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## EMPLOYMENT

AND PAY ROLLS

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APRIL 1939
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# Employment and Pay Rolls 

## SUMMARY OF REPORTS FOR APRIL 1939

## Total Nonagricultural Employment

THE decline of approximately 280,000 workers in bituminous-coal mining between mid-March and mid-April, as indicated by reports supplied to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, more than offset the estimated increase of over 200,000 workers in other fields of nonagricultural employment and resulted in a net loss of 76,000 workers over the month interval. With the exception of bituminouscoal mining (there was a suspension of operations in many mines pending the completion of wage ncgotiations), the employment changes conformed generally to the usual April pattern. Compared with April of last year, there were approximately 185,000 more workers employed in nonagricultural industrics in April of this year.

These figures do not include emergency employment which decreased approximately 295,000 in April, as follows: 286,000 on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, 1,000 in the Civilian Conservation Corps, and 8,000 on work projects of the National Youth Administration.

## Industrial and Business Employment

Employment increases were shown by 40 of the 87 manufacturing industries and by 11 of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Gains in pay rolls were shown by 30 manufacturing and 11 nonmanufacturing industries.

For all manufacturing industries combined there was an employment decline of 0.2 percent or 8,500 wage carners since March and a pay-roll drop of 2.3 percent or $\$ 3,800,000$ per week. Typically, there is no change in factory employment in April as compared with March, and factory pay rolls decline 0.8 percent. The April factory em ployment index ( 91.2 percent of the 1923 to 1925 average) was, with but one exception, at the highest level for any month since December 1937 and was 6.4 percent above the figure for the same month of 1938. The corresponding pay-roll index (84.9) was 13.8 percent above the level of last year. Employment in the durable-goods group of indus-
tries as a whole advanced for the third consecutive month, the increase of 0.7 percent raising the April index for this group to 84.1 , the highest point recorded since December 1937. The pay-roll index for this group (80.2) showed no change over the month interval. In the nondurable-goods industries employment fell 0.9 percent, the April index (98.0) being below the levels reached in the latter half of 1938 and the early months of 1939. Pay rolls for this group fell 4.7 percent to an index level of 90.2.

Substantial gains in number of workers, largely seasonal, were shown in sawmills $(13,000)$; canning and preserving ( 11,700 ); fertilizers $(5,100)$; brick, tile, and terra cotta $(4,000)$; aircraft $(3,300)$; cigars and cigarettes $(3,000)$; cement $(2,200)$; beverages $(2,200)$; and shipbuilding (2,000). Employment and pay rolls in the aircraft industry were higher than ever before, more than twice as many workers being employed in April of this year than in 1929. Industries for which the April employment indexes were at the highest levels since the later months of 1937 were engines, turbines, and water wheels; shipbuilding; textile machinery; brick, tile, and terra cotta; marble, granite, and slate; pottery; and paints and varnishes. The employment index for steel was higher than it has been since February of last year, and the indexes for electrical machinery, foundries and machine shops, and machine tools were at the highest levels since March 1938.
The employment gain of 2.2 percent in the last-named industry was the eighth consecutive monthly increase. Among the industries showing sizeable declines, most of which were of a seasonal nature, were woolen and worsted goods ( 13,900 ); women's clothing $(9,400)$; boots and shoes; $(8,500)$; automobiles $(6,800)$; men's clothing $(5,100)$; cotton goods ( 4,500 ); and confectionery ( 3,300 ). Declines, also seasonal, ranging from 2,100 to 2,300 , were shown in the silk, knit goods, and cottonseed oil industries.

Retail trade establishments reported an employment gain of 2.1 percent or 67,400 workers. This increase did not reflect the Easter rise in employment, since the Easter peak of 1939 occurred too early to affect employment in the April 15th pay period reported to the Bureau. The increase, however, was slightly greater than that which has taken place in earlier years with a similar early Easter season. As the employment level of April of last year reflected full Easter activity, the April 1939 index ( 85.2 percent of the 1929 average) stood 3.1 percent below the index of April 1938. The more important retail groups which showed gains in employment were food, automotive, general merchandising, apparel, furniture, hardware, farmers' supplies, and lumber and building material.

The employment decline of 0.2 percent in wholesale trade followed the usual seasonal trend between March and April. The most pronounced percentage decrease in employment was a seasonal loss of
24.2 percent reported by firms dealing in farm products. Dealers in dry goods and apparel, in groceries, in furniture and house furnishings, and in metals and minerals reported declines ranging from 0.4 percent to 3.1 percent. Employment increases were reported in the following wholesale lines: Automotive; chemicals and drugs; food; iron and steel scrap; machinery, equipment, and supplies; and petroleum products.
In bituminous-coal mines the suspension of operations pending the signing of new agreements resulted in an employment decrease of 70.0 percent or 280,000 workers and a pay-roll loss of 77 percent or $\$ 6,600,000$ per week. Anthracite mines took on 2.9 percent or 2,200 more workers in April and increased pay rolls by 32.3 percent, indicating increased production because of orders received during the shutdown of bituminous mines.
Metal mines increased their forces by 0.8 percent, quarries reported a seasonal pick-up of 7.2 percent or 2,800 workers, and oil wells curtailed employment slightly ( 0.5 percent). Telephone and telegraph companies showed an increase of less than 1 percent in employment as did light and power concerns, while the number of workers engaged in the operation and maintenance of electrical railroads was reduced slightly. Seasonal employment gains in hotels, laundries, and dyeing and cleaning establishments resulted in a net gain of 7,000 workers in these industries. Brokerage firms curtailed employment 0.3 percent and insurance companies increased their personnel by 0.1 percent.

Employment in private building construction showed an increase of 10.8 percent from March to April, according to reports received from 14,877 contractors employing 123,989 workers. This increase following the substantial seasonal gain reported in March, was larger than the April gains reported in 4 of the past 7 years. Pay rolls increased 14.9 percent. Employment gains were reported for all sections of the country, the New England and Mountain States showing increases of 21.9 percent and 24.2 percent, respectively. The substantial seasonal pick-up in the Middle Atlantic and the East and West North Central States in March was continued in April with percentage gains of $13.5,10.1$, and 16.6, respectively. Increases of 8.6 percent, 4.4 percent, and 3.6 percent were reported in the East South Central, the South Atlantic, and the Pacific States, respectively, and a gain of 1.4 percent was reported in the West South Central States. The reports on which the 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 March of 0.2 percent or 1,718 persons in the num-
ber employed by class I railroads. The total number employed in April was 950,130 . Corresponding pay-roll figures were not avilable when this report was prepared. For March they were $\$ 153,890,102$ as against $\$ 140,178,409$ for February, a gain of 9.8 percent.

Hours and Earnings.-The average hours worked per week by wage earners in manufacturing industries were 36.4 in April, a decrease of 2.1 percent since March. The average hourly earnings of these workers were 64.8 cents, a decrease of 0.2 percent as compared with the preceding month. Average weekly earnings declined 2.1 percent to \$23.82.

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

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

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index <br> April <br> 1939 | Porcentage change from- |  | Index <br> April <br> 1939 | Percentago change from- |  | Average in ${ }_{1939}{ }^{\text {ppril }}$ 1939 | Percontage change Irom- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\underset{1938}{\text { April }^{2}}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1938}{\text { April }}$ |
|  | (1929-25 |  |  | (1933-25 |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries | $=100)$ 01.2 | -0.2 |  | $=100)$ 84.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class I steam railroads ${ }^{2}$ | 53.2 | +. 2 | +4.0 | (3) | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
|  | (1929 $=$ |  |  | (1929 $=$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal mining: | 100) |  |  | 100) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite ${ }^{4}$ | 53.2 | +2.9 | -6.6 | 45.3 | +32.3 | +16.2 | 26.95 | +28.5 | $+24.4$ |
|  | 26.2 | $-70.0$ | -69.5 | 17.9 | -77.0 | -68. 2 | 18.09 | -23.2 | +4.1 |
| Metalliferous mining-....-7.-- | 61.5 | +. 8 | -. 1 | 52.6 | $-1.8$ | $-1.3$ | 27.03 | -2.6 | -]. 2 |
| mining | 43.0 | +7.2 | +3. 1 | 35.9 | +8.2 | +5.8 | 21. 11 | +1.0 | +2.6 |
| Crude-petroleum producing | 65.9 | $-.5$ | $-10.7$ | 60.8 | -. 8 | $-10.5$ | 33.98 | $-.3$ | +. 1 |
| Public utilities: | 74.1 | $+.9$ | $-.9$ | 92.1 | $+3$ | $+6$ |  |  |  |
| Electric light and power | 74.1 | $+.9$ | -. 9 | 92.1 | +. 3 | +. 6 | 530.81 | -. 6 | +1.5 |
| and manufactured gas.... | 90.3 | +. 8 | $-1.6$ | 97.0 | +. 2 | -. 6 | ${ }^{5} 33.47$ | -. 6 | +1.0 |
| Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance | 69.1 | -. 6 | -2.9 | 69.6 | $-1.3$ | -. 6 | 532.83 | -. 7 | +2.3 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale. | 87.3 | -. 2 | $-1.3$ | 74.8 | +. 1 | $+.3$ | ${ }^{5} 29.75$ | +. 2 | +1.6 |
| Retail | 85.5 | +2.1 | -3.1 | 71.3 | +2.3 | $-1.2$ | ${ }^{5} 21.29$ | +. 3 | +2.0 |
| General merchandising- | 96.9 | $+3.9$ | -4.1 | 86.6 | $+3.8$ | -3.2 | 8 17.86 | -. 1 | $+.9$ |
| Other than general |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| merchandising......- | 82.5 | +1.4 | -2.8 | 68.1 | +2.0 | $-.8$ | ${ }^{5} 24.25$ | +. 5 | +2.1 |
| Hotels (year-round) ${ }^{46}$ | 93.2 | +. 6 | -. 2 | 81.9 | +1.1 | +1.8 | ${ }^{8} 15.01$ | +. 5 | +2.0 |
| Laundries ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 93.5 | +. 6 | -2.0 | 79.9 | +. 7 | $-.8$ | 17.57 | +. 1 | +1.2 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 102.2 | +7. | -8. 6 | 73.3 | +8.3 | -16.0 | 19.71 | +1.1 | -8.1 |
| Brokerage. | (3) | $-3$ | -3. 4 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | $-1.3$ | -3.6 | 5 36.26 | -1.0 | $-.3$ |
| Insurance. | (3) | +. 1 | +. 8 | (3) | $+.6$ | +2.2 | 536.71 | +. 6 | +1.4 |
| Building construction. | (3) | +10.8 | +. 7 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | +14.9 | +6.9 | 29.92 | +3.7 | +5.7 |

[^0]Employment and pay-roll indexes, and average weckly carnings in April 1939 for all manufacturing industries combined, for solected nonmanufacturing industries, and for class I railroads, with percentage changes over the month and year intervals are presented in table 1.

## Public Employment

Employment on projects financed from Public Works Administration funds showed a seasonal increase of 26,800 over March, bringing the total number of men working on this program to 248,900 . This is 136,500 more than the employment figure for April a year ago and is higher than in any month since December 1936. Pay-roll disbursements for $\Lambda$ pril were $\$ 20,141,000$.

For the month ending April 15 there were approximately 5,700 men working on projects of the United States Housing Authority, and pay rolls amounted to $\$ 689,000$. 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 the Public Works Administration building-construction projects in this report.

On projects financed from regular Federal appropriations employment increased from 171,000 in March to 191,000 in $\Lambda$ pril. This increase of 20,000 was brought about by a marked increase in the number of workers employed on public-road projects and on ship construction. Increases were also reported on the following types of projects: Building construction, rural electrification, forestry, heavy engineering, reclamation, and locks and dams. The level of employment declined on water and sewerage, streets and roads, and dredging, dike, and revetment projects. Pay-roll disbursements for the month ending April 15 increased by $\$ 867,000$ to $\$ 19,150,000$.

Employment on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation increased to approximately 2,300 for the month ending April 15; pay rolls for the period were $\$ 252,000$.

Because of curtailed funds employment in April on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration dropped to $2,629,000$, a decrease of 286,000 as compared with March. There were 46,000 more workers employed on these projects in April than in the same month in 1938. Pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 146,388,000$ were $\$ 11,-$ 429,000 less than in March and $\$ 14,969,000$ more than in $\Lambda$ pril 1938. On Federal projects under The Works Program there was an increase in employment; on work projects of the National Youth Administration there was a decrease. No change in employment on Student Aid was reported.

In $\Lambda$ pril there were 314,000 workers in camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1,000 less than in March and 6,000 more than in 154629-39-2

April 1938. Of the total number in camps during this month 277,000 were enrollees, 5,000 reserve officers, 300 nurses, 1,600 educational advisers, and 30,000 supervisory and technical employees. Pay-roll disbursements in April for all groups of employees were $\$ 14,169,000$.
In the regular services of the Federal Government increases were reported in the executive, legislative, and military services and a decrease in the judicial service. Of the employees in the executive service in April, 122,000 were employed in the District of Columbia and 763,000 outside the District. Force-account employees (employees who are on the Federal pay roll and are engaged on construction projects) were 9.0 percent of the total number of employees in the executive service. Increases in employment in administrative offices of the War and Navy Departments were caused by the expansion of the military services. Increases in employment were also reported in the Department of Agriculture and the Post Office Department; decreases, in the administrative offices of the Works Progress Administration and the Department of Commerce.
There was an increase of 400 in employment on State-financed road projects for the month of April. Of the 122,000 at work, 13,000 were engaged on the construction of new roads and 109,000 on maintenance work. Pay rolls for both types of road work were $\$ 9,166,000$.

A summary of Federal employment and pay-roll data for April 1939 is given in table 2 .
Table 2.-Summary of Federal Employment and Pay Rolls, March and April 19391 [Proliminary figures]

| Class | Employment |  | Percentage change | Pay rolls |  | Per-centagechange |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | March |  | April | March |  |
| Federal Services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Executive ${ }^{2}$ | 885, 262 | ${ }^{8} 870,504$ | +0.7 | \$133, 467, 310 | 3\$134, 622, 972 | -0.9 |
| Judicial | 2,123 | 2,317 | -8.4 | 503,895 | 566,058 | -11.0 |
| Legislativ | 5,315 350,610 | 5,292 344,848 | +4 +1.4 | 1, 214, 714 | $1,216,315$ $26,899,254$ | -. 1 |
| Military- | 350,610 | 344,848 | +1.7 | 26, 731, 905 | 26, 899, 254 | $-.6$ |
| Finsinced brojects: W. A | 248, 86 | 222,061 | +12.1 | 141, 196 | , 377, 207 | +23.0 |
| U. S. H. A. low-cost hous | 5, 681 | 4,293 | +32.3 | 689, 141 | 467, 860 | +47.3 |
| Financed by R. F. C. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 2,255 | 2,133 | +5.7 | 252, 382 | 244, 675 | +3.1 |
| Financed by regular Foderal appropriations. | 190, 58 | 171, 130 | +11.4 | 19, 150, 441 | 18, 282, 989 | +4.7 |
| Federal projects under The Works |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Program.-.-.-.-.-. | 119, 692 | 116,721 | +2.5 | 5, 658, 478 | 5, 171, 042 | +9.4 |
| Projects operated by W. P. A | 2, 620, 206 | 32,915, 509 | $-9.8$ | 146, 388, 042 | ${ }^{8} 157,817,401$ | -7.2 |
| National Youth Administration: Work projects. | 227, 113 | 234,918 | -3.3 | 4,332, 530 | 4, 437, 479 | 2.4 |
| Student Aid. | (6) | 378, 682 |  | (6) | 2, 443, 022 |  |
| Civilian Conservation Corps. | 314, 343 | 314,990 | -. 2 | 14, 169, 329 | 14, 205, 352 | -. 3 |

I 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 108,754 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 13,677,161$ for April 1939, and 108,104 employees and pay-roli disbursements of $\$ 14,007,976$ for March 1939.
${ }^{5}$ Revised.
4 Data covering P. W. A. projects financed from National Industrial Recovery Act funds, Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1930, and 1937 funds, and Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 funds are included. These data are not shown under The Works Program. Includes 22,497 Wage earners and \$2,031,383 pay roll for April 1939; 25,672 wage earners and \$2,208,700 pay roll for March 1939, $00 v e r i n g$ Public Works Administration projects flanced from Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 funds. Includes 219,034 wage earners and $\$ 17,159,655$ pay roll for April 1939; 188,923 wage earners and $\$ 13,283,402$ pay roll for March 1939, covering Public Works Administration projects financed from funds provided by the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938.
Includes 682 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 58,225$ for April 1939 ; 186 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 11,116$ for March 1939 on projects financed by the RFC Mortgage Co.

