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EMPLOYMENT
AND PAY ROLLS

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# MARCH 1939 

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# Employment and Pay Rolls 

## SUMMARY OF REPORTS FOR MARCH 1939

## Total Nonagricultural Employment

THERE was a further rise in nonagricultural employment in March, seasonal expansion in manufacturing and retail trade having accounted largely for the increase of approximately 200,000 workers since February. This gain was slightly smaller than the usual seasonal increase for this month. Compared with March of last year, there was a gain of 360,000 workers.

These figures do not include emergency employment which decreased approximately 68,000 in March, as follows: 39,000 on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, 22,000 in the Civilian Conservation Corps, and 7,000 on work projects of the National Youth Administration.

## Industrial and Business Employment

Gains in employment were shown by 64 of the 87 manufacturing and 10 of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Pay-roll increases were shown by 61 manufacturing and 11 nonmanufacturing industries.

The increase of 0.8 percent or 51,000 wage earners in manufacturing industries was accompanied by a rise of 1.6 percent, or nearly $\$ 2,800,000$ in weekly pay rolls. These gains were somewhat smaller than the usual average increases of 1.0 percent in employment and 1.8 percent in pay rolls for March. The March gains raised the Bureau's indexes of factory employment and pay rolls to the highest levels recorded since the latter months of 1937. The March 1939 employment index ( 91.4 percent of the $1923-25$ average) was 4.2 percent above the level of March of last year and the factory pay-roll index ( 86.9 percent of the 1923-25 average) was 12.7 percent higher. Employment in the durable-goods group of industries increased 1.1 percent and pay rolls rose 2.0 percent, while in the nondurable-goods group of industries employment increased 0.5 percent and pay rolls 1.4 percent. The durable-goods employment index in March 1939 ( 83.5 percent of the 1923-25 average) stood at the highest level since December 1937, while the nondurable-goods employment index
(98.9) was somewhat lower than in the late summer and autumn of last year.

Among the manufacturing industries in which substantial gains in number of workers were shown were women's clothing ( 7,100 ), fertilizers $(6,300)$, canning and preserving ( 5,500 ), knit goods ( 4,400 ), electrical machinery $(3,600)$, men's clothing ( 3,300 ), shoes $(2,800)$, foundries and machine shops ( 2,800 ), marble-slate-granite ( 2,800 ), and steel $(2,400)$. Industries in which the increases ranged from 1,500 to 2,000 workers were cement, stamped and enameled ware, millinery, stoves, brick, and agricultural implements. In the aircraft industry, employment in March stood at an all-time high (nearly 85 percent more workers being employed now than in 1929). Other industries in which the March employment indexes reached the highest levels since the latter months of 1937 were shipbuilding, enginesturbines, water wheels, stamped and enameled ware, textile machinery, pottery, knit goods, boots and shoes, and shirts and collars. Employment in the steel industry was at the highest level since December 1937, and electrical machinery plants and foundries reported the largest number of workers since March of last year. In the machinetool industry, employment rose for the 7th consecutive month. The principal factory employment declines over the month interval were in the following industries: Woolen and worsted goods ( 10,900 ), cigars and cigarettes ( 3,800 ), meat packing ( 2,700 ), automobiles $(2,400)$, book and job printing ( 1,300 ), and radios and phonographs $(1,000)$.

The usual spring pick-up in retail trade resulted in an employment increase between February and March of 2.8 percent or 82,000 workers. This gain, slightly greater than the average March increase for the last 10 years, raised the March 1939 employment index to 83.8 percent of the 1929 average and 1.0 percent above the level of a year ago. Employment gains were reported in all retail lines with the exception of jewelry and wood-coal-ice. The general merchandising group showed a gain of 4.9 percent and apparel stores increased their employment by 10.4 percent. Among the other important lines of retail trade in which employment gains were shown over the month interval were: Food, automobiles, lumber and building material, furniture, hardware, drugs, and farmers' supplies.
Employment in wholesale trade establishments declined by 0.6 percent between Feburary and March, the loss resulting largely from seasonal recessions among dealers in farm products ( 30.9 percent), agents and brokers ( 6.3 percent), and assemblers and country buyers ( 4.4 percent). Among the more important wholesale groups showing employment gains were: Food products; groceries; dry goods and apparel; and machinery, equipment, and supplies.

The decline of 0.9 percent, or 700 wage earners, in anthracite mining between mid-February and mid-March was insignificant when compared with the average March decline of 7.8 percent for the last 10 years. The accompanying pay-roll loss of 24.2 percent reflected decreased production in March. Bituminous coal mines curtailed employment 1.4 percent, or 5,000 workers, and pay rolls 4.3 percent. Employment in metal mines increased 0.1 percent, and oil wells showed an employment decline of 0.4 percent. In quarries there was a seasonal gain of 5.9 percent, or 2,100 workers. Employment in public utilities and laundries showed a meager gain during the month. Dyeing and cleaning plants took on 2,000 workers in response to the usual spring expansion in this industry, and hotels increased their forces slightly. Brokerage firms reduced their personnel by 1.2 percent, while insurance companies showed a gain of 0.2 percent.

Employment in private building construction expanded 6.4 percent between February and March, according to reports received from 14,425 contractors employing 107,643 workers in March. Corresponding pay rolls rose 13.4 percent. Since 1932, only 2 years-1934 and 1936-have shown a larger employment gain in March than was registered this year. The Middle Atlantic and Mountain States showed the most pronounced employment gains, 12.0 and 18.2 percent, respectively. Substantial increases were also shown in the East and West North Central, South Atlantic, East and West South Central, and Pacific States. The only decline in employment was reported in New England. The reports on which these figures are based do not cover construction projects financed by the Works Progress Administration, the Public Works Administration, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or by regular appropriations of the Federal, State, or local governments.

A preliminary report of the Interstate Commerce Commission showed a gain since February of 0.6 percent or 6,179 persons in the number employed by class I railroads. The total number reported for March was 947,862 . Corresponding pay-roll figures were not available when this report was prepared. For February they were $\$ 140,178,409$ as against $\$ 148,350,333$ for January, a loss of 5.5 percent.

Hours and earnings.-The average hours worked per week by wage earners in manufacturing industries were 37.1 in March, an increase of 0.7 percent since February. The average hourly earnings of these workers were 65.1 cents, an increase of 0.2 percent as compared with the preceding month. Average weekly earnings rose 0.8 percent to $\$ 24.23$.

Of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries for which man-hour data are available, 10 showed increases in average hours worked per week, and 8 showed gains in average hourly earnings. Eleven of the
sixteen nonmanufacturing industries surveyed reported higher average weekly earnings.

Employment and pay-roll indexes and average weekly earnings in March 1939 for all manufacturing industries combined, for selected nonmanufacturing industries, and for class I railroads, with percentage changes over the month and year intervals, are presented in table 1 .

Table 1.-Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries, March 1939

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | A verage weekly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from - |  | Average in March 1939 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb- } \\ \text { ruary } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb- } \\ & \text { ruary } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb- } \\ & \text { ruary } \\ & \text { 1939 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |
| All manufacturing industries combined ${ }^{1}$. | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1929-25 \\ =100) \\ 91.4 \end{array}\right.$ | +0.8 | +4.2 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} (1923-25 \\ =100) \\ 86.9 \end{array}\right.$ | +1.6 | +12.7 | \$24. 23 | +0.8 | +8. 2 |
| Class I steam railroads ${ }^{2}$ | 53.1 | +. 6 | +2.2 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Coal mining: | $\begin{gathered} (1829)= \\ 100) \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} (1929= \\ 100) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite ${ }^{4}$ | 51.7 | $-.9$ | $-12.7$ | 34.2 | -24.2 | -27.6 | 21.55 | -23.5 | -17.1 |
| Bituminous ${ }^{\text {a }}$--. | 87.4 | -1.4 | -6. 2 | 77.8 | $-4.3$ | +13.6 | 23. 49 | -2.9 | +21. 2 |
| Metalliferous mining.-..------- | 61.0 | +. 1 | -2.2 | 53.6 | $+.5$ | -4.8 | 27.66 | $+.4$ | -2.7 |
| mining....-.....- | 40.1 | +5.9 | +3.2 | 33.1 | +11.7 | +9.7 | 20.80 | +5. 4 | +6.3 |
| Crude-petroleum producing---- | 66.1 | -. 4 | -10.1 | 61.5 | $-1.8$ | $-9.4$ | 33.47 | $-1.4$ | +. 8 |
| Public utilities: Telephone and telegraph | 73.5 | +. 2 | $-1.9$ | 92.2 | +. 5 | -. 4 | ${ }^{6} 30.88$ | +. 3 | +1.5 |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas.- | 89.6 | $\left.{ }^{6}\right)$ | -2.6 | 96.8 | +. 4 | $-1.9$ | ${ }^{5} 33.82$ | +. 4 | $+.8$ |
| Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance $\qquad$ | 69.5 | + +.3 | $-1.8$ | 70.5 | $+.9$ | +. 9 | ${ }^{\circ} 33.12$ | +. 6 | +2.7 |
| Trade: Wholesale |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail...- | 87.3 83.8 | -6 +2.8 | -2.0 +1.0 | 74.8 69.6 | +.3 +1.8 | +.2 +1.5 | 8 29.48 B 21.28 | +1.0 -.9 | +2.3 +.5 |
| General merchandis-ing-......................-- | 93.2 | +4.8 | +3.0 +3.0 | 83.4 | +3.0 | +1.4 | 817.84 | $-1.8$ | $-1.5$ |
| Other than general merchandising. | 81.3 | +2.1 | +. 4 | 66.8 | +1.5 | +1.5 | ${ }^{5} 24.18$ | $-.7$ | +1.1 |
| Hotels (year-round) ${ }^{\text {7 }}$ | 92.7 | +. 1 | $-.7$ | 81.1 | $-2.1$ | +.2 | $\bigcirc 15.09$ | -2.2 | +.9 |
|  | 92.9 | +. 2 | -2.0 | 79.3 | +. 9 | +1.0 | 17.54 | +. 7 | +3.0 |
| D yeing and cleaning | 95.4 | +3.5 | -3.1 | 67.7 | +7.1 | $-.8$ | 19. 48 | +3.4 | +2.4 |
| Brokerage... | ${ }^{(3)}$ | -1.2 | -4.9 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | $-1.1$ | $-5.7$ | ${ }^{8} 36.05$ | +. 1 | -. 8 |
| Insurance. | (a) | +. 2 | $+.9$ | (3) | +1.0 | +1.2 | ${ }^{8} 36.32$ | $+.9$ | $+.4$ |
| Building construction | ${ }^{(3)}$ | +6.4 | -4.2 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | +13.4 | -. 2 | 28.88 | +6.6 | +3.7 |

1 Revised indexes-Adjusted to 1935 Census of Manufactures. Indexes for earlier months and years given in August issue of this pamphlet.
${ }^{2}$ Preliminary-Source: Interstate Commerce Commission
3 Not available

- Indexes adjusted to 1935 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1938 issue of this pamphlet.
A A erage weekly earnings not strictly comparable with figures published in issues of this pamphlet dated earlier than January 1938 as they now exclude corporation officers, executives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory
${ }^{6}$ Less than 1 10 of 1 percent.
1 Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.


## Public Employment

Employment on projects financed from funds provided by the Public Works Administration showed a gain of 5,500 , bringing the total number of workers on this program for the month ending March 15 to

222,100 . This was 121,500 more than were working a year ago. Pay rolls for March 1939 amounted to $\$ 16,377,000$.

During the month ending March 15 more than 4,200 men were working on projects of the United States Housing Authority, and pay rolls amounted to $\$ 468,000$. These figures cover new construction and demolition and pertain only to those projects started under the United States Housing Authority; those formerly under the Public Works Administration are shown with P. W. A. building construction projects in this report.

There was a small decline of approximately 1,000 on construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations during the month ending March 15, reducing the number of men at work to 171,000 . Decreased employment was reported on the following types of projects: Forestry, reclamation, dredging, dikes and revetments, streets and roads, and water and sewerage. Marked increases in the number of man-hours worked on public-road projects and on ship construction resulted in a pay roll of $\$ 18,283,000$, an increase of over $\$ 1,424,000$ from February.

During the month ending March 15, over 2,000 men were working on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Pay-roll disbursements for the period amounted to $\$ 245,000$.

In March there were $2,916,000$ employees at work on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, a decrease of 39,000 compared with February. As compared with March 1938 the employment level in March 1939 was higher by 521,000 workers. Payroll disbursements of $\$ 156,871,000$ were $\$ 4,610,000$ more than in February and $\$ 37,227,000$ more than in March a year ago. Declines in the number of persons working were reported on Federal projects under The Works Program and on work projects of the National Youth Administration. On Student Aid no change in employment was reported.

As is usual at the end of an enlistment period, there was a decrease in the number of persons in camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps. For March this decrease amounted to 22,000 and reduced the number of workers to 315,000 . Of the total number in camps during this month 278,000 were enrollees, 5,000 reserve officers, 300 nurses, 1,600 educational advisers, and 30,000 supervisory and technical employees. For all groups of workers pay-roll disbursements in March were $\$ 14,205,000$.

In the regular services of the Federal Government increases in employment were reported in the executive, legislative, judicial, and military services. Of the employees in the executive service in March 121,000 were working in the District of Columbia and 758,000 outside

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the District. Force-account employees (employees who are on the Federal pay roll and are engaged on construction projects) were 9 percent of the total number of employees in the executive service. Increases in employment were reported in the Departments of Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce; a decrease in the administrative offices of the Works Progress Administration.

The seasonal decline in employment on State-financed road projects continued with a drop of 18,000 in the number working during the month ending March 15. Of the 127,000 at work 16,000 were engaged on new road construction and 111,000 on maintenance. Combined pay rolls for both types of road work were $\$ 9,185,000$.

A summary of Federal employment and pay-roll data for March 1939 is given in table 2.

Table 2.-Summary of Federal Employment and Pay Rolls, March 19391
[Preliminary figures]

| Class | Employment |  | Percentage change | Pay rolls |  | Percentage change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1939}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { February } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{1939}{\text { March }}$ | $\underset{1939}{\text { February }}$ |  |
| Federal services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Executive ${ }^{2}$ | 878, 679 | ${ }^{1} 875,541$ | +0.4 | \$134, 626, 223 | ${ }^{3} \mathbf{\$ 1 3 0 , 2 3 1 , 2 0 7}$ | +3.4 |
| Judicial. | 2,317 | 2,210 | +4.8 | 566, 058 | 537, 664 | +5.3 |
| Legislative | 5,292 | 5,284 | +. 2 | 1,216,315 | 1,212,994 | +. 3 |
| Military | 344, 848 | 340, 852 | +1.2 | 26, 899, 254 | 26,609, 474 | +1.1 |
| Construction projects: <br> Financed by P. W. A. 4 $\qquad$ | 222,061 | 216,570 | +2.5 | 16, 377, 207 | 16, 496, 563 | $-.7$ |
| U. S. H. A. low-cost housing----- | 4,293 | 3,317 | +29.4 | - 467,860 | 1653, 132 | +32.5 |
| Financed by R. F. C.6 --...-...- | 2,133 | 2, 593 | -17.7 | 244, 675 | 298,699 | $-18.1$ |
| Financed by regular Federal appropriations. | 171, 130 | 172, 264 | $-.7$ | 18, 282, 989 | 16, 858, 526 | +8.4 |
| Federal projects under The Works Program. | 116,721 | 117,615 | -. 8 | 5, 171, 042 | 5,684,498 | -9.0 |
| Projects operated by W. P. A. | 2,915, 589 | 2, 955, 040 | -1.3 | 156, 871,041 | 152, 261, 190 | +3.0 |
| National Youth Administration: Work projects |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work projects <br> Student Aid. | $234,918$ <br> (6) | 241,623 376,209 | -2.8 | $4,437,479$ | 4, 456, 772 $2,424,409$ | -. 4 |
| Civilian Conservation Corps...-....-- | 314,990 | 337, 191 | $-6.6$ | 14, 205, 352 | 14,789, 353 | $-3.9$ |

[^1]The value of material orders placed on projects financed from regular Federal appropriations during the first quarter of 1939 amounted to $\$ 91,211,000$. Approximately 228,000 man-months of labor were involved in the final fabrication of these materials. On P. W. A. projects orders were placed for $\$ 102,019,000$ worth of materials, for which it is estimated 294,000 man-months of labor were required in final fabrication processes.

The value of material orders placed on the various programs financed by Federal funds during the first quarter of 1939, the fourth quarter of 1938, and the first quarter of 1938, and the man-months of employment created in the final fabrication of the materials used are shown in table 3.

