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## EMPLOYMENT

AND PAY ROLLS

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# Employment and Pay Rolls 

## SUMMARY FOR MAY 1939

## Total Nonagricultural Employment

APPROXIMATELY 180,000 more workers were employed in nonagricultural industries in May than in April. This increase was due largely to the return of approximately 100,000 bituminous-coal miners to jobs between mid-April and mid-May following the settlement of wage agreements and, in smaller measure, to employment gains in construction, public utilities, retail trade, and steam railroads. The increase since May of last year was 680,000 workers.

These figures do not include emergency employment which decreased approximately 142,000 in May. There were decreases of 161,000 on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, 3,000 on work projects of the National Youth Administration, and an increase of 22,000 in the Civilian Conservation Corps, making a net decrease of 142,000 .

## Industrial and Business Employment

Employment increases from April to May were reported for 35 of the 87 manufacturing industries and 13 of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Payroll gains were shown by 47 of the manufacturing and 14 of the nonmanufacturing industries.

There was a reduction since April of 80,000 workers or 1.2 percent in the number employed in manufacturing industries. Corresponding weekly wage disbursements were nearly $\$ 1,000,000$, or 0.6 percent less. The typical seasonal decline in factory employment between April and May is 0.8 percent while factory pay rolls ordinarily rise 0.2 percent. The greater-than-seasonal decline in factory employment in May is attributable in part to the recession in automobile employment, in which labor difficulties reduced operations in some localities, and to the employment losses in the shoe, women's clothing, and cotton-goods industries, in which the decreases were somewhat
more pronounced than usual. The May employment index (90.1 percent of the 1923-25 average) was 8.0 percent higher than the corresponding index of last year, while the pay-roll index (84.4) was 15.8 percent higher.

The durable-goods group of industries as a whole showed an employment decline of 1.0 percent from April to May, while the nondurablegoods group reported a curtailment of 1.2 percent. Corresponding pay-roll declines were 0.9 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively. Compared with May of last year, employment in the durable-goods group showed a gain of 11.1 percent and pay rolls, a gain of 23.8 percent. In the nondurable-goods industries, the gains over the year interval were 5.7 percent and 8.8 percent, respectively.

Among the manufacturing industries showing larger than seasonal or contraseasonal gains in employment were aircraft ( 9.8 percent, or 2,900 workers), woolen and worsted goods ( 8.7 percent, or 10,700 workers), shipbuilding ( 5.1 percent, or 3,100 workers), meat packing ( 3.9 percent, or 4,600 workers), sawmills ( 3.7 percent, or 9,100 workers), and baking ( 2.4 percent, or 5,500 workers). Substantial increases of approximately seasonal proportions were shown in ice cream (14.9 percent, or 2,600 workers), butter ( 6.1 percent, or 1,100 workers), and beverages ( 4.5 percent, or 2,900 workers). Seasonal declines were shown in establishments manufacturing fertilizers ( 29.9 percent, or 9,000 workers) and men's clothing ( 6.8 percent, or 12,900 workers). Larger-than-seasonal reductions were shown by factories manufacturing automobiles ( 8.3 percent, or 34,200 workers), shoes ( 8.6 percent, or 17,200 workers), women's clothing ( 6.6 percent, or 14,600 workers), cotton goods ( 1.8 percent, or 6,600 workers), steel ( 1.0 percent, or 4,100 workers), agricultural implements ( 5.1 percent, or 2,800 workers), and hardware ( 5.7 percent, or 2,400 workers). Reports from a number of firms indicated that plant operations were curtailed during the May 15 pay period because of a coal shortage. The unbroken expansion in employment and pay rolls in aircraft factories which began in the fall of 1938 continued in May, bringing the index to a new high. Employment in this industry in May was more than double the number employed in 1929. Shipbuilding employment, which has climbed each month since last August, reached a level of 118.0 percent of the 1923-25 average in May, which was above that recorded in any month since 1923, with the exception of April 1937. Machine-tool employment which likewise has risen each month since last August, reached the highest level since March of last year. Other industries for which the May employment indexes were at the highest levels since the latter months of 1937 were cast-iron pipe, engines, textile machinery, marble-granite-slate, corsets and allied garments, paper and pulp, and paints and varnishes.

Employment in retail trade increased 0.3 percent between April and May, while pay rolls also rose 0.3 percent. These increases indicate the addition of 8,500 employees and a gain of $\$ 167,000$ in weekly wages. Eliminating the effect of Easter trade, which affects the March and April levels according to the date of Easter, the current May figure, compared with February, shows a larger percentage gain in employment than the average gain over these months for the preceding 10 years. The May 1939 employment index ( 85.7 percent of the 1929 average) was 2.3 percent higher than for May of last year, and the pay-roll index (71.5) was up by 2.1 percent. Among the more important retail groups showing employment gains over the month interval were food, automotive, general merchandise, furniture, hardware, and lumber and building material.

Wholesale trade establishments reported a seasonal employment decline of 0.3 percent, or 3,200 workers, but a pay-roll increase of 0.1 percent. Among the wholesale lines reporting fewer employees were dry goods and apparel, farm supplies, groceries and food, metals and minerals, and machinery, equipment, and supplies. The following wholesale lines showed gains in employment: Automotive, food products, hardware, paper and paper products, petroleum products, and lumber and building materials.

Employment in bituminous-coal mining increased 85.4 percent, and pay rolls by 15.7 percent. The mines affected by the shut-down pending the settlement of wage agreements did not generally resume operations until after May 15. As the pay-roll period for which reports are usually received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is the one ending nearest May 15, the full effect of the resumption of operations is not reflected in the data on which this report is based. Anthracite mining showed an employment decrease of 0.8 percent, but a pay-roll gain of 31.3 percent. The increase in pay rolls reflected increased production resulting from the greater demand for anthracite during the shut-down of the bituminous mines.

Metal mines reported a contraseasonal gain of 0.4 percent in employment. Crude petroleum showed a seasonal increase of 0.3 percent, and quarrying and nonmetallic mining a seasonal advance of 6.1 percent. Telephone and telegraph companies had 2.0 percent more employees on their rolls. Light and power companies reported 0.9 percent more workers, and electric railroads increased their forces by 0.6 percent. Employment in laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments increased seasonally by 2.2 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively, and hotel employment gained 0.8 percent. Brokerage firms reduced their forces 1.4 percent and insurance firms reported a gain of 0.3 percent.

Employment in private building construction increased 6.7 percent, according to reports from 14,441 contractors employing 133,648 workers in May. Corresponding pay rolls were up 11.9 percent. The marked advances in employment reported in the New England, the East North Central, and the West North Central States in April were continued in May with increases of 19.4 percent, 15.9 percent, and 16.6 percent, respectively. Gains of 6.9 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively, were shown for the West South Central and Mountain States. Employment in the East South Central and South Atlantic States increased by 2.6 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively. In the Pacific States there was an increase of 1.4 percent. In the Middle Atlantic States, however, there was a 2.5 percent decrease, due largely to a 6.3 percent recession in New York. The reports on which the figures are based do not cover construction projects financed by the W. P. A., the P. W. A., and the R. F. C., or by regular appropriations of the Federal, State, or local governments.

A preliminary report of the Interstate Commerce Commission showed a gain since April of 0.8 percent or 7,228 persons in the number employed by class I railroads. The total number employed in May was 957,580 . Corresponding pay-roll figures were not available when this report was prepared. For April they were $\$ 144,962,-$ 740 as against $\$ 153,890,102$ for March, a decrease of 5.8 percent.

Hours and earnings.-The average hours worked per week by wage earners in manufacturing industries were 36.7 in May, a gain of 0.7 percent since April. The average hourly earnings of these workers were 64.9 cents, a decrease of less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent as compared with the preceding month. Average weekly earnings rose 0.6 percent to $\$ 23.90$.

Of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries for which man-hour data are available, 9 showed increases in average hours worked per week, and 5 showed gains in average hourly earnings. Fourteen of the sixteen nonmanufacturing industries surveyed reported higher average weekly earnings.

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

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

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | A verage weekly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index } \\ & \text { May } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { May } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | A verage in May 1939 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{1939}{\text { April }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |
| All manufacturing industries combined | $\begin{gathered} (1923- \\ 25=100) \\ 90.1 \end{gathered}$ | -1.2 | +8.0 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} (1928- \\ 25=100) \\ 84.4 \end{array}\right\|$ | -0.6 | +15.8 | \$23.90 | +0.6 | +7.2 |
| Class I steam railroads | 53.6 | +. 8 | +5.7 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | (3) |
| Coal mining: | $\begin{gathered} (1989= \\ 100) \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} (1929= \\ 100) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite ${ }^{4}$ | 52.6 | - 8.8 | - 4.4 | 57.0 | $+31.3$ | +49.0 | 35. 84 | +32.3 | +49.6 |
| Bituminous ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 47.9 | +85.4 | -41.7 | 20.4 | +15.7 | -63.1 | 11.32 | -37.6 | $-36.7$ |
| Metalliferous mining-....--- Quarrying and | 61.7 | +. 4 | +4.9 | 53.7 | +2.0 | +4.9 | 27.72 | +1.7 | $t{ }^{(5)}$ |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 45.6 | +6.1 | +4.4 | 39.7 | +10.6 | +3.6 | 21.74 | +4.2 | -. 8 |
| Crude-petroleum producing.... | 66.0 | +. 3 | -9.8 | 61.2 | +. 6 | -8.2 | 33.35 | +. 3 | +1.8 |
| Public utilities: Telephone and telegraph | 75.6 | +2.0 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{6} 30.61$ | + 2 | +2.4 |
| Electric light and power | 75.6 | +2.0 | +. 8 | 94.2 | +2.2 | +3.2 | ${ }^{6} 30.61$ | +. 2 | +2.4 |
| and manufactured gas.-. | 91.1 | $+.9$ | $-.7$ | 98.9 | $+2.0$ | +1.5 | ${ }^{6} 34.03$ | +1.1 | +2.2 |
| Electricrailroad and motorbus operation and maintenance | 69.5 | +. 6 | $-1.6$ | 70.1 | +. 7 | -1.6 | 032.79 | +. 1 | 0 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale | 87.1 | -. 3 | -. 3 | 74.9 | $+1$ | -. 3 | ${ }^{8} 29.76$ | +. 4 | -(5) |
| Retail | 85.7 | $+.3$ | +2.3 | ${ }^{71.5}$ | +. 3 | +2.1 | ${ }_{8}^{8} 21.19$ | + | -. 2 |
| General merchandising | 96.8 | -. 1 | +4.7 | 86.7 | $+.2$ | +2.7 | ${ }^{\text {B }} 17.90$ | +. 3 | -1.9 |
| Other than general merchandising | 82.8 | +. 4 | +1.5 | 68.3 | +. 4 | +2.0 | ${ }^{8} 23.86$ | 0 | +. 4 |
| Hotels (year-round) ${ }^{17}$ | 94.0 | +.8 | +. 3 | 82.3 | +. 4 | +2.2 | ${ }^{8} 15.00$ | $-.4$ | +1.9 |
| Laundries ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 95.5 | +2.2 | $-.7$ | 83.9 | +5.0 | +3.7 | 18.07 | $+2.7$ | +4.4 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 107.0 | +4.7 | -2.7 | 83.0 | +13.3 | +2.9 | 21.12 | +8.1 | +5.7 |
| Brokerage: | ${ }^{(3)}$ | $-1.4$ | -2.8 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | -1.1 | -. 1 | ${ }^{6} 36.08$ | +. 3 | +2.8 |
| Insurance | (3) | +. 3 | +. 9 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | $+.6$ | +2.9 | ${ }^{6} 36.82$ | +. 3 | +1.9 |
| Building construction | ${ }^{(3)}$ | +6.7 | +4.3 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | +11.9 | +13.4 | 31.40 | +4.9 | +8.2 |

1 Revised indexes-adjusted to 1935 Census of Manufactures.
${ }_{2}^{2}$ Preliminary-Scurce: Interstate Commerce Commission.
Not available.
${ }^{4}$ Indexes adjusted to 1935 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1938 issue of this pamphlet.

Less than tio of 1 percent.
6 Average weekly earnings not strictly comparable with figures published in issues of this pamphlet dated earlier than January 1938, as they now exclude corporation officers, executives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory
7 Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

## Public Employment

During the month ending May 15, 1939, there were 273,600 men employed on projects financed from funds provided by the Public Works Administration, an increase of 24,800 over the number at work in April, and 150,500 more than were employed on these projects in May 1938. Pay rolls for the month were $\$ 22,755,000$.

Employment on projects of the United States Housing Authority increased from 5,700 in April to 6,500 for the month ending May 15, and pay-roll disbursements from $\$ 689,000$ in April to $\$ 783,000$ in May. These figures cover new construction and demolition and pertain only to those projects started under the United States Housing Authority; those formerly under the Pulbic Works Administration are shown under the Public Works Administration building construction projects in this report.

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On construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations the number of men employed increased from 190,600 to 216,700 . Substantial gains occurred on public-road projects, rural electrification, and dredging, dike and revetment projects, while moderate increases were reported on the following types of projects: Reclamation, ship construction, streets and roads, locks and dams, and nonresidential building construction. Pay rolls increased from $\$ 19,150,-$ 000 in April to $\$ 21,812,000$ for the month ending May 15.

There were over 2,300 men at work on projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during the month ending May 15; pay-roll disbursements were $\$ 276,000$.