- Aprildata not available.


## DETAILED TABLES FOR APRIL 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 groups-manufacturing 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 April 1939 are shown in table 3. Percentage changes from March 1939 and April 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 February, March, and April 1939, where available, are presented in table 4. The February and March 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 3 and 4 are computed by dividing the total weekly pay rolls in the reporting establishments by the total number of full- and part-time employees reported. As all reporting establishments do not supply man-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 April 1938 are computed from chain indexes based on the month-tomonth percentage changes.

Table 3.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries

## manufacturing

[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 |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | A verago weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index April 1839 | Pcrcentage change from- |  | Index <br> April 1939 | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1939}{\text { April }}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1939}{\text { April }}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1939}{\text { April }}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1938}{\text { April }}$ |  | $\underset{1939}{\text { March }}$ | $\underset{1938}{\text { April }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1938}{\text { ApriI }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 91.2 | -0.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
|  | 84.1 | +. 7 | +9.2 +9.2 | 80.2 | -2.3 +.1 | +13.8 +22.3 | 26.98 | $-2.5$ | +12.0 +120 | 36.5 | -2. 7 | (2) | 64.8 72.8 | (3) | (2) |
|  | 98.0 | $-.9$ | +4.3 | 90.2 | -4.7 | +6.5 | 20.93 | -3.9 | +2.1 | 36.4 | -3.3 | (2) | 68.2 | $-.6$ | (2) |
| Durable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery | 88.3 | 0 | +7.3 | 80.1 | -1.8 | +26.6 | 26.45 | -1.8 | +17.9 | 35.1 | -2.0 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 75.3 | +. 2 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Blast fumaces, sleel works, | 92.3 | +.1 | +-4.7 | 82.8 | -1.8 | +28.6 | 28.07 | -2.6 | +23.0 | 33.6 | $-2.4$ | +21.7 | 83.5 | - ${ }^{(3)}$ | (2) +8 |
| Bolts, muts, whihers, and rivets - .-.-...-...- | 90.0 | $-2.0$ | +12.6 | 83.0 | $-10.1$ | +38.5 | 23.53 | -8.3 | +22.9 | 33.9 | $-8.3$ | +25.2 | 69.5 | - ${ }^{(3)}$ | -1.4 |
| Cast-iron pipe. <br> Cutler: (not inchdine silcer and phed eut- | 67.4 | +1.0 | +6.6 | 58.5 | +5.6 | +15.9 | 20.71 | +4.6 | +8.6 | 35.4 | +5.1 | +10.1 | 58.2 | +. 4 | +. 1 |
| lery) and edge tools Forgings, iron and steol. | 84.7 | +. 3 | +5.9 | 74.2 | -3.3 | +16.6 | 22.17 | -3.6 | +10.3 | 37.6 | -3.1 | +12.4 | 59.8 | $-.4$ | -2.2 |
|  | 48.6 | +1.2 | +11.4 | 46.1 | +. 5 | $+11.1$ | 27.62 | $-.7$ | +26.7 | 36.3 | -1.7 | +22.2 | 75.9 | +1.1 | +3.3 |
|  | 80.7 | -2.8 | +24.4 | 76.7 | -6.4 | +48.1 | 23.05 | -3.6 | +19.1 | 35.2 | -3.8 | +17.5 | 65.5 | +. 1 | +1.3 |
|  | 73.4 | $-.8$ |  | 64.6 | +2.1 | +19.3 | 24.98 | +2.9 | +15.3 | 37.0 | +2.4 | +15.2 | 67.6 | $+.5$ | +(3) |
|  | 135.3 | $-1.6$ | +7.4 | 131.8 | $-3.8$ | +14.0 | 23.34 | $-2.2$ | +6.2 | 36.9 | $-3.0$ | +5.9 | 63.0 | +. 6 | +. 2 |
| Stean and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittiogs. | 68.8 | -. 3 | +8.2 | 56.0 | -. 4 | +22.1 | 24.52 | - ${ }^{(3)}$ | +12.7 | 35.2 | -2.3 | +15.9 | 69.7 | +2.4 | -2.3 |
| Stoves -- | 81.0 | +3.3 | +12.3 | 68.4 | $+2.7$ | +21.5 | 24.96 | $-.6$ | +8.1 | 38.0 | -. 4 | +8.3 | 66.3 | -. 5 | 0 |
| Struetura nud ormamental metalwork <br> Tin eans and other tinware. <br> Took (not inchading edge tools, machine tools, | 66.9 | +1.0 | +9.3 | 59.5 | +3.3 | +20.5 | 28.06 | +2.3 | +10.1 | 38.4 | +2.0 | + 7.9 | 73.1 | +. 3 | +2.0 |
|  | 88.2 | $+3.1$ | -. 5 | 91.0 | +1.5 | +3.0 | 23. 19 | $-1.7$ | +3.5 | 38.1 | $-1.5$ | +2.8 | 61.1 | +.4 | +1.1 |
|  | 84.5 | -1.1 | +10.3 | 81.6 | -3.1 | +25.0 | 23.95 | -2.0 | +13.5 | 39.1 | -2.3 | +14.0 |  | $+.3$ | -. 4 |
| fies, and saws) <br> Wirework. | 159.4 | $-1.2$ | +10.3 +21.7 | 102.9 | -3.9 | +25.0 | 24.68 | -2.7 | +12.8 +12.8 | 36.7 | -2.3 | +14.0 +13.7 | 67.4 67.5 | +.3 +.2 | $-.4$ |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment Agricularal implements (inchading tractors) | 85.1 | +. 4 | +2.0 | 93.8 | $-4$ | +12.2 | 27.48 | $-.8$ | +8.8 | 37.7 | -1.0 |  | 72.6 | $-.1$ |  |
|  | 123.8 | -. 8 | $-16.2$ | 134.9 | $-1.3$ | $-11.7$ | 30.00 | -. 5 | +5.4 | 37.9 | +.5 | +5.1 | 79.5 | $-1.0$ | $-1$ |
| Cosh rewisters, adding machines, and calenlating machines. | 129.9 | -2.5 | -8.4 | 119.8 | -. 4 | $-.6$ | 29. 81 | +2.2 | +8.9 | 36.7 | +2.5 | +8.0 | 81.8 | -. 3 | +1.2 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies Engines, turhines, water wheek, and windmills. | 86.1 | +1.1 | +5. 5 | 85.7 | $-1.0$ | +19.0 | 27.57 | -2.0 | +12.7 | 37.2 | $-2.0$ | +13.4 | 74.2 | -. 2 | -(3) |
|  | 96.3 |  |  | 115.1 | +2.7 | +13.2 | 30.94 | + ${ }^{3}$ | +8.7 | 39.5 | +(3) | +7.5 | 78.8 | -. 1 | +1.1 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products........... | 84.5 | +. 6 | +1.2 | 78.9 | $-.7$ | +10.6 | 26.79 | -1.3 | +9.0 | 37.6 | $-1.3$ | +8.9 | 71.2 | $-.1$ | +. 2 |


| Machine tools. | 131.2 | +2.2 | +1.0 | 140.8 | +4.3 | $+20.9$ | 30.46 | +2.1 | +19.8 | 40.9 | $+1.6$ | $+17.3$ | 74.6 | +.6 | +2.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Radios and phonographs | 94.6 | $-4.3$ | +21.5 | 80.8 | -5.1 | +22.8 | 21. 19 | $-.8$ | +1.0 | 36.2 | -1.3 | +7.7 | 58.6 | $+.6$ | -5.5 |
| Textile machinery and par | 72.0 | +2.4 | +23.4 | 71.4 | $+3.0$ | +41.7 | $2{ }^{25 .} 79$ | $+6$ | $+18.0$ | 38.8 | -. 2 | +18.0 | 66.6 | $+.8$ | $-.8$ |
| Typerriters and parts | 128.2 | $+5$ | +12.4 | 134.2 | $-1.5$ | +46.6 | 2.13 | $-2.0$ | $+30.4$ | 3 3. 5 | $-1.2$ | +30.2 | $6{ }^{6} .3$ | . 7 | +. 3 |
| Transportation equipment. | 95.4 | -. 3 | +32.7 | 94.4 | +2.6 | +45.5 | 31.88 | +3.0 | +9.6 | 35.7 | +3.1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 89.6 | $-3$ |  |
| Aircraft .-...--. | 1,078.4 | +12.1 | +23.3 | 1, $0 \times 3.7$ | +7.6 | +32.4 | 30.09 | - 4.1 | +7.4 | 40.3 | -3.0 | +2.7 | 74. 6 | $-2.0$ | +4.9 |
| Automobilcs | 102.1 | $-1.8$ | +40.1 | 99.5 | +2.6 | +57.3 | 32.47 | +4.2 | +12.2 | 35.1 | +4.2 | +11.6 | 92.5 | $+{ }^{(3)}$ | $+.5$ |
| Cars, electric-and | 33.1 | -1.1 | +. 7 | 31.5 | -2.5 | $+3.1$ | 26.00 | $-1.4$ | +2.3 | 34. 6 | $-2.1$ | +1.6 | 75.3 | +. 6 | $+.8$ |
| Lommotives | 19.1 | +15.8 | -38.0 | 16.2 | +17.8 | $-36.9$ | 27.14 | +1.8 | +1.7 | 35.2 | +2.2 | +2.1 | 77.1 | -. 5 | - 4 |
| Shiphuilding | 112.3 | $+3.3$ | +17.3 | 117.3 | +1.5 | $+15.1$ | 31.22 | $-1.7$ | $-5$ | 37.6 | -. 8 | +2.8 | 83.1 | -. 9 | -1.5 |
| Nonferrous metals and their prod | 93.4 | $-1.0$ | +10.9 | 86.2 | $-3.7$ | +24.9 | 24.89 | -2.7 | +12.7 | 37.1 | -3.2 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 66.8 | +. 3 |  |
| djuminum manufactures...- | 154.6 | +1.0 | +19.8 | 160. 6 | +. 5 | +34.6 | 266. 56 | $-.4$ | +12. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 38.8 | -1.6 | +14.9 | $6 \times .4$ | +1.2 | $-2.2$ |
| Brass, bronze, and copper produ | 93.4 | $-.8$ | $+10.9$ | 95.9 | -2. 7 | +23.7 | 26.43 | -1.9 | +16.3 | 37.6 | $-1.8$ | +18.3 | 70.4 | -. 2 | -1.8 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording | 83.7 | +. 1 | +2.4 | 84.1 | $-1.7$ | +30.1 | 21. 24 | -1.8 | +26.5 | 36.2 | -2.5 | +31.7 | 58.7 | +. 7 | -3.5 |
| Jewelry. | 90.4 | -2.5 | +13.1 | 71.1 | $-7.5$ | +21.0 | 21.90 | -5.1 | +7.0 | 36.7 | -6. 6 | +9.6 | 59.1 | +1.9 | -3.0 |
| lighting equipment. | 82.9 | $-5.3$ | +17.4 | 70.9 | $-11.7$ | +36. 8 | 22.85 | -6. 8 | +1i. 4 | 33.1 | $-7.7$ | +8.9 | 6x. 3 | +. 9 | +6.7 |
| Silverware and plated ware | 66.3 | $-6$ | $+9.1$ | 59.4 | -8. 1 | +27.6 | 24, 61 | $-7.6$ | $+17.0$ | 39.0 | -5.9 | +15.8 | 63.4 | $-2.1$ | $+1.0$ |
| Smelting and refining- copper, lead and zinc. | 72.0 | +.8 | $+4.4$ | 66.2 | -. 5 | +3.3 | 25.90 | -1.3 | $-1.1$ | 37.5 | -1.2 | -2.7 | 69.1 | -. 1 | +1.7 |
| Lumber and allied products.........................- | 64.3 | +2.7 | +4.4 | 55.7 | +3.3 | +11.2 | 20.08 | +. 6 | $+6.5$ | 37.7 | $-.8$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 53.8 | +1.6 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Furniture. | 77.9 | $-1.4$ | +8.5 | 63.5 | -3.9 | +22.4 | 19.74 | $-2.5$ | +12.2 | 37.3 | -3.1 | +11.2 | 53.2 | +. 7 | -2.5 |
| Lumber: Millwork | 54.2 | +1.5 | +8. 7 | 43.9 | +. 4 | +13.7 | 21.40 | -1.0 | +4.9 | 39.7 | $-.7$ | +4.6 | 54.0 | -. 4 | +. 9 |
| Sawmills | 51.8 | +5.4 | +1.4 | 46.3 | +9.1 | +4.1 | 19.94 | +3.5 | +2.7 | 37.5 | +. 7 | +. 1 | 54.2 | +2.5 | +3.0 |
| Stone, clay, and glass produc | 72.7 | +4.5 | +11.2 | 62.6 | $+1.5$ | +15.3 | 22. 88 | $-2.8$ | +3.7 | 35.5 | $-2.1$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 64.8 | -. 6 |  |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 53.6 | +7.7 | +14.0 | 39.6 | +6.5 | +22.5 | 19.46 | -1.2 | +7.4 | 36.4 | +. 3 | +4.4 | 53.5 | $-1.7$ | +3.4 |
| Coment | 66.5 | +10.3 | +2.9 | 61.9 | +11.6 | +6.7 | 25.91 | +1.1 | +4.0 | 37.6 | +1.5 | +2. 7 | 68.9 | -. 4 | $+.9$ |
| Glass. | 91.9 | +1.4 | +12.7 | 89.4 | -6.2 | +15.1 | 23.37 | $-7.5$ | +3.1 | 33.1 | $-6.5$ | -1.2 | 70.7 | -1.1 | +3.3 |
| KLarble, granite, slate, | 47.2 | +5.4 | +13.0 | 38.8 | +13.1 | +17.3 | 27.35 | +7.4 | $+1.5$ | 37.0 | +3.0 | -3.2 | 74.9 | +4.0 | +7.4 |
| Pottery........- | 81.6 | +. 5 | +9.6 | 72.2 | -2.0 | +13.2 | 22. 82 | $-2.4$ | +3.3 | 36.5 | -3.4 | +2.3 | 63.1 | +. 5 | -. 7 |
| Nondurable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textiles and their products | 88.6 | -2.8 | +7.4 | 79.8 | $-10.3$ | +11.5 | 16.38 | -7.9 | +3.7 | 34.7 | -4. 4 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 47.9 | -2.2 | (2) |
| Fabrics | 88.8 | -2.8 | +11.7 | 73.9 | -6.9 | +16. 7 | 15. 87 | -4. 5 | +4.5 | 35.4 | $-3.7$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 45.7 | -. 2 | (2) |
| Carpets and rug | 83.7 | -1.1 | +23.5 | 70.7 | -6. 1 | +53.6 | 22. 52 | -5.1 | $+20.7$ | 35.6 | -4.8 | +27.6 | 63.4 | -. 4 | $-2.6$ |
| Cotion goods. | 86.7 | $-1.1$ | +9.4 | 73.2 | -3.4 | +17.9 | 13.72 | -2.3 | +7.2 | 35.6 | -2.3 | +14.7 | 38.4 | -. 1 | -6.3 |
| Cotton sinall wares | 83.7 | $-3.0$ | +18.3 | 76.1 | $-7.8$ | +24.2 | 17.34 | -4.9 | +4.9 | 38.8 | -1.5 | +10.3 | 45.5 | -3.2 | -4.0 |
| Dyeing and flnishing | 114.4 | -1.4 | +10.4 | 97.0 | $-4.0$ | +12.7 | 20.64 | -2.6 | +2.0 | 38.1 | -3. 2 | +2.8 | 53.9 | +.8 | -. 6 |
| Hats, fur-felt. | 80.8 | -2.4 | $-9.4$ | 55.7 | $-21.7$ | -12.1 | 17. 48 | -19.9 | -3.2 | 25.0 | -17.8 | +7.5 | 69.5 | +. 8 | -4.0 |
| Knit foods. | 114.9 | -. 9 | +6.6 | 112.4 | $-5.9$ | +5.5 | 17. 27 | -5.0 | $-1.0$ | 35.6 | -4.2 | +6.4 | 49.1 | -. 2 | -5. 2 |
| Hosiery. | 147.2 | -. 9 | +5.5 | 154.3 | -6.6 | +2.1 | 18.40 | -5.8 | -3.4 | 35. 5 | -4.9 | +4.7 | 52.2 | -. 3 | -5. 8 |
| Knitted outerb | 72.1 | -4.5 | $+6.0$ | 63.6 | -6.9 | +19.5 | 18. 32 | $-2.6$ | +6.1 | 35.5 | $-3.6$ | +8.9 | 46.1 | +1.1 | -1.4 |
| Knitted under | 73.5 | +1.5 | +11.4 | 64.7 | $-.3$ | +2.1 | 14.77 | $-1.8$ | $+7.8$ | 36.2 | $-1.7$ | +14.2 | 41.0 | $-{ }^{(3)}$ | -3.3 |
| Knitted cloth. | 150.2 | $-2.0$ | +7.1 | 112.4 | -6.8 | +6.1 | 16.68 | -4.9 | -. 6 | 35.9 | -4.5 | +4.3 | 45.9 | -. 5 | -4.8 |
| Silk and rayon goods | 62.0 | $-2.8$ | +3.8 | 48.7 | -7.8 | +7.3 | 15. 02 | -4.8 | +3.3 | 35.2 | $-5.8$ | +4.1 | 42.3 | +1.1 | -1.1 |
| Woolen and worsted good | 69.0 | $-10.1$ | +41.6 | 52.3 | -15.5 | +47.7 | 17.54 | -6.0 | +4.4 | 33.3 | $-5.6$ | +15.0 | 52.7 | $-4$ | $-9.2$ |
| Wearing appirel. | 119.0 | $-3.3$ | +. 4 | 88.8 | $-15.3$ | +3.7 | 17.84 | $-12.4$ | +3.3 | 33.7 | -5. 5 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 51.7 | -4.9 |  |
| Clothing, men's- | 103.8 | -2.7 | +5. 6 | 74.3 | -13.8 | $+15.1$ | 18.85 | -11.5 | +8.9 | 32.6 | $-7.0$ | +11.8 | 57.7 | -3.8 | -2.4 |
| Clothing, women's....... | 171. 1 | $-4.1$ | -4.3 | 118.0 111.2 | -17.7 +2. | -4.2 +14.6 | 18.86 17.58 | $-14.2$ | +.1 <br> +6.9 | 33.8 38.7 | -4.6 -1.0 | +4.0 +9.1 | 51.6 45.4 | $-7.1$ | -1.6 -8 |