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

| Program | Value of material orders placed |  |  | Men-months of labor created in final fabrication |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First quarter | Fourth quarter of 1938 | First quarter of 1938 | First quarter of 1939 | Fourth quarter of 1938 | First quarter of 1938 |
| Public Works Administration 1 | \$102, 018, 564 | \$91, 329, 283 | \$47, 132, 594 | 293,747 | 267, 023 | 133, 547 |
| U. S. H. A. low-cost housing. | 3, 090, 065 | 792, 886 |  | 8,753 | 2,341 |  |
| Reconstruction Finance Corporation ${ }^{2}$ - | 1,857, 299 | 1, 392, 913 | 2, 806, 039 | 4,760 | 3, 484 | 7, 104 |
| Regular Federal appropriations -...-.-.- | 91, 210,597 | $95,778,006$ | 62, 827, 761 | 228, 265 | 243, 474 | 152,364 |
| Federal projects under The Works Program: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction. | 3,320, 704 | 3, 748, 806 | 11,786, 269 | 8,502 | 10,322 | 29,229 |
| Professional, technical, and clerical..- | 56, 056 | 41,914 | 171,047 | 189 | 140 | 569 |
| Projects operated by W. P. A | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 85, 623, 408 | 80, 051, 783 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 251, 771 | 252,411 |
| Rentals and services on projects operated by W. P. A. | (3) | 65, 318, 550 | 53, 147, 699 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| National Youth Administration: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work projects..-.-.-.-......-.......-- | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 2,054, 268 | 1,036,868 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 6,040 | 3,324 |
| Rentals and services on work projects. | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 607,598 | 730, 346 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |

[^2]
## DETAILED TABLES FOR MARCH 1939

## Industrial and Business Employment

MONTHLY reports on employment and pay rolls are available for the following groups: 87 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. 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 as well as average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries in March 1939 are shown in table 4. Percentage changes from February 1939 and March 1938 are also given.

Employment and pay-roll indexes, as well as average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings for January, February, and March 1939, where available, are presented in table 5. The January and February figures, where given, may differ in some instances from those previously published, because of revisions necessitated by the inclusion of late reports and other causes.

The 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-hours, 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. Therefore the average hours per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings shown 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 percentages, are based on identical lists of firms for the 2 months, but the changes from March 1938 are computed from chain indexes based on the month-tomonth percentage changes.

## MANUFACTURING

IIndexes are based on 3 -year average, $1923-25=100$, and are adjusted to 1935 Census of Manufactures. Not comparable to indexes published in pamphlets prior to August 1938

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Average weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index, March 1939 | Percentage change from - |  | Index, March 193y | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1939}{\substack{\text { March }}}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1939}{\text { March }}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | Febru- ary 1939 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |  | February 1939 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |  | February 1938 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |  | February 1939 | $\underset{1938}{\text { March }}$ |
| All manufacturing $\qquad$ <br> Durable goods. <br> Nondurable goods. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | 91.4 | +0.8 | +4.2 | 86.9 | +1.6 | +12.7 | \$24. 23 | +0.8 | +8.2 | 37.1 | $+0.7$ | (2) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cents } \\ 65.1 \end{gathered}$ | +0.2 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 83.5 \\ & 98.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +1.1 \\ +.5 \end{array}$ | +5.3 +3.2 | 80.1 94.6 | +2.0 +1.4 | +18.8 +7.6 | 27.12 21.61 | +.9 +.9 | +12.8 +4.2 | 36.7 37.5 | +.8 +.8 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 72.7 58.6 | +.3 +.1 | (2) (2) |
| Durable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not inoluding machinery | 88.3 | +1.3 | +4.6 | 81.6 | +2.3 | +26.9 | 27.01 | +1.0 | +21.3 | 35.8 | +1.1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 75.2 | -. 1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills--- | 92.1 | +.8 | +1.8 | 84.8 | +1.7 | +31.5 | 28.81 | +1.0 | +29.8 | 34.4 | +1.1 | +27.1 | 83.5 | $-{ }^{(3)}$ | +1.7 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets...............-- | 91.9 | +. 1 | +13.2 | 92.3 | $-2.6$ | +49.8 | 25.64 | $-2.6$ | +32.2 | 36.9 | $-2.7$ | +35.2 | 69.5 | 0 | $-2.0$ |
| Cast-iron pipe. <br> Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools. | 66.8 | +1.7 | $+8.5$ | 55.4 | - ${ }^{(3)}$ | +14.2 | 19.80 | -1.6 | +5.1 | 33.7 | -2.0 | +6.9 | 58.0 | +. 1 | -1.0 |
|  | 84.4 | +1.8 | +5.0 | 76.7 | +3.2 | +14.8 | 22.94 | +1.3 | +9.4 | 38.7 | +1.2 | +10.4 | 60.0 | +. 5 | -2.1 |
|  | 48.0 | -1.3 | +4.6 | 45.9 | $-2.3$ | +29.7 | 28.10 | $-1.0$ | +24.0 | 37.3 | +. 1 | +21.6 | 75.2 | $-1.1$ | +1. 5 |
| Hardware-... | 83.0 | -. 2 | +17.7 | 81.9 | +3.8 | +45.2 | 23.93 | +4.0 | +23.4 | 36.6 | +3.4 | +22.9 | 65.5 | + 7 | +. 5 |
| Plumbers' supplies | 74.0 | $+.4$ | +4.7 | 63.3 | $-2.3$ | +20.6 | 24.28 | $-2.7$ | +15.2 | 36.1 | $-2.7$ | +15.5 | 67.2 |  | $-.1$ |
| Stamped and enameled ware....-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. | 137.4 | +4.7 | $+7.3$ | 137.0 | +6.4 | +15.3 | 23.92 | +1.7 | +7.3 | 38.1 | +1.4 | +8.5 | 62.7 | +. 2 | -1.0 |
| Steam and hot-water apparatus and steam fittings............................................... | 69.1 | +1.2 | $+6.6$ | 56.2 | -1.6 | +19.7 | 24. 56 | -2.8 | +12.2 | 36.0 | -. 8 | +17.7 | 68.2 | -2.0 | -4.4 |
| Stoves | 78.4 | +4.9 | +6.9 | 66.6 | +7.1 | +16.1 | 25.21 | +2.1 | +8.5 | 38.3 | +1.9 | +8.1 | 66.7 | 2.0 +2 | +. 6 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork Tin cons and other tinware | 66.2 | +3.6 | +6.9 | 57.6 | +5.4 | +13.8 | 27.54 | +1.8 | +6.3 | 37.7 | +1.8 | +4.4 | 73.1 | $-2$ | +1.9 |
| Tin cans and other tinware $\qquad$ Tools (not inoluding edge tools, machine tools, | 85.5 | +2.1 | $-3.1$ | 92.6 | +8.0 | -. 3 | 23.57 | +5.7 | +2.4 | 38.7 | +5.3 | +2.8 | 60.8 | -. 1 | +. 3 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) wirework | 85.4 | +. 7 | +7.9 | 84. 2 | $+.4$ | +18.2 | 24.45 | - 4 | +9.7 | 40.0 | -. 1 | +10.4 | 61.4 | $-2$ | -. 6 |
| Wirework | 161.4 | $+.7$ | +19.8 | 169.5 | +3.7 | +38.2 | 25. 36 | +3.2 | +15.4 | 37.7 | +2.6 | +15.8 | 67.5 | +.6 | -. 2 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment- Agricultural implements (including tractors).- | 94.7 124.8 | +1.4 +2.7 | -2.3 -17.0 | 94.3 136.7 | +2.7 +3.6 | +7.2 -14.9 | 27.71 30.19 | +1.3 + + | +9.7 +2.6 | 38.0 37.8 | +1.1 +.8 | (2) +1.2 | 72.8 80.3 | +.3 +.1 | (2) +.9 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 133.3 | -. 3 | -6.4 | 120.3 | $+.6$ | $-7.5$ | 29.17 | +.8 | -. 8 | 35.8 35 | +.8 | -2.5 | 82.0 | +. 2 | +1.8 +1.8 |

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


| Glass <br> Marble, granite, slate, and other products. | 90.6 44.8 | +1.2 +19.1 | +8.5 +8.9 +7 | 95.3 34.3 78 | +2.1 +29.5 | +17.1 +8.6 +8.3 | 25. 250 | +.9 +8.8 +.5 | +9.0 +1.1 +1.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 35.4 \\ & 36.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +1.6 \\ +4.7 \\ +1.7 \end{array}$ | +3.9 -3.2 +3 | 71.6 71.8 68 | -.6 <br> +3.8 <br> +8 | $\begin{array}{r} +3.7 \\ +2.7 \\ +1 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 81.2 | $+1.5$ | +8.5 +7.9 | 73.8 | +2.0 | $+9.3$ | 23.23 | +8.8 + | +1.6 |  |  | +3.5 | 62.7 | +.8 | $-1.7$ |
| Nondurable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textiles and their products. | 101.4 | +. 2 | +6. 7 | 89.0 | +1.4 | +14.1 | 17. 39 | +1.2 | $+6.9$ | 36.2 | $+.7$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 49.1 | +. 2 | (2) |
| Fabrics.-....... | 91.2 | $-1.0$ | +10.9 | 79.4 | $-2.2$ | +17.5 | 16. 56 | -1.2 | +6.0 | 36.6 | $-1.0$ | (2) | 46.2 | $-2$ | (2) |
| Carpets and rugs | 84.6 | +2.3 | +17.8 | 75.3 | +5.3 | +48.6 | 23.64 | +2.9 | +22.2 | 37.4 | +2.0 | +28.1 | 63.3 | +.9 | $-1.6$ |
| Cotton goods.-.- | 87.7 | $-.2$ | +6.4 | 75.7 | -. 4 | +13.8 | 14.06 | $-1$ | +6.5 | 36.5 | -. 4 | +14.6 | 38.5 | $+.1$ | $-6.7$ |
| Cotton small wares | 86.3 | +. 7 | +18.7 | 82.6 | $-5$ | +22.9 +13 | 18.21 | $-1.1$ | +3.4 +2.7 | 39.5 39 3 | -1.4 | +4.3 +4.7 | 46.8 53 | $\pm .1$ | -.8 |
| Dyeing and finishing texti | 116.0 | --. 5 | +10.3 -10.3 | 101.0 | -1.0 -13.4 | +13.4 -10.9 | 21. 22 22.07 | -10.4 | +2.7 +.5 | 39.3 30.6 | -13.5 | +4.7 +3.8 + | 53.4 <br> 69.5 | -.3 -2.0 | -2.5 -5.8 |
| Hats, fur-felt | 82.8 116.0 | -3.4 +1.7 | +10.3 +6.8 | 71.2 119.4 | -13.4 +.6 | +10.9 +7.9 | 22.07 18.09 | -10.4 -1.1 | -.5 +1.0 | 30.6 <br> 37.0 <br>  | -13.5 0 | +3.8 +7.3 | 69.5 50.0 | -2.0 -.3 | -5.8 -5.0 |
| Knit goods. | 116.0 148.5 | +1.7 +1.4 | +6.8 +6.4 | 119.4 | +6 +6 | +7.9 +5.2 | 18.09 19.38 | -1.1 -.9 | +1.0 -1.3 | 37.0 37.0 | 0 + + | +7.8 +5.3 | 50.0 53.0 | -.3 -.2 | -5.0 -5.0 |
| Knitted outerwear | 75.5 | +3.6 | +12.1 | 68.3 | +. 1 | +16.0 | 16.89 | -3.4 | +3.4 | 36.8 | -1.3 | +9.1 | 45.9 | -1.4 | $-4.5$ |
| Knitted underwear | 72.4 | +1.2 | +5.0 | 64.9 | +1.7 | +16.8 | 15.14 | +. 5 | $+11.2$ | 36.7 | -. 2 | +16.0 | 41.4 | +. 3 | -3.7 |
| Knitted cloth. | 153.3 | +1.0 | +5.4 | 120.6 | $-.3$ | +8.8 | 17.53 | -1.4 | $+3.6$ | 37.6 | -1.0 | +4.6 | 46.3 | $-1.0$ | -2.5 |
| Silk and rayon goods. | 63.8 | --7 | +6.6 | 52.7 | $-1.0$ | +13.2 | 15.93 | $-.3$ | +6.1 | 37.5 | -. 2 | +8.4 | 42.1 | $-1$ | -2.5 |
| Woolen and worsted goods | 76.8 | -7.4 | +41.2 | 61.9 | -11.4 | $+50.6$ | 18.66 | $-4.3$ | $+6.8$ | 34. 3 | -4.5 | +16.6 | 54.4 | $+1$ | -8.5 |
| Wearing apparel | 123.0 | +2.3 | +. 2 | 104.8 | +7.3 | +9.4 | 19.91 | +4.8 | +9.1 | 35.7 | +3.8 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 54.1 | $+.5$ | (2) |
| Clothing, men's | 106.7 | +1.7 | +.9 | 86.2 | +7.5 | +13.8 | 21.07 | +5.6 | +12.6 | 35. 1 | +487 | +14.1 | 59.9 | +1.2 | -. 9 |
| Clothing, women's | 178.5 | +3.3 | $-2.0$ | 143.4 | +6.3 | +5.3 | 21.51 | $+3.0$ | $+7.5$ | 35. 6 | +3.6 | +5.4 | 54. 6 | -. 5 | -1.4 |
| Corsets and allied gar | 103.7 | +1.4 | +4.7 | 108.9 | +2.4 | +9.3 | 17.61 | +1.0 | +4.3 | 39.3 | +1.7 | +7.0 | 45.1 | -. 6 | $-1.1$ |
| Men's furnishings. | 137.1 | -. 4 | +2.8 | 122.2 | $-1.3$ | +6.2 | 14.20 | -. 9 | +4.9 | 36.3 | $-2$ | +2.8 | 37.6 | $+1.9$ | $+2.3$ |
| Millinery | 83.4 | $+7.2$ | $+6$ | 89.6 | $+26.1$ | +11.2 | 27.80 | +17.5 | +10.5 | 39.2 | +9.3 | $+3.5$ | 67.9 | +2.9 | +2.6 |
| Shirts and collars. | 121.5 | +1.6 | +3.8 | 106.9 | +3.5 | +13.6 | 13.69 | +1.9 | $+9.6$ | 35. 2 | +1.9 | +8.8 | 39.6 | $-.4$ | +. 5 |
| Leather and its manufactures | 97.6 | +1.0 | +3.6 | 83.2 | -. 1 | +8.6 | 20. 12 | -1.2 | +4.8 | 38.2 | -2.6 | (2) | 51.7 | $+.4$ | (2) |
| Boots and shoes | 98.4 | +1.3 | +1.2 | 80.0 | $+.6$ | +4.6 | 19.17 | -. 7 | +3.1 | 38.0 | -2.9 | $+6.9$ | 49.2 | +.8 | -. 9 |
| Leather- | 86.0 | $-1.0$ | +15.1 | 87.9 | -2.3 | +23.6 | 24.47 | $-1.4$ | +7.3 | 38.9 | -1.2 | +8.4 | 63.0 | -. 5 | $-1.0$ |
| Food and kindred prod | 112.0 | +. 9 | 0 | 113.9 | +1.6 | +. 5 | 25.00 | +. 7 | +. 5 | 40.1 | $+7$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 62.9 | -. 3 |  |
| Baking----.-.-... | 142.1 | +. 4 | +. 3 | 138.0 | +1.0 | +. 2 | 25. 52 | +. 6 | -. 1 | 41.8 | +. 3 | $-.9$ | 61.5 | +. 2 | +1.2 |
| Beverages | 227.8 | +1.8 | $-1.2$ | 265.2 | +4.1 | -2.2 | 32.15 | +2.2 | $-1.2$ | 37.8 | +2.2 | $-2.9$ | 85.8 | $+.2$ | $+1.9$ |
| Butter. | 92.0 | +1.7 | -7.5 | 79.3 | +. 3 | -4.8 | 22.47 | -1.4 | +3.0 | 46.0 | -. 2 | +2.0 | 48.8 | -1.4 | +1.9 |
| Canning and preservio | 78.8 | +9.1 | +1.1 | 74.0 | +5.4 | +5.7 | 17.13 | $-3.4$ | +4.5 | 35.5 | -. 6 | $+.4$ | 49.4 | -3.7 | +2.5 +8 |
| Confectionery | 77.5 | +.2 | +. 5 | 75.0 | -. 9 | +2.0 | ${ }^{17.96}$ | -1.1 | +1.3 | 37.0 | -. 9 | $+.5$ | 48.5 | +.1 | +8 +36 |
| Flour | 76.8 | +1.5 | +1.5 | 74.4 | +4.3 | +1.2 | 25.13 | +2.8 | -. 3 | 41.9 | +2.7 | -3.3 | 59.8 | +.9 | +3.6 |
| Ice cream. | 69.8 | +3.0 | -(3) | 61.2 | +3.0 | +.7 | 29.47 | 0 | $+.6$ | 46.0 | $+8$ | -1.1 | 63.4 | -. 7 | +1.9 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 92.5 | $-2.2$ | -. 5 | 100.6 | $-.7$ | $-.2$ | 27.32 | +1.5 | $+.5$ | 39.8 | $+.7$ | + ${ }^{6}$ | 68.9 | $+.9$ | -. 2 |
| Sugar, beet. | 40.8 | +2.7 | +5.4 | 45.7 | -2.3 | +3.3 | 28.62 | -4.9 | -1.3 | 40.1 | -2.1 | $-{ }^{-13}$ | 75.6 | $-2.0$ | -4. 5 |
| Sugar refining, can | 88.3 | +3.4 | +8.3 | 85.8 | +19.6 | +25.6 | 26.21 | +15.6 | +16.7 | 40.8 | +16.8 +5.5 | ${ }_{\text {+ }}^{(2)}$ (11. | 64.2 47.4 | -1.0 +.3 | $+4.5$ |
| Tobacco manufactures Chewing and smoking | 59.5 60.6 | -4.6 -1.3 | -6.7 -2.3 | 51.5 66.5 | +1.2 +4.2 | -5.9 -1.3 | 16.22 17.18 | +6.1 +5.5 | +1.1 +1.1 | 34.2 33.9 | +5.5 +4.5 | $\stackrel{(2)}{-7}$ | 47.4 51.0 | +.3 +1.2 | + +1.6 |
| Cigars and cigarettes. | 59.4 | $-5.1$ | $-7.2$ | 49.6 | +.6 | $-6.3$ | 15.98 | +6.0 | +.9 | 34.2 | +5.7 | -. 9 | 46.9 | +. 1 | +1.9 |
| Paper and printing. | 105.9 | 0 | +.6 | 104. 2 | +1.9 | +2.9 | 28.37 | +1.9 | +2.3 | 38.3 | +1.1 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 77.1 | $+4$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Boxes, paper | 101.6 | +1.9 | $+7.5$ | 107.1 | +3.4 | +13.7 | 21.54 | +1.5 | +5.8 | 39.8 | +1.3 | $+6.6$ | 54.6 61.4 | $\stackrel{+(3)}{+1}$ | -1.0 -1.0 |
| Paper and pulp | 105.9 | -. 4 | +. 5 | 105.5 | +. 4 | $+3.6$ | 24.43 | +. 7 | +3.1 | 39.8 | +.6 | +4.2 | 61.4 | +. 1 | -1.0 |
| Printing and publishing: Book and job -------- Newspapers and periodicals | 100.3 106.1 | -1.0 +.8 | -1.7 +.2 | 92.0 108.2 | +2.3 +1.9 | +.4 +1.7 | ${ }_{37}^{30.55}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +3.3 \\ +1.2 \end{array}$ | +2.1 +1.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 38.2 \\ & 36.2 \end{aligned}$ | +2.1 +.2 | +1.0 -1.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 81.1 \\ & 99.4 \end{aligned}$ | +1.0 +.1 | +1.0 +2.3 |