As a result of further curtailment of work-relief employment on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, the number of persons employed declined from 2,629,000 in April to 2,468,000 in May. Compared with May 1938, the decrease in the number employed was 211,000 . Pay rolls for May amounting to $\$ 140,088,000$ were $\$ 6,300,000$ less than in April and $\$ 2,178,000$ more than in May 1938. There was an increase in employment on Federal projects under The Works Program and a slight decrease on work projects of the National Youth Administration. Data on employment and pay rolls for Student Aid in May will not be available until next month.

There were 336,000 workers in camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps in May, 22,000 more than in April and 30,000 more than in May 1938. Of the total number in camps during this month, 297,500 were enrollees, 5,000 reserve officers, 300 nurses, 1,600 educational advisers, and 31,600 supervisory and technical employees.

In the regular services of the Federal Government increases in employment were reported in the executive, legislative, military, and judicial services. Of the 903,000 employees in the executive service in May, 123,000 were working in the District of Columbia and 780,000 outside the District. Force-account employees (employees who are on the Federal pay roll and are engaged on construction projects) were 8.8 percent of the total number of employees in the executive service. Increases in employment were reported in administrative offices of the War and Navy Departments, in the Department of Agriculture, and in the Department of the Interior. A decrease was reported in the administrative offices of the Works Progress Administration.

Employment on State-financed road projects increased 9,800 in May. Of the 132,000 at work, approximately 16,000 were engaged in the construction of new roads and 116,000 on maintenance work. Pay-roll disbursements for both types of road work were $\$ 9,766,000$.

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

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

| Class | Employment |  | Percentage change | Pay rolls |  | Percentage change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May | April |  | May | April |  |
| Federal Services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Executive ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 902, 827 | ${ }^{3} 885,766$ | +1.9 | \$136, 387, 121 | ${ }^{3}$ \$133,426,857 | +2.2 |
| Judicial... | 2, 322 | 2, 123 | +9.4 | 607, 732 | 503, 895 | +20.6 |
| Legislative | 5,336 | 5,315 | +. 4 | 1,219, 849 | 1, 214, 714 | +. 4 |
| Military | 354, 612 | 350, 610 | +1.1 | 26, 438, 718 | 26, 731, 905 | -1.1 |
| Construction projects: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Financed by P. W. A.4--.-...-- U. S. H. A. low-cost bousing--. | 273,614 6,473 | 248,864 5,681 | +9.9 +13.9 | $22,754,996$ 782,965 | 20, 141, 196 | +13.0 +13.6 |
|  | 2,336 | 2, 255 | +3.6 | 275, 512 | 252, 382 | +9.2 |
| Financed by regular Federal appropriations | 216,716 | 190, 581 | +13.7 | 21, 811, 566 | 19, 150, 441 | +13.9 |
| Federal projects under The Works | 147, 925 | 119,692 | +23.6 | 7,159, 718 | 5,658,478 |  |
| Projects operated by W. P. A-------1. | 2, 468, 158 | 2, 629, 206 | $-6.1$ | 140, 088, 103 | 146, 388,042 | +26.5 -4.3 |
| National Youth Administration: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work projects. | 223, 892 | 227, 113 | -1.4 | 4, 271, 347 | 4, 332,530 | -1.4 |
| Student Aid. | ${ }^{(8)}$ | 383, 344 |  | (6) | 2, 495, 400 |  |
| Civilian Conservation Corps | 335, 002 | 314, 343 | +6.9 | 15, 022, 973 | 14, 169, 329 | +6.0 |

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## DETAILED TABLES FOR MAY 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 May 1939 are shown in table 3. Percentage changes from April 1939 and May 1938 are also given.

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 verage weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index } \\ & \text { May } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | Index May 1939 | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1939 \\ \text { (cents) } \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{1939}$ | May |  | $\underset{1939}{\text { April }}$ | May 1938 |  | ${ }_{1939}^{\text {April }}$ | May |  | ${ }_{1939}$ | May 1938 |  | ${ }_{1939}$ | May 1938 |
| All manufacturing. <br> Durable goods <br> Nondurable goods | 90.1 | -1.2 | +8.0 | 84.4 | -0.6 | +15.8 | \$23.90 | +0.6 | +7.2 | 36.7 | +0.7 | (2) | 64.9 | -(3) | (2) |
|  | 83.3 98.7 | -1.0 -1.2 | +11.1 +5.7 | 79.5 89.9 | -. 9 | + +23.8 +8.8 | 28. 93 | $\stackrel{0}{+9}$ | + +11.4 +3.0 | 36.7 36.7 | +7 +7 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 72.4 | +0.3 +3 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
|  | 98.7 | -1.2 | $\underline{+5.7}$ | 89.9 | -. 4 | +8.8 | 21.11 | +. 9 | +3.0 | 36.7 | +. 7 | (2) |  | +. 3 |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 87.3 | -1.1 | +8.2 | 78.5 | -2.0 | +25.2 | 26.16 | -. 9 | $+15.7$ | 34.9 | -. 6 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 75.3 | $-{ }^{(3)}$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling milis..- | 91.3 | -1.0 | +6.5 | 80.2 | -3.2 | +27.4 | 27.43 | -2.2 | +19.6 | 32.8 | -2.1 | +19.3 | 83.6 | +. 1 | +0.2 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.----....------ | 89.0 | -1.1 | +10.3 | 81.8 | -. 2 | +25.8 | 23.46 | +.9 | +13.9 | 33.7 | +. 7 | +15.5 | 69.6 | +. 2 | -1.2 |
|  | 67.9 | +. 7 | $+7.3$ | 63.6 | +8.6 | $+25.7$ | 22.32 | +7.8 | +17.1 | 38.2 | +8.0 | +18.2 | 58.1 | -. 2 | + ${ }^{(3)}$ |
|  cutlery) and edge tools. | 80.2 | -5.3 | +4.7 | 72.0 | -3.0 | +16.7 | 22.65 | +2.4 | +11.6 | 38.1 | +1.5 | +11.6 | 60.4 | +1.2 | $-1.6$ |
| Forgings, iron and steel He...................Hardware, | 48. 4 | -. 6 | +13.0 | 46.5 | +. 1 | +45.9 | 28.17 | +. 7 | +29.1 | 36.7 | -. 1 | +24.8 | 77.0 | +1.1 | +3.4 |
|  | 76.1 | -5. 7 | +19.7 | 75.1 | $-2.1$ | +41.1 | 23.87 | +3.8 | +17.8 | 36.7 | $+4.4$ | +17.5 | 65.1 | -. 5 | +. 3 |
| Plumbers' supplies <br> Stamped and enameled ware <br> Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and | 73.9 132.8 | +.6 | +2.9 | 67. 2 | +3.9 -2.7 | +14.0 +17.6 | 25.81 | +3.3 +3 | +11.0 +8.4 | 38.2 | +3.0 +3 | +10.0 +10.3 | 67.6 | +.3 +1.3 | +.8 |
|  | 132.8 | $-1.8$ | +8.4 | 128.2 | $-2.7$ | +17.6 | 23.19 | -. 9 | +8.4 | 37.1 | +. 3 | +10.3 | 62.4 | $-1.3$ | -1.4 |
|  | 68.6 | $-.4$ | +5.4 | 56.7 | +1.2 | +19.4 | 24. 92 | +1.6 | +13.2 | 35.7 | +1.4 | +15.4 | 69.6 | $-.2$ | -1.9 |
| steam fittings <br> Stoves <br> Structural and ornamental metalwork | 82.3 | +1.6 | +12.2 | 68.4 | -. 1 | +17.0 | 24.77 | $-1.7$ | +4.3 | 37.3 | -1.9 | +4.6 | 66.5 | 0 | -. 1 |
|  | 67.2 | +. 5 | +12.7 | 59.1 | $-.6$ | +21.1 | 27.71 | $-1.1$ | +7.3 | 38.2 | $-.4$ | +6.3 | 72.7 | $-.7$ | +.9 |
| Tin cans and other tinware <br> Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | 89.1 | +1.0 | +1.7 | 96.8 | +3.0 | +5.4 | 23.66 | +2.0 | +3.2 | 38.4 | +. 7 | +1.8 | 61.6 | +. 8 | +2.4 |
|  | 84.1 | -. 5 | +12.4 | 80.9 | $-.9$ | +26.4 | 23.83 | -. 4 | +12.6 | 38.8 | -. 8 | +13.0 | 61.5 | +. 2 | -. 2 |
| Wirework --..-----.-. | 154.7 | -2.9 | +19.6 | 153.3 | -5.9 | +34.0 | 23.91 | $-3.1$ | +12.0 | 35. 9 | -2.2 | +12.0 | 66.8 | -1.0 | +. 3 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipraent Agricultural implements (including tractors) | 94.9 117.5 | $-.2$ | +5.8 | 194.9 126.0 | +1.3 | +17.7 | 27.86 | $+1.5$ | +11.2 | 38.3 | +1.6 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 72.5 | -. 2 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
|  | 117.5 | -5.1 | $-12.2$ | 126.0 | -6.6 | -8.2 | 29.56 | $-1.6$ | +4.6 | 37.7 | $-.7$ | $+5.3$ | 78.7 | -. 9 | -1.1 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 129.5 | -. 3 | -7.5 | 121.4 | +1.3 | -. 4 | 30.29 | +1.6 | +8.0 | 37.3 | +1.6 | +7.3 | 82.0 | +. 2 | +1.1 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. | 85.9 | -. 3 | +10.0 | 87.0 | +1.5 | +27.1 | 28.11 | +1.8 | +15.5 | 37.8 | +1.7 | +16.5 | 74.4 | +. 1 | -. 4 |