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

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | A varage weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A varage hourly earn-ings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index <br> Apri] 1939 | Percentage change from- |  | Index <br> April 1939 | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1939}{\text { April }}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1939}{\text { April }^{2}}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1939}{\text { April }}$ | Percentage change from - |  |
|  |  | March | $\underset{1938}{\text { April }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & 1038 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1938}{\text { April }}$ |  | $\underset{1939}{\underset{~ M a r c h ~}{ }}$ | $\underset{1938}{\text { April }}$ |  | $\underset{1939}{\text { March }}$ | $\underset{1938}{\text { April }}$ |
| Nondurable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textiles and their products-Continued. Wearing apparel-Continued. Men's furnishings | 132.3 | -3.5 | +3.3 | 109.9 | $-10.1$ | +6.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Millinery | 132.3 77 | -6.8 | ${ }_{-8.7}^{+3.3}$ | 169.9 63.9 | -28.6 | ${ }_{-13.8}^{+6.8}$ | \$12.70 | -6.8 | +4.9 -5.3 | 34.3 32.3 | -5.8 -16.9 | -0.3 -8.0 | 36.5 62.9 | $-1.2$ | +5.4 +1.2 |
| Shirts and collars | 119.3 | -1.9 | +3.7 | 102.6 | -4.0 | +15.8 | 13.44 | -2.2 | +11.7 | 35.1 | -1.6 | +9.8 | 38. 9 | $-.8$ | +2.8 |
| Leather and its manufactures. | 94.0 | -3.7 | +2.1 | 74.5 | $-10.6$ | +6. 6 | 18.73 | -6.9 | +3.4 | 34.4 | -10.6 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 61.8 | +. 1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Boots and shoes. | 94.5 84.5 | $-4.1$ | -.6 +16.0 | 70.1 83.7 | -12.6 -4.5 | +.2 +23.8 | 17.58 23.83 | -8.9 -2.8 | +.5 +6.8 | 33.6 <br> 378 <br> 8 | -12.5 -2.8 | -2.2 +7.9 | 49.2 | - ${ }^{(3)}$ | +1.2 -1.3 |
| Food and kindred products | 84.5 114.0 | -1.7 +1.8 | +16.0 +1.2 | 83.7 114.0 | -4.5 +.1 | +23.8 -1 | 23.83 24.67 | -2.8 | +6.8 -1.3 | 37.8 38.4 | -2.8 -1.8 | $\underset{\text { (2) }}{+7.9}$ | 62.9 62.7 | -. 3 | (2) 1.3 |
| Baking-............... | 142.0 | -( ${ }^{2}$ ) | +.2 | 135.7 | -1.6 | $-1.3$ | 25. 11 | $-1.6$ | -1.5 | 41.1 | -1.6 | -1.8 | 62.3 | -. 1 | ${ }^{(2)}+$ |
| Beverages | 235.7 | +3.5 | +. 3 | 284.1 | +7.1 | +2.1 | 33.15 | +3.5 | +1.7 | 38.8 | +28 | -. 6 | 86.2 | +. 8 | +2.2 |
| Butter- | 95.6 | +3.8 | -7.9 | 82.1 | +3.6 | $-4.5$ | 22.33 | -. 2 | +3.6 | 46.2 | +. 2 | $-.1$ | 48.3 | $-6$ | +3.1 |
| Canning and preserving | 92.8 | +17.7 | +12.0 | 81.0 | +9.4 | +7.1 | 18.13 | -7.0 | $-4.4$ | 34.0 | -5. 5 | -4.5 | 48.9 | -1.3 | $-1$ |
| Conlectionery.... | 72.3 | -6.7 | -2.2 | 67.2 | -10.5 | +. 6 | 17.27 | -4.1 | +2.8 | 35.3 | -4.5 | +1. 5 | 48.4 | -. 2 | $+.4$ |
| Flour.-- | 75.3 | -2.0 | +1.4 | 72.6 | -2.4 | $+.7$ | 24. 96 | -. 4 | -. 7 | 41.5 | -. 4 | -3.1 | 59.8 | -. 7 | +2.2 |
| Ice cream. | 75.8 | +8. 5 | -1.6 | 65.7 | +7.4 | $-1.2$ | 29.22 | $-1.0$ | $+3$ | 46.5 | +. 5 | $-1.7$ | 62.5 | $-6$ | +2.5 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 91.8 | -118 | $+3$ | 99.5 | -1.1 | $-1.3$ | 27.23 | $-3$ | $-1.6$ | 39.3 | $-1.3$ | -2.3 | 69.4 | $+.8$ | +.6 |
| Sugar, beet | 43.5 93 | +11.0 +6.4 | -1.3 +179 | 45.6 85.1 | +3.7 +9 | -4.2 +15.2 | 26.94 | -6.6 | -2.2 | 37.0 38 | -7.9 | $-7.9$ | 76.5 | $\underline{+1.1}$ | +5.7 +4.3 |
| Supar refining, cane | 93.9 61.8 | +6.4 +3.9 | +17.9 -2.6 | 85.1 63.0 | -.9 +2.9 | +15.2 -4 | 24.42 16.05 | -6.8 | -1.6 +2.8 | 38.7 34.0 | -5.2 | ${ }_{(8)}^{-6.2}$ | 63.0 47.6 | $-1.8$ | (2) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Chewing snd smoking tobacco and sin | 60.7 | +. 2 | -1.9 | 62.8 | -5.6 | $-8.0$ | 16. 63 | -5.7 | $-6.2$ | 32.7 | -4.4 | $-6.7$ | 51.1 | -1.6 | +. 1 |
| Cigars ans cigarettes...... | 61.9 | +4.3 | $-2.6$ | 51.7 | +4.1 | +. 7 | 15.96 | $-2$ | +3.4 | 34.1 | -. 3 | $+3.0$ | 47.0 | +.3 | +1.1 |
| Paper and printing --..- | 105.9 | 0 | +1.2 | 103.8 | $-.8$ | +8.9 | 28.08 | -. 9 | +2.6 | 38.1 | -. 7 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 77.0 | +. 1 | (3) |
| Boxes, paper | 100.4 | $-1.1$ | +7.4 | 103.8 | -3.0 | $+13.0$ | ${ }^{21.13}$ | $-1.9$ | +5.2 | 39.2 | $-1.5$ | +7.2 | 54.6 | +(3) | -1.5 |
| Paper and pulp---..... | 106.3 | $+3$ | +1.9 | 104.6 | -. 8 | $\pm 6.3$ | 24.11 | 1.1 | +4.3 | 39.4 | -1.1 | +5.5 | 61.2 | - ${ }^{3}$ | -1.0 |
| Printing and publishing: Book and job | 99.9 | -. 4 | $-.9$ | 90.2 | -1.9 | +1.7 | 30.01 | -1.5 | +2.6 | 38.0 | $-.7$ | +2.1 | 80.5 | -. 4 | +1.2 |
| Newspapers and periodicals. | 108.5 | +. 5 | $+2$ | 108.9 | +. 7 | +2.2 | 37.66 | +. 2 | +2.0 | 36.3 | +. 3 | $-.3$ | 99.8 | +.4 | +2.5 |
| Chemicals and allied products, and pe refining | 114.9 | +. 4 | +2.2 | 120.6 | -. 9 | +5.4 | 27.91 | -1.3 | +8.1 | 38.2 | $-1.0$ | ${ }^{2}$ ) | 78.2 | -. 1 |  |
| Petroleum refining | 116.1 | -. 2 | -4.3 | 128.5 | -2.3 | -4.7 | 34.39 | $-2.1$ | -. 4 | 35.6 | $-2.2$ | $-.9$ | 97.3 | +.2 | +. 6 |
| Other than petroleum refining | 114.8 | +. 5 | $+4.0$ | 118.0 | $-.5$ | +9.3 | 25.27 | $-1.0$ | +5.] | 39.1 | -. 6 | (3) | 85.0 | -. 1 | (2) |
| Chemicals. | 114.9 | $-1.3$ | +3.2 | 127.9 | -2.3 | +8.0 | 30.81 | -1.0 | +5.6 | 39.5 | -. 9 | +6.1 | 78.0 | -. 1 | -. 7 |


ane, and meal
Explosives
Paints and varnishes...............
Soap.
Rubber boots and shoes
Rubber goods other

${ }^{1}$ Average weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. A verage hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a sinaller number of establishments, as all reporting firms do not furnish man-hours. size and composition of the 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 pamphiet. The two industries excluded are covered in the July and road repair shops. The averages for the durable-goods group have also been affected by is exclusion.
2 Not yet computed.