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

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | A verage weekly earnings |  |  | A verage hours worked per week |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index, March 1939 | Percentage change from- |  | Index, March 1939 | Percentage change from - |  | $\underset{1039}{\text { March }}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1939}{\text { March }}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1938}{\text { March }}$ |  | Febru ary 1939 | $\underset{1938}{\text { March }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1938}{\text { March }}$ |  | Febru ary 1939 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |  | February 1939 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |
| Nondurable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining. | 114.4 | +2.1 | -0.6 | 121.6 | +1.5 |  |  |  | +4. 3 |  |  |  | Cents 79.4 |  |  |
|  | 114.4 | $+2.1$ | -0.6 | 131.3 | +1.5 | +3.7 | 828.46 35.17 | -0.6 | +4.3 +.3 | 38.3 | +0.9 -.6 | +0.2 | 79.4 97.3 | -1.3 +1.1 | - ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Other than petroleum refining | 114.0 | +2.6 | +. 4 | 118.6 | +2.2 | +6.6 | 25.73 | -. 4 | +6.1 | 39.3 | +1.4 | (2) | 65.0 | $-1.6$ | (9) |
| Chemicals | 116.5 | +.3 | +2.7 | 130.9 | +1.0 | +10.5 | 31.08 | +. 7 | +7.7 | 39.9 | +.6 | +7.5 | 78.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cottonseed-oil, cake, and meal | 88.1 | +3.3 | -15.8 | 73.6 | $+6.0$ | $-15.7$ | 12.93 | +2.7 | +. 5 | 43.9 | +5.0 | -12.1 | 29.1 | -1.9 | +14.3 |
| Druggists' preparations. | 108.0 | +. 4 | -. 6 | 119.1 | +1.0 | +3.7 | 24.86 | +.6 | +5.3 | 39.2 | -. 1 | $+3.1$ | 59.3 | -. 4 | $+.4$ |
| Explosives..-. | 81.3 | + +5 | $-1.5$ | 91.5 | -1.2 | +3.9 | 30.96 | $-1.8$ | +5.3 | 38.5 | $-1.6$ | +7.1 | 80.4 | $-.2$ | -1.6 |
| Fertilizers. ${ }^{\text {Paints }}$ and Farnishes | 132.2 | +34.9 +2.1 | +2.0 +1.2 | 105.6 120.4 | +37.1 +4.1 | -3.3 +8.6 | 14.76 28.30 | +1.8 +1.9 +1.9 | +4.9 +7.3 | 37.4 40.6 | +8.9 +8.1 | -6.5 +6.9 | 39.5 69.8 | -6.6 -.2 | +2.0 +.7 |
| Paints and varnishes and allied products | 114.9 317.3 | +2.1 | +1.2 +1.7 | 120.4 313.9 | +4.1 | + +11.4 | 24.26 | +1.9 +.4 | +7.3 +9.6 | 37.6 | $+{ }_{-}^{+1}$ | +6.9 +10.1 | 64.6 | +. | +. 4 |
|  | 90.5 | $+.9$ | +1.7 | 92.5 | +1.4 | +3.2 | 29.01 | +. 5 | +1.5 | 39.4 | +. 7 | -. 7 | 73.9 | $-.1$ | $+.3$ |
|  | 82.8 | +1.6 | +13.6 | 85.4 | +2.9 | +40.2 | 27.42 | +1.3 | +23.5 | 38.1 | +. 6 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 76.5 | +. 8 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Rubber boots and shoes.-.... | 61.7 | +1.7 | +12.0 | 58.8 | $-1.7$ | +32.2 | 21.65 | -3.4 | +18.0 | 35.9 | -4.0 | +18.2 | 60.3 | +. 7 | -. 2 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes | 67.2 | +1.7 +1.6 | +9.0 +20.1 | 76.1 130.4 | +4.4 | +47.7 | 32. 64 | +2.7 +4 | +35.5 +9.6 | 33.9 | +23 +5 | +34.2 | 96.1 59.9 | $\underset{+(\mathrm{i})}{+}$ | +.8 |
| Rubber goods, other. | 134.0 | +1.6 | +20.1 | 130.4 | +1.9 | +31.6 | 22.91 | +. 4 | +0.6 | 38.6 | +. 5 | +11.6 | 59.9 | +( ${ }^{(3)}$ | +. 5 |

NONMANUFACTURING

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

| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anthracite ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 51.7 | -0.9 | -12.7 | 34.2 | -24. 2 | -27.6 | \$21. 55 | -23.5 | -17.1 | 23.3 | -24.9 | -18.2 | 92.0 | +0.3 | +0.5 |
| Bituminous ${ }^{4}$ | 87.4 | -1.4 | -6.2 | 77.8 | -4.3 | +13.6 | ${ }^{23.49}$ | -2.9 | +21.2 | 26.5 | -3.4 | +20.0 | 88.4 | -. 1 | +. 6 |
| Metalliferous mining | 61.0 | $+1$ | -2.2 | 53.6 | +. 5 | -4.8 | 27. 66 | +. 4 | $-2.7$ | 40.2 | +. 1 | -4.9 | 69.3 | +. 4 | +2.6 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 40.1 | +5.9 | +3.2 | 33.1 | +11.7 | +9.7 | 20. 80 | +5.4 | +6.3 | 37.5 | +5.5 | +1.4 | 55.4 | $\cdots$ | +4.9 |
| Crude-petroleum producing. | 68.1 | -. 4 | -10.1 | 61.5 | -1.8 | -9.4 | 33.47 | -1.4 | +. 8 | 38.8 | +( ${ }^{(3)}$ | $-3.7$ | 86.5 | -1.0 | +4.0 |
| Public utilities: <br> Telephone and telegraph 5 | 73.5 | +. 2 | -1.9 | 92.2 | $+.5$ | -. 4 | 30.88 | +. 3 | +1.5 | 39.0 | +(3) | +(3) | 82.0 | +. 3 | +. 8 |
| Electric light and:power and manufactured gas 5 | 89.6 | - ${ }^{(3)}$ | -2.6 | 96.8 | +. 4 | -1.9 | 33.82 | +. 4 | +. 8 | 39.8 | +1.0 | -. 9 | 85.4 | -. 5 | +1.9 |
| Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 69.5 | +. 3 | -1.8 | 70.5 | $+.9$ | +. 9 | 33.12 | +. 6 | $+2.7$ | 45.7 | +. 7 | +1.2 | 71.5 | -. 3 | +1.2 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 87.3 | -. 6 | $-2.0$ | 74.8 | $+.3$ | $+.2$ | 29. 48 | +1.0 | +2.3 | 42.1 | +1.0 | $+.3$ | 70.0 | + 3 | +2.8 |
| Retail ${ }^{5}$ | 83.8 | +2.8 | +1.0 | 69.6 | +1.8 | +1.5 | 21.28 | -. 9 | +. 5 | 42.5 | -. 7 | -1.0 | 54.8 | $+^{(3)}$ | +2.4 |
| General merchandising | 93.2 | $+4.9$ | +3.0 | 83.4 | $+3.0$ | +1.4 | 17.84 | -1.8 | -1.5 | 39.0 | -. 5 | -1 1 | 48.2 | +. 1 | -8.8 |
| Other than general merchandising | 81.3 | +2.1 | + 4 | 66.8 | +1.5 | +1.5 | 24. 18 | $-7$ | +1.1 | 43.5 | -. 7 | -1.2 | 56.7 | $+1$ | +3.3 |
| Hotels (year-round) 480 | 92.7 | +. 1 | -. 7 | 81.1 | -2.1 | $+$ | 15.09 | -2. 2 | $+.9$ | 46.7 | -. 3 | $-2.0$ | 31.7 | -1.9 | +1.9 +1.8 |
| Laundries ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ - .-..... | 92.9 | $+2$ | $-2.0$ | 79.3 | +.9 | +1.0 | 17.54 | $+7$ | +3.0 | 42.3 | $+3$ | +. 4 | 41.7 | $+.3$ | +2.1 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 95.4 | +3.5 | $-3.1$ | 67.7 | +7.1 | $-8.8$ | 19.48 | +3.4 | +2.4 | 41.1 | $+3.7$ | +3.2 | 49.2 | $+.9$ | -. 8 |
| Brokerage ${ }^{5}$ - | (7) | $-1.2$ | $-4.9$ | (7) | $-1.1$ | $-5.7$ | ${ }^{36.05}$ | $+1$ | -. 8 | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) |
| Insurance ${ }^{5}$ | (7) | +. 2 | +.9 | (7) | +1.0 | +1.2 | 36.32 | $+.9$ | +. 4 | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) |  |
| Building construction | (7) | +6.4 | -4.2 | (7) | +13.4 | -. 2 | 28.98 | +6.6 | +3.7 | 30.4 | +4.7 | $-1.9$ | 95.5 | +1.9 | +5.4 |

[^3]${ }^{3}$ Less than 1 io of 1 percent.
${ }^{4}$ Indexes adjusted to 1935 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1938 issue of this pamphlet.
figures published in earnings, hourly earnings, and hours not strictly comparable with figures published in pamphlets prior to January 1938 as they now exclude corporation officers, executives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory.
${ }^{6}$ Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be com puted.
T Not available.

## Table 5.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonrianufacturing Industries

[Indexes are based on 3-year average, 1923-25=100, and are adjusted to 1935 Census of Manufactures. Not comparable to indexes published in pamphlets, prior to August 1938. Comparable series available upon request

| Industry | Employment index |  |  | Pay-roll index |  |  | A verage weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1939}{\text { March }}$ | February 1939 | January 1839 | $\underset{1939}{\text { March }}$ | February 1939 | January 1039 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | February 1939 | January 1939 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | February 1939 | January 1939 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | February 1938 | Janu89 <br> 1939 1939 |
| All manufacturing. | 91.4 | 90.7 | 89.5 | 88.9 | 85.5 | 88.4 | \$24. 23 | \$24.07 | \$23. 86 | 37.1 | 36.9 | 36.3 | Cents 65.1 | Cents 64.9 | Cents 65.1 |
| Durable goods | 83.5 98.9 | 82.6 98.4 | 81.6 97.1 | $8{ }_{8}^{80.1}$ | 78.5 | 76.6 | 27.12 | 28.86 | 26.65 | 38.7 | 36.4 | 35.8 | 72.7 | 72.6 | 72.8 |
| Nondurable goods. | 98.9 | 98.4 | 97.1 | 94.6 | 98.3 | 91.0 | 21.61 | 21.49 | 21.28 | 37.5 | 37.3 | 36.8 | 58.8 | 68.6 | 58.5 |
| Durable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 88.8 | 87.2 91.5 | 85.9 90.9 | 81.6 84.8 |  | 77.7 82.1 | 27.01 | 28.71 | 28.37 28.18 |  |  | 34.8 | 75.2 | 75.4 8.8 | 75.7 8.5 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and roling mills Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.---..... | 92.1 91.9 | 91.5 91.8 | 90.9 90.8 | 81.8 92.3 | 83.3 94.7 | 82.1 89.4 | 28.81 25.64 | 28.50 | 28.18 25.11 | 34.4 36.9 | 34.0 37.9 | 33.7 36.1 | 83.5 69.5 | 83.8 69.6 | 83.5 69.7 |
| Cast-iron pipe..--.---....- | 66.8 | 65.7 | 65.8 | 55.4 | 55.4 | 52.9 | 19.80 | 20.06 | 19.15 | 33.7 | 34.3 | 32.5 | 58.0 | 57.8 | 58.3 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools. | 84.4 | 82.9 | 81.4 | 76.7 | 74.4 | 73.9 | 22.94 | 22.65 | 22.95 | 38.7 | 38.3 | 38.1 | 60.0 | 59.9 | 60.9 |
| Forgings, iron and steel.................................. | 48.0 | 48.6 | 48.3 | 45.9 | 47.0 | 45.6 | 28.10 | 28.48 | 27.74 | 37.3 | 37.4 | 36.3 | 75.2 | 76.0 | 76.3 |
| Hardware | 83.0 | 83.2 | 84.7 | 81.9 | 78.9 | 81.8 | 23.93 | 23.04 | 23.42 | 36.6 | 35.4 | 35.5 | 65.5 | 65.1 | 66.1 |
| Plumbers' supplies. | 74.0 | 73.7 | 72.0 | 63.3 | 64.8 | 60.7 | 24.28 | 24.95 | 23. 95 | 36.1 | 37.1 | 35.9 | 67.2 | 67.2 | 66.7 |
| Stamped and enameled ware........-.-.-.-.--- | 137.4 | 131.3 | 129.4 | 137.0 | 128.8 | 126.6 | 23.92 | 23.55 | 23. 50 | 38.1 | 37.6 | 36.9 | 62.7 | 62.5 | 63.7 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. | 69.1 | 68.2 | 65.8 | 56.2 | 57.1 | 53.8 | 24.56 | 25. 24 | 24. 71 | 36.0 | 36.3 | 35.4 | 68.2 | 69.5 | 69.7 |
| Stoves..-....... | 78.4 | 74.7 | 65.2 | 66.6 | 62.2 | 49.9 | 25.21 | 24.72 | 22.78 | 38.3 | 37.4 | 35.0 | 66.7 | 66.9 | 65.9 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork | 66.2 | 64.0 | 61.7 | 57.6 | 54.6 | 51.8 | 27.54 | 26.93 | 26. 59 | 37.7 | 37.0 | 36.5 | 73.1 | 72.9 | 73.1 |
| Tin cans and other tinware-- | 85.5 | 83.7 | 82.8 | 92.6 | 85.8 | 86.6 | 23.57 | 22. 33 | 22. 78 | 38.7 | 36.8 | 37.4 | 60.8 | 61.0 | 61.3 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, fles, and saws) | 85.4 | 84.7 | 83.4 | 84.2 | 83.9 | 80.2 | 24. 45 | 24.45 | 23.75 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 39.3 | 61.4 | 61.5 | 60.4 |
| Wirework | 161.4 | 160.6 | 162.8 | 169.5 | 163.5 | 161.9 | 25. 36 | 24. 60 | 24.01 | 37.7 | 36.8 | 35.9 | 67.5 | 66.9 | 67.1 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment | 94.7 | 98.4 | 91.4 | 94.3 | 91.8 | 87.4 | 27.71 | 27.31 | 26.65 | 38.0 | 37.6 | 36.6 | 72.8 | 72.5 | 72.4 |
| Agricultural implements (including tractors) -- | 124.8 | 121.5 | 111.4 | 136.7 | 131.9 | 112.7 | 30.19 | 29.96 | 27.92 | 37.8 | 37.5 | 35.3 | 80.3 | 80.4 | 79.4 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 133.3 | 133.6 | 133.3 | 120.3 | 119.6 | 117.4 | 29.17 | 28.93 | 28.47 | 35.9 | 35.7 | 35.0 | 82.0 | 81.9 | 82.2 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies- | 85.2 | 83.6 | 82.1 | 86.9 | 83.9 | 80.6 | 28.22 | 27.77 | 27.17 | 38.0 | 37.5 | 36.6 | 74.5 | 74.3 | 74.4 |
| Engines, turbines, water wheels, and windmills | 93.8 | 90.6 | 87.1 | 112.1 | 106.9 | 98.4 | 30.92 | 30.50 | 29.21 | 39.5 | 39.0 | 37.2 | 78.8 | 78.7 | 78.8 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products | 84.1 | 83.4 | 81.8 | 79.5 | 78.0 | 74.8 | 27.02 | 26. 69 | 26. 11 | 37.8 | 37.5 | 36.6 | 71.5 | 71.1 | 71.3 |
|  | 128.4 | 125.1 | 121.1 | 135.0 | 131.2 | 120.0 | 29.83 | 29.75 | 28.17 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 38.1 | 74.2 | 74.6 | 74.0 |