| Engines, turbines, water wheels, and windmills. | 98.0 | +1.8 | +8.8 | 117.2 | +1.8 | +20.6 | 30.95 | -(3) | +10.8 | 39.5 | +. 5 | +10.1 | 78.7 | $-.6$ | +. 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foundry and machine-shop products | 84.6 | +. 1 | +4.5 | 80.4 | +2.1 | +15.0 | 27. 23 | +2.0 | +9.7 | 38.3 | +2.3 | +10.4 | 71.0 | $-3$ | -. 4 |
| Machine tools- | 133.6 | +1.9 | +7.9 | 149.3 | +6.0 | +34.2 | 31. 70 | +4.1 | +24.3 | 42.4 | +3.6 | +21.6 | 74.9 | +. 5 | +2.5 |
| Radios and phonographs | 96.4 | +1.9 | +26.3 | 84.1 | +4. 1 | +25.9 | 21.73 | +2.2 | - -4 | 36.9 | +2.0 | +2.4 | 58.9 | $-1$ | -2.6 |
| Textile machinery and par | 72.7 | +1.0 | +25.5 | 71.8 | $+.5$ | +45.6 | 25.65 | $-.5$ | +17.0 | 38.7 | $-.3$ | +16.7 | 66.4 | -. 2 | -. 8 |
| Typewriters and parts.-.- | 126.0 | -1.8 | +9.0 | 128.5 | -4.3 | +39.2 | 24.49 | -2.5 | +27.6 | 37.1 | $-3.7$ | +25.5 | 66.0 | +1.2 | +1.8 |
| Transportation equipment | 90.3 | -5.1 | +32.4 | 87.6 | $-7.2$ | +47.2 | 31.04 | -2.2 | +11.2 | 34. 9 | $-1.8$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 80.5 | $-.4$ |  |
| A ircraft | 1,183.9 | +9.8 | +39.7 | 1, 165.2 | +9.5 | +46.2 | 30.04 | $-2$ | +4.7 | 41. 2 | +.9 | +2.9 | 73.7 | $-1.3$ | +3.2 |
| Automobiles | 93.3 | $-8.3$ | $+36.0$ | 88.0 | -11.6 | +54.8 | 31. 18 | -3.5 | +13.8 | 33.5 | $-3.8$ | +12.9 | 93.1 | +. 3 | +. 8 |
| Cars, electric-and | 33.7 | +1.7 | +18.6 | 33.5 | +6.3 | +26.4 | 27.21 | +4.5 | +6.5 | 36.7 | +5.9 | +6.3 | 74.0 | -1.4 | +. 2 |
| Locomotives | 22.4 | +17.2 | -17.5 | 19.6 | +21.5 | -11.9 | 28. 15 | +3.7 | +6.7 | 36.6 | +3.9 | +8.1 | 77.0 | $-.2$ | -1.3 |
| Shipbuilding | 118.0 | +5.1 | +19.9 | 127.6 | +8.8 | +24.4 | 32.29 | +3.5 | +5.2 | 38. 9 | +3.4 | +4. 4 | 82.1 | $-1.0$ | -. 8 |
| Nonferrous metals and their pro | 92.4 | -1.2 | +13.0 | 88.8 | +.9 | +25.8 | 25.38 | +2.1 | $+11.3$ | 37.7 | +1.6 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 67.2 | +. 5 |  |
| Aluminum manufactures. | 152.2 | -1.5 | +20.8 | 156.8 | $-2.3$ | +31.8 | 26. 34 | $-.8$ | +9.2 | 38.7 | $-3$ | +10.3 | 68.1 | $-5$ | -1.2 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products | 90.1 | +. 7 | +13.5 | 99.4 | +3.6 | +30.8 | 27.18 | +3.0 | +15.4 | 38.5 | +2.3 | +15.3 | 70.8 | +. 6 | . 1 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices. | 82.2 | -1.8 | +4.2 | 81.8 | -2.8 | +26.9 | 21.03 | -1.0 | +21.3 | 35.6 | -1.6 | +23.9 | 59.1 | +. 7 | -1.6 |
| Jewelry | 86.1 | -4.8 | +14.2 | 69.3 | $-2.6$ | +21.8 | 22.46 | +2.4 | +6.7 | 37.3 | +1.4 | $+10.7$ | 59.9 | +1.2 | -2.3 |
| Lighting equipment | 81.2 | $-2.7$ | +19.5 | 70.9 | +3.0 | +37.3 | 24.63 | +5.8 | +15.6 | 35.1 | +5.5 | +11.1 | 70.1 | +. 5 | +3.2 |
| Siiverware and plated ware | 66.2 | -. 1 | +11.7 | 59.8 | +. 7 | +29.2 | 24.80 | + 8 | $+15.7$ | 39.3 | +. 8 | +14.9 | 63.7 | +. 2 | +1.3 |
| Smelting and refining-copper | 71.3 | -1.0 | +6.4 | 66.6 | $+5$ | +5.0 | 26.29 | +1.5 | $-1.4$ | 38.0 | +1.4 | -3.8 | 69.2 | $+1$ | $+2.5$ |
| Lumber and allied products. | 85.3 | +1.6 | +7.0 | 58.2 | +4.5 | +15.2 | 20.73 | +2.9 | $+7.6$ | 38.6 | +2.4 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 54.3 | +1.0 |  |
| Furniture | 77.0 | $-1.2$ | +9.9 | 63.1 | -. 6 | +25.2 | 19.86 | +. 5 | +13.2 | 37.5 | +. 5 | +11.7 | 53.0 | -. 2 | -1.9 |
| Lumber: <br> Millwo | 53.9 | -. 6 | +10.6 | 45.0 | +2.4 | +14.1 | 21.99 | +3.1 | +3.3 | 41.0 | +3.2 | +4.3 | 53.8 | $-{ }^{(3)}$ | -. 3 |
| Sawmills | 53.7 | +3.7 | +5.1 | 50.3 | +8.7 | +10.8 | 21. 00 | +4.8 | +5.4 | 38.6 | +3.3 | +1.0 | 55.2 | +1.9 | +5. 5 |
| Stone, clay, and glass | 72.5 | -. 3 | +5.8 +9.8 | 63.7 | +1.8 | +10.4 | 23.48 | +2.1 | + 6 | 36.4 | +2.5 | ${ }^{2}$ ) | 84. 8 | -. 2 | (2) |
| Brick, tile, and terra co | 53.6 | -(3) | +10.7 | 40.4 | +2.0 | +13.0 | 19.91 | +2.0 | +2.1 | 37. 4 | $+2.7$ | +. 6 | 53.4 | $-4$ | +2.9 |
| Cement | 66.8 | +. 4 | +. 1 | 63.6 | +2.7 | -3.2 | 26.63 | +2.3 | -3.2 | 38.1 | +1.1 | -5.1 | 70.0 | +1.2 | +1.9 |
| Glass | 91.5 | -. 5 | +13.3 | 91.7 | $+2.6$ | +16.0 | 24.15 | +3.1 | +3.3 | 34.0 | +2.5 | -. 8 | 71.0 | + 5 | +3.2 |
| Marble, granite, slate, | 47.5 | +.5 | +9.3 + | 40.4 | +4.3 | +13.9 | 28. 63 | +3.8 | +4.3 | 39.5 | +6.6 | +. 3 | 72.7 | $-3.0$ | +4.2 |
| Pottery...- | 80.7 | $-1.0$ | +10.1 | 70.4 | $-2.4$ | +7.6 | 22.46 | $-1.4$ | $-2.3$ | 36.6 | +. 6 | +2.3 | 62.3 | -1.0 | -2.9 |
| Nondurable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textiles and their products. | 96.1 | -2.5 | +10.0 | 77.8 | -2. 5 | +17.3 | 16. 31 | +. 1 | +6.7 | 34.8 | +. 5 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 47.7 | -. 6 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Fabrics. | 88.4 | $-5$ | +13.3 | 74.3 | +. 5 | +19.8 | 15.96 | +1.0 | +5.7 | 35.5 | +. 4 | (2) | 45.9 | +. 4 |  |
| Carpets and rugs | 81.0 | -3.3 | +28.3 | 65.0 | -8.0 | +56.5 | 20.86 | -4.9 | +18.3 | 32.9 | $-5.9$ | +23.0 | 63.3 | +1.1 | -. 9 |
| Cotton goods | 85.2 | -1.8 | +10.5 | 72.2 | -1.3 | +19.8 | 13.78 | +. 5 | +7.9 | 35. 7 | $-{ }^{(3)}$ | +13.7 | 38.6 | $+5$ | -4.8 |
| Cotton small wares. | 82.3 | -1.7 | +16.9 | 74.8 | -1.7 | +20.6 | 17. 34 | $\pm .1$ | +3.2 | 37.3 | -4.0 | +4.5 | 47.2 | +3.7 |  |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 112.9 | -1.3 | +10.8 | 94.4 | $-2.7$ | +13.4 | 20.23 | -1.4 | +2.3 +2.3 | 37.5 | $-1.3$ | +3.7 | 53.4 | $\cdots$ | -1. 5 |
| Hats, fur-felt. | 76. 6 | -5.2 | +3.0 | 64.3 | +15.5 | +14.1 | 21.33 | +21.8 | +10.8 | 30.9 | +23.3 | +10.3 | 70.0 | +. 6 | -4.4 |
| Knit goods. | 114.1 | -. 7 | +10.5 | 109.3 | -2.8 | +7.6 | 16.93 | -2.0 | -2.6 | 34.9 | $-1.6$ | +3.4 | 49.4 | -. 4 | -3.8 |
| Hosiery. | 145.4 | -1.2 | $+10.1$ | 146.6 | $-5.0$ | +7.6 +3.3 | 17.75 | -3.9 | $-6.3$ | 34.1 | -3.4 | +. 5 | 52.4 | $-.4$ | -4. 3 |
| Knitted outerwear | 73.0 | +1.1 | +6.1 | 146.6 66 | +5.0 | +13.3 | 16.98 | +3.9 | +6.6 | 37.0 | +3.4 +3.9 | +6.8 | 46.1 | +. 2 | +.8 |
| Knitted underwear | 74.3 | +1.1 | +15.1 | 65.6 | +1.4 | +24.5 | 14. 74 | +3.8 $+\quad 3$ | +8.1 | 3 B .2 | +. 5 | +12.2 | 40.7 | $-.5$ | -2.7 |
| Knitted cloth. | 144.1 | -4.0 | +9.2 | 110.8 | -1.4 | +13.7 | 17.07 | +2.7 | +4.4 | 36.6 | +1.5 | +9.6 | 46.1 | $+1.1$ | -4.3 |
| Silk and rayon goods | 58.7 | -5.2 | -. 7 | 46.5 | -4.7 | + +8 | 15.19 | $+.6$ | +1.4 | 35.1 | -1.6 | +2.4 | 42.9 | +1.1 | $-1.1$ |
| Woolen and worsted goord | 75.0 | +8.7 | +38.6 | 60.9 | +16.5 | +56.6 | 18.77 | +7.1 | +13.0 | 35.7 | +7.5 | +16.6 | 52.6 | -. 3 | -3.2 |

MANUFACTURING-Continued

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | A verage weekly earnings |  |  | A verage hours worked per week |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index } \\ & \text { May } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | Index May 1939 | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1939}{\text { May }^{2}}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ \text { (cents) } \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & 1939 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1938 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1939 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1938 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Anril } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1938 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1939 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1938 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Nondurable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textiles and their products-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 112.2 | $-5.7$ | +4.7 | 82.0 | $-7.7$ | +13.1 | \$17.41 | $-2.0$ | +8. 1 | 33.6 | +0.4 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 51.0 | -1.9 | (2) |
| Clothing, men's. | 96.7 | -6.8 | +17.1 | 66.6 | $-10.3$ | +39.0 | 18.04 | -3.7 | +18.6 | 31.9 | -1.8 | +15.4 | 57.4 | $-.5$ | +2.4 |
| Clothing, women's. | 159.7 | -6.6 | $-3.6$ | 110.4 | -6. 4 | +. 6 | 19.03 | +. 2 | +4.3 | 34.7 | +3.3 | +5.2 | 50.1 | -3.7 | -. 2 |
| Corsets and allied garmen | 106.8 | +.7 | +8.6 | 109.5 | -1.6 | +15.1 | 17.19 | -2.2 | +5.9 | 38.1 | -1.6 | +8.8 | 45.2 | $-.5$ | -1.6 |
| Men's furnishings | 127.3 70.2 | -3.8 | +1.0 -3.8 | $\begin{array}{r}104.9 \\ 52.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -4.6 -17.9 | +7.4 -5.4 | 12.88 19.99 | -.8 -9.2 | +8.0 -1.7 | 33.8 31.1 | -3. 5 | +3.7 -1.1 | 36.7 64.0 | +.4 | +6.5 |
| Millinery - Shirts and collar | 70.2 118.0 | -9.6 | -3.8 +5.3 | 52.5 102.2 | -17.9 -.5 | -5.4 +17.9 | 19.99 13.40 | -9.2 +.7 | -1.7 +12.1 | 31.1 34.3 | -3.9 -.8 | -1.1 +6.3 | $64.0$ $39.5$ | -.3 +1.2 | +9.2 +4.9 |
| Leather and its manufacture | 87.0 | -7.4 | +1.2 | 64.2 | $-13.8$ | +5.4 | 17.43 | -6.9 | +4.2 | 32.8 | -7.9 | (2) | 52.0 | +1.2 +.3 | ${ }_{(3)}{ }^{4} 9$ |
| Boots and shoes. | 86.4 | -8.6 | -1.5 | 57.9 | -17.4 | +. 6 | 15.93 | -9.6 | +2.0 | 31.6 | $-10.1$ | -2.3 | 49.4 | 0 | +2.0 |
| Leather- | 82.0 | -3.0 | +13.5 | 81.0 | -3.2 | +19.2 | 23.78 | $-.2$ | +5.1 | 37.9 | +. 2 | +6.0 | 62.9 | $+^{(3)}$ | -. 8 |
| Food and kindred prod | 116.8 | +2.5 | +2.8 | 120.9 | $+6.1$ | +3.1 | 25. 51 | +3.6 | +. 2 | 40.7 | +3.3 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 63.2 | + |  |
| Baking... | 145.4 | +2.4 | $+2.6$ | 143.4 | $+5.7$ | +2.8 | 26. 03 | +3.3 | $+3$ | 42.2 | +2.7 | $-1$ | 62.0 | +. 6 | $+.9$ |
| Beverages | 246.4 | +4.5 | +1.8 | 301.3 | +6.8 | +3.6 | 33. 96 | +2.2 | +1.7 | 39.9 | +2.6 | 0 | 85.9 | $-.5$ | +1.8 |
| Butter.- | 101.4 | +6.1 | $-5.0$ | 87.0 | +5.9 | $-5.9$ | 22.53 | $-.2$ | $-1.0$ | 46.7 | +1.6 | $-1.3$ | 48.3 | $-1.7$ | +. 7 |
| Canning and preserving | 92.9 | +. 1 | +8.8 | 85.6 | +5.7 | +6.6 | 17.01 | +5.7 | $-2.0$ | 34.9 | +3.0 | $-1.1$ | 50.0 | +2.2 |  |
| Confectionery... | 70.6 | $-2.5$ | +2.1 | 69.6 | +3.6 | +8.5 | 18.33 | +6.3 | +6.0 | 36.7 | +5.5 | +5.1 | 50.0 | +1.6 | +. 2 |
| Flour-- | 77.0 | +2.2 | +4.1 | 75.0 | +3.3 +1 | +3.5 | 25.29 | +1.1 | -. 6 | 42.0 | $+7$ | $-3.5$ | 60.0 | +.8 | +3.4 |
| Iee cream. | 87.1 | +14.9 | $-{ }^{-4}$ | 75. 2 | +14.4 | +1.8 | 29.02 | -. 4 | +2.1 | 47.1 | +1.9 | -1.6 | 61.5 | -2.5 | +3.8 |
| Slaughtering and meat packin | 95.4 | +3.9 | +3.8 | 107.7 | +8.2 | +3.9 | 28. 39 | +4.2 | +.2 | 41.2 | +5.0 | $-.2$ | 68.9 | -. 6 | + 4 |
| Sugar, beet. | 48.2 | +10.8 | +10.9 | 52.1 | +14.4 | +7.9 | 27.53 | +3.3 | $-1.7$ | 40.6 | +9.5 | +2.7 | 70.0 | $-6.8$ | -5. 5 |
| Sugar refining, can | 81.0 | -13.8 | $-11.0$ | 70.2 | -17.5 | -14.9 | 23.36 | $-4.3$ | -4.4 | 36.6 | $-5.5$ | -8.2 | 63.8 | +1.3 | +4.2 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 62.8 59 | +1.8 | -1.6 | ${ }^{55.8}$ | $+4.9$ | -1.4 | 16.60 | +3.1 | +. 2 | 35.3 | +3.8 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 47.2 | $-{ }^{-2}$ |  |
| Chewing and smoking to | 59.5 63.2 | -1.8 +2.1 | -2.6 | 65.6 <br> 54.5 | +21 +5.4 | -1.7 | 17.26 16.45 | +4.0 +3.0 +3. | +2.4 +.1 | 33.8 <br> 35.5 | +1.7 +4.1 | $-1$ | 51.1 46.7 | +2.3 $+\quad 5$ $+\quad .3$ | +2.2 +1.0 |
| Paper and printing...... | 106.0 | + +1 | +2.5 | 103.9 | +2.4 $+\quad .8$ | + +1.5 | 16.45 28.22 | +3.3 +.5 | +2. 8 | 35.5 38.2 | +4.1 +4 | (2) 4 | 46.7 77.2 | -.5 +.3 |  |
| Boxes, paper-- | 100.1 | $-.3$ | +8.0 | 104.2 | +. 4 | +13.0 | 21.28 | $+.7$ | +4.6 | 39.1 | -. 3 | +6.4 | 55.0 | +.5 | $-1.6$ |
| Paper and pulp | 106.7 | +. 3 | +3.7 | 105.5 | $+.9$ | +8.5 | 24.25 | +. 5 | +4.6 | 39.4 | +. 2 | +6.0 | 61.6 | $+.4$ | $-1.2$ |
| Printing and publishing: Book and job. | 99.8 | -. 2 | +. 5 | 90.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 106.8 | +. 3 | +1.2 | 109.2 | +. 3 | +3.0 | 37.62 | (3) | +3.2 +1.8 | 38.5 36.3 | +1.3 -.1 | +2.8 -.1 | 80.2 100.1 | -. 4 | +8 +2.8 |
| Chemicals and allied products, and pe |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ( $)$ |  | 36.3 | -. 1 | -. 1 | 100.1 | +. 7 | +2.1 |
| refining --...--.-.-.-...................- | 111.8 | -3.0 | +2.6 | 120.5 | -. 1 | +4.1 | 28.81 | +3.0 | +1.8 | 38.4 | $+.4$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 74.9 | +2.4 |  |
| Petroleum refining. | 117.0 | +.8 | -3.2 | 132.1 | +2.8 | $-5.4$ | 35. 10 | +2.0 | -2.2 | 36.3 | +2.3 | -2.0 | 97.0 | -. 4 | (2) 5 |
| Other than petroleum refining | 110.3 | -3.8 | +4.2 | 116.9 | -1.0 | +7.9 | 26.11 | +2.9 | +3.6 | 39.1 | -(3) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 66.8 | +3.1 |  |
| Cottonseed-oil | 114.5 64.9 | $-.4$ | ${ }_{-6.1}^{+4.5}$ | 128.9 | + +18 | +10.4 | 31.00 | +1.2 | +5.6 +3.3 | 39.9 | +1.2 | +6.0 | 77.6 | $+1$ | -1. ${ }_{5}$ |

