first quarter of 1937 is shown in table 26.

Table 26.-Walue of Material Orders Placed on Federal Professional, Technical, and Clerical Projects Financel by The Works Program
[Subject to revision]

| Type of material | $\underset{1938}{\text { quarst }}$ | $\underset{1937}{\text { Fourth }} \underset{\text { quarter }}{ }$ | $\underset{1937}{\text { quirst }} \underset{\text { quarter of }}{\text { P/ }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All materials. | \$180, 126 | \$156, 523 | \$290, 88. |
| Computing machinos. | 401 | 1,310 | 2,450 |
| Furniture | 2,640 | 7,749 | 6, 502 |
| Office supplies.. | 10,877 | 18, 297 | 53, 158 |
| Stationery | 2, 219 | 5,519 | 7,938 |
| Typewriters ...-.-.- | 562 | 307 | 7,553 |
| Other ollice machines. | 1,431 | 3,916 | 17,651 |
| Other materials. | 141,357 | 76,698 | 103, 612 |
| Rental of nachinery and equipment | 17,639 | 42,727 | 82, 020 |

In connection with the administration of the Walsh-Healy Act the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been collecting data on supply contracts awarded by Federal agencies of the United States for the manufacture or furnishing of materials, supplies, articles, and equipment in any amount exceeding $\$ 10,000$.

The first public contracts were awarded under the act in September 1936.

The value of public contracts awarded under the act for materials during the first quarter of 1938 , the fourth quarter of 1937 , and the first quarter of 1937, are shown in table 27.

Table 27.-Value of Supply Contracts Auarded by the Federal Government, Which Contain Agreements to Comply With the Public Contracts Act, by Type of Material
[Subject to revision]

| Type of materials | Value of contraets awarded |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { First } \\ \text { quarter } \\ \text { 1938! } \end{gathered}$ | Fourth quarter $1937{ }^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First } \\ & \text { quarter } \\ & \text { 19373 } \end{aligned}$ |
| All materials. | \$46, 441, 445 | \$71, 019,889 | \$78,885, 126 |
| Food and kindred products. | 1, 200, 088 | 2, 516, 131 | 4, 018, 995 |
| Canned fruits and vegetables. | 70, 646 | 281, 467 | 265, 654 |
| Cannod sea foods.-. |  | 78,883 24,797 |  |
| Coltce and toa. | 140,322 | 712,684 | 033, 803 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk | 103. 563 | 84, 119 | 341, 927 |
| Feeds, prepared, for animals and fowls | 159,055 | 255, 165 | 392,322 |
| Flour and other grain-mili products. | 177,915 | 123,945 | 1977,533 |
| Meat-packing products - .-........ | 104, 637 | 364, 831 | 367, 443 |
| Suortening and vegctable cooking oil | 181, 416 | 58,098 218,442 | $\begin{array}{r}98,855 \\ 3677 \\ \hline 180\end{array}$ |
| Miscelianeous subsistence stores and sup | 263, 144 | 312.820 | 1,327,242 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27.-Value of Supply Contracts Awarded by the Federal Government, Which Contain Agreements to Comply With the Public Contracts Act, by Type of MaterialContinued


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27.-Value of Supply Contracts Awarded by the Federal Government, Which Contain Agreements to Comply With the Public Contracts Act, by Type of MaterialContinued


## See footnotes at end of table

Table 27.-Value of Supply Contracts Auarded by the Federal Government, Which Contain Agreements to Comply With the Public Contracts Act, by Type of MaterialContinued

${ }^{1}$ For period ending Mar. 31, 1938
: For period ending Dec. 31, 1937. Revised.
' For poriod ending Mar. 31, 1937. Revised.
L Labor only. Materials furnished by U.S. Government.
${ }^{6}$ Includes equipment rental, repairs, aerial surveys, etc.
The value of public contracts awarded for materials by Federal agencies totaled $\$ 46,441,000$ during the first quarter of 1938 . Of the contracts awarded in the first quarter of $1938, \$ 7,826,000$ was for transportation equipment; $\$ 5,973,000$ for electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies; $\$ 5,289,000$ for textiles and textile products; $\$ 5,208,000$ for stone, clay, and glass products; and $\$ 5,183,000$ for iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.


[^0]:    A A verage weekly earnings are computcd from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. A verage hours and a rerage hourly earnings are computed from data supplied The figures are not strictly comparable from month to month because of changes in the The figures are not strictly comparable from month to month because of changes in the size and composition of the reporting sample.
    ${ }^{2}$ Indexes adjusted to 1935 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1938 issut of this publication.
    ${ }_{8}$ A verage weekly earnings, hourly earnings, and hours not strictly comparable with
    flgures published in pamphlets prior to January 1938 as they now exclude corporation ollicers, executives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory.
    Not available.
    ${ }^{5}$ Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be com.
    puted. Indexes of employment and pay rolls not available; porcentage changes from preceding month substituted.

[^1]:    1 Data include numbor of employecs receiving pay during the last pay period of the month.
    2 Rovised.

[^2]:    1 Data on number of employees refer to employees on pay roll who were paid during the last pay-roll period of the month,
    2 Includes land-bank appraisers.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes the Panama Railroad Steamship Line, which is owned and operated by the Panama Railroad Co.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
    ${ }_{2}^{2}$ 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 avcrage included in total for all projects.
    ${ }^{6}$ These data are also included in separate tables covering projects financed by The Works Program.
    ${ }^{7}$ Includes a maximum of 3,091 and an average of 2,618 employees working on low-cost housing projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds who were paid $\$ 353,388$ for 326,965 man-hours of labor. Material orders in the amount of $\$ 358,801$ were placed for these projects. These data are also included in separate tables covering projects finaneed from The Works Program.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month. Amount of pay rolls are tor the entire month.
    ${ }^{2}$ March data include 4,376 enrollees and pay roll of $\$ 97,976$ outside continental United States; in February the numbers were 4,383 enrollees and $\$ 02,337$.
    ${ }^{8}$ Included in executive service, tables 10 and 11.

[^5]:    1 Data are for the month ending on the 15th.

[^6]:    1 Unloss otherwise specified, data presented in this section are of the 15th of the month.