3 Less than 140 of 1 percent.
1 Indexes adjusted to 1935 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in 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 offlcers, executives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory.
© Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

Table 4.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries
MANUFACTURING
[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 Aug. 1938. Comparable series available upon request]

| Industry | Employment index |  |  | Pay-roll index |  |  | A rerage weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{1939}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | Fcbruary 1938 | $\underset{1939}{\text { A pril }}$ | $\underset{1939}{ }$ | Febru4 ary 1939 | ${ }_{1939}{ }^{\text {Apri] }}$ | $\underset{1939}{\text { March }}$ | February 1938 | ${ }_{1939}$ | March 1939 | February 1939 | $\underset{1939}{\text { April }}$ | $\underset{1939}{\text { March }}$ | February 1939 |
| All | 91.2 | 91.4 | 90.7 | 84.9 | 86.9 | 85.4 | \$23.82 | \$24.23 | \$24.06 | 36.4 | 37.1 | 36.9 | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Durable goods | 84.1 | 83.5 | 82.6 | 80.2 | 80.1 | 78.4 | 28.98 | 27.10 | 26.85 | 36.5 | 36.7 | 36.4 | 72.6 | 72.7 | 72.6 |
| Nondurable goods | 98.0 | 88.9 | 98.4 | 90.2 | 94.6 | 93.1 | 20.93 | 21.61 | 21.49 | 36.4 | 37.5 | 37.3 | 58.2 | 68.6 | 68.6 |
| Durable goods | 88.3 | 88.3 | 87.2 | 80.1 | 81.6 | 79.8 | 28.45 | 27.01 | 28.70 | 35.1 | 35.8 | 35.3 | 75.8 | 75.2 | 75.4 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13last furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills... | 92.3 | 92.2 | 91.5 | 82.8 | 84.8 | 83.4 | 28.07 | 28.81 | 28.47 | 33.6 | 34.4 | 34.0 | 83.5 | 83.5 | 83.5 |
| Holts, nuts, washers, and rivets.-------------- | 90.0 | 91.9 | 91.8 | 83.0 | 92.3 | 94.7 | 23.53 | 25.64 | 26. 33 | 33.9 | 36.9 | 37.9 | 69.5 | 60.5 | 69.6 |
| Cast-iron pipe. <br> Cutlery (not including silver and plated cut. | 67.4 | 66.8 | 65.7 | 58.5 | 55.4 | 55.4 | 20.71 | 19.80 | 20.06 | 35.4 | 33.7 | 34.3 | 58.2 | 58.0 | 57.8 |
| lery) and odge tools. | 84.7 | 81.4 | 82.9 | 74.2 | 76.7 | 74.4 | 22.17 | 22.94 | 22.65 | 37.6 | 38.7 | 38.3 | 59.8 | 60.0 | 59.9 |
| Forgings. iron avd steel | 48.6 | 48.0 | 48.6 | 46.1 | 45.9 | 47.0 | 27.62 | 28.10 | 28.48 | 36.3 | 37.3 | 37.4 | 75.9 | 75.2 | 76.9 |
| Fiardware--...-. | 80.7 | 83.0 | 83.2 | 76.7 | 81.9 | 78.9 | 23.05 | 23.93 | 23.04 | 35.2 | 36.6 | 35.4 | 65.5 | $6{ }^{6.5}$ | 65.1 |
| Plumber's supplics | 73.4 | 74.0 | 73.7 | 64.6 | 63.3 | 64.8 | 24.98 | 24.28 | 24.95 | 37.0 | 36.1 | 37.1 | 67.6 | 67.2 | 67.2 |
| Stamped and enamelerd ware.-..... | 135.3 | 137.4 | 131.3 | 131.8 | 137.0 | 128.8 | 23.34 | 23.92 | 23.55 | 36.9 | 38.1 | 37.6 | 63.0 | 62.7 | 62.5 |
| Steam and hot water heating apparatus and steam fitings. | 68.8 | 69.1 | 68.2 | 56.0 | 50.2 | 57.1 | 24. 52 | 24.56 | 25.24 | 35.2 | 36.0 | 36.3 | 69.7 | 68.2 | 69.5 |
| Stoves | 81.0 | 78.4 | 74.7 | 68.4 | 66.6 | 62.2 | 24.96 | 25.21 | 24. 72 | 38.0 | 38.3 | 37.1 | 66.3 | 68.7 | 66.9 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork | 66. 9 | 66.2 | 6.4 .0 | 59.5 | 57.6 | 54.6 | 28.06 | 27. 54 | 26. 93 | 38.4 | 37.7 | 37.0 | 73.1 | 73.1 | 72.9 |
| Tin cans and other tinware-.....----..-.-.... | 88.2 | 85.5 | 83.7 | 94.0 | 92.6 | 85.8 | 23.19 | 23.57 | 22.33 | 38.1 | 38.7 | 36.8 | 61.1 | 80.8 | 61.0 |
| Tools (not including edre tools, machine tools, files, and saws). | 84.5 | 85.4 | 84.7 | 81.6 | 84.2 | 83.9 | 23.95 | 24.45 | 24.45 | 39.1 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 61.4 | 61.4 | 61.5 |
|  | 119.4 | 161.4 | ]60.6 | 182.9 | 169.5 | 163.5 | 24. 68 | 25.36 | 24. 60 | 36.7 | 37.7 | 36.8 | 67.5 | 67.5 | 66.9 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment- | 95.1 | 94.7 | 93.4 | 93.8 | 94.2 | 91.7 | 27.48 | 27.67 | 27.27 | 37.7 | 38.0 3.8 | 37.6 | 72.6 | 72.8 80.3 | 72.5 80.4 |
| Agricultural implerments (including tractors) -- | 123.8 | 124.8 | 121.5 | 134.9 | 136. 7 | 131.9 | 30.00 | 30.19 | 29.96 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 37.5 | 79:5 | 80.3 | 80.4 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines | 129.9 | 133.3 | 133.6 | 119.8 | 120.3 | 119.6 | 29.81 | 29.17 | 28.83 | 36.7 | 35.9 | 35.7 | 81.8 | 82.0 | 81.9 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 86.1 | 85.2 | 83.6 | 85.7 | 86.5 | 83.5 | 27.57 | 28.09 | 27.63 | 37.2 | 37.8 | 37.3 | 74.2 | 74.5 | 74.3 |
| Engines, turbines, water wheels, and windmills. | 96.3 | 93.8 | 90.6 | 115.1 | 112.1 | 106.9 | 30.94 | 30.92 | 30.50 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.0 | 78.8 | 78.8 | 78.7 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products. | 84.5 | 84.1 | 83.4 | 78.9 | 79.5 | 78.0 | 26.79 | 27.02 | 26.69 | 37.6 | 37.8 | 37.5 | 71.2 | 71.5 | 71.1 |


| Machine tools | 131.2 | 128.4 | 125.1 | 140.8 | 135.0 | 131.2 | 30.49। | 29.83 | 29.75 | 40.9 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 74.6 | 74.2 | 74.6 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Radios and phonographs | 91.6 | 98.9 | 102.5 | 80.8 | 85.1 | 87.7 | 21. 19 | 2. 14 | 21. 15 | 36.2 | ${ }^{39.6}$ | 3¢. 7 | 58.6 | 57.8 | 57.7 |  |
| Te ${ }^{\text {cotile machinery }}$ and parts. | 72.0 | 70.3 | fi9.9 | 71.4 | 69.4 | 68.1 | 2.5. 79 | 25. 68 | 25. 32 | 38.8 | 39.0 | 38.2 | 66.6 | 65.9 | 66.5 |  |
| Trpewriters and parts. | 128. 2 | $12 \overline{4} .6$ | 125.4 | 134. 2 | 13 n .2 | 122.5 | 2.5. 13 | 25.7.3 | 23.45 | 38.5 | 39.0 | 3 f .6 | 64.3 | 65.7 | 64. 1 |  |
| $\stackrel{-1}{-1}$ Transportation equipment | 95.4 | 95.7 | 95.9 | 94.4 | 92.0 | 91.8 | 31. 88 | 30.81 | 30.68 | 35.7 | 34.6 | 34.3 | 89.6 | 89.8 | 89.7 |  |
|  | 1.078.4. | 961.7 | 040.9 | 1.003. 7 | 989.1 | 961.3 | 30.09 | 31.38 | 31.18 | 40.8 | 12. 1 | 41.8 | 74.6 | 76. 1 | 75.8 |  |
| \% Automobiles. | 102.1 | 103.8 | 104.4 | 99.5 | 97.0 | 97.3 | 32.47 | 30.87 | 30.80 | 35.1 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 92.5 | 92.6 | 92.4 |  |
| O Cars, electrie- and steam-railrogd | 33.1 | 33.4 | 34.3 | 31.5 | 32.3 | 32.6 | 26.0n | 2f. 44 | 26.00 | 34.6 | 35.4 | 35.5 | 75.3 | 74.8 | 73.2 |  |
| - Lommotives.. | 19.1 | 16.5 | 17.5 | 16. 2 | 13.7 | 13.2 | $2 \overline{2} .14$ | 26.67 | 24.22 | 35.2 | 34.4 | 31.5 | 77.1 | 77.5 | 76.9 |  |
| $\stackrel{\square}{\bullet}$ Shiphuidding. | 112.3 | 108.7 | 106. 6 | 117.3 : | 115.5; | 112.9 | 31.22 | 31.78 | 31.65 | 37.6 | 37.9 | $3 \overline{6} 6$ | 83.1 | 83.8 | 83.3 |  |
| Nonferrous metals and their products. | 93.4 | 84, 3 | 93.6 | 86.2 | 89.5 | 88.3 | 24.89 | 25. 67 | 25.48 | 37.1 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 66.8 | 68.9 | 68.5 |  |
| Aluminum manufactures- - | 151.6 | 153. 1 | 145.3 | 169.6 | 159.8 | 152.1 | 26. 514 | 26. 68 | 26. 77 | 38.8 | 39.5 | 30.3 | 68.4 | 67.6 | 68.1 |  |
| Mrass, bronze, and copper prooturts- | 98. 1 | 99.2 | 98.8 | 0.9 | 9 PK 6 | 96.4 | 24.13 | 24.98 | 26. 42 | 37.6 | 38.3 | 37.6 | 70. 4 | 70.5 | 70.4 |  |
| - C'locksand watehes, and time-reording devices- | 8: 7 | 83.1 | $\times 3.6$ | 85.1 | 85.5 | 88.0 | 21.24 | 21.643 | 22.25 | 36.2 | 37.1 | 38.0 | 58.7 | 58.3 | 58.5 |  |
| dewelry - .-...-.... - | 90. 1 | 8 | 92.3 | 71.1 | \%6. 9 | T6. 1 | 21.90 | 23. $0: 3$ | 22.82 | 36.7 | 39.3 | 30.2 | 59.1 | 57.9 | 57.4 |  |
| lighting equipment. | 82.9 | 87.5 | 84.0 | 70.9 | 80.3 | 82.7 | 22.85 | 25. 82 | 26. 13 | 33.4 | 35.0 | 37.6 | 68.3 | 71.8 | 69.5 |  |
| Silvorware and plated wame | 6if. 3 | 64. 7 | 65.3 | 79.4 | 01.7 | cin. 7 | 24.61 | 25. 6.4 | 25. 56 | 39.0 | 41.4 | 40.1 | 63.4 | 64.8 | 64.1 |  |
| strelting and relining-copper, lead, and ame | $7{ }^{31}$ | 71.5 | 71.9 | (ibi) 2 ! | 6itis 6 | fif. 1 | ${ }^{25} .90$ | 26, 23 | 26.97 | 37.5 | 37.8 | 37.9 | 69.1 | 69.1 | 69.0 |  |
| Lumber and allied products. | 64.3 | 62.8 | 62.6 | 55.7 | $53.8{ }^{\text {i }}$ | 53.0 | 20.08 | 20.02 | 18.80 | 37.7 | 37.9 | 37.9 | 53.8 | 53.3 | 52.5 |  |
| Furditure ................ | 77.9 | 78.9 | 78.8 | 63.5 | 66.1 | 60.0 | 19.74 | 20.20 | 20. 26 | 37.3 | 38.5 | 38.8 | 53.2 | 52.7 | 52.3 |  |
| lumber: <br> Alillwork | 54.2 | 53.1 | 53.3 | 43.9 | 43.7 | 43.5 | 21.40 | 21.65 | 21.64 | 39.7 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 54.9 | 54.4 | 54.2 |  |
| Sawmills. | 51.8 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 46.3 | 42.4 | 41.1 | 19.9 .4 | 19.34 | 18.83 | 37.5 | 36.0 | 36.7 | 54.2 | 53.3 | 52.3 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 72.7 | 69.6 | 86.6 | ${ }^{82.6}$ | 61.7 | 58.0 | 22.96 | 23.72 | 23.43 | 35.5 | 38.2 | 35.7 | 64.8 | 65.1 | 64.8 |  |
| Brick, tilo, and terra eotta | 53.6 | 19.7 | 48.1 | 39.6 | 37.2 | 35. 8 | 19.16 | 19.59 | 19.47 | 36.4 | 36. 1 | 36. 1 | 53.5 | 54.4 | 54.2 |  |
| Cement.- | 6f. 5 | 60.3 | 54.9 | 64.9 | 5.5.5 | 18.9 | 25.91 | 25.56 | 24.94 | 37.6 | 36.9 | 36.1 | 68.9 | 69.2 | 69.1 | $\mapsto$ |
| Glass... | 91.9 | 90.6 | 89.5 | 89.4 | 25.3 | 93.3 | 23.37 | 25. 30 | 25,04 | 33.1 | 35.4 | 34.8 | 70.7 | 71.6 | 72.0 | $\omega$ |
| Alarble, granite, slate, and other products. | 47.2 | 41.8 | 37.7 | 38.8 | 31.3 | 26.5 | 27.55 | 2.5. 92 | 23.68 | 37.0 | $3 \mathrm{3n} 3$ | 34.6 | 74.9 | 71.8 | ${ }_{68.8}$ |  |
|  | 81.6 | 81.2 | 80.0 | 72.2 | 73.7 ; | 72.3 | 22.82 | 23.38 | 23.46 | 36.5 | 37.5 | 37.2 | 63.1 | 63.2 | 62.9 |  |
| Nondurable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Testiles and their products | 98.8 | 101.4 |  | 79.8 | 89.0 |  | 16. 36 | 17.38 | 17.35 | 34.7 | 36.2 | 36.1 | 47.0 | 49.1 | 48.9 |  |
| Fabrics | 88.8 | 91.2 | 92.1 | 73.9 | 79.4 | 81.2 | 15.88 | 16.56 | 16.81 | 35.4 | 36.6 | 37.0 | 45.7 | 46.2 | 46. 1 |  |
| Carpets and rugs | 83.7 | 81.6 | 82.7 | 70.7 | 73.3 | 71.5 | 22. 512 | 23. 61 | 22.91 | 35.6 | 37.4 | 36.6 | 63.4 | 63.3 | 62.7 |  |
| ( otton goods.... | 86.7 | 87.7 | 87.9 | 73.2 | 75.7 | 76.0 | 13.72 | 14. 18 | 14.08 | 35.6 | 36.5 | 36.6 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 38.4 |  |
| Cototon small wares | 83.7 | 86.3 | S5. 7 | 76.1 | 82.6 | 83.0 | 17.34 | 18. 21 | 18.48 | 38.8 | 39.5 | 39.9 | 45.5 | 46.8 | $4{ }^{4} 0$ |  |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles. | 114.4 | 1IS, 0 | 116. 6 | 97.0 | 101.0 | 102.1 | 20.64 | 21.22 | 21.39 | 38.1 | 39.3 | 39.6 | 83.9 | 53.4 | 53.8 |  |
| Hats, fur felt | 80.8 | 82.8 ! | 85.7 | 55 | 71.2 | 82.2 | 17. 18 | 22.07 | 24.75 | 25.0 | 30.6 | 35.5 | 69.5 | 69.5 | 71.4 |  |
| Knit roods. | 114.9 | 116.0 | 114.1 | 112.4 | 119.4 | 118.7 | 17.27 | 18.03 | 18. 26 | 35.6 | 37.0 | 37.1 | 40.1 | 50.0 | 50.2 |  |
| Hosiers: | 147.2 | 148.5 | 146. 4 | 154.3 | 16.5. 3 | 164.4 | 18.40 | 19.38 | 19.63 | 35.5 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 52.2 | 53.0 | 53. 2 |  |
| Knitied outerwear | 72.1 | 75.5 | 72.9 | 63.6 | 68.3 | 68.2 | 16.32 | 16. 89 | 17.72 | 35.5 | 36.8 | 37.2 | 16.1 | 45.9 | 47.2 |  |
| Knitted underwear | 73.5 | 72.4 | 71.5 | 64.7 | 61.9 | 63.8 | 14.77 | 15. 05 | 11.98 | 30.2 | 36.9 | 37.0 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 40.7 |  |
| knittod cloth.... | 150.2 | 153.3 | 151.7 | 112.1 | 120.6 | 121.0 | 16.68 | 17.53 | 17.83 | 35.9 | 37.6 | 38.2 | 45.9 | 19.3 | 47. 6 |  |
| Silk and rayon goods. | 62.0 | 63.8 : | $\mathrm{ch}_{6} 3$ | 48.7 | 52.7 | 53.2 | 15. 02 | 15.93 | 15.97 | 35.2 | 37.5 | 37. 6 | 42.3 | 12.1 | 42.2 |  |
| Woolen and worsted goods | 69.0 | 76.8 | 82.9 | 52.3 | 61.9 | 69.8. | 17.54 | 18. 66 | 19.50 | 38.3 | 35.3 | 36. 8 | 52.7 | 52.9 | 53.0 |  |
| Nearing apparel. | 119.3 | 123.0 | 120.1 | 88.8 | 104.8 | 97.7 | 17.8.4 | 19.91 | 19.03 | 33.7 | 35.7 | 34.5 | 51.7 | 54.1 | 58.9 |  |
| Clothing, men's | 103.8 | $10 \% 6$ | 104.8 | 71.3 | 86.2 | 80.2 | 18.85 | 2 L .17 | 20. 07 | 32. ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 35.1 | 33.7 | 57.7 | 58.9 | 59.2 |  |
| (lothing, wommes | 171.1. | 178.5 | 172.! | 118.0 | 113.1 | 131.8 | 18.80 | 21.51 | 20.81 | :33.8 | 35.6 | 34.1 | 51.6 | 54.6 | 55.1 |  |
| Corsets and allied garments. | 106. 1 | 103.7 | 102.3 | 111.2 | 108. 3 | 106.3 | 17.58 | 17.61 | 17.45 | 38.7 | 39.3 | 38.6 | 45.4 | 45.1 | 45. 5 |  |