Druggists' preparations.
Explosives
Fertilizer
Paints and varnisher Rayon and allied products
Bubber products
Rubber boots and shoes
Rubber tires and inner tubes
Rubber goods other

| 24.85 | -.1 | +5.7 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 30.68 | +.4 | +7.2 |
| 17.61 | +11.1 | +2.0 |
| 29.12 | +2.7 | +3.4 |
| 23.70 | +.2 | +6.5 |
| 29.23 | -.2 | +1.8 |
| 26.75 | 0 | +14.0 |
| 21.35 | -4.0 | +13.2 |
| 31.46 | -.1 | +18.0 |
| 22.58 | +.8 | +9.3 |


| 39.3 | +.3 | +4.6 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 38.3 | +1.8 | +9.8 |
| 38.5 | -4.5 | +1.3 |
| 41.5 | +2.1 | +2.4 |
| 36.6 | +.4 | +6.1 |
| 39.0 | -.5 | +.9 |
| 36.7 | +3.1 | $(2)$ |
| 35.8 | -3.7 | +14.9 |
| 33.2 | +.2 | +18.8 |
| 41.2 | +8.6 | +18.0 |




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

## Coal mining:

Anthracite 1
etalliferous minin

Crude-petroleum producing....
Public utilities
Electric light and power and manuractured
Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and
Trade:
Wholesale ${ }^{\circ}$
Retail ${ }^{5}$...
General merchandising b
Other than general merchandising
Hotels (year
Dyeing and
Brokerage ${ }^{5}$
Insurance ${ }^{\text {- }}$
${ }^{1}$ Average weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a smaller number of establishments, as all reporting firms do not furnish man-hours. The figures are not strictly comparable from month to month because of changes in the size and composition of the reporting sample. Hours and earnings for all manufacturing issues of the pamphlet. The two industries excluded are electric-and steam-railroad repair shops. The averages for the durable-goods group have also been affected by this exclusion.
: Not yet computed.
Less than 1,10 of 1 percent.
Indexes adjusted to 1935 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1938 issue of this pamphlet.
s. Average weekly earnings, hourly earnings, and hours not strictly comparable with figures published in pamphlets prinr to January 1938 as they now exclude corporation o Cash payments only; the ad ditional value of board are mainly supervisory. puted.
${ }_{T}$ Not available.

Employment and pay-roll indexes, as well as average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings for March, April, and May 1939, where available, are presented in table 4. The March and April figures, where given, may differ in some instances from those previously published, because of revisions necessitated primarily by the inclusion of late reports.

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 not all reporting establishments supply man-hours, average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are necessarily based on data furnished 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 May 1938 are computed from chain indexes based on the month-to-month percentage changes.
[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 .

| Industry | Employment index |  |  | Pay-roll index |  |  | Average weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hourls earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1939}{\text { April }}$ | $\underset{1939}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1939}{\text { April }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1039 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1930}{\substack{\text { March }}}$ |
| All manufacturing | 90.1 | 91. 2 | 91.4 | 84.4 | 84.9 | 86.9 | 823.90 | \$23.85 | \$24. 23 | 36.7 | 36.4 | 37.1 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ \quad 64.9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cents } \\ 64.8 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cents. } \\ 65.1 \end{gathered}$ |
| Durable goods | 89.3 | 84, 1 | 83.5 | 79.5 | 80.2 | 80.1 | 26.93 | 27.00 | 27.10 | 36.7 | 38.5 | 36.7 | 72.4 | 72.6 | 72.7 |
| Nondurable good | 96.7 | 97.9 | 98.9 | 89.9 | 90.3 | 94.6 | 21.11 | 20.82 | 21.60 | 36.7 | 36.4 | 37.5 | 58.4 | 58.2 | 58.6 |
| Durable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 87.3 | 88.3 | 88.3 | 78.5 | 80.1 | 81.6 | 26. 14 | 23. 45 | 27.01 | 34.9 | 35.1 | 35.8 | 75.3 | 75. 3 | 75. 2 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills. | 91.3 | 92.3 | 92.2 | 80.2 | 82.8 | 84.8 | 27.43 | 28.07 | 28.81 | 32.8 | 33.6 | 34.4 | 83.6 | 83.5 | 83.5 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | 89.0 67.9 | 90.0 67.4 | 91.9 66.8 | 81.8 63.6 | 82.0 58.5 | 92.3 55.4 | 23.46 22.32 | 23.26 20.71 | 25.64 19.80 | 33.7 38.2 | 33.5 35.4 | 36.9 33.7 | 69.6 58.1 | 69.4 58.2 | 69.5 58.0 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools | 67.9 80.2 | 64.4 84.7 | 66.8 84.4 | 63.6 72.0 | 74.5 74.2 | 56.4 76.7 | 22.32 | 20.71 22.17 | 19.80 22.94 | 38.2 38.1 | 35.4 37.6 | 33.7 38.7 | 58.1 60.4 | 58.2 59.8 | 58.0 60.0 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 48.4 | 48.7 | 48.0 | 46.5 | 46.5 | 45.9 | 28.17 | 28.05 | 28.10 | 38.7 | 36.8 | 37.3 | 77.0 | 76.0 | 75.2 |
| Hardware. | 76.1 | 80.7 | 83.0 | 75.1 | 76.7 | 81.9 | 23.87 | 23.05 | 23.93 | 36.7 | 35.2 | 36.6 | 65.1 | 65.5 | 65.5 |
| Plumbers' supplies. | 73.9 | 73.4 | 74.0 | 67.2 | 64.6 | 63.3 | 25.81 | 24.98 | 24.28 | 38.2 | 37.0 | 36.1 | 67.6 | 67.6 | 67.2 |
| Stamped and enameled ware. | 132.8 | 135.3 | 137.4 | 128.2 | 131.8 | 137.0 | 23.19 | 23.34 | 23.92 | 37.1 | 36.9 | 38.1 | 62.4 | 63.0 | 62.7 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. | 68.6 | 68.8 | 69.1 | 56.7 | 56.0 | 56.2 | 24.92 | 24.52 | 24.56 | 35.7 | 35.2 | 36.0 | 69.6 | 69.7 | 68.2 |
| Stoves | 82.3 | 81.0 | 78.4 | 68.4 | 68.4 | 66.6 | 24. 77 | 24.96 | 25. 21 | 37.3 | 38.0 | 38.3 | 66.5 | 66.3 | 66.7 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwor | 67.2 | 66.9 | 68.2 | 59.1 | 59.5 | 57.6 | 27.71 | 28.06 | 27. 54 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 37.7 | 72.7 | 73.1 | 73.1 |
| Tin cans and other tinware......---.-...-.-.- | 89.1 | 88.2 | 85.5 | 96.8 | 94.0 | 92.6 | 23. 66 | 23.19 | 23.57 | 38.4 | 38.1 | 38.7 | 61.6 | 61.1 | 60.8 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wirework fles and | 84.1 154.7 | 84.5 159.4 | 85.4 161.4 | 80.9 153.3 | 81.6 162.9 | 84.2 169.5 | 23.83 23.91 | 23.95 24.68 | 24.45 25.36 | 38.8 35.9 | 39.1 36.7 | 40.0 37.7 | 61.5 66.8 | 61.4 67.5 | 61.4 67.5 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment | 94.9 | 95.1 | 94.7 | 94.9 | 93.7 | 94.2 | 27.86 | 27.45 | 27.67 | 38.3 | 37.7 | 38.0 | 72.5 | 72.6 | 72.8 |
| Agricultural implements (including tractors).- | 117.5 | 123.8 | 124.8 | 126.0 | 134.9 | 136.7 | 29.56 | 30.00 | 30. 19 | 37.7 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 78.7 | 79.5 | 80.3 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 129.5 | 129.9 | 133.3 | 121.4 | 119.8 | 120.3 | 30.29 | 29.81 | 29.17 | 37.3 | 36.7 | 35.9 | 82.0 | 81.8 | 82.0 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. | 85.9 | 86.1 | 85.2 | 87.0 | 85.7 | 86.5 | 28.11 | 27.57 | 28.09 | 37.8 | 37.2 | 37.8 | 74.4 | 74.2 | 745 |
| Engines, turbines, water wheels, and windmills | 98.0 | 96.3 | 93.8 | 117.2 | 115.1 | 112.1 | 30.95 | 30.94 | 30.92 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 78.7 | 78.8 | 78.8 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products | 84.6 | 84.5 | 84.1 | 80.4 | 78.8 | 79.5 | 27.23 | 26.70 | 27.02 | 38.3 | 37.4 | 37.8 | 71.0 | 71.4 | 71.5 |
| Machine tools...- | 133.6 | 131.2 | 128.4 | 149.3 | 140.8 | 135.0 | 31. 70 | 30.46 | 29.83 | 42.4 | 40.9 | 40.2 | 74.9 | 74.6 | 74.2 |
| Radios and phonographs | 96.4 | 94.6 | 98.9 | 84.1 | 80.8 | 85.1 | 21. 73 | 21. 19 | 21. 14 | 36.9 | 36. 2 | 36.3 | 58.9 | 58.6 | 57.8 |
| Textile machinery and par | 72.7 126.0 | 72.0 128.2 | 70.3 127.6 | 71.8 128.5 | 71.4 134.2 | 69.4 136.2 | 25.65 24.49 | 25.79 25.13 | 25.68 25.63 | 38.7 37.1 | 38.8 38.5 | 39.0 39.0 | 66.4 66.0 | 66.6 65.3 | 65.9 65.7 |