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| Industry | Employment index |  |  | Pay-roll index |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average hours worked per week |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | January 1939 | $\underset{1939}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1939}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | January 1939 | $\underset{1939}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| Nondurable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Leather and its manufactures. | 97.6 | 98.6 | 92.9 | 83.2 | 83.3 | 77.5 | 820. 12 | 820.34 | \$19.71 | 38.2 | 89.1 | 98.1 | 51.7 | 52.0 | 52.5 |
| Boots and shoes. | 98.4 | 97.1 | 92.7 | 80.0 | 79.5 | 72.6 | 19. 17 | 19.31 | 18. 54 | 38.0 | 39.1 | 37.9 | 49.2 | 49.5 | 49.8 |
| Leather- | 86.0 | 86.8 | 86.0 | 87.9 | 90.0 | 88.3 | 24.47 | 24.67 | 24.76 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 39.0 | 63.0 | 63.0 | 63.9 |
| Food and kindred products | 112.0 | 111.0 | 113.7 | 113.9 | 112.1 | 115.3 | 25. 00 | 24. 83 | 24.96 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 62.9 | 63.2 | 62.8 |
| Baking--...-- | 142.1 | 141. 5 | 140.3 | 138.0 | 136.6 | 136.1 | 25. 52 | 25. 40 | 25.47 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 61.5 | 61.5 | 61.7 |
| Beverages | 227.8 | 223.7 | 223.2 | 265.2 | 254.8 | 253.9 | 32.15 | 31.69 | 31.61 | 37.8 | 37.2 | 37.1 | 85.8 | 85.9 | 85.9 |
| Butter -- | 92.0 | 90.5 | 93.1 | 79.3 | 79.1 | 80.5 | 22.47 | 22.52 | 22.37 | 46.0 | 45.7 | 45.5 | 48.8 | 49.2 | 49.8 |
| Canning and preserving | 78.8 | 72.2 | 78.6 | 74.0 | 70.2 | 70.5 | 17.13 | 17.75 | 16.47 | 35.5 | 35.6 | 34.7 | 49.4 | 51.5 | 48.6 |
| Confectionery | 77.5 | 77.3 | 78.0 | 75.0 | 75.7 | 75.7 | 17.96 | 18.15 | 18.02 | 37.0 | 37.3 | 37.4 | 48.5 | 48.4 | 48.2 |
| Flour | 76.8 | 75.7 | 77.2 | 74.4 | 71.3 | 74.7 | 25.13 | 24.57 | 25.18 | 41.9 | 40.6 | 41.6 | 59.8 | 60.0 | 60.1 |
| Ice cream. | 69.8 | 67.8 | 67.9 | 61.2 | 59.3 | 59.6 | 29.47 | 29.52 | 29.46 | 46.0 | 45.4 | 45.3 | 63.4 | 64.4 | 63.9 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 92.5 | 94.6 | 99.8 | 100.6 | 101.3 | 111.1 | 27.32 | 26.98 | 28.05 | 39.8 | 39.5 | 41.3 | 68.9 | 68.4 | 68.3 |
| Sugar, beet. | 40.8 | 39.8 | 85.4 | 45.7 | 46.7 | 73.2 | 28.62 | 30.07 | 22.08 | 40.1 | 40.9 | 33.5 | 75.6 | 77.1 | 65.6 |
| Sugar refining, can | 88.3 | 85.3 | 84.7 | 85.8 | 71.8 | 74.7 | 26.21 | 22.67 | 23.77 | 40.8 | 35.0 | 36.3 | 64.2 | 64.8 | 65.4 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 59.5 | 62.4 | 59.2 | 51.5 | 50.9 | 49.7 | 16. 22 | 15.20 | 15. 59 | 34.2 | 32.0 | 32.2 | 47.4 | 47.4 | 48.1 |
| Chewing and smoking t | 60.6 | 61.4 | 60.5 | 66.5 | 63.8 | 66.5 | 17.18 | 16.37 | 17.29 | 33.9 | 32.4 | 34.3 | 51.0 | 50.7 | 50.6 |
| Cigars and cigarettes | 59.4 | 62.5 | 59.0 | 49.6 | 49.3 | 47.5 | 15. 98 | 14.91 | 15.14 | 34.2 | 32.0 | 31.9 | 46.9 | 47.0 | 47.7 |
| Paper and printing..... | 105.8 | 105.9 | 105.7 | 104. 2 | 102.3 | 102.2 | 28.37 | 27.89 | 27.80 | 38.3 | 37.9 | 37.9 | 77.1 | 76.8 | 76.5 |
| Boxes, paper- | 101.6 | 99.7 | 98.1 | 107. 1 | 103.5 | 99.5 | 21.54 | 21.24 | 20.68 | 39.8 | 39.2 | 38.4 | 54.6 | 54.7 | 54.4 |
| Paper and pulp | 105.9 | 106.3 | 105.5 | 105.5 | 105.1 | 102.6 | 24.43 | 24.16 | 23.82 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 38.7 | 61.4 | 61.1 | 61.6 |
| Printing and publishing: Book and job.... | 100.3 | 101.3 | 102.5 | 92.0 | 90.0 | 93.6 | 30.55 | 29. 58 | 30.37 | 38.2 | 37.5 | 38.6 | 81.1 | 80.2 | 79.9 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 106.1 | 105.3 | 104.7 | 108.2 | 106.2 | 104.9 | 37.65 | 37.30 | 36.85 | 36.2 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 99.4 | 99.6 | 98.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products, and reflning |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 114.4 116.2 | 112.1 | 112.0 117.1 | 121.6 131.3 | 118.8 132.1 | 119.8 | 28.46 <br> 35.17 | 28.45 <br> 35.18 | 28.63 35.75 | 38.5 36.3 | 38.2 36.6 | 38.3 36.6 | 73.4 97.3 | 74.2 96.7 | 74.4 98.0 |
| Other than petroleum refining | 114.0 | 111.1 | 110.7 | 118.6 | 116.0 | 115.3 | 25.73 | 25.75 | 25. 66 | 39.3 | 38.8 | 38.9 | 65.0 | 66.1 | 65.8 |
| Chemicals. | 116.5 | 116.1 | 115. 5 | 130.9 | 129.6 | 127.9 | 31.08 | 30.89 | 30.63 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 39.3 | 78.0 | 78.0 | 78.0 |
| Cottonseed-oil, cake, and meal | 88.1 | 85.3 | 94.7 | 73.6 | 69.4 | 78.9 | 12.93 | 12. 57 | 12.61 | 43.9 | 41.7 | 43.1 | 29.1 | 29.7 | 28.8 |
| Druggists' preparations | 108.0 | 107.6 | 107.6 | 119.1 | 117.9 | 118. 5 | 24.86 | 24. 73 | 24.93 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.1 | 59.3 | 59.6 | 60.3 |
| Explosives | 81.3 | 80.8 | 82.0 | 91.5 | 92.6 | 90.7 | 30.96 | 31.52 | 30.40 | 38.5 | 39.1 | 37.7 | 80.4 | 80.6 | 80.6 |
| Fertilizers | 132.2 | 98.0 | 94.2 | 105.6 | 77.1 | 77.1 | 14. 76 | 14.63 | 15. 17 | 37.4 | 34.6 | 35.8 | 39.5 | 42.3 | 42.4 |
| Paints and varnishes | 114.9 | 112.5 | 111.8 | 120.4 | 115.7 | 113.1 | 28.30 | 27.84 | 27.34 | 40.6 | 40.0 | 39.2 | 69.8 | 69.7 | 69.9 |
| Rayon and allied products | 317.3 | 319.1 | 313.2 | 313.9 | 314.4 | 309.5 | 24.26 | 24.15 | 24. 22 | 37.6 | 37.7 | 38.0 | 64.6 | 64.0 | 63.7 |
| Soap. | 90.5 | 89.7 | 88.8 | 92.5 | 91.2 | 91.2 | 29.01 | 28.87 | 29.33 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 73.9 | 74.0 | 75.2 |
| Rubber products | 82.8 | 81.5 | 81.1 | 85.4 | 83.0 | 88.9 | 27.42 | 27.28 | 27.72 | 36.1 | 36.0 | 35.9 | 76.5 | 76.0 | 76.8 |
| Rubber boots and shoes. | 61.7 | 60.7 | 58.4 | 58.8 | 59.8 | 56.8 | 21.65 | 22.05 | 21. 78 | 35.9 | 37.7 | 36.5 | 60.3 | 58.4 | 59.7 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes | 67.2 | 66.1 | 67.1 | 76.1 | 72.9 | 76.2 | 32.64 | 31.68 | 32. 59 | 33.9 | 33.2 | 34.2 | 96.1 | 95.3 | 95.7 |
| Rubber goods, other-...-...-- | 134.0 | 131.9 | 129.8 | 130.4 | 127.9 | 125. 1 | 22.91 | 22.88 | 22.75 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 37.9 | 59.9 | 59.9 | 60.5 |

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

| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anthracite ${ }^{2}$ | 51.7 | 52.2 | 50.0 | 34.2 | 45.2 | 38.0 | \$21. 55 | \$28. 20 | \$24. 74 | 23.3 | 30.9 | 27.0 | 92.0 | 92.0 | 92.8 |
| Bituminous ${ }^{2}$ | 87.4 | 88.6 | 88.7 | 77.8 | 81.2 | 78.2 | 23.49 | 24. 29 | 23.29 | 26.5 | 27.6 | 26.5 | 88.4 | 88.4 | 88.4 |
| Metaliferous mining | 61.0 | 60.9 | 62.6 | 53.6 | 53.4 | 55.3 | 27. 66 | 27.38 | 27.69 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 40.4 | 69.3 | 69.0 | 68.9 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 40.1 | 37.9 | 38.3 | 33.1 | 29.7 | 30.2 | 20.80 | 19. 52 | 19.76 | 37.5 | 35.4 | 36.1 | 55.4 | 55.6 | 54.9 |
| Crude-petroleum producing.-.---- | 66.1 | 66.4 | 67.0 | 61.5 | 62.7 | 60.9 | 33.47 | 34. 70 | 33.60 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 37.6 | 86.5 | 87.5 | 87.5 |
| Public utilities: Telephone and telegraph ${ }^{3}$ | 73.5 | 73.3 | 74. 1 | 92.2 | 91.7 | 92.0 | 30.88 | 31.09 | 30.90 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 39.0 | 82.0 | 82.6 | 82.3 |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas ${ }^{3}$ $\qquad$ | 89.6 | 89.6 | 90.0 | 96.8 | 96.4 | 95.9 | 33.82 | 33.67 | 33.37 | 39.8 | 39.5 | 38.6 | 85.4 | 85.4 | 86.6 |
| Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance ${ }^{3}$ | 69.5 | 69.3 | 69.2 | 70.5 | 69.9 | 71.1 | 33.12 | 32.87 | 33.53 | 45.7 | 45.4 | 46.3 | 71.5 | 71.5 | 71.5 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesal | 87.3 83.8 | 87.9 81.5 | 88.3 82.2 | 74.8 69.6 | 74.6 68.4 | 75.5 69.7 | 29.48 21.28 | 29.54 21.55 | 29.72 21.71 | 42.1 <br> 42.5 | 41.5 42.7 | 41.6 42.9 | 70.0 54.8 | 71.1 54.9 | 71.1 55.1 |
| General merchandising ${ }^{3}$ | 93.2 | 88.8 | 90.7 | 83.4 | 81.0 | 84.0 | 17.84 | 18. 19 | 18.38 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 40.0 | 48.2 | 48.3 | 48.4 |
| Other than general merchandising | 81.3 | 79.6 | 80.0 | 66.8 | 65.8 | 66.7 | 24.18 | 24. 34 | 24.46 | 43.5 | 43.8 | 43.8 | 56.7 | 56.8 | 57.1 |
|  | 92.7 | 92.6 | 91.8 | 81.1 | 82.8 | 80.2 | 15. 09 | 15. 29 | 14.95 | 46.7 | 46.9 | 46.4 | 31.7 | 32.1 | 31.7 |
| Laundries ${ }^{\text {D }}$ - ${ }^{\text {cheing and cleaning }}$ | 92.9 | 92.8 | 93.3 | 79.3 | 78.6 | 79.6 | 17.51 | 17.32 | 17.41 | 42.3 | 42.2 39 | 42.1 40.4 | 41.7 | 41.3 | 41.4 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | $\begin{array}{r}95.4 \\ -1.2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{92.1}{-.8}$ | 94.2 .4 | 67.7 -1.1 | 63.2 -.6 | 65.8 -.5 | 19.48 36.05 | 18.95 35.71 | 19.12 35.93 | ${ }_{(6)}^{41 .}$ | ${ }_{\text {(0) }}{ }^{39.7}$ | (6) 4 | ${ }^{49}$ (0) 2 | ${ }_{\text {(6) }}{ }^{48.6}$ | (8) 4 |
| Insurance ${ }^{35}$ | +.2 | (7) | 4 | +1.0 | -1.1 | $-.3$ | 36.32 | 36. 11 | 36. 49 | (6) | (6) | ${ }^{(6)}$ | $\left.{ }^{6}\right)$ | (c) | (6) |
| Building construction ${ }^{5}$ | +6.4 | -2.5 | $-11.5$ | +13.4 | -6.1 | $-14.0$ | 28.98 | 27.38 | 28.18 | 30.4 | 29.1 | 30.3 | 95.5 | 94.3 | 93.2 |

${ }^{1}$ Average weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting estab-
lishments. Average hours and average hourl earnings are computed from data supplied lishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied The figures are not strictly comparable from month to month because of changes in the size and composition of the reporting sample. Hours and earnings for all manufacturing industries now relate to 87 industries instead of 89 which were covered in the July and prior issues of the parmphlet. The 2 industries excluded are electric- and steam-railroad repair shops. The averages for the durable-goods group have also been affected by this
in January 1938 issue of this publication.
${ }^{3}$ A verage weekly earnings, hourly earnings, and hours not strictly comparable with figures published in pamphlets prior to January 1938 as they now exclude corporation figures published in pamphlets prior to January 1938 as they now exclude corporation Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be com${ }_{5}$ puted.
${ }^{5}$ Indexes of employment and pay rolls are not available, percentage changes from preceding month substituted

Not available.
Less than 1 io

## INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS, MARCH 1938 THROUGH MARCH 1939

Indexes of employment and pay rolls are given in table 6 for all manufacturing industries combined, for the durable- and nondurablegoods groups of manufacturing industries, and for each of 13 nonmanufacturing industries, including 2 subgroups under retail trade, by months from March 1938 to March 1939, inclusive. The accompanying chart indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to March 1939.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are based on the 3 -year average 1923-25 as 100 . They relate to wage earners only and are computed from reports supplied by representative manufacturing establishments in 87 manufacturing industries. These reports 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 87 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, and dyeing and cleaning cover wage earners only, but the figures for public utilities, trade, and hotels 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. The coverage of the reporting samples for the various nonmanufacturing industries ranges from 25 percent for wholesale trade to 90 percent for quarrying and nonmetallic mining.