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

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Industry} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Employment index} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Pay-roll index} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Averuge weekly varnings} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{I verage hours worked per week} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{A verage hourly earnings} <br>
\hline \& $\underset{1989}{\text { April }}$ \& $$
\underset{1939}{\text { March }}
$$ \& February 1939 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { April } \\
& 1939
\end{aligned}
$$ \& Mrarch \& Febru ary 1939 \& ${ }_{1939}$ \& $\underset{1939}{\text { March }}$ \& Februars 1939 \& ${ }_{1}^{19389}$ \& $$
\underset{\substack{\text { March } \\ \\ \hline 039 \\ \hline}}{ }
$$ \& February 1939 \& $$
\underset{1939}{4}
$$ \& $$
\underset{1939}{\text { March }}
$$ \& February 1939 <br>
\hline Nondurable goods-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Textiles and their products-Continued. Wearing apparel--Continued. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Cents \& Cents \& Cents <br>
\hline Men's furnishings \& 132.3
77.7 \& 137.1
83.4 \& 137.6
77.7 \& $\begin{array}{r}109.9 \\ 63.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 122.2
89.6 \& 123.8
71.1 \& $\$ 12.96$
21.70 \& \$14.20 \& $\$ 14.22$
23.35 \& 34.3
32.5 \& 36.3
39.2 \& 36.6
35.3
3 \& 36.5
62.9 \& 37.6
67.9 \& 35.9
6.5 .3 <br>
\hline Shirts and collars. \& 119.3 \& 121. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 119.6 \& 102.6 \& 106. 9 \& 103.3 \& 13. 44 \& 13.69 \& 13.49 \& 35.1 \& 35.2 \& 34.8 \& 38.9 \& 39.6 \& 39.6 <br>
\hline Leather and its manufactures. \& 94.0 \& 97.6 \& 96.7 \& 74.5 \& 83.2 \& 83.3 \& 18.73 \& 20.12 \& 20.19 \& 34.4 \& 38.2 \& 39.1 \& 51.8 \& 51.7 \& 52.0 <br>
\hline Boots and shoes. \& 9.15 \& \%x. 5 \& 97.2 \& 70.1 \& 80.1 \& 79.6 \& 17.58 \& 19.17 \& 19.13 \& 33.6 \& 38.0 \& 39.1 \& 49.2 \& 49.2 \& 48.8 <br>
\hline Leather. \& 54.5 \& ง6. 0 \& 86.9 \& 83.7 \& 87.7 \& 89.8 \& 23.83 \& 24. 47 \& 34.88 \& 37.8 \& 38.9 \& 39.4 \& 62.9 \& 63.0 \& 63.4 <br>
\hline Food and kindred products \& 114.0 \& 112.0 \& 111.0 \& 114.0 \& 113.9 \& 112.1 \& 24. 57 \& 25.00 \& 24.83 \& 39.4 \& 40.1 \& 39.8 \& 62.7 \& 62.9 \& 63. 2 <br>
\hline Baking-.-.-. \& 142.0 \& 142.1 \& 141.5 \& 135.7 \& 138.0 \& 136.6 \& 25. 11 \& 25.52 \& 25. 40 \& H1. 1 \& 41.8 \& 41.6 \& 61.3 \& ${ }^{81.5}$ \& 61.5 <br>
\hline Bevcrages \& 235.7 \& 227.8 \& 223.7 \& $2 \times 4.1$ \& 265.2 \& 254.8 \& 33.15 \& 32. 15 \& 31. 69 \& 3is. $\%$ \& 37.8 \& 37.2 \& 86.2 \& 85.8 \& 85.9 <br>
\hline Butter. \& 95.6 \& $92.1)$ \& 90.5 \& 82.1 \& 79.3 \& 79.1 \& 22.33 \& 22.47 \& 22. 52 \& 46.2 \& +6.0 \& 45. 7 \& 48.3 \& 48.8 \& 49.2 <br>
\hline Cannint and preserving \& 92.8 \& 78.8 \& 72.2 \& 81.0 \& 74.0 \& 70.2 \& 16.13 \& 17.13 \& 17.75 \& 34.0 \& 35.5 \& 35.6 \& 48.9 \& 49.4 \& 51.5 <br>
\hline Confectionery. \& 72.3 \& 77.5 \& 77.3 \& 67.2 \& 75.0 \& 75.7 \& 17.27 \& 17.96 \& 18. 15 \& 35.3 \& 37.0 \& 37.3 \& 48.4 \& 48.5 \& 48.4 <br>
\hline Flour-- \& 75.3 \& 76.8 \& ${ }^{7} 5.7$ \& 72. 6 \& 74.4 \& 71.3 \& 24.96 \& 25.13 \& 24. 57 \& 11.5 \& 41.9 \& 40.6 \& 59.8 \& 59.8 \& 60.0 <br>
\hline Ice cream. \& 75.8 \& 69.8 \& 67.8 \& 65.7 \& 61.2 \& 59.3 \& 29.22 \& 29.47 \& 29.52 \& 46. 5 \& 46.0 \& 45.4 \& 62.5 \& 63.4 \& 64.4 <br>
\hline Slaughtering and meat packing \& 91.8 \& 92.5 \& 94.6 \& 99.5 \& 100.6 \& 101.3 \& $\underline{27.23}$ \& 27.32 \& 26.98 \& 39.3 \& 39.8 \& 39.5 \& 69.4 \& 68.9 \& 68.4 <br>
\hline Sugar, bcet, \& 43.5 \& 39.2 \& 41.5 \& 15. 6 \& 43.9 \& 46.9 \& 26.94 \& 28.85 \& 29.11 \& 37.0 \& 40.1 \& 40.3 \& 76. 5 \& 75.7 \& 74.5 <br>
\hline Sugar refining, cane \& 93.9 \& 88.3 \& 85.3 \& 85.1 \& 85.8 \& 71.8 \& 24.42 \& 26.21 \& 22. 67 \& 38.7 \& 40.8 \& 35.0 \& 63.0 \& 64.2 \& 64.8 <br>
\hline Tobacco manufactures. \& 61.8 \& 59.5 \& 62.4 \& 53.0 \& 51.5 \& 30.9 \& 16.05 \& 16.22 \& 15.19 \& 34.0 \& 34.2 \& 32.0 \& 47.5 \& 47.4 \& 47.4 <br>
\hline Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff \& 60.7 \& 6i0. 6 \& 61.4 \& 62.8 \& 66.5 \& 63.8 \& 16.63 \& 17.18 \& 16. 28 \& 32.7 \& 33.9 \& 32.4 \& 51.1 \& 51.0 \& 50.4 <br>
\hline Cigars and cigarettes.-- \& $\begin{array}{r}61.9 \\ \\ \hline 105\end{array}$ \& 59.4 \& 62.5 \& 55.7 \& 49.6 \& 49.3 \& 15.96 \& 15. 98 \& 14.91 \& 34.1 \& 34. 2 \& 32.0 \& 47.0 \& 46.9 \& 47.0 <br>
\hline Paper and printing
Boxes, paper \& 105.9
100.4 \& 105.9
101.6 \& 105.9
49.7 \& 103.3
103.8 \& 104.2
107.1 \& 102.3
103.5

10.5 \& 28.08
21.13 \& 28.37
21.54 \& 27.89
21.24 \& 38.1
39.2 \& 38.3
39.8
3 \& 37.9
39.2 \& 77.0
54. 6 \& 77.1
51.6 \& 76.8 <br>
\hline Boxes, paper \& 100.4 \& 101.6 \& 99.7
108.3 \& 103.8
104.8 \& 107. 105 \& 1103. 10.1 \& 21.13
24.11 \& 21.54
24.43 \& 21.24
24.16 \& 39.2
39.4 \& 39.8
39.8 \& 39.2
39.6 \& 54.6
61.2 \& 51.8
61.4 \& 54.7
61.1 <br>
\hline Printing and publishing: \& 106.3
09.9 \& 105.9 \& 106.3 \& 10.6 \& 105.5 \& 105.1
90.0 \& 24.11 \& 24.43
30.55 \& 24.16 \& 39.4 \& 39.8
38.2 \& 3.6
37.5 \& 81.2
80.5 \& 81.4 \& 80.2 <br>
\hline Book and job.......-.-.-.
Newspapers and periodicals. \& 99.9
106.5 \& 100.3
106.0 \& 101.3
105.2 \& 90.2
108.4 \& 92.0 \& 90.0
106.1 \& 30.01
37.66 \& 30.55
37.65 \& 29.58
37.30 \& 38.0
36.3 \& 38.2
36.2 \& 37.5
36.0 \& 80.5
998 \& 81.1
90.4 \& 80. 9.6 <br>
\hline Chemicals and alied products, and petroleum \& 114.9 \& 114.4 \& 112. \& 108.9 \& 121.8 \& 100.1 \& 34.60 \& 37.68 \& 37.30
28.55 \& 38.3 \& 36.2 \& 38.0 \& 798 \& 79.4 \& 74.6 <br>
\hline  \& 114.9 \& 114.4 \& 112.1 \& 120.5 \& 121.6 \& 119.9
132.4 \& 27.91 \& 28.49 \& 28. 53 \& 98.2 \& 98.5 \& 38.2 \& 78.2
97 \& 73.4 \& 74.2
97.0 <br>
\hline Petroleum refining. \& 116.1 \& 116.3 \& 116.4 \& 128.5 \& 131.5 \& 132.4 \& 34.39 \& 35.20 \& 35. 23 \& 35.6 \& 36.3 \& 36.5 \& 97.3 \& 97.3 \& 97.0 <br>
\hline Other than petroleum refining.- \& 114.6 \& 114.0 \& 111.1 \& 118.0 \& 118.6
1309 \& 116.0 \& 25. 27 \& 25.70 \& 25.75
3089 \& 39.1

39.5 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
39.3 <br>
39.9 <br>
\hline

 \& 

38.8 <br>
39.7 <br>
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& 65.0

78.0 \& 65.0
78.0 \& 66.1
88.0 <br>
\hline Cottonseed-oil, cake, and meal. \& $\begin{array}{r}114.9 \\ 73.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}116.5 \\ 88.1 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}116.1 \\ 85.3 \\ \\ \hline 8 .\end{array}$ \& 127.9
60.3 \& 130.9
73.6 \& 129.6
69.4 \& 30.81
12.75 \& 31.08
12.93 \& 30.89

12.57 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
39.5 <br>
42.2 <br>
\hline

 \& 

39.9 <br>
43.9
\end{tabular} \& 39.7

41.7 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
78.0 <br>
29.9 <br>
<br>
\hline 1

 \& 

78.0 <br>
29.1 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 78.0

29.7 <br>
\hline Cottonseed-oil, cake, and meal. \& 73.5
107.6 \& 88.1
108.0 \& 85.3
107.6 \& $\begin{array}{r}80.3 \\ 119.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 73.6
119.1 \& 69.4
117.9 \& 12.75

25.05 \& | 12.93 |
| :--- |
| 24.86 | \& 12. 57 \& 42.2

39.1 \& 43.9
39.2 \& 41.7
39.2 \& 29.9
60.7 \& 29.1
59.3 \& 29.7
59.6 <br>
\hline Explosives-...-......... \& 80.8 \& 81.3 \& 80.8 \& 89.5 \& 91.5 \& 92.6 \& 30.57 \& 30.96 \& 31.52 \& 37.7 \& 38.5 \& 39.1 \& 81.1 \& 80.4 \& 80.6 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| Fertilizers | 180.2 | 132.2 | 98.0 | 137.3 | 105.6 | 77.1 | 15.84 | 14.76 | 14.63 | 40.2 | 37.4 | 34.6 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 42.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paints and varnishes | 117.6 | 114.9 | 112.5 | 123.2 | 120.4 | 115.7 | 23.24 | 28.30 | 27.84 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.0 | 69.7 | 69.8 | 69.7 |
| Rayon and allied producl | 315.4 | 316.9 | 319.1 | 304.4 | 313.4 | 314.4 | 23.64 | 24. 24 | 24.15 | 36.5 | 37.7 | 37.7 | 64.7 | 64.3 | 64.0 |
| Soap. | 88.4 | 90.5 | 89.7 | 91.2 | 92.5 | 91.2 | 29.28 | 29.01 | 28.87 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 74.9 | 73.9 | 74.0 |
| Rubber products | 82.1 | 82.8 | 81.6 | 83.0 | 85.4 | 89.0 | 27. 00 | 27, 40 | 27. 28 | 35.7 | 36.1 | 38.0 | 76.1 | 78.3 | 76.0 |
| Rubber boots and shoes | 60.0 | 61.7 | 60.7 | 58.6 | 58.8 | 59.8 | 22. 23 | 21.65 | 22.05 | 37.1 | 35.9 | 37.7 | 59.8 | 60.3 | 58.4 |
| Rubber tires and inner tu | 67.2 | 67.2 | 66.1 | 73.6 | 76.1 | 72.9 | 31.48 | 32.54 | 31. 68 | 33.3 | 34.0 | 33.2 | 94.7 | 95.7 | 95.3 |
| Rubber goods other. | 132.3 | 134.0 | 131.9 | 126.9 | 130.4 | 127.9 | 22.62 | 22.91 | 22.88 | 38.0 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 60.2 | 69.9 | 59.9 |