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

| Industry | Employment index |  |  | Pay-roll index |  |  | A verage weekly earnings |  |  | Average hours worked per week |  |  | Average bourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 1939 | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1939}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1939}{\text { April }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1939}{\text { April }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1939}{\text { April }}$ | $\underset{1939}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1939}{\text { April }}$ | $\underset{1939}{\text { March }}$ |
| Durable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents | Cents |
| Transportation equipment | 1.183.9 9 | 95.2 $1,078.4$ | 95.7 961.7 | 1, ${ }^{87.6}$ | 94.4 $1,063.7$ | 92.0 989.1 | \$31.04 | $\$ 31.80$ 30.09 | $\$ 30.81$ 31.38 | 34.9 41.2 | 35.7 40.8 | 34.8 42.1 | 89.5 73.7 | 89.6 74.6 | 89.8 76.1 |
| Automobiles | 93.3 | 101.8 | 103.8 | 88.0 | 99.5 | 97.0 | 31.18 | 32.33 | 30.87 | 33.5 | 34.9 | 33.3 | 93.1 | 92.8 | 92.6 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad | 33.7 | 33.1 | 33.4 | 33.5 | 31.5 | 32.3 | 27.21 | 26.06 | 26.44 | 36.7 | 34.6 | 35.4 | 74.0 | 75.3 | 74.8 |
| Locomotives. | 22.4 | 19.1 | 16.5 | 19.6 | 16.2 | 13.7 | 28.15 | 27.14 | 26.67 | 36.6 | 35.2 | 34.4 | 77.0 | 77.1 | 77.5 |
| Shipbuilding | 118.0 | 112.3 | 108.7 | 127.6 | 117.3 | 115.5 | 32. 29 | 31. 22 | 31.78 | 38.9 | 37.6 | 37.9 | 82.1 | 83.1 | 83.8 |
| Nonferrous metais and their products | 92.4 | 93.5 | 94.3 | 88.8 | 86.0 | 89.2 | 25.38 | 24.90 | 25. 60 | 37.7 | 37.1 | 38.8 | 87.2 | 68.8 | 66.9 |
| Aluminum manufactures.- | 152.2 | 154.6 | 153.1 | 156.8 | 160.6 | 159.8 | 26.34 | 26. 56 | 26.68 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 39.5 | 68.1 | 68.4 | 67.6 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products.......-.-. | 99.1 | 98.4 | 99.2 | 99.4 | 95.9 | 98.6 | 27.18 | 26.43 | 26.98 | 38.5 | 37.6 | 38.3 | 70.8 | 70.4 | 70.5 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices. $\qquad$ | 82.2 | 83.7 | 83.6 | 81.8 | 84.1 | 85.5 | 21.03 | 21.24 | 21.63 | 35.6 | 36. 2 | 37.1 | 59.1 | 58.7 | 58.3 |
| Jewelry.........--------...- | 86.1 | 90.4 | 92.7 | 69.3 | 71.1 | 76.9 | 22.46 | 21.90 | 23.03 | 37.3 | 36.7 | 39.3 | 59.9 | 59.1 | 57.9 |
| Lighting equipment | 81.2 | 83.5 | 87.5 | 70.9 | 68.9 | 77.4 | 24.63 | 23.27 | 24.89 | 35.1 | 33.2 | 35.9 | 70.1 | 69.9 | 69.2 |
| Silverware and plated ware | 66.2 | 66. 3 | 66.7 | 59.8 | 59.4 | 64.7 | 24.80 | 24.61 | 26. 64 | 39.3 | 39.0 | 41.4 | 63.7 | 63.4 | 64.8 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc | 71.3 | 72.0 | 71.5 | 66.6 | 66.2 | 66.6 | 26.29 | 25.90 | 26. 23 | 38.0 | 37.5 | 37.8 | 69.2 | 69.1 | 69.1 |
| Lumber and allied products. | 65.3 | 64.3 | 62.6 | 58.2 | 55.7 | 53.9 | 20.73 | 20.08 | 20.02 | 38.6 | 37.7 | 37.9 | 54.3 | 53.9 | 53.3 |
| Furniture-.----- | 77.0 | 77.9 | 78.9 | 63.1 | 63.5 | 66.1 | 19.86 | 19.74 | 20. 20 | 37.5 | 37.3 | 38.5 | 53.0 | 53.2 | 52.7 |
| Lumber: <br> Millwork | 53.9 | 54, 2 | 53.4 | 45.0 | 43.9 | 43.7 | 21.99 | 21.40 | 21.65 | 41.0 | 39.7 | 39.9 | 53.8 | 54.0 | 54.4 |
| Sawmills. | 53.7 | 51.8 | 49.1 | 50.3 | 46.3 | 42.4 | 21.00 | 19.94 | 19.34 | 38.6 | 37.5 | 37.0 | 55.2 | 54.2 | 53.3 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products. | 72.5 | 72.7 | 69.6 | 83.7 | 62.6 | 61.7 | 23. 48 | 22.96 | 23.72 | 36.4 | 35.5 | 36.2 | 64.6 | 64.8 | 65.1 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 53.6 | 53.6 | 49.7 | 40.4 | 39.6 | 37.2 | 19.41 | 19.46 | 19. 59 | 37.4 | 36.4 | 36.1 | 53.4 | 53.5 | 54.4 |
| Cement. | 66.8 | 66.5 | 60.3 | 63.6 | 61.9 | 55.5 | 26.63 | 25.91 | 25. 56 | 38.1 | 37.6 | 36.9 | 70.0 | 68.9 | 69.2 |
| Glass | 91.5 | 91.9 | 90.6 | 91.7 | 89.4 | 95.3 | 24.15 | 23. 37 | ${ }^{25.30}$ | 34.0 | 33.1 | 35. 4 | 71.0 | 70.7 | 71.6 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products | 47.5 | 47.2 | 44.8 | 40.4 | 38.8 | 34.3 | 28.63 | 27.55 | 25.92 | 39.5 | 37.0 | 36. 3 | 72.7 | 74.9 | 71.8 |
| Pottery | 80.7 | 81.6 | 81.2 | 70.4 | 72.2 | 73.7 | 22.46 | 22.82 | 23.38 | 36.6 | 36.5 | 37.7 | 62.3 | 63.1 | 62.9 |
| Nondurable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textiles and their products. | 96.1 | 98.6 | 101.4 | 77.8 | 79.8 | 89.0 | 16.31 | 16.36 | 17.38 | 34.8 | 34.7 | 36.2 | 47.7 | 47.9 | 49.1 |
| Fabrics | 88.4 | 88.8 | 91. 2 | 74.3 | 73.9 | 79.4 | 15.96 | 15. 86 | 16.56 | 35.5 | 35.4 | 36.6 | 45.9 | 45.7 | 46.2 |
| Carpets and rugs | 81.0 | 83.7 | 84.6 | 65.0 | 70.6 | 75.3 | 20.86 | 22.39 | 23. 64 | 32.9 | 35.6 | 37.4 | 63.3 | 63.0 | 63.3 |
| Cotton goods.- | 85.2 | 86.7 | 87.7 | 72.2 | 73.2 | 75.7 | 13.78 | 13.72 | 14. 06 | 35.7 | 35.6 | 36.5 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 38.5 |
| Cotton small wares. | 82.3 | 83.7 | 86.3 | 74.8 | 76.1 | 82.6 | 17.34 | 17.34 | 18.21 | 37.3 | 38.8 | 39.5 | 47.2 | 45.5 | 46.8 |
| Dyeing and finisbing textiles | 112.9 | 114.4 | 116.0 | 94.4 | 97.0 | 101.0 | 20.23 | 20.64 | ${ }^{21.22}$ | 37.5 | 38.1 | 39.3 | 53.4 | 53.9 | 53.4 |
| Hats, fur-felt. | 76. 6 | 80.8 | 82.8 | 64.3 | 55.7 | 71.2 | 21.33 | 17. 48 | 22. 07 | 30.9 | 25.0 | 30.6 | 70.0 | 69.5 | 69.5 |
| Knit goods | 114.1 | 114.9 | 116.0 | 109.3 | 112.4 | 119.4 | 16. 93 | 17. 27 | 18. 03 | 34.9 | 35.6 | 37.0 | 49.4 | 49.4 | 50.0 |
| Hosiery. | 145. 4 | 147.2 | 148.5 | 146.6 | 154.3 | 165.3 | 17.75 | 18.40 | 19.38 | 34.1 | 35.5 | 37.0 | 52.4 | 52.2 | 53.0 |
| Knitted outerwear | 73.0 | 72.1 | 75.5 | 66.7 | 63.6 | 68.3 | 16.98 | 16.32 | 16.89 | 37.0 | 35.5 | 36.8 | 46.1 | 46.1 | 45.9 |


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

| Industry | Employment index |  |  | Pay-roll index |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average hours worked per week |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A verage hourly } \\ & \text { earnings } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1939}{\text { April }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1939}{\text { April }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1939}{\text { April }}$ | $\underset{1939}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1939}{\text { April }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| Nondurable goodt-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Anthracite ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 52.6 | 53.0 | 61.7 | 57.0 | 43.4 | 34.2 | \$35.84 | \$27.08 | \$21. 55 | 38.8 | 29.2 | 23.3 | 91.8 | 92.3 | 92.0 |
| Bituminous ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 47.9 | 25.9 | 87.4 | 20.4 | 17.6 | 77.8 | 11.32 | 18.10 | 23.49 | 14.1 | 21.4 | 26.5 | 86.0 | 88.4 | 88.4 |
| Metalliferous mining | 61.7 | 61.5 | 61.0 | 53.7 | 52.6 | 53.6 | 27.72 | 27.03 | 27.66 | 40.3 | 39.1 | 40.2 | 69.2 | 69.5 | 69.3 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 45.6 66.0 | 43.0 85.8 | 40.1 66.2 | 39.7 61.2 | 35.9 60.8 | 33.1 61.3 | 21.74 33.35 | 21.11 33.90 | 20.80 34.00 | 40.0 38.9 | 37.9 38.1 | 37.5 38.7 | 54.5 86.1 | 55.4 87.2 | 55.4 86.3 |
| Public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone and telegraph ${ }^{3}$ Electric light and power and manufactured | 75.6 | 74.1 | 73.4 | 94.2 | 92.1 | 91.9 | 30.61 | 30.81 | 30.96 | 38.9 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 81.5 | 81.7 | 82.2 |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas ${ }^{2}$ | 91.1 | 90.3 | 89.6 | 98.9 | 97.0 | 96.8 | 34.03 | 33.47 | 33.82 | 40.0 | 38.1 | 39.8 | 85.2 | 85.5 | 85.4 |
| Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance ${ }^{3}$ | 69.5 | 69.1 | 69.5 | 70.1 | 69.6 | 70.5 | 32.79 | 32.83 | 33.12 | 45.5 | 45.6 | 45.7 | 71.1 | 71.2 | 71.5 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale ' | 87.1 | 87.3 | 87.4 | 74.9 | 74.8 | 74.7 | 29.76 | 29.75 | 29.62 | 42.1 | 41.6 | 42.0 | 71.1 | 71.9 | 70.7 |
| Retail ${ }^{\text {d }}$---.-------- | 85.7 | 85.5 | 83.8 | 71.5 | 71.3 | 69.6 | 21.19 | 21. 29 | 21. 28 | 42.4. | 42.4 | 42.5 | 55.0 | 54.8 | 54.8 |
| General merchandising ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 96.8 | 96.9 | 93.2 | 86.7 | 86.6 | 83.4 | 17.90 | 17.86 | 17.84 | $38.9{ }^{-}$ | 39.0 | 38.0 | 48.8 | 48.4 | 48.2 |
| Other than general merchandising | 82.8 | 82.5 | 81.3 | 68.3 | 68.1 | 66. 8 | 23.86 | 24.25 | 24. 18 | 43.5 | 43.5 | 43. 5 | 56.9 | 56.7 | 56.7 |
| Hotels (year-round) ${ }^{\text {a }} 14$ | 94.0 | 93.2 | 92.7 | 82.3 | 81.9 | 81.1 | 15.00 | 15.01 | 15. 09 | 46.6 | 46.6 | 46.7 | 32. 1 | 31.7 | 31.7 |
| Laundries ${ }^{2}$ - --..--- | 95. 5 | 93.5 | 92.9 | 83.9 | 79.9 73 | 79.3 | 18.07 | 17.57 | 17. 54 | 43.0 | 42.2 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.1 | 41.7 |
| Dyeing and cleaning ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 107.0 -1.4 | 102.2 -3 | 95.4 -1.2 | 83.0 -1.1 | 73.3 -1.3 | 67.7 -1.0 | 21.12 36.08 | 19.71 36.26 | 19. 48 | ${ }^{43.9}$ | ${ }_{(0)}^{41.0}$ | ${ }_{(0)}^{41.1}$ | ${ }_{\text {(6) }} 49.1$ | ${ }_{\text {(6) }} 49.2$ | ${ }_{\text {(6) }} 49.2$ |
| Brokerage ${ }^{\text {Insura }}$ - | -1.4 +.3 | -.3 +.1 | -1.2 +.2 | -1.1 +.6 | -1.3 +.6 | -1.0 +1.0 | 36.08 36.82 | 36.26 36.71 | 36.30 36.32 | (6) | (0) | (6) | (6) | (6) | ${ }^{(6)}$ |
| Building construction | +6.7 | +10.8 | +6.4 | +11.9 | +14.9 | +13.4 | 31.40 | 29.92 | 28.98 | 33.5 | 31.2 | 30.4 | 94.1 | 96.2 | 95. |

${ }^{1}$ Average weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. A verage hours and average hourl y earnings are computed from data supplied by a smaller number of establishments, as all reporting firms do not furnish manhours.
The figures are not strictly comparable from month to month because of changes in the size and composition of the reporting sample. Hours and earnings for all manufacturing industries now related to 87 industries instead of 89 which were covered in the July and prior issues of the pamphlet. The 2 industries excluded are electric- and steam-railroad exclusion.
exindexes adjusted to 1935 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1938 issue of this publication.
${ }^{3}$ Average weekly earnings, hourly earnings, and hours not strictly comparable with figures published in pamphlets prior to January 1938 as they now exclude corporation 1 Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
s Indexes of employment and pay rolls are not available, percentage changes from
preceding month substituted. preceding month substituted.