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 15 th of the month.


Table 6.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Manufacturing ${ }^{1}$ and Nonmanufacturing ${ }^{2}$ Industries, March 1938 to March 1939, Inclusive

| Industry | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Av. } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | 1938 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1939 |  |  |
|  |  | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries | 86.8 | 87.7 | 85.7 | 83.4 | 81.6 | 81.9 | 85. 7 | 88.8 | 89.5 | 90.5 | 91. $\frac{1}{}$ | 89.5 | 90.7 | 91.4 |
| Durable goods | 77.3 | 79.3 | 77.0 | 75.0 | 72.4 | 70.3 | 71.7 | 75.3 | 79.0 | 82.1 | 83.1 | 81.6 | 82.6 | 83.5 |
| Nondurable goods | 96.0 | 95.8 | 94.0 | 91.5 | 90.3 | 92.9 | 99.0 | 101. 7 | 99.4 | 98.4 | 98.8 | 97.1 | 98.4 | 98.9 |
| Nonmanufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite mining | 52.3 | 59.3 | 57.0 | 52.8 | 56.0 | 44.6 | 37.6 | 46. 4 | 52.4 | 51.0 | 51.3 | 50.0 | 52.2 | 51.7 |
| Bituminous-coal mining | 86.7 | 93.2 | 85.8 | 82.2 | 80.2 | 78.5 | 80.1 | 83.4 | 87.2 | 88.6 | 89.3 | 88.7 | 88.6 | 87.4 |
| Metalliferous mining | 59.0 | 62.3 | 61.6 | 58.8 | 56.8 | 49.7 | 51.4 | 55.2 | 57.9 | 61.9 | 62.3 | 62.6 | 00.9 | 61.0 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic <br> - mining | 42.3 | 38.9 | 41.7 | 43.7 | 43.6 | 44.1 | 44.6 | 44.6 | 44.4 | 44.4 | 41.4 | 38.3 | 37.9 | 40.1 |
| Crude-petroleum producing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 72. 1 | 73.6 74.9 | 73.8 | 73.2 | 72.8 74.8 | 72.3 | 72.4 74.8 | 71.5 | 69.5 | 68.3 74.4 | 67.8 | 67.0 | 66.4 73.3 | 66. 1 |
| Telephone and telegraph.Electric light and power, and manufactured gas. | 92.3 | 92.0 | 91.8 | 91.7 | 92.2 | 92.3 | 92.7 | 92.5 | 92.5 | 91.9 | 91.4 | 90.0 | 89.6 | 89.6 |
| Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance | 70.3 | 70.8 | 71.1 | 70.6 | 70.4 | 70.1 | 69.5 | 69.3 | 69.9 | 69.5 | 69.4 | 69.2 | 69.3 | 69.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 88.8 | 89.1 | 88.5 | 87.3 | 87.2 | 86.8 | 87. 6 | 88.5 | 89.1 | 89.8 | 90.0 | 88.3 | 87.9 | 87.3 |
|  | 85.2 | 83.0 | 88.2 | 83.8 | 83.6 | 81.1 | 80.0 | 84.7 | 85.9 | 86.9 | 98.1 | 82.2 | 81.5 | 83.8 |
| General merchandising | 98.0 | 90.5 | 101.0 | 92.4 | 91.9 | 87.9 | 86. 4 | 97.0 | 99.4 | 104.5 | 144.1 | 90.7 | 88.8 | 93.2 |
| Other than general merchandising |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 81.3 |
| Year-round hotels.-.-.-....- | 92.7 | 93.4 | 93.5 | 93.7 | 92.2 | 90.7 | 90.4 | 91.8 | 92.9 | 92.5 | 92.0 | 91.8 | 92.6 | 92.7 |
| Laundries. | 95.7 | 94.8 | 95.4 | 96.2 | 96.6 | 97.8 | 97.5 | 96.5 | 94.4 | 93.7 | 93.4 | 93.3 | 92.8 | 92.9 |
| Dyeing and cleaning.-....... | 104.3 | 98.5 | 111.8 | 109.9 | 110.8 | 108.6 | 105.0 | 107.8 | 106.8 | 102.5 | 97.8 | 94.2 | 92.1 | 95.4 |
| Manufacturing Pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries....-.......... | 77.5 | 77.1 | 74.6 | 72.9 | 70.8 | 70.6 | 76.9 | 81.0 | 83.8 | 84.1 | 86.5 | 83.4 | 85.5 | 86.9 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{3}$--...-. | 68.2 | 67.4 | 65.6 | 64.2 | 61.7 | 58. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 63.7 | 68.7 | 75.2 | 78.3 | 80.4 | 76.6 | 78.5 | 80.1 |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{\text {de---- }}$ | 88.0 | 87.9 | 84.7 | 82.6 | 80.9 | 84.1 | 91.7 | 94.9 | 93.4 | 90.6 | 93.4 | 91.0 | 93.3 | 94.6 |
| Nonmanufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aituminous-coal mining.-. | 38.2 | 47.3. | 39.0 | 38.3 | 49.7 | 20.2 | 20.0 | 29.4 | 43.4 | 36.2 | 42.5 | 38.0 | 45.2 | 34.2 |
|  | 67.9 | 68.4 | 56.3 | 55.3 | 57.0 | 56.8 | 64.2 | 71.9 | 78.3 | 81.4 | 80.9 | 78.2 | 81.2 | 77.8 |
| Metalliferous mining..... | 50.4 | 56.3 | 53.3 | 51.2 | 46.1 | 38.0 | 43.7 | 46.1 | 49.2 | 52.3 | 54.1 | 55.3 | 53.2 | 53.6 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining . | 35.1 | 30.2 | 33.9 | 38.3 | 37.3 | 37.0 | 39.2 | 38.4 | 39.2 | 37.2 | 33.7 | 30.2 | 29.7 | 33.1 |
| Crude-petroleum producing. |  |  |  |  | 676 | 66.7 | 66.8 | 66.5 | 63.7 | 63.3 | 62.5 | 60.9 | 62.7 | 61.5 |
| Telephone and telegraph. Electric light and power, and manufactured gas. . | 92.1 | 92.6 | 91.6 | 91.3 | 90.9 | 90.9 | 91.3 | 92.6 | 95.3 | 93.0 | 92.5 | 92.0 | 91.7 | 92.2 |
|  | 98.5 | 98.6 | 97.6 | 97.4 | 98.6 | 98.3 | 98.9 | 98.4 | 99.9 | 98.6 | 98.2 | 95.8 | 96.4 | 96.8 |
| Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance. $\qquad$ | 69.7 | 69.9 | 70.0 | 71.2 | 69.7 | 69.0 | 69.5 | 68.4 | 68.9 | 68.8 | 69.7 | 71.1 | 69.9 | 70.5 |
| Wholesale trade. | 74.7 | 74.7 | 74.6 | 75.1 | 73.8 | 73.6 | 73.7 | 74.3 | 75. | 75.4 | 75.7 | 75.5 | 74.6 | 74.8 |
| Retail trade. .--.----------- | 70.4 | 68. 6 | 72.2 | 70.0 | 69.5 | 68.1 | 66.8 | 69.4 | 70.8 | 71.5 | 79.2 | 69.7 | 68.4 | 69.6 |
| General merchandising. | 87.8 | 82.2 | 89.4 | 84.4 | 84.3 | 80.4 | 78.8 | 85.3 | 88.3 | 91.8 | 122.9 | 84. 0 | 81.0 | 83.4 |
| Other than general merchandising |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{66.8} 8$ | 65.8 <br> 80 <br> 8 | 68.6 | 87.0 | ${ }^{66.4}$ | 77.6 | 77.3 | 76.1 | 67.2 | 81.3 | 81.1 | 66. 8 | 82.8 | 86.8 |
| Year-round hotels...-.-...- | 80.6 | 78.2 | 80.6 | 80.9 | 81.8 | 83.0 | 83.1 | 81.4 | 79.5 | 79.3 | 80.0 | 79.6 | 78.6 | 79.3 |
| Dyeing and cleaning.-....- |  |  |  | 80.7 | 83.3 |  |  | 81.7 | 78.0 | 73.9 | 68.3 | 65.8 | 63.2 | 67.7 |

[^4]
## TREND OF INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT, BY STATES

A comparison of employment and pay rolls, by States and geographic divisions, in February and March 1939 is shown in table 7 for all groups combined and for all manufacturing industries combined based on data supplied by reporting establishments. The percentage changes shown, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted-that is, the industries included in the manufacturing group and in the grand total have not been weighted according to their relative importance.

The totals for all manufacturing industries combined include figures for miscellaneous manufacturing industries in addition to the 87 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.

Similar comparisons showing only percentage changes are available in mimeographed form for "All groups combined," for "All manufacturing," for anthracite mining, bituminous-coal mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying and nonmetallic mining, crude-petroleum producing, public utilities, wholesale trade, retail trade, hotels, laundries, dyeing and cleaning, and brokerage and insurance.

Table 7.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in February and March 1939, by Geographic Divisions and by States
[Figures in italies are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| Geographic division and State | Total-all groups |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll March 1939 | Per-centase change from Feb${ }_{1939}$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1939 | Per-centage change from February 1939 | Numher of estab-lishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { on pay } \\ \text { roll } \\ \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | Per- <br> cent- <br> age <br> change <br> from <br> Feb- <br> ruary <br> 1939 | $\begin{gathered} \text { A mount } \\ \text { of pay roll } \\ (1 \text { week) } \\ \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | Per- cent age change from Feb- ruary 1939 |
| New England | 13, 088 | 862,419 | +0.4 | Dollars | +0.5 | 3, 574 | 595, 035 | -0.5 | Dollars <br> $13,148,257$ | -0.2 |
| New Maine. - | 13,086 760 | - 50,811 | +0.4 | 1, 001, 783 | +4.5 | + 271 | - 42,852 | -3.8 | 13, 821,420 | -0.4 |
| New Hampshire | 596 | 41, 022 | -3.2 | 821,006 | -6.6 | 215 | 35, 522 | -3.8 | 700, 433 | -6.9 |
| Vermont.-...-- | 445 | 16,085 | +1.3 | 336, 136 | +1.6 | 155 | 10,679 | +1.5 | 216, 766 | +. 4 |
| Massachusetts . | 17,767 | 464,297 | +1.4 | 10,979, 744 | +1.2 | 1,776 | 266, 899 | +. 3 | 5, 965,688 |  |
| Rhode Island.. | 1, 151 | 92, 695 | $-1.3$ | 1,919, 178 | $-2.0$ | 431 | 76, 331 | -2.0 | 1,522,619 | -3.0 |
| Connecticut...- | 2,369 | 197, 569 | +. 3 | 4,880, 390 | +2.0 | 726 | 162, 752 | +. 6 | 3, 919, 491 | +2.6 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 31,939 | 2, 067, 158 | +. 7 | 54, 789, 496 | +1.1 | 6, 478 | 1, 196, 607 | +.7 | 31, 188, 248 | +2.2 |
| New York. | 20, 274 | 932, 969 | +1.2 | 26, 031,458 | +2.5 | 22, 598 | 437, 270 | +1.0 | 12,090,725 | +3.4 |
| New Jersey | 3,938 | 348,430 | +. 7 | 9, 176,084 | +1.6 | 1,621 | 280, 969 | +. 8 | 7, 262, 872 | +1.8 |
| Pennsylvania.- | 7,727 | 785, 759 | +. 1 | 19, 581,954 | 1.0 | 2,262 | 478, 368 | ${ }^{3}+.3$ | 11,834,651 | ${ }^{3}+1.4$ |
| East North Central.. | 24, 581 | 2, 051, 972 | +. 8 | 55, 472, 307 | +1.4 | 8,414 | 1,552, 065 | +. 6 | 42, 758, 078 | +1.5 |
| Ohio | 6,743 | 514, 135 | +1.3 | 13, 845, 831 | +2.2 | 2,372 | 394, 601 | +1.3 | 10, 871, 631 | +2.4 |
| Indiana | 2,918 | 248, 184 | +1.2 | 6, 888, 125 | $+1.6$ | 1,089 | 19\%', 626 | +1.8 | 5, 140, 364 | ${ }^{8}+1.9$ |
| Illinois | 16,915 | 689, 617 | +1.0 | 15,680,610 | +1.9 | 2,442 | 387, 725 | +1.8 | 10,920,705 | +3.4 |
| Michigan. | 3, 644 | 473, 566 | $-3$ | 13, 922,751 | +. 3 | 1,056 | 418,991 | -. 8 | 12, 480, 851 | -. 5 |
| Wisconsin | ${ }^{3} 4,371$ | 226,470 | +1.1 | 5,786,990 | $+.6$ | -1,455 | 153, 122 | ${ }^{3}+.5$ | 9,944, 547 | $8+.7$ |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in February and March 1939, by Geographic Divisions and by States-Continued