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

| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anthracite ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 53.2 | 51.7 | 52.2 | 45.3 | 34.2 | 45.2 | 26.95 | 21. 35 | 28. 20 | 29.3 | 23.3 | 30.9 | 91.4 | 92.0 | 92.0 |
| Bituminous ${ }^{2}$ | 26.2 | 87.4 | 88.6 | 17.9 | 77.8 | 81.2 | 18.09 | 23.49 | 24. 29 | 21. 5 | 26.5 | 27.6 | 88.7 | 88.4 | 88.4 |
| Metalliferous mining | 61.5 | 61.0 | 60.9 | 62.6 | 53.6 | 53.4 | 27.03 | 27.66 | 27.38 | 39.1 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 69.5 | 69.3 | 69.0 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 43.0 | 40.1 | 37.9 | 35.9 | 33.1 | 29.7 | 21.11 | 20.80 | 19.52 | 37.9 | 37.5 | 35.4 | 55.4 | 55.4 | 55.6 |
| Crude-petroleum producing .------ | 65.9 | 66.2 | 66.4 | 60.8 | 61.3 | 62.7 | 33.98 | 34.00 | 34.70 | 38.1 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 87.4 | 86.3 | 87.5 |
| Public utilities: <br> Telephone and telegraph 3. | 74.1 | 73.4 | 73.3 | 92.1 | 91.9 | 91.7 | 30.81 | 30.96 | 31.09 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 81.7 | 82.2 | 82.6 |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas ${ }^{3}$. | 90.3 | 80.6 | 89.6 | 97.0 | 96.8 | 90.4 | 33.47 | 33. 82 | 33.65 | 39.1 | 39.8 | 39.5 | 85.5 | 85.4 | 85.4 |
| Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance ${ }^{3}$ | 69.1 | 69.5 | 69.3 | 69.6 | 70.5 | 69.9 | 32.83 | 33. 12 | 32.87 | 45.6 | 45.7 | 45.4 | 71.2 | 71.5 | 715 |
| Trade: Wholesale ${ }^{3}$ | 87.3 | 8 8. 4 | 87.9 | i4. 8 | 74.7 | 74.6 | 29.75 | 29.62 | 29.54 | 41.6 | 42.0 | 41.5 | 71.9 | 70.7 | 71.1 |
| Retail ${ }^{\text {B }}$ - | 85.5 | 83.8 | 81.5 | 71.3 | 69.6 | 68.4 | 21.29 | 21.28 | 21.55 | 42.4 | 42. 5 | 42.7 | 54.8 | 54.8 | 54.9 |
| General merchandising ${ }^{3}$ | 96.9 | 93.2 | 88.8 | 88.6 | 83.4 | 81.0 | 17.86 | 17.8 .1 | 18. 19 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 48.4 | 48.2 | 48.3 |
| Other than general merchandising ${ }^{3}$ | 82.5 | 81.3 | 79.6 | 68.1 | 66.8 | 65.8 | 24.25 | 24. 18 | 24. 34 | 43.5 | 43.5 | 43.8 | 56.7 | 56.7 | 56.8 |
| Hotels (year-round) ${ }^{3}$ | 93.2 | 92.7 | 92.6 | 81.9 | 81.1 | 82.8 | 15.01 | 15.09 | 15. 29 | 46.6 | 46.7 | 46. 9 | 31.7 | 31.7 | 32.1 |
| laundries *- | 93.5 | 92.9 | 92.8 | 79.9 | 79.3 | 78.6 | 17.57 | 17.54 | 17.32 | 42.2 | 42.3 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 41.7 | 41.3 |
| Djeing and cleaning ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 102.2 | 95.4 | 92.1 | 73.3 | 67.7 | 63.2 | 19.71 | 19.48 | 18.95 | 41.0 | 41.1 | ${ }_{\text {(6) }}^{39.7}$ | 49.2 | 49.2 | 48. 6 |
| Brokerage ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}$-........- | -. 3 | $-1.2$ | $-8$ | $-1.3$ | -1.0 | $-6$ | 36.80 | 36. 30 | 35.71 | ${ }^{(6)}$ | ${ }^{(8)}$ | ${ }^{(6)}$ | ${ }^{(6)}$ | ${ }^{(6)}$ | (b) |
| lnsurance ${ }^{3} \mathbf{3}$ bilding construction | +.1 +10.8 |  | (\%) | +.6 +14.9 | +1.0 +13.1 | -1.1 -6.1 | 36.71 29.92 | 36.32 28.98 | 36.11 27.38 | ${ }^{(6)} 31.2$ | ${ }^{\text {(6) }} 30.4$ | $\stackrel{(6)}{29.1}$ | ${ }^{(6)} 9$ | (6) 95.5 |  |
| Building constructions | +10.8 | +6.4 | -2.5 | +14.9 | +13.1 | $-6.1$ | 29.92 | 28.98 | 27.38 | 31.2 | 30.4 | 29.1 | 96.2 | 95.5 | 94.3 |

A Average weekly earnings ure computed from tgures furnished by all reporting establishments. A verace hours and a verage hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a smaller number of establishments, as all reporting firms do not furnish man-hours. The figures are not strictly comparable from month to month because of changes in the size and composition of the reporting sample. Hours and eyruings for all manufacturing prior issues of the paniphiet. The 2 incustries excluded are electric- and steam-railroad repair shops. The averages for the durable-poods group have also been affected by this
exclusion.
2 Indexes adjusted to 1935 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1938 issue of this publication.
figures published in paminlets prior to January 1038 as they now exclude corporation offcers, executives, and oither employese whose duties ase mainly superrisory. a Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
indexes of employment and pay rolls are not avaizable, percentage changes from pre6 Not month substituted.
$\rightarrow$ Less than 310 of 1 percent.

Indexes of employment and pay rolls are given in table 5 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 April 1938 to April 1939, inclusive. The accompanying chart indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to April 1939.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are based on the 3 -year average $1923-25$ as 100 . They relate to wage carners 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 5.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Manufacturing ${ }^{1}$ and Nonmanufacturing ${ }^{2}$ Industries, April 1938 to April 1939, Inclusive

| Industry | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { AV. } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | 1938 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1939 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oet. | Nov. | Dec. | Jen. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries | 86.8 | 85.7 | 83.4 | 81.6 | 81.9 | 85.7 | 88.8 | 89.5 | 90.5 | 91.2 | 89.5 | 90.7 | 91.4 | 91.2 |
| thrable goods ${ }^{3}$ | 77.3 | 77.0 | 75.0 | 72.4 | 70.3 | 71.7 | 75.3 | 79.0 | 82.1 | 83.1 | 81.6 | 82.6 | 83.5 | 84.1 |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{4}$ | 98.0 | 94.0 | 91.5 | 90.3 | 92. 9 | 99.0 | 101.7 | 99.4 | 98.4 | 98.8 | 97.1 | 98.4 | 98.9 | 98.0 |
| Nonmanufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite mining | 52.3 | 57.0 | 52.8 | 56.0 | 44.6 | 37.6 | 46.4 | 52.4 | 51.0 | 61.3 | 50.0 | 52.2 | 51.7 | 53.2 |
| Bituminous-coal mining | 86.7 | 85.8 | 82. 2 | 80.2 | 78.5 | 80.1 | 83.4 | 87.2 | 88.6 | 89.3 | 88.7 | 88.6 | 87.4 | 26. 2 |
| Metalliferous mining.---- | 59.0 | 61.6 | 58.8 | 86.0 | 49.7 | 51.4 | 65.2 | 57.9 | 61.9 | 62.3 | 62.6 | 60.9 | 61.0 | 61.5 |
| Quarrying and nonmetalic mining. | 42.3 | 41.7 | 43.7 | 43.6 | 44.1 | 44.6 | 44.6 | 44.4 | 44.4 | 41.4 | 38.3 | 37.9 | 40.1 | 43.0 |
| Crude-petroleum produc- | 72.1 | 73.8 | 73.2 | 72.8 | 72.3 | 72.4 | 71.5 | 69.5 | 68.3 | 67.8 | 67.0 | 86.4 | 66.1 | 65.9 |
| Telephone and telegraph | 75.1 | 74.8 | 75.0 | 74.8 | 74.9 | 74.8 | 74. 9 | 74.7 | 74, 4 | 74.3 | 74. 1 | 73.3 | 73.4 | 74.1 |
| Electric light and power, and manufactured gas. | 92.3 | 91.8 | 91.7 | 92.2 | 92.3 | 92.7 | 92.5 | 92.5 | 91.9 | 91.4 | 90.0 | 89.6 | 89.6 | 90.3 |
| Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance $\qquad$ | 70.3 | 71.1 | 70.6 | 70.4 | 70.1 | 69.5 | 69.3 | 69.9 | 69.5 | 69.4 | 69.2 | 69.3 | 69.5 | 69.1 |
| Wholesale trade. | 88.8 | 88.5 | 87.3 | 87.2 | 86.8 | 87.6 | 88.5 | 89.1 | 89.8 | 90.0 | 88.3 | 87.9 | 87.4 | 87.3 |
| Retail trade.......-----.-.-- | 85.2 | 88.2 | 83.8 | 83.6 | 81.1 | 80.0 | 84.7 | 85.9 | 86.9 | 98.1 | 82.2 | 81.5 | 83.8 | 85.5 |
| General merchandising |  | 101.0 | 92.4 | 91. 9 | 87.9 | 86.4 | 97.0 | 99.4 | 104.5 |  | 90.7 | 88.8 | 03.2 | 96.9 |
| Other than general merchandising |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year-round <br> Laundries | 92.7 | 93.5 | 93.7 | 92.2 | 90.7 | 90.4 | 91.8 | 92.9 | 92.5 | 92.0 | 91.8 | 92. 6 | 92.7 | 93. 2 |
|  | 95.7 | 95.4 | 96.2 | 96.6 | 97.8 | 97.5 | 96.5 | 94.4 | 93.7 | 93.4 | 93.3 | 92.8 | 92.9 | 93.5 |
| Dyeing and cleaning. | 104.3 | 111.8 | 109.9 | 110.8 | 108.6 | 105.0 | 107.8 | 106.8 | 102.5 | 97.9 | 94.2 | 92.1 | 95.4 | 102. 2 |
| Manufacturing | Pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries.-.-.-- | 77.5 | 74.6 | 72.9 | 70.8 | 70.6 | 76.9 | 81.0 | 83.8 | 84.1 | 86. 5 | 83.4 | 85. 4 | 86.9 | 84. 9 |
|  | 68.2 | 65.6 | 64.2 | 61.7 | 58.6 | 63.7 | 68.7 | 75. 2 | 78.3 | 80.4 | 76.6 | 78. 4 | 80.1 | 80.2 |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{\text {a }}$-.-- | 88.0 | 84.7 | 82.6 | 80.9 | 84.1 | 91.7 | 94.9 | 93.4 | 90.6 | 93.4 | 91.0 | 93.1 | 94.6 | 90.2 |
| Nonmanufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite mining | 38.2 | 39.0 | 38.3 | 49.7 | 20.2 | 20.0 | 29.4 | 43.4 | 36.2 | 42.5 | 38.0 | 45.2 | 34.2 | 45.3 |
| Bituminous-coal mining--- | 67.9 | 56.3 | 55. 3 | 57. 0 | 56.8 | 64.2 | 71.9 | 78. 3 | 81.4 | 80.9 | 78. 2 | 81. 2 | 77.8 | 17.9 |
| Metalliferous mining--.-- | 50.4 | 53.3 | 51.2 | 46.1 | 38.0 | 43.7 | 46.1 | 40.2 | 52.3 | 54.1 | 55.3 | 53.4 | 53.6 | 52.6 |
| Quarrying and nonmeta- <br> lic mining | 35.1 | 33.9 | 38.3 | 37.3 | 37.0 | 39.2 | 38.4 | 39.2 | 37.2 | 33.7 | 30.2 | 29.7 | 33.1 | 35.9 |
| Crude-petroleum produc- | 66.5 | 68.0 | 66.7 | 67.6 | 60.7 | 66.8 | 63.5 | 63.7 | 63.3 | 62.5 | 60.9 | 62.7 | 61.3 | 60.8 |
| Telephone and telegraph..- | 92.1 | 91.6 | 91.3 | 90.9 | 90.9 | 91.3 | 92.6 | 95.3 | 93.0 | 92.5 | 92.0 | 91.7 | 91.9 | 92.1 |
| Electric light and power, and manufactured gas. | 98.5 | 97.6 | 97. 4 | 98.6 | 98.3 | 98.9 | 98.4 | 99.9 | 98.6 | 98.2 | 95.9 | 96.4 | 96.8 | 97.0 |
| Electrle-railroad and motorbus oporation and maintenance $\qquad$ | 69.7 | 70.0 | 71. 2 | 69.7 | 69.0 | 69.5 | 68.4 | 68.9 | 68.8 | 69.7 | 71.1 | 69.9 | 70.5 | 69.6 |
| Wholesale trade..........-- | 74. 7 | 74.6 | 75.1 | 73.8 | 73.6 | 73.7 | 74.3 | 75.1 | 75.4 | 75. 7 | 75.5 | 74.6 | 74. 7 | 74.8 |
|  | 70.4 | 72.2 | 70.0 | 69.5 | 68.1 | 66.8 | 69.4 | 70.8 | 71.5 | 79.2 | 69.7 | 68.4 | 69.6 | 71.3 |
|  | 87.8 | 89.4 | 84.4 | 84.3 | 80.4 | 78.8 | 85.3 | 88.3 | 91.8 | 122.9 | 84.0 | 81.0 | 83.4 | 86.6 |
| Other than general merchandlsing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 66.8 80.3 | 68.6 80.5 | 67.0 80.5 | 66.4 | 77.6 | 64.3 | 78.9 | 67.2 80.8 | 67.3 81.3 | 80.1 | 66.7 80.2 | 65.8 82.8 | 66.8 81.1 | 68. 1 |
| Year-round hotels | 80.3 80.6 | 80.5 80.6 | 80.5 | 81. 8 | 77.4 83.0 | 77.4 | 88.9 | 79.5 | 79.3 | 81.1 | 80.2 79.6 | 78.8 | 79.3 | 81.9 79.9 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 75.3 | 87.2 | 80.7 | 83.3 | 77.5 | 74.3 | 81.7 | 78.0 | 73.9 | 68.3 | 65.8 | 63.2 | 67. 7 | 73.3 |

[^1]
## TREND OF INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT, BY STATES

A comparison of employment and pay rolls, by States and geographic divisions, in March and April 1939 is shown in table 6 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 3. The totals for all groups combined include all manufacturing industries, each of the nonmanufacturing industries presented in table 3 (except building construction), and seasonal hotels.