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

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 May 1938 to May 1939, inclusive. The accompanying chart indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to May 1939.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are based on the 3 -year average 1923-25 as 100 . They relate to wage earners only and are computed from reports supplied by representative manufacturing establishments in 87 manufacturing industries. These reports cover more than 55 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country and more than 65 percent of the wage earners in the 87 industries included in the monthly survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The indexes for the nonmanufacturing industries are based on the 12 -month average for 1929 as 100 . Figures for mining, laundries, and dyeing and cleaning cover wage earners only, but the figures for public utilities, trade, and hotels relate to all employees except corporation officers, executives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory. For crude-petroleum producing they cover wage earners and the clerical field force. The coverage of the reporting samples for the various nonmanufacturing industries ranges from 25 percent for wholesale trade to 80 percent for quarrying and nonmetallic mining and public utilities.

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 Non. manufacturing ${ }^{2}$ Industries, May 1938 to May 1939, Inclusive

| Industry | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left.\begin{gathered} A \nabla \\ 1938 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | 1938 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1939 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
| Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries | 86.8 | 83.4 | 81.6 | 81.9 | 85.7 | 88.8 | 89.5 | 90.5 | 91.2 | 89.5 | 90.7 | 91.4 | 91.2 | 90.1 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{3}$ | 77.3 | 75.0 | 72.4 | 70.3 | 71.7 | 75.3 | 79.0 | 82.1 | 83.1 | 81.6 | 82.6 | 83.5 | 84.1 | 83.3 |
| Nondurable goods 4.-.- | 96.0 | 91.5 | 90.3 | 92.9 | 99.0 | 101.7 | 99.4 | 98.4 | 98.8 | 97.1 | 98.4 | 98.9 | 97.9 | 96.7 |
| Nonmanufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antbracite mining | 52.3 | 52.8 | 56.0 | 44.6 | 37.6 | 46. 4 | 52.4 | 51.0 | 51.3 | 50.0 | 52.2 | 51. 7 | 53.0 | 52.6 |
| Bituminous-coal mining | 86. 7 | 82.2 | 80.2 | 78. 5 | 80.1 | 83.4 | 87.2 | 88.6 | 89.3 | 88.7 | 88.6 | 87.4 | 25.9 | 47.9 |
| Metalliferous mining - | 59.0 | 58.8 | 56.0 | 49.7 | 51.4 | 55.2 | 57.9 | 61.9 | 62.3 | 62.6 | 60.9 | 61.0 | 61.5 | 61.7 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 42.3 | 43.7 | 43.6 | 44.1 | 44.6 | 44.6 | 44.4 | 44.4 | 41.4 | 38.3 | 37.9 | 40.1 | 43.0 | 45.6 |
| Crude-petroleum producing | 72.1 | 73.2 |  | 72.3 |  |  |  |  |  | 67.0 | 66. 4 | 66.2 | 65.8 | 66.0 |
| Telephone and telegraph.- | 75.1 | 75.0 | 74.8 | 74.9 | 74.8 | 74.9 | 74.7 | 74.4 | 74.3 | 74.1 | 73.3 | 73.4 | 74.1 | 75.6 |
| Electric light and power, and manufactured gas. | 92.3 | 91.7 | 92.2 | 92.3 | 92.7 | 92.5 | 92.5 | 91.9 | 91.4 | 90.0 | 89.6 | 89.6 | 90.3 | 91.1 |
| Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance. | 70.3 | 70.6 | 70.4 | 70.1 | 69.5 | 69.3 | 69.9 | 69.5 | 69.4 | 69.2 | 69.3 | 69.5 | 69.1 | 69.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 88.8 | 87.3 | 87.2 | 86.8 | 87.6 | 88. 5 | 89.1 | 89.8 | 90.0 | 88.3 | 87.9 | 87.4 | 87.3 | 87.1 |
| Retail trade . .......-.-.-.-- | 85.2 | 83.8 | 83.6 | 81.1 | 80.0 | 84.7 | 85.9 | 86.9 | 98.1 | 82.2 | 81.5 | 83.8 | 85.5 | 85.7 |
| General merchandising $\qquad$ | 98.0 | 92.4 | 91.9 | 87.9 | 86.4 | 97.0 | 99.4 | 104.5 | 144.1 | 90.7 | 88.8 | 93.2 | 96.9 | 96.8 |
| Other than general |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 82.5 | 82.8 |
| Year-round hotels.. | 92.7 | 93.7 | 92. 2 | 90.7 | 90.4 | 91.8 | 92.9 | 92.5 | 92.0 | 91.8 | 92.6 | 92.7 | 93. | 94.0 |
| Laundries. | 95.7 | ç. 2 | 96. 6 | 97.8 | 97.5 | 96.5 | \$4. 4 | 93.7 | 93.4 | 93.3 | 92.8 | 92.9 | 93.5 | 95.5 |
| Dyeing and cleanin |  | 109.9 | 110.8 | 108.6 | 105.0 | 107.8 | 106.8 | 102.5 | 97.9 | 94.2 | 92.1 | 95.4 | 102. 2 | 107.0 |
|  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries | 77.5 | 72.9 | 70.8 | 70.6 | 76.9 | 81.0 | 83.8 | 84.1 | 86.5 | 83.4 | 85.4 | 86. 9 | 84.9 | 84.4 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{8}$ | 68.2 | 64.2 | 61.7 | 58.6 | 63.7 | 68.7 | 75.2 | 78.3 | 80.4 | 76.6 | 78.4 | 80.1 | 80.2 | 79.5 |
| Nondurable goods | 88.0 | 82.6 | 80.9 | 84.1 | 91.7 | 94.9 | 93.4 | 90.6 | 93.4 | 91.0 | 93.1 | 94.6 | 90.3 | 89.9 |
| Nonmanufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite mining | 38.2 | 38.3 | 49.7 | 20.2 | 20.0 | 29.4 | 43.4 | 38.2 | 42.5 | 38.0 | 45.2 | 34.2 | 43.4 | 57.0 |
| Bituminous-coal mining --- | 67.9 | 55.3 | 57.0 | 56.8 | 64. 2 | 71,9 | 78.3 | 81.4 | 80.9 | 78.2 | 81.2 | 77.8 | 17.6 | 20.4 |
| Metaliferous mining ----- | 50.4 | 51.2 | 46.1 | 38.0 | 43.7 | 46.1 | 49.2 | 52.3 | 54.1 | 55.3 | 53.4 | 53.6 | 52.6 | 53.7 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 35.1 | 38.3 | 37.3 | 37.0 | 39.2 | 38.4 | 39.2 | 37.2 | 33.7 | 30.2 | 29.7 | 33.1 | 35.9 | 39.7 |
| Crude-petrcleum producing | 66.5 | 66.7 | 67.6 | 66.7 | 66.8 | 66.5 | 63.7 | 63.3 | 62.5 | 60.9 | 62.7 | 61.3 | 60.8 | 61,2 |
| Telephone and telegrapb.- | 92.1 | 91.3 | 90.9 | 90.9 | 91.3 | 92. 6 | 95.3 | 93.0 | 92.5 | 92.0 | 91.7 | 91.9 | 92.1 | 94.2 |
| Electric light and power, and manufactured gas. - | 98.5 | 97.4 | 98.6 | 98.3 | 98.9 | 98.4 | 93.9 | 98.6 | 98. 2 | 95.9 | 96.4 | 96.8 | 97.0 | 98.9 |
| Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance. | 69.7 | 71.2 | 69.7 | 69.0 | 69.5 | 68.4 | 68.9 | 68, 8 | 69.7 | 71.1 | 69.9 | 70.5 | 69.6 | 70.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 74.7 | 75.1. | 73.8 | 73.6 | 73.7 | 74.3 | 75.1 | 75.4 | 75. 7 | 75.5 | 74.6 | 74.7 | 74.8 | 74.9 |
| Retail trade. | 70.4 | 70.0 | 69.5 | 68.1 | 66.8 | 69.4 | 70.8 | 71.5 | 79.2 | 69.7 | 68.4 | 69.6 | 71.3 | 71.5 |
| General merchandising. | 87.8 | 84.4 | 84.3 | 80.4 | 78.8 | 85.3 | 88.3 | 91.8 | 122.9 | 84.0 | 81.0 | 83.4 | 86.6 | 86.7 |
| Other than general |  |  |  |  |  |  | 67. |  |  |  | 65.8 |  |  | 68.3 |
| Year-round hotels.. | 66.8 80.3 | 67.0 80.5 | 79.6 | 77.4 | 77.4 | 78. 9 | 80.8 | 81.3 | 81.1 | 80.2 | 82.8 | 81. 1 | 81.9 | 82.3 |
| Laundries | 80.6 | 80.9 | 81.8 | 83.0 | 83.1 | 81.4 | 79.5 | 79.3 | 80.0 | 79.6 | 78.6 | 79.3 | 79.9 | 83.9 |
| Dyeing and cleaning. | 75.3 | 80.7 | 83.3 | 77.5 | 74.3 | 81.7 | 78.0 | 73.9 | 68.3 | 65.8 | 63.2 | 67. 7 | 73.3 | 83.0 |

[^1]

TREND OF INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT, BY STATES
A comparison of employment and pay rolls, by States and geographic divisions, in April and May 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 May 1939, by Geographic Divisions and by States
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| Geographic division and State | Total-all groups |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay rol May 1939 | Per-centage change from April 1939 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) May 1939 | Per-centage change from April 1939 | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll May 1939 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { April } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week) May 1939 | Per-cent- <br> age <br> change <br> trom <br> April <br> 1939 |
|  |  |  |  | Dollars |  |  |  |  | Dollars |  |
| New England. | 13, 174 | 859, 765 | +0.2 | 19,665, 241 | +5.1 | 3, 624 | 588, 757 | -0.5 | 12, 740, 856 | -0.2 |
| Maine.-... | 761 | 53, 669 | +4.0 | 1,019,820 | +1.9 | 278 | 45, 284 | +4.2 | 830, 498 | +1.4 |
| New Hampshire | 599 | 38,946 | $-1.2$ | 786, 928 | +.8 | 215 | 33, 387 | $-1.8$ | 662,236 | +.3 |
| Vermont-.. | 447 | 16, 404 | +4.5 | 364, 062 | +8.6 | 154 | 10, 585 | +3.7 | 230, 951 | +9.7 |
| Massachusetts | 17,812 | 461,461 | $-.3$ | 10,809,736 | +8.3 | 1,815 | 262,932 | -1.9 | 5,727, 104 | $-1.8$ |
| Rhode Island | 1, 163 | 91,275 | $+.2$ | 1, 897, 637 | +1.6 | 430 | 74, 676 | $+.3$ | 1, 496, 418 | +2.1 |
| Connecticut | 2, 392 | 198, 010 | $+.4$ | 4, 793, 058 | +. 8 | 732 | 161, 893 | +. 1 | $3,793,649$ | $+.5$ |
| Middle Atlant | 31,842 | 2, 010, 432 | +. 4 | 52, 866, 569 | +1.1 | 6,613 | 1, 186, 647 | -1.2 | 29, 959, 310 | -. 9 |
| New York | 20,329 | 918,714 | -. 7 | 25, 166, 381 | -. 7 | 2 2,641 | 425,793 | -1.8 | 11, 361.818 | -2. 4 |
| New Jersey | 3,920 | 345, 787 | $+.3$ | $8,961,479$ | +1.5 | 1,620 | 283, 136 | +. 2 | 7, 215, 183 | +1.4 |
| Pennsylvania | 7, 593 | 745, 931 | +1.9 | 18, 738, 709 | +3.5 | 2,352 | 477,718 | 3-1.8 | 11,412,509 | ${ }^{3}-1.5$ |
| East North Central | 24, 841 | 2,039, 035 | -1.2 | 54, 533, 601 | -1.7 | 8, 431 | 1, 505, 404 | -2. 5 | 40, 813,688 | $-.9$ |
| Ohio | 7,024 | 500, 848 | $-7$ | 13, 069, 971 | $-1.1$ | 2,407 | 380, 836 | -1.5 | 10, 100, 318 | -1.8 |
| Indiana | 2, 871 | 252, 988 | -. 7 | 6, 369, 405 | $-1.1$ | 1,090 | 202, 359 | ${ }^{3}-1.0$ | 5,269,295 | ${ }^{3}-.5$ |
| Illinois. | ${ }^{4} 6,889$ | 592, 616 | +. 4 | (15. 690,932 | $+.7$ | 2, 435 | 387, 626 | -(5) | 10,206,040 | $+.9$ |
| Michigan | 3, 690 | 462, 879 | -5. 2 | 13, 692, 444 | -6.5 | 1,062 | 379,866 | -7.5 | 11, 313, 495 | -1.6 |
| Wisconsin | ${ }^{6} 4,367$ | 229,709 | +1.4 | 6, 810, 849 | +1.7 | 71,447 | 154,717 | ${ }^{3}+.9$ | 3, 924, 440 | ${ }^{3}+.9$ |
| West North Centr | 11,503 | 429, 126 | -. 8 | 10, 516, 983 | $+8$ | 2, 492 | 210.776 | -1.7 | 5, 161, 999 | +. 1 |
| Minnesota. | 82,828 | 128, 157 | +. 9 | 3, 405, 846 | +2.6 | 645 | 50, 852 | +2.6 | 1,362,259 | +4.7 |
| Iowa. | 1,762 | 59, 191 | -. 8 | 1, 450, 263 | +1.1 | 385 | 35, 318 | -2.5 | 901,907 | $-.2$ |
| Missouri. | 2, 620 | 149, 529 | -3.9 | 3, 488, 074 | $-2.9$ | 813 | 88, 349 | -5. 6 | 1, 081,046 | -5.4 |
| North Dakota | 481 | 4,630 | +2.5 +3.8 | 113, 534 | +3.9 | 30 | ${ }_{2} 522$ | $+9.9$ | 13, 177 | +7.2 |
| South Dakota | 449 | 7,942 | +3.2 | 214, 133 | +7.6 | 29 | 2, 213 | +4.0 | 61, 190 | +17.9 |
| Nebraska | 997 | 25,477 | +3.8 | 586, 411 | +4.5 | 136 | 8,747 | +6.0 | 223, 802 | +8. 5 |
| Kansas | -2, 371 | 54, 200 | $10+5.9$ | 1,258,722 | ${ }^{3}+8.6$ | 474 | 24,775 | +2.4 | 698,618 | +4.9 |
| South Atlantic | 10,636 | 823, 611 | $+1.0$ | 14, 969, 881 | -. 1 | 2,984 | 598, 595 | -1.9 | 10, 407, 043 | $-.9$ |
| Delaware | 224 | 15, 039 | +. 5 | 356, 966 | +1 | 88 | 11,051 | -. 4 | 260,565 | $-1.5$ |
| Maryland ......-- | 1,599 | 187, 328 | +. 8 | 8, 308, 159 | +1.5 | 647 | 96, 466 | ${ }^{8}+.8$ | 2, 315,149 | ${ }^{3}+2.4$ |
| Dist. of Columbia. | 1, 049 | 38,949 | -. 4 | 1, 052, 273 | +.6 | 39 | 3, 363 | $-.5$ | 116, 243 | $-8$ |
| Virginia | 1,942 | 108, 978 | -1.6 | 2, 034, 579 | +.9 | 451 | 79,319 | -2.1 | 1, 438, 118 | +1.4 |
| West Virginia | 1, 082 | 92,978 | +30.6 | 1, 702, 370 | +5.3 | 214 | 45, 784 | -. 6 | 1, 086, 531 |  |
| North Carolina | 1,579 | 180, 984 | -2.2 | 2, 652, 929 | -2.8 | 693 | 167,418 | -2.4 | 2,416,982 | -3. 2 |
| South Carolina | 762 | 91, 722 | -2.8 | 1, 310, 262 | $-.5$ | 257 | 84, 398 | -3.0 | 1, 176, 735 | $-7$ |
| Georgia | 1,385 | 113,710 | $-2.2$ | 1,765, 955 | -2.6 | 392 | 90,128 | -2.8 | 1, 269,939 | -3.8 |
| Florida | 1,014 | 43, 923 | -6.9 | 785, 188 | 5.0 | 188 | 20,678 | -4.3 | 326, 781 | $-2.2$ |
| East South Central | 3, 977 | 258, 311 | -. 1 | 4,582, 425 | $+.6$ | 1,032 | 180.907 | -1.7 | 3, 130.350 | $-.5$ |
| Kentucky- | 1,196 | 59,041 | +3.9 | 1, 172, 717 | +4.9 | 288 | 33, 840 | +1.0 | 716, 874 | +2. 5 |
| Tennessee | 1,226 | 100, 096 | +. 5 | 1, 754, 345 | $+.8$ | 369 | 73,867 | -. 7 | 1,265, 429 | $+\left({ }^{5}\right.$ |
| Alabama | 1,061 | 82, 867 | -2. 4 | 1, 413,956 | $-1.7$ | 288 | 62,387 | -2.8 | 1, 000,304 | $-1.7$ |
| Mississippi | 494 | 16,307 | -5.8 | 241, 407 | -6.4 | 87 | 10,813 | -8.4 | 147, 743 | $-10.1$ |
| West South Central. | 5,494 | 214, 372 | -. 1 | 4, 687,078 | +1.1 | 1,281 | 106, 741 | -. 2 | 2, 240. 092 | +1.7 |
| Arkansas. | ${ }^{11} 907$ | 25,568 | $-.7$ | 407, 159 | +. 1 | 260 | 16,649 | -1.7 | 258,984 | $+.3$ |
| Louisiana | 1,037 | 53, 990 | -1.2 | 1,052,918 | $-1.3$ | 238 | 29,420 | $-2.2$ | 532, 352 | $-2.7$ |
| Oklahoma | 1, 236 | 37, 578 | +. 2 | 935,624 | +1.3 | 140 | 11,596 | +2.4 | 276, 869 | +3.6 |
| Texas. | 2, 914 | 97, 236 | +. 6 | 2, 291, 377 | +2.3 | 648 | 49,076 | +. 8 | 1,176,887 | +3.7 |