| Geographic division and State | Total--all group; |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { on pay } \\ \text { roll } \\ \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Per- <br> age <br> change from February 1939 | A mount of pay roll (1 week) March 1939 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { fromb } \\ \text { Feb- } \\ \text { ruary } \\ 1939 \end{array}$ | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll March 1939 | Pur- centage change from February 1939 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1939 | Per- cent- age change frmm Feb- ruary 1939 |
|  |  |  |  | Dollars |  |  |  |  | Dollars |  |
| West North Cen | 11,747 | 425, 135 | $+0.8$ | 10, 398, 212 | +1.0 | 2,478 | 210, 649 | +0.2 | 5, 110, 685 | $+0.6$ |
| Minnesota | 72,759 | 126,710 | +2.0 | 3, 956, 422 | +2.1 | 658 | 49,846 | +1.6 | 1, 504; 854 | +8.0 |
| Iowa | 1,830 | 58,567 | $+1.0$ | 1, 407, 489 | $+.3$ | 357 | 34, 240 | +. 6 | 859,486 | +. 2 |
| Missouri | 2, 676 | 151, 135 | + ${ }^{8}$ | 3, 561, 020 | +. 2 | 788 | 93,176 | -. 6 | 2, 103,309 | -. 6 |
| North Dakota | 544 | 4,305 | +1.4 | 101, 769 | -2.6 | 29 | 426 | -. 5 | 11,348 | +2.7 |
| South Dakota | 413 | 7, 262 | -. 6 | 189, 689 | -1.5 | 31 | 2,125 | -3.7 | 50, 521 | -6.0 |
| Nebraska. | 1,029 | 24, 706 | $+.9$ | 563, 058 | +1.2 | 136 | 8,324 |  | 208, 640 | +3.8 |
| Kansas. | 18,496 | 58, 460 | $10-1$ | 1,818,765 | $3+2.0$ | 484 | 22, 512 |  | 572, 527 | +2.5 |
| South Atlantic. | 10,807 | 871, 768 | +1.5 | 16, 638, 885 | +1.3 | 2,952 | 602,674 | +1.7 | 10,555,588 | +2.1 |
| Delaware | 242 | 15, 310 | +1.5 | 356, 986 | +2.9 | 84 | 10,900 | $+1.0$ | 258,966 | +2.6 |
| Maryland | 1,611 | 185, 388 | +2.1 | S, 228,177 | +2.8 | 648 | 99,361 | $3+2.8$ | 2, 241,582 | $3+3.0$ |
| District of Columbia. | 1,059 | 39, 819 | $+2.5$ | 1,050,306 | +1.6 | 43 | 3,403 | . 3 | 115, 338 | +1.4 |
| Virginia. | 2,014 | 114,707 | +1.5 | 2, 125, 716 | +.9 | 456 | 80, 066 | +1.9 | 1, 425, 922 | +2.1 |
| West Virginia. | 1,147 | 129, 719 | $+3$ | 3,179, 452 | +. 3 | 216 | 48,969 | +1.1 | 1, 227, 154 | +3.0 |
| North Carolina | 1,602 | 176, 365 | +1.5 | 2, 636, 426 | +1.0 | 674 | 162, 721 | +1.7 | 2,395, 115 | +1.1 |
| South Carolina | 778 | 93,796 | + 3 | 1, 337, 223 | +.9 | 250 | 86, 218 | $+.1$ | 1, 198, 569 | +1.0 |
| Georgia | 1,422 | 118, 409 | +1.0 | 1,851, 212 | . 3 | 397 | 93,987 | $+.8$ | 1,342,588 | . 2 |
| Florida.. | 932 | 50,300 | +4.7 | 875,387 | +3.7 | 184 | 23,049 | +10.8 | 350, 354 | +11.6 |
| East South Centr | 4,238 | 282, 298 | +. 5 | 5, 128, 396 | -. 8 | 1,017 | 181, 590 | $+.7$ | 3, 117, 869 | -. 2 |
| Kentucky. | 1,305 | 75, 312 | -1.3 | 1, 542, 127 | -2.5 | 277 | 31,529 | +. 4 | 640, 317 | -1.2 |
| Tennessee. | 1,235 | 98,937 | +1.2 | 1,744, 964 | +. 4 | 366 | 73,345 | +. 8 | 1,262, 370 | +. 4 |
| Alabama --- | 1,206 | 90,881 | +1.1 | 1,585, 878 | . 5 | 291 | 64,850 | +. 5 | 1,050, 293 | $-.6$ |
| Mississippi---- | 492 | 17, 168 | +1.1 | 253, 427 | -. 5 | 83 | 11,866 | +1.2 | 164, 889 | +. 6 |
| West South Central | 6,051 | 217, 840 | -. 2 | 4,800,964 | -. 2 | 1,242 | 105, 658 | -1.3 | 2, 258,055 | -. 5 |
| Arkansas. | 111,006 | 29, 885 | . 5 | 602,063 | 2 | 270 | 19, 269 | -8.8 | S15,622 | +. 9 |
| Louisiana. | 993 | 49,153 | -. 8 | 941,929 | -. 1 | 233 | 28,407 | -1.2 | 520,658 | $-.7$ |
| Oklahoma | 1,299 | 37,452 | +. 1 | 917,247 | -. 4 | 134 | 10,066 | +1.3 | 225, 911 | +1.7 |
| Texas. | 2,758 | 101,410 | +. 1 | 2, 439,725 | -. 2 | 605 | 47,916 | -1.6 | 1,195, 864 | $-1.1$ |
| Mountain | 4,123 | 113, 260 | +. 2 | 2, 897, 931 | -. 4 | 554 | 30, 157 | +. 2 | 767, 431 | +1.2 |
| Montana | 617 | 16,070 | -. 9 | 446, 941 | +1.3 | 74 | 4,275 | -5.9 | 108, 179 | $-4.3$ |
| Idabo. | 471 | 9,048 | +1.8 | 221, 244 | +. 8 | 59 | 2,273 | +5.4 | 49, 102 | +. 5 |
| Wyoming | 315 | 7,776 | +. 2 | 220, 790 | $-.5$ | 39 | 1,097 | +. 1 | 37, 000 | $-1$ |
| Colorado | 1,316 | 38,556 | +1.3 | 975, 048 | +. 2 | 195 | 13,367 | $+2.5$ | 359, 841 | +4.7 |
| New Mexico. | 280 | 6,271 | +1.5 | 137, 716 | -4.7 | 28 | 697 | +4.2 | 12,857 | +4.3 |
| Arizona. | 395 | 13, 825 | -2.1 | 368, 482 | -1.9 | 38 | 2,381 | $-8.8$ | 56,110 | $\rightarrow 9.2$ |
| Utah. | 561 | 19,378 | $-.2$ | 457, 887 | -1.3 | 107 | 5,793 | +1.1 | 137, 231 | +2.2 |
| Nevada. | 168 | 2,336 | +. 6 | 69,823 | +. 4 | 14 | 274 | +5.8 | 7, 111 | -2. |
| Pacific | 10,444 | 444, 387 | +1.0 | 12, 849, 309 | +1.5 | 2,658 | +1.9 | 224,001 | 6, 285, 018 | +2.9 |
| Washington..-- | 2,540 | 82, 498 | +2.4 | 2, 254, 538 | +3.0 | 544 | 47,636 | $+4.5$ | 1, 276, 464 | +5.8 |
| Oregon- | 1,217 | 43, 147 | +2.9 | 1, 140, 323 | +3.2 | 296 | 25, 269 | +4.0 | 650,323 | +4.5 |
| Californie | 12 6,687 | 918,722 | +. 4 | 8, 454,448 | +. 9 | 1,818 | 151,096 | $+.8$ | 4,358,231 | +1.8 |

[^5]
## INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT IN PRINCIPAL METROPOLITAN AREAS

A comparison of employment and pay rolls in February and March 1939 is made in table 8 for 13 metropolitan areas which had a population of 500,000 or over in 1930. Cities within these areas, but having a population of 100,000 or over, are not included. Footnotes to the table indicate which cities are excluded. Data concerning them are presented in a supplementary tabulation which is available on request. 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.

Revisions made in the figures after they have gone to press, chiefly because of late reports by cooperating firms, are incorporated in the supplementary tabulation mentioned above. This supplementary tabulation covers these 13 metropolitan areas as well as other metropolitan areas and cities having a population of 100,000 or more, according to the 1930 Census of Population.

Table 8.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in February and March 1939, by Principal Metropolitan Areas

| Metropolitan area | Number of establishments | Number on pay roll March | Percentage change from February | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Amount of } \\ \text { pay roll ( } \\ \text { week) March } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Percentage change from February |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York ${ }^{1}$ | 14,350 | 625, 867 | +2.1 | \$17, 283, 516 | +2.5 |
| Chicago ${ }^{2}$ | 4,475 | 415, 770 | +. 6 | 11, 613,602 | +1.9 |
| Philadelphia ${ }^{3}$ | 2,096 | 200, 184 | $+.3$ | 5, 434, 689 | +1.4 |
| Detroit.-.-. | 1,533 | 302, 502 | $-.6$ | $9,443,178$ | +.8 |
| Los Angeles | 3, 012 | 149, 586 | $+.3$ | 4, 404, 369 | +. 7 |
| Cleveland. | 1,583 | 108,777 | +. 9 | 3,062, 796 | $+.9$ |
| St. Louis. | 1,415 | 112, 134 | -. 1 | 2,773, 157 | +. 4 |
| Baltimore. | 1,179 | 98,995 | +2.6 | 2, 426, 834 | +3.1 |
| Boston ${ }^{5}$ | 1,451 | 98, 624 | +1.0 | 2, 642, 856 | +2.7 |
| Pittsburgh | 1,072 | 164,729 | -. 2 | 4, 494, 783 | +. 7 |
| San Francisco ${ }^{6}$ | 1,626 | 79,774 | +1.7 | 2,386,020 | +2.5 |
| Buffalo..... | , 822 | 65, 042 | -. 9 | 1, 697, 887 | -. 5 |
| Milwaukee | 1,006 | 99,455 | +2.3 | 2, 754, 699 | +1.0 |

${ }^{1}$ Does not include Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, or Paterson, N. J.; nor Yonkers, N. Y.
${ }^{2}$ Does not include Gary, Ind.
${ }^{2}$ Does not include Camden, N. J.
Does not include Long Beach, Calif.
${ }^{3}$ Figures relate to city of Boston only.

- Does not include Oakland, Calif.


## Public Employment

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

## EXECUTIVE SERVICE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Statistics of employment and pay rolls for the executive service of the Federal Government in February and March 1939 are given in table 9 .

Table 9.-Employment and Pay Rolls for the Executive Service of the United States Government, February and March 1939 :
[Subject to revision]

| Class | Employment |  | Percentage change | Pay rulls |  | Percentage change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1939}{\text { March }}$ | February $1939{ }^{2}$ |  | March 1939 | $\text { February }_{1939}^{2}$ |  |
| Entire service: Total. | 878, 679 | 875, 541 | +0.4 | \$134, 626, 223 | \$130, 231, 207 | +3.4 |
| Regular appropriation. | 729, 774 | 720,969 | +1.2 | 116, 172, 038 | 112,731, 754 | $+3.1$ |
| Emergency appropriation. | 70,942 | 72, 388 | -2.0 | 8, 539, 927 | 8,069, 459 | +5.8 |
| Force-account (regular and emergency) | 77,963 | 82, 184 | -5.1 | 9,914, 258 | 9, 429, 994 | +5.1 |
| Inside the District of Columbia: Total | 120, 861 | 120, 445 | +. 3 | 21, 711, 379 | 21, 211, 797 | +2.4 |
| Regular appropriation | 105, 822 | 105, 682 | $+.2$ | 19, 264, 608 | 18,944,005 | +1.7 |
| Emergency appropriation | 9, 822 | 9,822 | 0 | 1,537, 255 | 1,532, 594 | +. 3 |
| gency) | 5,217 | 4,961 | +5.2 | 909,516 | 735, 198 | +23.7 |
| Outside tbe District of Columbia: Total. | 757, 818 | 755, 096 | +. 4 | 112, 914, 844 | 109, 019,410 | +3.6 |
| Regular appropriation..-.-.-.-.-.-. | 623,952 | 615, 307 | +1.4 | 96,907, 430 | 93, 787, 749 | +3.3 |
| Emergency appropriation..-......... | 61, 120 | 62, 566 | $-2.3$ | 7,002, 672 | 6, 536, 865 | +7.1 |
| gency) | 72, 746 | 77, 223 | $-5.8$ | 9,004, 742 | 8,694,796 | +3.6 |

${ }^{1}$ Data include number of employees receiving pay during the last pay period of the month.
2 Revised.

## INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANK DIVISION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, AND GOVERNMENT OR GOVERNMENT-OWNED CORPORATIONS

Semiannually the Civil Service Commission collects data for the Insolvent National Bank Division of the Treasury Department, Federal Reserve Banks, and Government or Government-owned corporations. Employment and pay rolls for these agencies are shown in table 10 .

Table 10.-Employment and Pay Rolls in the Insolvent National Bank Division of the Treasury Department, Federal Reserve Banks, and Government or Government-Owned Corporations ${ }^{1}$

| Establishment | Number of employees ${ }^{2}$ |  | Total pay roll |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Dec. } 31, \\ 1938 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 30, \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | 6-month period ending Dec. 31, 1938 | 6-month period ending June 30, 1938 |
| All establishments. | 24,730 | 24,962 | \$20, 968, 073 | \$20, 604, 746. |
| Treasury: Office of the Comptroller of of Insolvent National Banks. | 377 | 399 | 444, 362 | 488, 254 |
| Farm Credit Administration: |  |  |  |  |
| Bank for cooperatives .-- ${ }_{\text {Federal }}$ intermediate credit | 198 | 199 453 | 274,585 536,563 | 274,878 536,085 |
| Federal land banks ${ }^{3}$. | 5,053 | 5,213 | 4, 615, 243 | 4, 646, 707 |
| General agents' offices | 415 | 424 | 518,665 | 504, 869 |
| Joint stock land banks. | 610 | 663 | 723,424 | 762,025 |
| Production credit corporations | 294 | 288 | 419,590 | 409,975 |
| Federal Reserve Banks | 10,919 | 10, 803 | 9, 722, 718 | $9,374,066$ |
| Inland Waterways Corporation | 2, 744 | 2, 995 | 1,807,560 | 1,723,257 |
| Panama Railroad Co. ${ }^{4}$ - | 3,672 | 3,521 | 1, 896, 453 | 1,875,840 |
| Spruce Production Corporation | 5 | 4 | 8,910 | 8,790 |

[^6]Details concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during March on construction projects financed by Public Works Administration funds are given in table 11, by type of project.

Table 11.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed From Public Works: Administration Funds, March 1939 1
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project |
| :--- |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds, March 1939-Continued

| Type of project | Wage earners |  | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders piaced during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum number employed | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All projects....-....-....-. | Federal projects financed from Public Works Administration Appropriation Act 1938 funds |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 34,463 | 29,431 | \$3,159, 093 | 3,559,644 | \$0.887 | \$4, 496, 608 |
| Airport construction (exclusive of buildings) $\qquad$ | 419 | 410 | 41,199 | 69,355 | . 594 | 35,947 |
| Building construction....-...-......-- | 21,766 | 18,459 | 1,790, 483 | 1, 987,090 | . 901 | 3, 510, 343 |
| Electrification........ | , 600 | -588 | - 47, 505 | 1, 70, 219 | . 677 | 281, 628 |
| Reclamation. | 7,813 | 6,682 | 934, 980 | 1,011, 749 | . 924 | 334, 322 |
| River, harbor, and flood control.-- | 530 | 451 | 66,342 | 66,822 | . 983 | 53,990 |
| Ship construction. | 1, 019 | 836 | 63, 297 | 76, 191 | . 831 | 122,667 |
| Streets and roads. | 220 | 189 | 13, 028 | 16,111 | . 809 | 16,340 |
| Water and sewerage......---.-.-.- | 339 | 313 | 23,955 | 29,908 | . 801 | 45,593 |
| Miscellaneous.....-.-..-.-.-...-- | 808 | 706 | 59,995 | 87,813 | . 683 | 87,032 |
| Professiona, technical, and cleri.cal | 949 | 817 | 118, 309 | 144, 386 | . 819 | 8,746 |
|  | Non-Federal projects financed from National Industrial Recovery Act funds |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4,900 | 4,254 | \$687, 513 | 407,609 | \$1,687 | \$392,023 |
| Building construction ${ }^{6}$. | 3,281 | 2,983 | 583, 553 | 291, 810 | 2.000 | 198,036 |
| Railroad construction.- | 6 |  |  |  | . 450 |  |
| Btreets and roads. | 398 | 324 | 9, 293 | 15,972 | . 582 | 28, 860 |
| Water and sewerage | 578 | 460 | 62, 211 | 43,998 | 1. 414 | 96, 659 |
| Miscellaneous | 639 | 481 | 32, 438 | 55,789 | . 581 | 68,468 |
|  | Projects financed from Emergency Relief Appropriation Act 1935, 1936, and 1937 funds? |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | 25,672 | 21,745 | \$2, 208, 700 | 2, 497,918 | \$0.884 | \$3, 668, 720 |
| Building construction | 15,033 | 12,529 | 1,277, 019 | 1, 354, 764 | . 943 | 2, 377, 714 |
| Electrification. | 1,109 | 882 | 63,555 | 90,502 | . 702 | 164, 692 |
| Heavy engineering | 3, 640 | 3,065 | 321, 970 | 410,138 | . 785 | 421, 883 |
| Reclamation | 1,058 | 972 | 86, 128 | 129,035 | . 667 | 103,050 |
| Streets and roads. | 592 | 495 | 35, 747 | 60,320 | . 593 | 70,905 |
| Water and sewerage | 4,226 | 3,794 | 424,019 | 452, 678 | . 937 | 530, 158 |
|  | 14 | 8 | 262 | 481 | . 545 | 228 |
|  | Non.Federal projects financed from Public Works Administration Appropriation Act 1938 funds |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | 154,460 | 125,549 | \$10, 124, 309 | 12,288, 044 | \$0.824 | \$22, 045, 658 |
| Building construction. | 106, 293 | 86, 207 | 6, 822, 154 | 7,883, 757 | . 868 | 14, 729, 008 |
| Plectrification.-.-- | 1,506 | 1,195 | 80,450 | 116,035 | . 693 | 440, 813 |
| Heavy engineering | 4,755 | 4,032 | 530, 066 | 524, 282 | 1.011 | 1, 067, 476 |
| Reclamation. | 829 | 626 | 42,306 | 66, 407 | . 637 | 102,856 |
| River, harbor, and flood control.-- | 533 | 468 | 44, 686 | 57,014 | . 784 | 189,896 |
| Streets and roads. | 16, 064 | 12, 636 | 937, 860 | 1, 353, 932 | . 693 | 1,858, 618 |
| Water and sewerage | 23, 588 | 19, 568 | 1,594, 467 | 2,215,597 | . 720 | 3, 584, 664 |
| Miscellaneous.--- | 892 | 817 | 72, 320 | 91,020 | . 795 | 72, 327 |

[^7]Construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration are those projects authorized by title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933. This program of public works was extended to June 30, 1937, by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and title II of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936. The First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936, cited as the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936, reappropriated unobligated funds originally made available under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and authorized the use of $\$ 300,000,000$ from funds on hand or received from the sale of securities. The Public Works Administration was continued until July 1, 1939, by the Public Works Administration Extension Act of 1937 and the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 further continued the program to June 30, 1941.