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 6.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in March and April 1939, by Geographic Divisions and by States
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Burcau 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 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { April } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | Per-centage change from March 1939 | Amount of pay roll $(1$ week $)$ April 1939 | Per-centage change from March | Number of estab-lishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { April } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | Per-centage change from March 1939 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) April 1939 | Per-centage change from March 1939 |
|  |  |  |  | Dollars |  |  |  |  | Dellars |  |
| New England. | 12,798 | 854, 627 | $-1.7$ | 19, 530, 777 | -2.8 | 3,572 | 584, 570 | -2.0 | 12, 630, 072 | -4.0 |
| Maine... | 820 | 53, 167 | +. 6 | 1, 050,250 | $-.4$ | 276 | 43,557 | +. 4 | 819,793 | -1.2 |
| New Hampshire. | 652 | 40, 767 | -3.9 | 819, 136 | -4.6 | 213 | 33, 944 | -4.6 | 657, 249 | $-6.3$ |
| Vermont-.--.-- | 476 | 16, 499 | -2.2 | 357, 393 | -. 4 | 149 | 10,108 | -4.3 | 207,897 | -2.8 |
| Massachusetts. | ${ }^{1} 7,781$ | 456, 121 | -1.9 | 10, 670,714 | -2.7 | 1,775 | 261, 168 | -2.2 | $5,715,706$ | -4.8 |
| Rhode Island.- | 1,197 | 93, 195 | -3.0 | 4, 937, 448 | -3.7 | 435 | 74, 113 | -3.5 | 1, 480, 221 | -4.7 |
| Connecticut.-. | 1, 867 | 194, 878 | -. 7 | 4, 695, 836 | -3.0 | 724 | 161, 680 | -. 8 | 3, 769, 206 | -3.7 |
| Middle Atlantic | 31,728 | 2,003, 602 | -2.6 | 52, 513, 161 | -3.9 | 6, 605 | 1, 101, 868 | -. 6 | 30, 100, 815 | $-3.7$ |
| New York. | 20, 093 | 927, 354 | -. 2 | 25, 516, 622 | -2.0 | 2 2,615 | 499, 664 | -. 9 | 11, 640, 884 | -3.7 |
| New Jersey. | 3,961 | 355, 164 | -. 2 | 9, 155, 636 | -2.3 | 1,625 | 280, 887 | -. 6 | 7, 082, 277 | -3.0 |
| Pennsylvania. | 7,672 | 721, 084 | -6.6 | 17, 840, 903 | -7.2 | 8,265 | 477, 417 | $3-.5$ | 11, 377, 714 | -4.3 |
| East North Central. | 24, 821 | 2, 088, 221 | -. 8 | 55, 531, 022 | -1.5 | 8,455 | 1, 553, 375 | -. 6 | 42, 587, 316 | -1.4 |
| Ohio-. | 6,936 | 520, 599 | -2.1 | $13,655,301$ | -4.5 | 2, 392 | 394, 524 | -. 6 | 10, 500,074 | -3.8 |
| Indiana | 2,946 | 256, 130 | +. 1 | 6, 486, 121 | -1.0 | 1,084 | 208, 824 | $3-1$ | 5, 298,964 | s-1.1 |
| mplinois... | - 6,913 | 591,029 | -. 3 | 15, 498,002 | -1.8 | 2, 451 | 388, 401 |  | 10, 188, 641 | $-1.7$ |
| Michigan | 3, 639 | 467,012 | $-8$ | 14, 021,914 | +1.2 | 1,049 | 408, 467 | $-1.5$ | 12,545,263 | +1.1 |
| Wisconsin. | 3, 4,887 | 231, 451 | +. 11 | 5,869,684 | -. 5 | 61,479 | 158,159 | + 2 | 4, 245,374 | :-1.6 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## Table 6.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in Maoch and April 1939, by Gcographic Divisions and by States-Continued

[Figures in italies are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but aro taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| Geographic division and State | 'Total-all groups |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { April } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | Per-centage change from March 1939 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { (1 Week) } \\ \text { April } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | Pcr-centage change from March 1939 | Number of cstab-lishments | Number on pay roll April 1939 | Per-centage change from March 1939 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ (1 \text { weck }) \\ \text { April } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | Pcr-centage change from 1939 |
|  |  |  |  | Dollars |  |  |  |  | Dollars |  |
| West North Central | 11,973 | 440,693 | +1.0 ${ }^{1}$ | 10, 698, 387 | +0.2 | 2, 519 | 213, 995 | +0.7 | 5, 145, 424 | +(7) |
| Minnesota | ${ }^{8} 2,812$ | 188, 606 | +1.6 | 3, 424, 859 | $+.9$ | 654 | 49, 351 | +. 2 | 1,291, 476 | +0.9 |
| Iowa.. | 1, 870 | 61, 732 | +2.1 | 1,475, 799 | $+.7$ | 377 | 35, 898 | +2.6 | 895, 187 | +1.5 |
| Missouri. | 2,707 | 157, 279 | -. 4 | 3, 652, 104 | $-1.1$ | 805 | 93, 513 | -. 4 | 2,083, 873 | $-1.6$ |
| North Dakota.. | 553 | 4, 607 | 0 | 111,967 | +1.3 | 29 | 443 | +4.0 | 11, 520 | +1.5 |
| South Dakota.- | 471 | 8,226 | +4.0 | 208, 844 | +1.8 | 34 | 2,514 | +2. 4 | 59, 466 | +4.0 |
| Nebraska. | 1,006 | 25,110 | $+6$ | 573, 353 | +.f | 136 | 8,323 | +1.1 | 207, 476 | +.8 |
| Kansas- | -12,554 | 55,183 | ${ }^{10}+2.5$ | 1,251,461 | ${ }^{3}+1.2$ | 484 | 23, 958 | +2.7 | 596, 426 | +1.8 |
| South Atlantic. | 10, 774 | 807, 321 | -6.2 | 14, 891, 742 | -9.4 | 2,986 | 600, 888 | +. 8 | 10, 356, 975 | -1.4 |
| Delaware | 238 | 14.848 | +2.0 | 345,754 | +1.7 | 83 | 11,078 | +1.7 | 263, 587 | +1.8 |
| Maryland | 1,618 | 135,625 | +1.0 | 3, 824,780 | +(7) | 655 | 94, 2 220 | ${ }^{3}+1.0$ | 2, 2877,516 | 3-. 6 |
| District o Columbia | 1,041 | 40, 020 | +2.0 | 1,075, 062 | +2.9 | 41 | 3.409 | +1.0 | 118,015 | +3.1 |
| Virginia. | 1,953 | 105,512 | $-3.5$ | 1,909,518 | -4.8 | 444 | 78, 825 | +. 6 | 1,381, 579 | $-1.0$ |
| West Virginia | 1,114 | 76, 867 | -40.2 | 1, 787, 969 | -43.2 | 218 | 49, 588 | $-1.0$ | 1,200, 575 | -3.8 |
| North Carolina | 1,592 | 182, 324 | + 3 | 2, 659, 091 | -2.5 | 674 | 168, 032 | +. 1 | 2, 407, 043 | -2.9 |
| South Carolina. | 781 | 86,564 | -(7) | 1, 215, 809 | $-1.8$ | 245 | 78, 512 | -. 2 | 1, 069,068 | -2.3 |
| Georgia | 1,419 | 118,655 | +. 1 | 1, 857, 771 | +. 1 | 391 | 94, 066 | -. 1 | 1, 342, 591 | -. 4 |
| Florida | 1,018 | 47, 006 | -2.4 | 816,038 | -3.5 | 185 | 22, 358 | +3.5 | 347, 051 | +1.9 |
| East South Central | 4,379 | 285, 474 | -8.7 | 4, 684, 768 | $-18.2$ | 1,029 | 183, 613 | -. 5 | 3, 146, 220 | $-1.8$ |
| Kentuck y | 1,288 | 61.500 | -22.4 | 1, 192,007 | -27.3 | 288 | 33, 715 | -. 9 | 6996, 395 | -1.4 |
| Tennessec | 1.232 | $9{ }^{9}, 736$ | . 4 | 1, 735,659 | -1.2 | 3ft | 73, 717 | $+.8$ | 1,231,250 | -. 3 |
| Alabama. | 1, 369 | 87. 683 | -7.4 | 1, 494, 977 | -11.0 | 291 | 64, 399 | -1.6 | 1,023,953 | -3.3 |
| Mississippi | 490 | 17,575 | 8 | 262, 120 | +. 1 | 86 | 11, 782 | -1.7 | 164,612 | -1.1 |
| West South Central. | 5,668 | 214, 092 | +. 8 | 4, 737, 318 | +( | 1, 257 | 104, 850 | +1.7 | 2, 211, 632 | +. 1 |
| Arkansas. | ${ }^{11} 971$ | 27,481 | -1.9 | 449,280 | $-8.6$ | 259 | 17, 285 | +.7 | 858, 471 | -4.4 |
| Louisiana. | 1, 001 | 52,902 | +2.2 | 1,039, 869 | +1.4 | 229 | 29, 151 | +3.2 | 528, 512 | $+2.3$ |
| Oklahoma | 1,346 | 39, $48 \% 6$ | +.5 | 974, 711 | +(7) | 141 | 11, 350 | $+1.6$ | 267, 671 | +2.5 |
| Texas. | 2,3.38 | 94,279 | +1.1 | 2, 278, 458 | +. 2 | 688 | 47, 124 | +1.1 | 1,151,978 | -. 5 |
| Mountain. | 3,951 | 113, 987 | +1.0 | 2, 848, 818 | -. 7 | 551 | 31, 388 | +5.2 | 800, 369 | +4.7 |
| Montana | 589 | 15, 176 | +2.1 | 408, 744 | +2.9 | 75 | 4,049 | +4.1 | 104, 534 | +3.9 |
| Idaho. | 452 | 9, 471 | +3.4 | 233, 216 | +4. 1 | 61 | 2,603 | +14.4 | 63, 402 | +25.6 |
| Wyoming | 317 | 7,942 | +. 2 | 205, 857 | $-8.4$ | 38 | 1,277 | +6.3 | 41,640 | +4.5 |
| Colorado | 1,164 | 38, 019 | -1.2 | 941, 342 | -3.0 | 190 | 13,676 | +2.8 | 365, 640 | +1.9 |
| New Mexic | 273 | 6,002 | +1.7 | 123,812 | $-5.0$ | 29 | 633 | +3.4 | 11,975 | +4.9 |
| Arizona | 432 | 14,786 | +2.2 | 39f, 165 | +2.5 | 38 | 2,690 | +7.2 | B2, 681 | +7.8 |
| Utah. | 550 | 20. 190 | +3.3 | 469,074 | +1.6 | 106 | 6,192 | +7.2 | 143, 413 | +4.0 |
| Nevada | 174 | 2, 401 | -3.4 | 70, 608 | -3.6 | 14 | 266 | $-2.9$ | 7,082 | -. 4 |
| Pacific | 10,758 | 468, 417 | +3.2 | 13, 135,735 | +1.5 | 2, 852 | 285, 128 | +5.9 | 6, 485, 727 | +3.4 |
| Washing | 2,7n8 | 85, 687 | +1.9 | 2, 345, 162 | +2.8 | 543 | 47, 240 | $+2.6$ | 1, 277, 592 | +3.9 |
| Oregon. | 1,330 | 45, 953 | +2.3 | 1, 234, 788 | +3.7 | 299 | 26, 133 | +3.2 | 686, 207 | +4.9 |
| Califor | 126,714 | 931,777 | +3.7 | 9,555,785 | +. 9 | 1,810 | 161,755 | +7.4 | 4,471,928 | +3.0 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes banks and trust companies; construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment; amusement and recreation; professional services; and trucking and handling.
${ }^{2}$ Includes laundering and cleaning; and water, light, and power.
3 Weighted percentage change.
4 Includes automobile and miscellaneous services; restaurants; and building and contracting.
${ }^{3}$ Includes construction but not public works.
6 Does not include logging.
7 Less than 3 ío of 1 percent.
8 Includes banks; real estate; pipe-line transportation; motor transportation (other then operation and maintenance); water transportation; hospitals and clinics; and personal, business, mechanical repair, and miscellaneous services.

- 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 oflice employment.

## INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT IN PRINCIPAL METROPOLITAN AREAS

A comparison of employment and pay rolls in March and April 1939 is made in table 7 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 3, 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 citics having a population of 100,000 or more, according to the 1930 Census of Population.

Table 7.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in March and April 1939, by Principal Metropolitan Areas

| Metropolitan area | Number of establishments, April | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { on pay roll, } \\ & \text { April } \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from March | Amount of pay roll (1 weck) April | Percentage change from March |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York ${ }^{1}$. | 14,511 | 630, 198 | $-0.9$ | \$17, 086, 497 | -3. 1 |
| Chicago ${ }^{2}$ | 4,532 | 410,699 | -. 4 | 11,631, 208 | $-.8$ |
| Philadelphia ${ }^{3}$ | 2,087 | 200, 874 | +. 1 | 5, 261, 252 | -3.1 |
| Detroit. | 1,565 | 300,916 | $-1.0$ | 9, 706,493 | +2.6 |
| Los Angeles ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3,004 | 154, 584 | +1.6 | 4,474,484 | -. 1 |
| Cleveland. | 1,606 | 116, 217 | +. 4 | 3, 145,658 | -2.5 |
| St. Louis - | 1,430 | 117, 283 | -. 1 | 2, 832, 573 | -1.2 |
| Baltimore. | 1,176 | 102, 279 | +1.6 | 2, 478, 315 | +.8 |
| Boston.- | 2,964 | 178, 400 | -. 6 | 4, 488, 173 | -2.5 |
| Pittsburgh. | 1, @82 | 153, 237 | -4.6 | 4, 1+0,336 | -6.2 |
| San Francisco ${ }^{5}$ | 1,639 | 82, 832 | -. 2 | 2, 494, 095 | -. 3 |
| Buftalo | 805 | 65, 673 | +1.1 | 1, 735, 466 | +2.3 |
| Milwaukee | 1,011 | 99, 087 | -. 5 | 2, 725, 021 | -1.3 |

[^2]
## 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 March and April 1939 are given in table 8.

Table 8.-Employment and Pay Rolls for the Executive Service of the United States. Government, April and March 1939 :
[Subject to revision]

| Class | Fmployment |  | Percentage change | Pay rolls |  | T'ercentage change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | March ${ }^{2}$ |  | April | March ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| Entire service: Total | 885, 262 | 879,504 | +0.7 | \$133, 467, 310 | \$134, 622, 972 | -0. 5 |
| Regular appropriation | 739,957 | 732,061 | +1. 1 | 115, 200, 536 | 116, 280, 247 | -. 9 |
| Emergency appropriation | 68, 459 | 70,942 | $-3.5$ | 8,812,806 | 8, 539, 927 | +3.2 |
| Force-account (regular and emergency) | 76,846 | 76,501 | +. 5 | 9, 453,908 | 9, 802, 708 | -3.6 |
| Inside the District of Columbia: Total. | 121,993 | 120,873 | +. 8 | 21, 458, 816 | 21, 711, 834 | -1.2 |
| Regular appropriation. | 106, 446 | 105, 834 | $+6$ | 19,066, 196 | 19, 265, 063 | -1.0 |
| Fmergency appropriation | 9,966 | 9,822 | +1.5 | 1, 547, 738 | 1, 537,255 | +. 7 |
| Force-acconnt (regular and emergency) | 5,681 | 5, 217 | +7.0 | 844,882 | 909,516 | -7.1 |
| Outside the District of Columbia: Total | 763, 269 | 758, 631 | +. 6 | 112, 008, 494 | 112, 911, 138 | -. 8 |
| Regular appropriation. | 633, 511 | 626, 227 | +1.2 | 96, 134, 340 | 97, 015, 184 | -. 9 |
| Emergency appropriation...-.-..... | 58,493 | 61, 122 | $-4.3$ | 7, 265, 128 | 7,002,672 | +3.7 |
| Force-account (regular and emergency) | 71,265 | 71, 284 | ${ }^{(8)}$ | 8, 609, 026 | 8, 893, 282 | -3.2 |

${ }^{1}$ Data include number of employees receiving pay during the last pay period of the month.
${ }^{1}$ Revised.
${ }^{2}$ Less than 310 of 1 percent.

## CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Details concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during April on construction projects financed by Public Works Administration funds are given in table 9, by type of project.

Table 9.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds, April $1939{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]


[^3]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 reccived from the sale of securities. The Public Works Administration was continucd 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 9 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 $\Lambda$ dministration 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 slumclearance 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.

Table 10 shows employment and pay rolls for April 1939 on projects of the United States Housing Authority. These figures pertain only to new projects under the United States Housing Muthority and not to those formerly under the Public Works Administration.

Table 10.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Low-Cost Housing Projects Operated by the United States Housing Authority, April 1939
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Wage earners |  | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum number employed ${ }^{1}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| Six divisions. | 5,681 | 4,930 | \$689, 141 | 593, 246 | \$1. 162 | \$1,060. 055 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 3,815 | 3,489 | 572, 496 | 427, 555 | 1.339 | 779, 868 |
| East North Central. | 421 | 277 | 25, 149 | 28,462 | . 884 | 29,458 |
| West North Central. | 51 | 43 | 3, 579 | 6,803 | . 526 | 0 |
| South Atlantic. | 617 | 542 | 48, 609 | 70, 815 | . 686 | 183, 020 |
| East South Contral | 538 | 381 | 24, 566 | 38,382 | . 640 | 50, 942 |
| West South Central | 238 | 188 | 14,742 | 21, 229 | . 894 | 16,771 |

${ }^{1}$ Maxlmum number 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 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 April is shown in table 11, by type of project.

Table 11.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by The Works Program, April 1939 :
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Wage earners |  | Monthly pay-roil disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Aver. age earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum number employed | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
|  | Federal projects |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 119,692$ | 100, 887 | \$5, 658, 478 | 12,600, 713 | \$0. 449 | \$1,091, 143 |
| Building construction. | 42,288 | 38,947 | 2, 207, 065 | 4, 239, 472 | . 521 | 450,716 |
| Electrification. | 280 | 246 | 16, 218 | 40, 024 | . 405 | 0 |
| Forestry ${ }^{3}$ - | 11,613 | 9,053 | 435,474 | 1,055, 010 | . 413 | 54,400 |
| Grade-crossing elimination ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,004 | 825 | 53, 266 | 98, 815 | . 339 | 60, 539 |
| Hydroelectric power plants s........... | 1,650 | 1,565 | 52,562 | 230, 613 | . 228 | 63,840 |
| Plant, crop, and livestock conservation ${ }^{3}$ | 12,304 | 11, 402 | 640,447 | 1, 480, 177 | . 433 | 68, 860 |
| Professional, technical, and clerical..- | 5,542 | 5,368 | 396, 480 | 543,973 | . 729 | 17,640 |
|  | 1,025 | 881 | 57,903 | 100, 044 | . 579 | 64,983 |
|  | 28,153 | 26, 848 | 1,319,995 | 3, 220, 581 | . 410 | 200, 047 |
| River, harbor, and fiood control........ | 1, 401 | 1,182 | 75, 865 | 132, 652 | . 672 | 34,750 |
|  | 2, 229 | 2,013 | 77, 188 | 153, 063 | . 504 | 29,829 |
| Water and sewerage | 11 653 | + 458 | 16, 663 | 49, 104 | . 339 | 1,547 |
| Miscellaneous | 11,550 | 10, 199 | 309,352 | 1,263, 185 | . 245 | 53, 886 |


| All projects. | Act funds of 1935, 1936, and $1937{ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 22,497 | 19,041 | \$2,031, 383 | 2, 289, 984 | \$0. 887 | \$3,543, 745 |
| Building construction. | 12, 119 | 10, 113 | $1,039,658$63,511 | 1, 095, 393 | .949.707 | $1,677,798$147,376 |
| Electrification. | $\begin{array}{r} 856 \\ 3,624 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heavy engineering |  | 3, 059 | $\begin{array}{r} 365,499 \\ 87,580 \end{array}$ | 437, 049 | . 836 | 1,024, 427 |
| Reclamation. | 1,025 | 865 |  | 121, 839 | . 718 | 80,801 |
| River, harbor, and fiood |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 66,271 \\ 479,078 \\ 481 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Streets and roads.- | $\begin{array}{r} 554 \\ 4,305 \\ 14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -786 \\ 3,776 \\ 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41,821 \\ 433,052 \\ 262 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} .631 \\ .904 \\ .545 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52,790 \\ 475,951 \\ 75,602 \end{array}$ |
| Miscellaneous..........- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Projects operated by Works Progress Administration : |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | 629,206 |  | 46, 388, 042 | 22, 212, 375 | \$0.501 | (9) |

${ }^{1}$ Unless otherwise noted data are for the month ending on the 15th.
${ }^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
${ }^{3}$ 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 projects under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Roads.
'These data are for projects under construction in Puerto Rico.

- These 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.
${ }^{6}$ Represents number of names on pay roll for week ending April 29, 1039.
- Data on a monthly basis are not available.

Table 12 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked for the first quarter of 1939 on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, by type of project.

Table 12.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Operated by the Works Progress: Administration by Type of Project for the First Quarter of 1939

| [Subject to revision] |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of project | Number employed ${ }^{1}$ | Pay-roll disburscments | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour |
| All projects. | 2,915, 509 | \$464, 175, 854 | 929, 756, 939 | \$0. 499 |
| Conservation. | 141, 764 | 20, 582, 930 | 40, 470, 600 | . 509 |
| Highway, road, and street | 1,288, 795 | 184, 205, 493 | 411, 538, 143 | . 448 |
| Professional, technical, and clerical | 345,779 | 68, 194, 942 | 119,059. 223 | . 573 |
| Public buildings ${ }^{2}$--....- | 238, 188 | 44, 328, 786 | 70, 838, 326 | . 626 |
| Publicly owned or operated utilitic | 293, 834 | 47, 443, 430 | 85, 992, 530 | . 552 |
| Recreational facilities ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 203, 705 | 36, 236, 071 | 62, 173, 726 | . 583 |
| Sanitation and hcalth. | 70,031 | 9, 630, 315 | 24, 157, 423 | . 399 |
| Sewing, canning, and gardening, et | 233, 289 | 33, 365, 852 | 83, 001, 842 | . 402 |
| Transportation ---- | 47,901 | 9,902, 897 | 13, 592, 238 | . 729 |
| Not elsewhere classified | 52, 223 | 10,285, 138 | 18,932, 888 | . 543 |

1 Data are for the week ending March 25, 1039.
${ }_{2}$ Separate data for housing projeots are not available.
3 Exclusive of buildings.
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 April 1939, inclusive, are shown in table 13. Similar data for Student Aid are shown from September 1935, the starting date, to March 1939, inclusive.

Table 13.-Employment and Pay Rolls on National Youth Administration Projects Financed by The Works Program, From the Beginning of Program Through April $1939{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Year and month | Number of persons employed | Pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Work projects |  |  |  |  |
| January 1936 to April 1939, inclusive.......- |  | \$120, 678, 597 | 332, 052, 810 | \$0.363 | 2\$13, 860, 237 |
| January to December 1936 |  | 28, 883, 589 | 75, 827, 799 | . 381 |  |
| January to December 1937 |  | 32, 663, 342 | 87, 242, 108 | . 374 | --........... |
| January to December 1938. |  | 41, 558, 174 | 117, 910, 943 | . 352 |  |
| January 1939. | 237,408 | 4, 346, 711 | 12, 637, 013 | . 344 |  |
| February 1939 | 241, 623 | 4,456, 772 | 13, 061, 419 | . 341 |  |
| Marel 1939. | 234, 918 | 4,437, 479 | 12,918,481 | . 343 |  |
| April 1939. | 227, 113 | 4,332,530 | 12,455,047 | . 348 |  |
|  | Student Aid |  |  |  |  |
| September 1035 to March 1939, inclusive... |  | \$83, 448, 154 | 282, 909, 899 | \$0. 295 | (3) |
| September to December 1935 |  | 6,363, 503 | 19, 612,976 | . 324 |  |
| January to December 1936.- |  | 25, 914, 836 | 85, 517,290 | . 303 | ------------ |
| January to Derember 1937-- |  | 24, 368, 503 | 83, 874, 409 | . 291 | ....-------- |
| January to December 1938 |  | 19, 681, 126 | 68, 730,836 | $\begin{array}{r}.286 \\ . \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | ---- ----- |
| January 1939. | 370,183 <br> 376,209 | 2, 252,755 $2,424,409$ | $7,952,452$ $8,577,299$ | . 288 |  |
| March 1930.. | 378, 692 | 2, 443, 022 | 8,624,637 | . 283 |  |

[^4]
## 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 March and April 1939 are presented in table 14.

Table 14.-Employment and Pay Rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps, March and April $1939{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Group | Number of employeas |  | Amount of pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | March | April | March |
| All groups. | 314, 343 | 314, 900 | \$14, 169, 329 | \$14, 205, 352 |
| Enrolled personnel ${ }^{2}$ | 277, 429 | 278,426 | 8, 672, 278 | 8,701, 281 |
| Rescrve officers.... | 5,006 | 4,961 | 1, 273, 798 | 1, 298, 893 |
| Nurses ${ }^{3}-\ldots-{ }^{\text {--.-.-.- }}$ | , 308 | -303 | 32,541 | -32, 135 |
| Educational advisers ${ }^{\text {a }}$-.... | 1,592 | 1,597 | 267, 070 | 268,505 |
| Supervisory and technical ${ }^{3}$ | 30,008 | 29,703 | 3,923,642 | 3, 904, 538 |

${ }^{1}$ Data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month. Amount of pay rolls are for the entire month.
${ }_{2}$ A pril data include 3,828 enrollecs and pay roll of $\$ 86,438$ outside continontal United States; in March the corresponding figures were 3,962 enrollecs and pay roll of $\$ 95,307$.
a Included in executive service, table 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 April are presented in table 15, by type of project.
Table 15.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, April 19391
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Maximum number of wage carners ${ }^{2}$ | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed dur ing month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All projects.. | 2, 255 | \$252, 382 | 311,958 | \$0.809 | \$2, 153, 700 |
| Building construetion ${ }^{3}$ | 1,457 | 108, 268 | 153,693 | . 704 | 2,017,598 |
| Water and sewerage.--- | 798 | 141, 114 | 158, 265 | . 911 | 136, 102 |

[^5]
## 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 April are given in table 16, by type of project.

Table 16.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Federal Appropriations, by Type of Project, April 1939
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage earners |  | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during montb |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Maximum } \\ \text { number } \\ \text { employed } \end{array}\right\|$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | 190,581 | 178, 501 | \$19, 150, 441 | 25, 740, 703 | \$0.744 | \$32, 563, 433 |
| Building construction $\qquad$ Electrification: | 15, 155 | 12,429 | 1,364, 147 | 1, 439, 408 | . 948 | 2, 167, 738 |
| Rural Electrification Admin- <br> istration projects 4 | 9,398 | 7,769 96 | 494,041 | 1, 020,435 | . 484 | 2, 759, 344 |
| Forestry $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other than R. E. A. projects.-- }\end{aligned}$ | 162 37 | 96 37 | 6,818 $1,9)$ | 8,465 3,922 | .805 .486 | 30,025 1,267 |
| Heary engineering | 296 | 270 | 39,306 | 32, 596 | 1. 206 | 91,275 |
| Public roads ${ }^{\text {c-.... }}$ | ${ }^{(6)}$ | 52,770 | 3, 905, 692 | 6,790, 538 | . 575 | 6, 509, 486 |
| Reclamation -......-.-.............-- | 12,081 | 11, 616 | 1, 597, 441 | 1,897, 509 | . 842 | 941,882 |
| River, harbor, and flood control: Dredging, dikes, revetments, etc. | 24, 461 | 21,653 | 2, 358, 925 | 3,607, 227 | . 054 | 2, 248,874 |
| Locks and dams................ | 8,452 | 7,388 | 1,002,906 | 1,320, 099 | . 760 | 1,171,468 |
| Ship construction: <br> Naval rossels. | 51,395 | 50, 173 | 6, 910, 069 | 7,751, 007 | . 892 | 12,296, 203 |
| Other than naval vessels. | 12, 716 | 10, 911 | 1, 229, 387 | 1, 465, 271 | . 839 | 3,901, 972 |
| Streets and ronds. | 2, 412 | 2,272 | 158, 632 | 290, 013 | . 547 | 328, 210 |
| Water and sewerage.......-.......- | 244 | 214 | 14, 669 | 22, 426 | . 054 | 39,795 |
| Miscellaneous......--.-....-........... | 1, 002 | 903 | 66,501 | 91, 787 | . 725 | 75,884 |

[^6]
## 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 April 1939, compared with March 1939, and April 1938, is presented in table 17.

Table 17.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads, April 1939, March 1939, and April $1938{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Item | Number of employees ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Pay-roll disbursments |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1939}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | April 1939 | March 1839 | April 1838 |
| Total | 122,006 | 121, 596 | 145, 973 | \$9, 166, 320 | \$8, 768, 040 | \$9, 936,530 |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Ncw roads. }]{\text { Maintenance- }}$ | 12,877 109,129 | 11,063 110,533 | 14,073 131,900 | 878,390 $8,287,930$ | 716,250 $8,051,790$ | 924,880 $9,011,650$ |
|  |  |  |  | 8,287, | 8,051,700 | , 1 , |

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


[^0]:    1 Revised indexes-Adjusted to 1035 Census of Manufactures.

    - Prelinninary-Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.
    ${ }^{3}$ Not available.
    4 Indexes adjusted to 1935 census. Comparable series back to Jamuary 1929 presented in January 1938 issue of this pamphlet.
    s A verage weekly earnings not strictly comparable with figures published in issues of this pamphiet dated earlier than January 1938, as they now exclude corporation officers, executives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory.
    - Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

[^1]:    1 3-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 Reviow.
    212 -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 lndustries 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.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Does not include Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, or Paterson, N. J., nor Yonkers, N. Y.
    ${ }^{2}$ Does not include Gary, Ind
    ${ }^{3}$ Does not include Cainden, N. J.
    4 Joes not include Long Beach, Calif.
    ${ }^{5}$ Does not include Oalland, Calif.

[^3]:    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 force-account work.
    ${ }^{8}$ Includes weekly average for public roads.
    4 Under the jurisdiction of the Burcau of Public Roads

    - Not available; weekly average included in total for all projects.
    ${ }^{6}$ 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.

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

[^5]:    Data are for the month ending on the 15th
    Waximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes 682 employees; pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 58,225 ; 85,415$ mau-hours worked; and material orders placed of $\$ 709,014$ on projects financed by the RFC Mortgage Co.

[^6]:    1 Data are for the month enring on the 15th.
    2 Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor, and Government egency doing force-account work.
    ${ }^{8}$ Includes weekly average for public-road projects.
    4 Financed by Rural Electrification Administration loans.

    - Under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Roads.
    - Not available, weekly average included in the total for all projects.