${ }^{1}$ 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.
${ }^{5}$ Less than 110 of 1 percent.
${ }^{6}$ Includes construction but not public works.
${ }^{7}$ Does not include logging.
8 Includes banks; real estate; pipe-line transportation; motor transportation (other than operation and maintenance); water transportation; hospitals and clinics; and personal, business, mechanical repair, and miscellaneous services.

Ineludes 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.

Table 6.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in May 1939, by Geographic Divisions and by States—Continued

| Geographic division and State | Total-all groups |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber of } \\ & \text { bestab- } \\ & \text { lish- } \\ & \text { ments } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Number } \\ \text { on pay } \\ \text { roll Day } \\ 1939 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { A pril } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay roll } \\ \text { ( F wek }) \\ \text { May 1939 } \end{array}\right\|$ | Per-centchange from April 1939 | Num-estab-lish- | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Number } \\ \text { on pay } \\ \text { roll May } \\ \text { Ma39 } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { April } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay roll } \\ \text { (1week) } \\ \text { any 1939 } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Per-centage from A pril 1939 |
| Mantain | 9,795 | $\begin{array}{r} 111,643 \\ 16,891 \end{array}$ | +0.9+3.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dollars } \\ 2,796,598 \end{gathered}$ | $+0.1$ | 56375 | 32, 651 | +3.9+3.2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dollars } \\ & 893,033 \end{aligned}$ | +6.8 |
| Montana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 120,749 |  |
| Idaho | ${ }_{313}^{453}$ | 9,532 <br> 7,604 | +4.00 | 241,951 | +6.3 | 61 | 2, 889 | +11.2 |  | +1.8+17+2.9 |
| Wyoming |  |  |  | 916,318 | $\begin{array}{r}+17.8 \\ +\quad .4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 36199 | 1,24714,392 | +1.1+4.0 | $\begin{array}{r}41,347 \\ 394 \\ \hline 1828\end{array}$ |  |
| Colorado | 1, 103 | $\begin{array}{r}36,708 \\ 6,118 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}+ \\ + \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | +6.2 |
| New Mexic |  |  |  | 129,315 <br> 392,398 | $\begin{array}{r} +.4 \\ +2.7 \end{array}$ | 199 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,751 \\ 2,576 \end{array}$ | +18.5 | 394,208 14,181 | +17.7+11.3 |
| Arizona. | 396 | 14,568 | -1.4 |  |  | 37 |  | +2.1 | 66. 188 |  |
| Utah. | 502 <br> 162 | 17,8002,424 | +5. 2 | 417,97971,974 | -5.1 | 110 | 5,918 | -2.1 | 142, 458 | +1.8+7.4 |
| Nevada |  |  |  |  |  | 16 | 315 | +2.9 | 9, 108 |  |
| Pacific- | $\begin{array}{r}10,711 \\ 2,548 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 473,78488,330 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +4.2 \\ +4.6 \end{array}$ | 2,680558 | 244,56052,565 | +2.3+5.7 | 6, 830,092 | +6.0+9.2+5.3 |
| Washing |  |  |  |  | 1, 473, 317 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oremon | 12 6,958 | \$41,012 | +2.4 $1,189,664$ <br> +1.4 $10,061,804$ |  |  | + 4.4 | 1,827 | 164, 897 | +1.0 |  | 4,741,071 |
| Californi |  |  |  |  | +5.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

12 Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.

## INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT IN PRINCIPAL METROPOLITAN AREAS

A comparison of employment and pay rolls in April and May 1939 is made in table 7 for 13 metropolitan areas each of 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 specify 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 cities 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 April, and May 1939, by Principal Metropolitan Areas

| Metropolitan area | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { establish- } \\ \text { ments, May } \end{gathered}$ | Number on pay roll, May | Percentage change from April | Amount of pay roll (1 week), May | Percentage change from April |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 13,726 | 619,899 | -1.5 | \$16, 937, 228 | -0.4 |
| Chicago ${ }^{2}$ | 4, 460 | 419,215 | +. 2 | 11, 650, 381 | +. 6 |
| Philadelphia ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,111 | 219,612 | $-7$ | 5, 832, 629 | +1.1 |
| Detroit. | 1,585 | 295, 841 | $-7.1$ | 9, 415, 190 | -7.9 |
| Los Angeles ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 2,989 | 158, 283 | +1.3 | 4,654, 034 | +3.4 |
| Cleveland. | 1,621 | 108, 844 | $-1.1$ | 2, 955, 393 | -. 8 |
| St. Louis | 1,398 | 115,556 | $-2.5$ | 2,829, 569 | -. 6 |
| Baltimore | 1,164 | 103,970 | +1.1 | 2, 54C, 033 | +2.3 |
| Boston ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 2,917 | 168,903 | -1.6 | 4,178, 061 | -. 5 |
| Pittsburgh | 1,052 | 158, 167 | +1.1 | 4, 161,383 | -1.0 |
| San Francisco ${ }^{\circ}$ | 1,651 | 83, 823 | -. 1 | 2, 538, 804 | +. 7 |
| Buffalo | 790 | 63,977 | -1.6 | 1, 683, 096 | -2.3 |
| Milwaukee | 1,024 | 94,462 | -. 4 | 2, 560, 473 | -. 1 |

1 Does not include Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, or Paterson, N. J., nor Yonkers, N. Y.
Does not include Gary, Ind.
3 Does not include Camden, N J.
Does not include Long Beach, Calif.
${ }^{3}$ Does not include Cambridge, Lynn, and Somerville.

- Does not include Oakland, Calif.


## Public Employment

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

## EXECUTIVE SERVICE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Statistics of employment and pay rolls for the executive service of the Federal Government in April and May 1939 are given in table 8.

Table 8.-Employment and Pay Rolls for the Executive Service of the United States Government, May and April $1939{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Class | Employment |  | Percentage change | Pay rolls |  | Percentage change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May | April ${ }^{2}$ |  | May | April ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Entire service: Total... | 902,827 | 885, 766 | +1.9 | \$136, 387, 121 | \$133, 426, 857 | +2.2 |
| Regular appropriation | 755, 891 | 741, 324 | $+2.0$ | 117, 836, 853 | 115, 198, 146 | +2.3 |
| Emergency appropriation -........... | 67, 393 | 68, 526 | $-1.7$ | 8, 717, 772 | 8, 823, 437 | -1.2 |
| gency) | 79, 543 | 75, 916 | +4.8 | 9, 832, 496 | 9, 405, 274 | +4.5 |
| Inside the District of Columbia: Total. | 122, 902 | 122, 003 | +. 7 | 21,959, 006 | 21, 458, 949 | +2.3 |
| Regular appropriation. | 107, 090 | 106, 456 | +. 6 | 19, 461,850 | 19, 066, 329 | +2.1 |
| Emergency appropriation | 10, 173 | 9,966 | +2.1 | 1,589, 949 | 1, 547, 738 | +2.7 |
| Force-account (regular and emergency) | 5,639 | 5,581 | +1.0 | 907,207 | 844, 882 | +7.4 |
| Outside the District of Columbia: Total | 779, 925 | 763, 763 | +2.1 | 114, 428, 115 | 111, 967, 908 | +2.2 |
| Regular appropriation | 6.48, 801 | 634, 868 | +2.2 | 98, 375, 003 | 96, 131, 817 | +2.3 |
| Emergency appropriation............ | -7, 220 | 58, 560 | -2.3 | 7,127, 823 | 7, 275, 699 | -2.0 |
| Force-account (regular and emergency) | 73, 904 | 70,335 | +5.1 | 8,925, 289 | 8,560, 392 | +4.3 |

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

## CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Details concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during May 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, May 19391
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project |
| :--- |