Federal construction projects for which data are included in table 11 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 of the Public Works Administration, however, was financed by funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Federal construction projects are also financed by allotments from funds provided under the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 . 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, the Public Works Administration Extension Act of 1937, or the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938. 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, the Public Works Administration Extension Act of 1937, or the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 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, locomotives and passenger- and freight-car building in commercial shops.

## UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

The United States Housing Authority was created by Public No. 412, Seventy-fifth Congress, approved September 1, 1937, as a corporate body of the Department of the Interior for the purpose of assisting the States and their political subdivisions in remedying the unsafe and insanitary housing conditions and the acute shortage of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for families of low income, and in alleviating present and recurring unemployment.

Executive Order No. 7732, dated October 27, 1937, transferred to the Authority all the housing and slum-clearance projects of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works and all assets, contracts, records, applications, libraries, research materials, and other property held in connection with such projects or with the housing or slum-clearance activities of the Public Works Administration, together with the unexpended balance of funds allocated to the Public Works Administration for the construction of any housing or slum-clearance projects. This Executive order was modified by Executive Order No. 7839, dated March 12, 1938, under which the two Puerto Rico projects were transferred to the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.

Data on projects of the United States Housing Authority for March 1939 are shown in table 12. These figures pertain only to new projects under the United States Housing Authority and not to those formerly under the Public Works Administration.

Table 12.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Low-Cost Housing Projects Operated by the United States Housing Authority, March 1939 :

| [Subject to revision] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Geographic division | Wage earners |  | Monthly pay-roli disbursements | Numher of man-hours worked during month | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
|  | Maximum number employed ${ }^{2}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| Five divisions...- | 4,293 | 3,772 | \$467, 860 | 382, 957 | \$1.282 | \$915, 55: |
| Middle Atlantic. | 3. 227 | 2, 924 | 399, 086 | 292,042 | 1. 367 | 550,413 |
| East North Central | 220 | 151 | 14,452 | 13,249 | 1. 091 | 185, 049 |
| South A tlantic...--- | 434 | 372 | 32, 695 | 47,327 | . 691 | 136,070 |
| East South Central. | 172 | 127 | 7.662 | 11. 098 | . 690 | 18,854 |
| West South Central. | 240 | 198 | 13, 965 | 19,241 | . 726 | ¢5, 166 |

1 Data are for the month ending on the 15th
${ }^{2}$ Maximum employed during any 1 week of the month.

## THE WORKS PROGRAM

By authority of Public Resolution No. 11, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved April 8,1935 , the ${ }^{4}$ 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. The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1938 extended this program to June 30, 1939. 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.

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

Table 13.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by The Works Program, March $1939{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]


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

4 These data are for nrojects under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Roads.
${ }^{5}$ These data for projects under construction in Puerto Rico.
${ }^{0}$ Includes data for 25,667 employees working on non-Federal projects. Thes ; data are included in separate tables covering projects under the jurisdiction of the 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. 25, 1939.

- Data on a monthly basis are not available.

Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on work projects of the National Youth Administration from the beginning of the program in January 1936 to March 1939, inclusive, are shown in table 14. Similar data for Student Aid are shown from September 1935, the starting date, to February 1939, inclusive.

Table 14.-Employment and Pay Rolls on National Youth Administration Projects Financed by The Works Program, September 1935, through March 19391

| [Subject to revision] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year and month |  | Pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked | Average earning per hou | Vaiue of material orders placed |
|  | Work projects |  |  |  |  |
| January 1936 to March 1939, inclusive .--- |  | \$116, 346,067 | 319, 597, 763 | \$0. 364 | 2\$13,860, 237 |
| January to December 1936. |  | 28,883, 589 | 75, 827, 799 | 381 |  |
|  |  | 32, 663, 342 | 87, 242, 108 | 374 |  |
|  |  | 41, 558, 174 | 117, 910, 943 | 352 |  |
| January to December $1938{ }^{3}$ January 19393 | $\begin{aligned} & 237,468 \\ & 241,623 \\ & 234,918 \end{aligned}$ | 4,346, 711 | 12, 637,013 | 344 |  |
| January 19393 . |  | 4,456,772 | 13,061, 419 | 341 |  |
| March 1939. |  | 4, 437, 479 | 12,918, 481 | 343 |  |
| September 1935 to February 1939, inclusive. | Student Aid |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$81, 005, 132 | 274, 285, 262 | \$0. 295 | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ |
| September to December 1935. January to December $1936{ }^{3}$ |  | 6,363,503 | ${ }_{8,612,976}^{19,517}$ | . 324 |  |
| January to December $19377^{3}-$--.........-. |  | 24, 2488,503 | 83, 874, 409 | 291 |  |
|  |  | 19,681, 126 | 68,750, 836 | 286 |  |
| January to December $1938{ }^{3}$ - | 370, 183 | 2, 252, 755 | 7,952, 452 | 283 |  |
| January 19393 --.............................-- | 376,209 | 2, 424, 409 | 8,577, 299 | . 283 |  |

1 Data are for a calendar month.
2 Data on a monthly basis are not a vailable. This total represents expenditures through Dec. 31, 1938. and includes rentals and services and some sponsors' contributions.
${ }^{3}$ Revised.
${ }^{4}$ No expenditures for materials on this type of project.

## CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

The Civilian Conservation Corps was created by an act of Congress approved June 28, 1937, and succeeded the Emergency Conservation Work which had been set up in April 1933.

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.

Employment and pay rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps in February and March 1939 are presented in table 15.

Table 15.-Employment and Pay Rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps, February and March 19391
[Subject to revision]

| Group | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March 1939 | $\begin{gathered} \text { February } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | March 1939 | $\begin{gathered} \text { February } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| All groups | 314,990 | 337, 191 | \$14, 205, 352 | \$14, 789, 353 |
| Enrolled personnel ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 278, 426 | 300, 809 | 8,701, 281 | $9,383,838$ |
| Reserve officers. | 4,961 | 5,021 | 1,298, 893 | 1, 279,619 |
| Nurses ${ }^{\text {a }}$-........-...-- | 303 1,597 | 309 | 32, 135 | 31,989 |
| Educational advisers ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ Supervisory and technical ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | 1,597 $\mathbf{2 9 , 7 0 3}$ | 1,592 29,460 | 268,505 $\mathbf{3 , 9 0 4 , 5 8 8}$ | 266,200 $3,827,707$ |

[^8]
## 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 16, by type of project.

Table 16.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, March 19391

| Type of project | Maximum number of wage earners ${ }^{\text {? }}$ | Monthly pay-rol ments | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of ma terial orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All projects. | 2, 133 | \$244,675 | 281,435 | \$0.869 | \$523, 770 |
| Building construction ${ }^{3}$ Water and sewerage. | 1,222 | $\begin{array}{r} 95,246 \\ 149,429 \end{array}$ | 117,444 163,991 | .811 .911 | 416,953 106,817 |

1 Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
Maximum number employed during any I week of the month by each contractor
${ }^{2}$ Includes 186 employees, pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 11,116,16,634$ man-hours worked, and material orders placed of $\$ 9,738$ on projects financed by the RFC Mortage Co.

## 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, 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.

Data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations during March are given in table 17, by type of project.

Table 17.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Federal Appropriations, by Type of Project, March 19391
[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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Maximum } \\ \text { number } \\ \text { employed } \end{array}\right\|$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | ${ }^{3} 171,130$ | 160, 304 | \$18, 282, 989 | 24, 237, 402 | \$0.754 | \$32, 195, 896 |
| Building construction... | 14,832 | 12,373 | 1,315, 728 | 1,376, 138 | . 956 | 2,313, 164 |
| Electrification: <br> Rural Electrification Administration projects ${ }^{4}$ | 8,501 | 7,199 | 432, 986 | 858,990 | . 504 | 2, 613, 321 |
| Other than R. E. A. projects.- | 136 | 85 | 6, 209 | 7, 552 | . 822 | 8,945 |
| Forestry | 21 | 20 | 1,307 | 2, 383 | . 548 | 1,070 |
| Heavy engineering | 276 | 239 | 24, 101 | 20, 315 | 1. 186 | 28,307 |
| Public roads ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |  | 38,353 | 3, 503,093 | 6,072,566 | . 577 | 5, 854, 057 |
| Reclamation-------------- | 12,007 | 11,407 | 1,451, 365 | 1,638, 740 | . 886 | 4, 412,413 |
| River, harbor, and flood control: Dredging, dikes, revetments, etc. | 26, 483 | 23, 258 | 2, 488,011 | 3,741, 596 | . 665 | 2,288,414 |
| Locks and dams | 7,712 | 6, 902 | 881, 815 | 1,149,032 | . 767 | 1, 624854 |
| Ship construction: <br> Naval vessels. | 48,988 | 47,978 | 7,049, 285 | 7, 885, 358 | . 894 | 9, 268, 719 |
| Other than naval vessels | 9,753 | 8, 789 | 882, 159 | 1, 053, 471 | . 837 | 3,279, 127 |
| Streets and roads. | 2, 676 | 2,496 | 158, 149 | 294,818 | . 536 | 335. 511 |
| Water and sowerage | 369 | 327 | 22,973 | 46, 812 | . 491 | 63, 851 |
| Miscellaneous. | 1,023 | 878 | 65, 808 | 89,631 | . 734 | 104. 143 |

1 Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
${ }^{1}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing foroe-account work.
${ }^{3}$ Includes weekly average for public-road projects.
4 Financed by Rural Electrification Administration loans.
${ }^{6}$ Under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Roads.
${ }^{0}$ Not available, weekly average Included in the total for all projects.

## STATE-ROADS PROJECTS

A record of employment and pay-roll disbursements in the construction and maintenance of roads financed wholly from State or local funds in March 1939 compared with February 1939 and March 1938 is presented in table 18.

Table 18.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads: March 1939, February 1939, and March $1938{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Item | Number of employees ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Pay-roll disbursements |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1939}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { February } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1939}{\text { March }}$ | February 1939 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 127, 459 | 145,096 | 128, 191 | \$9,184, 740 | \$10, 113, 396 | \$8, 504, 260 |
| New roads | 16,292 | 21, 027 | 11,379 | 1,091, 070 | 1,465, 050 | 678,180 |
| Maintenance | 111, 167 | 124, 069 | 116,812 | 8,093,670 | 8,648, 346 | 7,826,080 |

[^9]
## PURCHASES FROM PUBLIC FUNDS ${ }^{1}$

The value of material orders placed on construction projects financed by Federal funds in the first quarter of 1939 is presented in table 19.

In the first quarter of 1939 on the Public Works Administration program, orders were placed for materials valued at approximately $\$ 102,019,000$. Of this amount $\$ 40,237,000$ was expended for iron and steel products, $\$ 14,425,000$ for machinery, $\$ 11,898,000$ for forest products, and $\$ 10,180,000$ for cement and concrete products.

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.

Estimates have been made of the man-months of labor that have been, or will be, created in fabricating the materials used on the various programs (see table 3). The estimates include 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 them 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 openhearth 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 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, 1935.

1 Unless otherwise specified, data presented in this section are as of the 15 th of the month.

Table 19.-Value of Material Orders Placed on Construction Projects Financed by Federal Funds for the First Quarter of $1939^{1}$
[Subject to revision]


Table 19.-Value of Material Orders Placed on Construction Projects Financed by Federal Funds for the First Quarter of 1939-Continued

| Type of material | Projects |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Public Works Ad-ministration | U. S. H. A. low-cost housing | Reconstruction Finance Corporation | Regular Federal | Federal construction under The Works Program |
| Iron and steel and their products-Contd. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Springs, steel | 17 |  |  |  | 7,922 |
| Steel, reinforcing | 5, 153, 360 | \$258, 219 | \$9,736 | 1,846, 831 | 143, 688 |
|  | $11,070,057$ 16,171 | 52, 408 | 88,653 | 6,643, 229 | 178, 429 |
| Switches, railway............... | 2,218 |  |  |  | 377 |
| Tools, other than machine tools | 284, 186 | 2,994 | 12,138 | 203, 076 | 77,174 |
| Wire and wireworks products. | 530, 239 | 266 | 1,868 | 592, 67.0 | 46,244 |
| Iron and steel and their products, n. e. c- <br> Nonferrous metals and their products. | 4, 047, 467 | 63, 256 | 113, 076 | 2,783, 285 | 17, 914 |
|  | 1,448, 517 | 101, 757 | 10,258 | 2, 498, 757 | 22, 883 |
| Aluminum products | 23, 008 |  | 165 | 107, 106 | 9 |
| Copper products. | 402, 465 |  | 3,566 | 182, 633 | 8,022 |
| Lead products- | 37,690 882,214 | 1,470 | 5,911 | 2, $\begin{array}{r}2,248 \\ \text { 2, }\end{array}$ | 2, 2054 |
| Zinc products.- | 882, 467 | 1,470 | 5,911 | $2,005,041$ 3,743 | 12,054 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products, n. e.c. | 103, 673 | 100, 287 | 616 | 197, 986 | 2,595 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment | 14, 425, 103 | 172,725 | 800, 833 | 42, 348, 612 | 362, 879 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 3, 105,691 | 45, 350 | 323, $793{ }^{\circ}$ | 10, 746, 166 | 75,317 |
| Electrical wiring and fixtures................... | 4,647,069 | 64, 603 | 10,325 | 4, 567, 926 | 51, 928 |
| Elevators and elevator equipment | 551, 341 | 10,859 | 7,060 | 475, 183 | 168 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels. | 913,628 |  | 59, 125 | 11, 564, 375 | 67,019 |
| Machine tools. | 173, 688 | 286 | 2,076 | 11, 343,286 | 9, 720 |
| Meters (gas, water, etc.) and gas generators. | 51,349 |  |  |  | 392 |
| Pumps and pumping equipme | 2, 051, 478 | 8,599 | 880 | 1,957, 405 | 20,739 |
| Radio apparatus and supplies. | 12, 187 |  |  | 5, 148 | 15 |
| Refrigerators and refrigerating and icemaking apparatus. | 36,551 | 26, 288 |  | 48,961 | 531 |
| Machinery, n . e. c. | 2, 882, 121 | 16,740 | 397, 674 | 12,640, 162 | 137,050 |
| Transportation equipment-air, land, and water $\qquad$ | 718, 143 |  | 1,835 | 222, 709 | 168, 300 |
| Aircraft parts. | 254 |  |  |  |  |
| Boats, steel and wooden | 12,286 |  |  | 50, 725 | 957 |
| Carriages and wagons.- | 1,674 |  |  | 179 | 280 |
| Locomotives, other than stea | 1,521 |  |  |  |  |
| Motor vehicles, passenger | 5,971 |  |  | 71, 929 | 2,047 |
| Motor vehicles, trucks | 235, 984 |  | 1,835 | 68,958 | 71,391 |
| Transportation equipment, n. e. c....-- | 460, 453 |  |  | 21, 918 | 93, 625 |
| Miscellaneous. | 4,955,158 | 335, 661 | 182, 042 | 9,460,535 | 606,621 |
| Belting, miscellaneou | 308 |  |  | 109 | 34 |
| Coal and coke. | 190, 426 | 3,821 | 563 | 122, 864 | 8,566 |
| Creosote. | 391 |  |  | 113 | 172 |
| Instruments, professional and scientific. | 40,742 | 93 | 4,672 | 133,957 | 2,219 |
| Mattresses and bed springs. | 7,543 |  |  |  | 241 |
| Models and patterns...- | 1,988 |  |  | 3,720 |  |
| Paper products. | 18, 551 | 877 | 80 | 12, 510 | 503 |
| Paving materials: Asphalt, tar, crushed slag, and miztures. | 691, 627 |  | 8,783 | 909,855 | 20,909 |
| Petroleum products...-------------.- | 1, 263, 910 | 11, 634 | 17,888 | 2, 865, 723 | 191, 718 |
| Photographic apparatus and supplies | 11,342 |  |  | 16, 053 | 2,048 |
| Roofing: Built-up and roll, asphalt shingles and roof coatings, except |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 727,466 74,158 | 6,600 185 | 7,317 6,474 | 75,747 52,151 | 55,376 8,823 |
| Theatrical scenery and stage equipment | 20,534 |  |  |  | 80 |
| Window shades and fixtures------1.-7 | 12,506 |  |  | 1,201 | 91 |
| Other materials. | 1,893, 666 | 312, 451 | 136, 265 | 5,266, 532 | 315,841 |

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.
${ }^{1}$ Includes material orders placed on Public Works Administration projects financed by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937, and P. W. A. A. 1938 funds. Data on low-cost housing projects financed from N. I. R. A. and E, R. A. A. 1935 funds are also included.
${ }^{3}$ Includes projects financed by RFC Mortgage Co.

Table 20 shows the value of material orders placed on construction projects financed by Federal funds during the fourth quarter of 1938, by type of project.

Table 20.-Value of Material Orders Placed on Construction Projects Financed by Federal Funds for the Fourth Quarter of $1938{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

[^10]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 1939, the fourth quarter of 1938, and the first quarter of 1938 is shown in table 21.
Table 21.—Value of Material Orders Placed on Federal Professional, Technical, and Clerical Projects Financed by The Works Program
[Subject to revision]

| Type of material | $\underset{\substack{\text { quarster of } \\ 1939}}{\text { Fi }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fourth } \\ & \text { quarter of } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First } \\ \text { quarter of } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All materials | \$56,056 | \$41, 914 | \$171,047 |
| Computing machines. | 3,581 |  | 401 |
| Furniture.-...-- | 8,949 | 2,155 | 2,640 |
| Office supplies. | 15,020 | 5,083 | 10,877 |
| Stationery ---. | 181 | 356 | 2, 219 |
| Typewriters.. | 2,004 | 293 | 562 |
| Other office machines. | 1,649 | 95 | 1,431 |
| Other materials. | 21,600 | 29,790 | 135, 278 |
| Rental of machinery and equipment. | 3,072 | 4,142 | 17,639 |

Rentals and services on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration for the fourth quarter of 1938, the third quarter of 1938, and the fourth quarter of 1937 are shown in table 22, by type of rental and service.

Table 22.—Rentals and Services on Projects Operated by Works Progress Administration
[Subject to revision]

| Type of rental and service | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fourth } \\ \text { quarter of } \\ 1938: \end{gathered}$ | Third quarter of $1938{ }^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fourth } \\ & \text { quarter of } \\ & 19377^{3} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All rentals and services | \$65, 318, 550 | \$56, 254, 967 | \$44, 151, 434 |
| Motor vehicles. | 30, 733,795 | 26, 148,930 | 19, 999, 770 |
| Teams and wagons. | 916,090 | 850,600 | 1,149,911 |
| Paving, road building, and construction equip | 21, 503, 792 | 19, 704, 116 | 15, 649,200 |
| Other equipment (including office equipment | 1, 566, 397 | 1,340, 827 | 764, 806 |
| Space rentals and services.- | 4,916,736 | 3, 822,545 | 2, 658, 342 |
| Other services (including utilities) | 5, 681, 740 | 4,387, 949 | 3, 929,40E |

${ }^{1}$ Quarterly period ending Dec. 31, $1938 . \quad{ }^{2}$ Quarterly period ending Sept. 30, 1938.
${ }^{3}$ Quarterly period ending Dec. 31, 1937.
Table 23 shows rentals and services on work projects of the National Youth Administration for the fourth quarter of 1938, the third quarter of 1938, and the fourth quarter of 1937.
Table 23.—Rentals and Services on Work Projects of National Youth Administration
[Subject to revision]

| Type of rental and service | Fourth quarter of 19381 | Third quarter of 1938 : | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fourth } \\ & \text { quarter of } \\ & 1937 \mathrm{~s} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All rentals and services | \$607, 598 | \$493, 026 | \$683, 127 |
| Motor vehicles | 153,424 | 108, 701 | 84,346 |
| Teams and wagons. | 5,890 | 3,979 | 5,104 |
| Paving, road building, and construction equip | 45, 131 | 40,984 | 56, 201 |
| Other equipment (including offlce equipment) | 97, 308 | 110, 245 | 91, 934 |
| Space rentals and services. | 180,946 | 148, 700 | 330, 510 |
| Other services (including utilities) | 124,899 | 80, 417 | 115, 032 |

[^11]In connection with the administration of the Public Contracts 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.

Table 24 shows the value of public contracts awarded under the act for materials during the first quarter of 1939, the fourth quarter of 1938 , and the first quarter of 1938.

Table 24.-Value of Supply Contracts Awarded 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 contracts awarded |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First quar- <br> ter, 19391 | Fourth quarter, 1938 ? | First quar- <br> ter, $1938{ }^{2}$ |
| All materials. | \$22, 807, 500 | \$82, 417, 553 | \$59, 587,602 |
| Food and kindred products. | 1,081,776 | 2, 118,058 | 1,440,281 |
| Canned fruits and vegetables | 60,616 | 379, 518 | 70,646 |
| Cereal preparations. |  | 68,378 10,373 | 15,483 |
| Coffee and tea- | 304,798 | 243, 278 | 140.322 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk-- | ${ }_{93,464}^{68,233}$ | 37,083 125,602 | ${ }_{279} 11780$ |
| Flour and other grain-mill products | 63,614 | 139, 799 | 177,915 |
| Meat-packing products. | 163, 651 | 392, 238 | 104, 637 |
| Shortening and vegetable cooking oil |  | 123, 851 |  |
| Sugar-ililan | 112,611 214,789 | 283,411 314,527 | 209,154 325,309 |
| Textiles and their products |  |  |  |
|  | 1,756,737 | 4,750,819 | 5,941, 743 |
| Canvas bags and covers. |  | 12,330 | 175,821 |
| Clothing (overcoats, suits, trousers, etc.) |  | 45,591 | 359, 103 |
| Clothing, manufacture only ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 85, 220 | 655, 585 |
| Cordage and twine, including thread |  | 37,360 | 39. 78.5 |
| Cotton goods (drills, prints, sheeting, etc.) | 556,414 | 1,747,143 | 1,063, 160 |
| Cotton shirts.-.............- | 46,021 | 76,110 |  |
| Housefurnishing goods (pillow cases, sheets, et | 108,350 | 128, 428 | 120,068 |
| Knit goods (hosiery, underwear, etc.) | 11, 136 | 60, 778 | 962, 271 |
| Linoleum. |  | 75, 258 |  |
| Woolen goods (llannels, suiting, etc.) | 457, 175 | 1,990, 727 | 962,099 |
| Work clothing .-.-.-....--- | 60,060 517,581 | 165,076 326,798 | 602,334 646.120 |
| Forest products. | 176, 604 | 652, 526 | 558, 012 |
| Cork and cork products. |  |  |  |
| Furniture |  | 283, 303 | 30,617 |
| Lumber and timber products, n.e. c | 156, 184 | 203, 517 | 322, 010 |
| Planing-mill products ${ }_{\text {Treated }}$ lumber and timber | 20, 420 | 89, 854 |  |
| Treated lumber and timber- |  | 75, 852 | 52,431 |
| Miscellaneous forest products |  |  | 78.429 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 2, 166, 330 | 3,688,473 | 1, 624,072 |
| Ammunition and related products | 139, 831 | 10,856 |  |
| Compressed and liquefled gases |  |  | 13,673 |
| Explosives | 129,955 | 1, 358,005 | 197,650 |
| Paints and varnishes. | 411, 302 | 54, 823 | 300, 001 |
| Soap and soap chips | 74,936 | 65, 307 | 173, 347 |
| Miscellaneous chemicals | 1,410,206 | 2, 148, 059 | 454, 133 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24.—Value of Supply Contracts Awarded by the Federal Government, Which Contain Agreements to Comply With the Public Contracts Act, by Type of Material-Con.
[Subject to revision]


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24.-Value of Supply Contracts Awarded by the Federal Government, Which Contain Agreements to Comply With the Public Contracts Act, by Type of Material-Con.
[Subject to revision]

| Type of materials | Value of contracts awarded |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First quar- | Fourth quarter, 1938 | First quarter, 1938 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Air-conditioning equipment |  | 64, 141 | 51,732 |
| Elevators and elevator equipment |  |  |  |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and parts | 558, 386 | 2,856, 140 | 1,950,040 |
| Filter and purification equipment |  | 41,720 |  |
| Laundry machinery and equipmen | 1,447, 241 | 84,485 $1,448,328$ | 23,034 562,019 |
| Office equipment | 1,4, 21 | 1, 9447,035 | 108, 266 |
| Phonographs and accessories |  | 17,000 |  |
| Power shovels and draglines | 119, 282 | 102, 840 | 167,001 |
| Printing and publishing machiner |  | 122, 390 |  |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 437, 438 | 1, 118, 882 | 479,640 |
| Refrigerators and refrigerating and ice-making machinery- | 48,539 | 62, 684 | 115,403 |
| Windlasses, winches, and capstan | 24, 18.436 | 103,121 25,450 | 91, 173 |
| Miscellaneous machinery and parts | 717, 486 | 4, 205, 226 | 1,106,949 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....-......---..-- | 2,276, 828 | 4, 174, 228 | 6, 754, 036 |
| Batteries |  | 104, 140 | 20,801 |
| Circuit breakers and switches | 20,988 | 424, 268 | 51,785 |
| Electric cable, wire, and other conductors | 330, 173 | 181, 396 | 1, 106, 019 |
| Generators and spare parts | 194, 150 | 1, 040,969 | 2, 581, 627 |
| Heaters and ranges. |  | 33,000 |  |
| Lamps, incandescent, and X-ray tubes |  |  |  |
| Motors. | 27,651 | 53, 558 | 27,630 |
| Radio equipment and supplies | 671,879 | 794, 584 | 167,203 |
| Spark plugs. |  | 145, 954 | 174,072 |
| Starters.- |  |  | 94, 129 |
| Switchboards, relay and control equipm | 295, 476 | 327, 167 | 120, 324 |
| Telephone and telegraph apparatus | 77,205 | 103, 608 | 125, 097 |
| Transformers. | 318, 098 | 408, 893 | 238, 307 |
| Welding equipment | 58, 572 | 28, 290 |  |
| Miscellaneous electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 281,656 | 528, 401 | 2,046,242 |
|  | 2, 471, 011 | 28, 600, 322 | 8,755, 441 |
| Aircraft |  | 912,448 | 5, 392, 515 |
| Aircraft parts and equipment | 403, 073 | 3,090,588 | 1, 734, 600 |
| Boats and boat equipment | 13,130 |  | 23, 469 |
| Motor vehicles, passenger | 126, 079 | 82, 261 | 197,993 |
| Motor vehicles, trucks. | 1,882, 298 | 1,186,986 | 1, 101, 879 |
| Naval vessels. |  | 23, 196,000 |  |
| Miscellaneous transportation equipment | 46,431 | 132,039 | 304, 985 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,414, 628 | 5, 498, 061 | 2,970,307 |
| Brooms, brushes, bristles, etc. | 34, 714 | 57, 162 |  |
| Dental goods and equipment.-------- |  | 34, 176 |  |
| Instruments, professional and scientific | 624,874 | 572, 244 | 421, 704 |
| Paper and allied products. | 156, 260 | 3, 009, 302 | 317,093 |
| Photographic apparatus and materials | 34, 541 | 133,870 | 262, 114 |
| Printing, publishing, and subscriptions | 25, 000 | 20,815 | 174, 488 |
| Rubber products. | 11,700 | 245,947 | 138, 745 |
| Slag. | 141, 689 | 178,301 |  |
| Steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering |  | 7,815 | 41,409 |
| Surgical and orthopedic supplies and appliances | 19, 006 | 195, 868 | 143, 375 |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 241, 069 | 187, 766 | 382, 857 |
| Rentals, services, etc. | 124, 065 | 268, 851 | 1,078,522 |

[^12]The value of public contracts awarded for materials by Federal agencies totaled $\$ 22,808,000$ during the first quarter of 1939. Of the contracts awarded in the first quarter of $1939 ; \$ 3,530,000$ was for iron and steel products; $\$ 3,371,000$, for machinery, not including electrical machinery and transportation equipment; $\$ 2,471,000$, for transportation equipment; and $\$ 2,277,000$ for electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.


[^0]:    UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTLNG OFFLCE • WASHINGTGN•1939

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes data on projects financed wholly or partially from Federal funds.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes force-account and supervisory and technical employees shown under other classifications to the extent of 109,566 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 14,119,436$ for March 1939, and 113,545 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 13,555,890$ for February 1939.
    ${ }^{3}$ Revised.

    - Data covering P. W. A. projects financed from Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 funds, and Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 funds are included. These data are not shown under The Works Program. Includes 25,672 wage earners and $\$ 2,208,700$ pay roll for March 1939; 30,709 wage earners and $\$ 2,823,988$ pay roll for February 1939, covering Public Works Administration projects fnanced from Emergeney Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 funds. Includes 188,023 wage earners and $\$ 13,283,402$ pay roll for March 1939; 178,346 wage earners and $\$ 12,719,680$ pay roll for February 1939, covering Public Works Administration projects financed from funds provided by the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938.
    ${ }^{6}$ Includes 186 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 11,116$ for March 1939; 235 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 16,173$ for February 1939 on projects financed by the RFC Mortgage Co.
    ${ }^{6}$ March data not available.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data covering projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935, 1936, 1937, and P. W. A. A. 1938 funds are included.
    These data are not shown under The Works Program. lncludes low cost housing projects financed from funds of N. L. R. A. and E. R. A. A., 1935.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes RFC Mortgage Co.
    ${ }^{3}$ Data not available.

[^3]:    1 Average weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting estab-
    lishments. A verage hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied lishments. 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 man-hours. size and composition of the reporting sample. Hours and earnings for all manufacturing industries now relate to 87 industries instead of 89 which were covered in the July and prior issues of the pamphlet. The two industries excluded are electric- and steam-railroad repair shops. The averages for the durable-goods group bave also been affected by this exclusion.
    ${ }^{3}$ Not yet computed.

[^4]:    13-year average, $1923-25=100$-adjusted to 1935 Census of Manufactures. Comparable indexes for earlier months are in August 1938 issue of pamphlet and November 1938 issue of Monthly Labor Review.

    2 12-month average for $1929=100$. Comparable indexes are in November 1934 and subsequent issues of Employment and Pay Rolls, or in February 1935 and subsequent issues of Monthly Labor Review, except for anthracite and bituminous-coal mining, year-round hotels. laundries, and dyeing and cleaning. Indexes for these industries from January 1929 forward have been adjusted to the 1935 census and are presented in the January 1938 and subsequent issues of Employment and Pay Rolls.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes: Iron and steel, machinery, transportation equipment, railroad repair shops, nonferrous metals, lumber and allied products, and stone. clay, and glass products.

    4 Includes: 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.

[^5]:    1 Includes banks and trust companies; construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment; amusement and recreation; professional services; and trucking and handiing.
    ? Includes laundering and cleaning; and water, light, and power.
    ${ }^{2}$ Weighted percentage change.

    - Inciudes automobile and miscollaneous services; restaurants; and building and contracting.
    - Includes construction but not public works.
    - Does not include logging.
    ${ }^{7}$ Includes banks; real estate; pipe-line transportation; motor transportation (other than operation and maintenance); water transportation; hospitals and clinies; and personal, business, mechanical repair, and miscellaneous services.
    ${ }^{8}$ Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.
    - Includes financial institutions, miscellaneous services, and restaurants.

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

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Employees of these agencies are not paid directly by the Federal Government.
    ${ }^{2}$ Data on number of employees refer to employees on pay roll with pay during the last pay-roll period of the month.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes land-bank appraisers.
    4 Includes the Panama Railroad Steamship Line, which is owned and operated by the Panama Railroad. Co.

    ## CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15 th.
    ${ }^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes weekly average for public roads.
    4 Under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Roads.
    ${ }^{5}$ Not available; weekly average included in total for all projects.

    - Includes data for workers engaged in construction of underground tunnel who, because of the additional risk involved, were paid at rates higher than those usually paid for building construction.
    ${ }^{7}$ These data are also included in separate tables covering projects financed by The Works Program.

[^8]:    1 Data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month. Amount of pay rolls are for the entire month.
    March data include 3,962 enrollees and pay roll of $\$ 95,307$ outside continental United States; in February the corresponding figures were 4,009 enrollees and pay roll of $\$ 90,685$.

    Included in executive service, table 9.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15th and are for projects financed wholly from State or local funds.
    2 Average number working during month.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ This tahle includes certain items which are not actually construction materials, i. e., fuel, transportation equipment, tools, furniture, etc.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes material orders placed on Public Works Administration projects inanced by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937, and P. W. A. A. 1938 funds. Data on low-cost housing projects financed from N. I. R. A. and E. R. A. A. 1935 funds are also included.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes projects financed by RFC Mortgage Co.

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ Quarterly period ending Dec. 31, 1938.
    ${ }^{3}$ Quarterly period ending Dec.31, 1937.

[^12]:    ${ }^{1}$ For period ending Mar. 31, 1939.
    © For period ending Dec. 31, 1038. Revised.
    F For period ending Mar. 31, 1938. Revised
    4 Labor only. Materials furnished by United States Government.

    - Includes'equipment rental, repairs, aerial surveys, etc.