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

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

Table 9.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds, May 1939-Continued

| Type of project | Wage earners |  | Monthly pay roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum number employed | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All projects | Federal projects financed from Public Works Administration Appropriation Act 1938 funds |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39,309 | 34, 426 | \$4, 075, 212 | 4, 383, 811 | \$0.930 | \$4, 144, 624 |
| Airport construction (exclusive of buildings) | 356 | 331 | 38, 279 | 59, 211 | . 646 | 125, 369 |
| Building construction.-------------- | 24, 862 | 21,051 | 2,381, 225 | 2, 531, 341 | . 941 | 3, 118, 066 |
| Electrification. | 541 | , 526 | , 38,326 | 51,993 | . 737 | 138, 963 |
| Reclamation. | 8,400 | 8,993 | 1,246, 022 | 1,282, 121 | . 972 | 457, 874 |
| River, harbor, and flood control... | 598 | 521 | 74,865 | 77, 068 | . 971 | 81, 186 |
| Ship construction.--------------- | 1,313 | 1, 123 | 94, 847 | 117, 529 | . 807 | 58, 254 |
| Streets and roads | 237 | 219 | 22, 178 | 28, 119 | . 789 | 33,231 |
| Water and sewerage | 324 | 288 | 21,818 | 26,463 | . 824 | 58,916 |
| Miscellaneous. | 678 | 610 | 55, 241 | 75, 260 | . 734 | 64, 214 |
| Professional, technical, and clerical. | 1,000 | 764 | 102, 411 | 134, 706 | . 760 | 8, 551 |
|  | Non-Federal projects financed from National Industrial Recovery Act funds |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5, 071 | 4,350 | \$644, 125 | 452,943 | \$1.422 | \$954, 351 |
| Building construction ${ }^{0}$ | 3, 109 | 2, 784 | 527, 583 | 313, 641 | 1. 682 | 223, 204 |
| Streets and roads. | 657 | 519 | 15, 126 | 25,977 | . 582 | 72,338 |
|  | 722 | 539 | 66, 616 | 49,374 | 1. 349 | 467,925 |
|  | 583 | 508 | 34,800 | 63,951 | . 544 | 190,884 |
|  | Projects financed from Emergency Relief Appropriation Act 1935, 1936, and 1937 funds ${ }^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 21,200 | 17,859 | \$1, 979, 241 | 2, 196, 858 | \$0.901 | \$4, 487, 063 |
| Building construction | 9,727 | 8,119 | 877, 718 | 863, 762 | 1. 016 | 1, 477, 617 |
| Electrification | 856 | 728 | 61, 823 | 83, 606 | 739 | 840 |
| Heavy engineering | 4,282 | 3,641 | 424, 991 | 523,998 | . 811 | 1, 264, 808 |
| Reclamation | 1,153 | 919 | 103, 005 | 143,908 | . 716 | 82,132 |
| Streets and roads. | 637 | 567 | 46,852 | 79, 154 | . 592 | 20,923 |
| Water and sewerage................... <br> Miscellaneous | 4,545 | 3,888 | 464, 852 | 502, 430 | . 925 | 846,035 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 705,708 |
|  | Non-Federal projects financed from Public Works Administration Appropriation Act 1938 Funds |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 205,858 | 168, 648 | \$15, 895, 577 | 18,731, 426 | \$0.849 | \$26, 802,973 |
| Building construction. | 132,413 | 108, 582 | 10, 373, 680 | 11, 450, 712 | . 906 | 16, 461, 177 |
| Electrification. | 1,790 | 1,488 | 123, 569 | 163,540 | . 756 | 491,792 |
| Heavy engineering | 7,509 | 6,367 | 970,506 | 868, 109 | 1. 118 | 1,621, 232 |
| Reclamation-- | 374 | 277 | 20,779 | 33, 040 | . 629 | 10,241 |
| River, harbor, and flood control. - | 549 | 466 | 49,063 | 57, 701 | . 850 | 204, 205 |
| Streets and roads. | 27, 211 | 21, 612 | 1, 698, 707 | 2,470, 874 | . 687 | 3, 074, 126 |
| Water and sewerage | 35, 113 | 29, 144 | 2, 601, 171 | 3, 607, 726 | . 721 | 4, 663, 362 |
| Miscellaneous. | 899 | 712 | 58, 102 | 79,724 | . 729 | 276, 838 |

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

Federal construction projects for which data are included in table 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 Administration carry interest charges and have a definite date of maturity. Collateral posted with the Public Works Administration to secure loans may be offered for sale to the public. In this way a revolving fund is provided which enlarges the scope of the activities of the Public Works Administration.

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

## UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

The United States Housing Authority was created by Public, No. 412, Seventy-fifth Congress, approved September 1, 1937, as a corporate body of the Department of the Interior for the purpose of assisting the States and their political subdivisions in remedying the unsafe and insanitary housing conditions and the acute shortage of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for families of low income, and in alleviating present and recurring unemployment.
Executive Order No. 7732, dated October 27, 1937, transferred to the Authority all the housing and slum-clearance projects of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works and all assets, contracts, records, applications, libraries, research materials, and other property held in connection with such projects or with the housing or slum-clearance activities of the Public Works Administration, together with the unexpended balance of funds allocated to the Public Works administration for the construction of any housing or slumclearance 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 data for May 1939 on projects of the United States Housing Authority. These figures pertain only to new projects under the United States Housing Authority 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, May 1939
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Employment |  | Monthly pay-roli disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum number employed 1 | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| Six divisions.- | 6,473 | 5,602 | \$782, 965 | 677, 713 | \$1. 155 | \$1, 622, 440 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 4,451 | 3,941 | 622, 127 | 464, 414 | 1.340 | 1,251, 581 |
| East North Central | 474 | 381 | 40, 754 | 44,375 | . 918 | 91, 587 |
| West North Central | 55 | 47 | 3,812 | 7, 016 | . 543 |  |
| South A tlantic.-. | 824 | 724 | 69,943 | 97, 344 | . 719 | 222, 867 |
| East South Central | 611 | 462 | 42, 101 | 58, 222 | . 723 | 51, 091 |
| West South Central. | 58 | 47 | 4, 228 | 6,342 | . 667 | 5,314 |

1 Maximum employed during any 1 week of the month.

## THE WORKS PROGRAM

By authority of Public Resolution No. 11, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved April 8, 1935, the 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 May is shown in table 11, by type of project.

Table 11.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by The Works Program, May $1939{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Wage earners |  | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum number employed | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
|  | Federal projects |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects | 2147, 925 | 135, 531 | \$7, 159, 718 | 15, 544, 573 | \$0. 461 | \$1, 161, 651 |
| Airport construction (exclusive of buildings) $\qquad$ | 108 | 93 | 4,680 | 8,720 | 537 | 190 |
| Building construction | 53, 913 | 50, 450 | 2, 874, 201 | 5, 297,378 | . 543 | 416, 050 |
| Electrification | 129 | 125 | 7, 260 | 18, 188 | . 399 | 0 |
| Forestry ${ }^{3}$ | 15,644 | 13, 204 | 624, 169 | 1, 552,897 | . 402 | 62, 861 |
| Grade-crossing elimination ${ }^{6}$ | 1,252 | 1, 046 | 65,844 | 117, 556 | . 560 | 74,276 |
| Hydroelectric power plants ${ }^{5}$ | 1,501 | 1,335 | 46,392 | 197, 601 | 235 | 23,906 |
| Plant, crop, and livestock conservation ${ }^{3}$ | 16,667 | 14,710 | 900, 380 | 2, 189, 483 | 411 | 17,450 |
| Professional, technical, and clerical. | 5,904 | 5, 646 | 419, 039 | 569, 432 | . 736 | 17,697 |
| Public roads ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ | 1, 142 | 932 | 69,331 | 107,476 | . 645 | 85, 920 |
| Reclamation | 32, 475 | 30, 549 | 1, 491, 054 | 3, 654, 639 | . 408 | 243, 607 |
| River, harbor, and flood control | 2, 096 | 1, 828 | 127, 763 | 227, 153 | . 562 | 111, 144 |
| Streets and roads. | 6, 109 | 5,965 | 160,963 | 472, 168 | . 341 | 21, 816 |
| Water and sewerage | 706 | 689 | 27, 256 | 72, 238 | . 377 | 7,713 |
| Miscellaneous. | 10,189 | 8,959 | 341, 386 | 1,059,644 | . 322 | 70, 021 |


| All projects. | P.W.A. projects financed from Emergency Relief Appropriation Act funds of 1935, 1936, and $1937{ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 221,200 | 17,859 | \$1,979, 241 | 2, 196, 858 | \$0.901 | \$4, 487,063 |
| Building construction | 9,727 | 8,119 | 877, 718 | 863,762 | 1. 016 | 1,477,617 |
| Electriflcation - .-. . - | 856 | 725 | 61, 823 | 83, 606 | 739 | 1,89,840 |
| Heavy engineering | 4,282 | 3,641 | 424, 991 | 523,998 | . 811 | 1,264, 808 |
| Reclamation.-... | 1,153 | 919 | 103, 005 | 143,908 | . 716 | 82, 132 |
| Streets and roads. | 637 | 567 | 46,852 | 79, 154 | . 592 | 20.923 |
| Water and sewerage | 4, 545 | 3,888 | 464, 852 | 502, 430 | . 925 | 846,035 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 0 | , | 0 | 0 | 0 | 705,708 |

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

All projects. $\qquad$

| $82,468,158$ | $\ldots \ldots .$. | $\$ 140,088,103$ | $277,978,230$ | $\$ 0.504$ | (9) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

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

- These data are for projects under the jurisdiction of tbe Bureau of Public Roads.
-These data are for projects under construction in Puerto Rico.
${ }^{6}$ 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.
${ }^{1}$ Represents number of names on pay roll for week ending May 27, 1939.
- Data on a monthly basis are not available.

Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on work projects of the National Youth Administration from the beginning of the program in January 1936 to May 1939, inclusive, are shown in table 12. Similar data for Student Aid are shown from September 1935, the starting date, to April 1939, inclusive.

Table 12.-Employment and Pay Rolls on National Youth Administration Projects, Financed by The Works Program From the Beginning of Program Through May $1939{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

${ }^{1}$ 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.
8 No expenditures for materials on this type of project.

## CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

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

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

Employment and pay rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps in: April and May 1939 are presented in table 13.

Table 13.-Employment and Pay Rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps, April and May 19391
[Subject to revision]

| Group | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May | April | May | April |
| All groups. | 335, 902 | 314, 343 | \$15, 022, 973 | \$14, 169, 329 |
| Enrolled personnel ${ }^{2}$ | 297, 462 | 277, 429 | 9,317,489 | 8, 672, 278 |
| Reserve officers.- | 4,980 | 5,006 | 1, 280, 945 | 1, 273, 798 |
| Nurses ${ }^{3}$--- | 308 | . 308 | 33, 032 | 32,541 |
| Educational advisers ${ }^{3}$ | 1,589 | 1,592 | 270,398 | 267,070 |
| Supervisory and technical ${ }^{3}$. | 31,563 | 30, 008 | 4, 121, 109 | 3, 923, 642 |

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

May data include 3,918 enrollees and pay roll of $\$ 86.262$ outside contineotal United States; in April the corresponding figures were 3,828 enrollees and pay roll of $\$ 86,438$.
${ }^{3}$ 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 May are presented in table 14, by type of project.

Table 14.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, May $1939{ }^{1}$

| [Subject to revision] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of project | Maximum number of wage earners ${ }^{2}$ | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed dur ing month |
| All projects. | 2,336 | \$275,512 | 342, 050 | \$0.805 | \$384, 583 |
| Building construction ${ }^{3}$ | 1,567 | 139, 677 | 193, 213 | . 723 | 227, 220 |
| Water and sewerage. | 769 | 135, 835 | 148,837 | . 913 | 157, 363 |

1 Data are for the month ending on the 15 th.
${ }_{2}^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor,
${ }^{8}$ Includes 713 employees; pay-roll disbursements of \$66.632: 90,176 man-hours worked, and material orders placed of $\$ 28,994$ on projects financed by the RFC Mortgage Co.

## CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED FROM REGULAR FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS

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

Data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations during May are given in table 15, by type of project.

Table 15.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Federal Appropriations, by Type of Project, May $1939{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage earners |  | Manthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during manth | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Maximum } \\ \text { number } \\ \text { employed } \end{array}\right\|$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All projects | ${ }^{3} 216,716$ | 204, 206 | \$21, 811, 566 | 29, 686, 933 | \$0. 735 | \$33, 801, 784 |
| Building construction....-.-.-.--- | 16,092 | 13,109 | 1,435,639 | 1, 562, 283 | . 919 | 2, 423, 404 |
| Rural Electrification Administration projects ${ }^{4}$ | 10,788 | 9,008 | 553, 155 | 1, 136,480 | . 487 | 3, 266, 763 |
|  | 74 41 | 52 41 | 5,724 2,271 | 5, 813 | .985 .440 | $\begin{array}{r}9,271 \\ \hline 266\end{array}$ |
| Heavy engineering | 295 | 274 | 44, 124 | 35,409 | 1. 246 | 125, 821 |
| Public roads ${ }^{5}$ | (0) | 71,607 | 5,605, 981 | 9, 520, 159 | . 589 | 9, 343, 301 |
| Reclamation. | 12,901 | 12, 127 | 1, 612, 423 | 1,916, 053 | . 842 | 986,813 |
| River, harbor, and flood control: Dredging, dikes, revetments, etc | 27, 529 | 24, 114 | 2, 530, 363 | 3, 815, 233 | . 663 | 2,547, 825 |
| Locks and dams................- | 8,917 | 7,979 | 1, 055, 990 | 1,380,770 | . 765 | 1,187, 370 |
| Ship construction: <br> Naval vessels. | 51, 611 | 50, 272 | 7, 312,357 | 8, 175, 802 | . 894 | 9, 684,901 |
| Other than naval vessels | 12,970 | 12, 071 | 1, 403,980 | 1, 704, 437 | . 824 | 3, 849,571 |
| Streets and roads. | 2, 613 | 2,431 | 164, 296 | 319,432 | . 514 | 276, 830 |
| Water and sewerage | 241 | 209 | 21, 297 | 24,818 | . 858 | 62, 639 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,027 | $9: 12$ | 63,966 | 85, 087 | . 752 | 37, 009 |

1 Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
${ }^{1}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor, and Government agency doing force-account work.

- Includes weekly average for public-road projects.
- 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.


## STATE-ROAD PROJECTS

A record of employment and pay-roll disbursements in the construction and maintenance of roads financed wholly from State or local funds in May 1939, compared with April 1939, and May 1938, is presented in table 16.

Table 16.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads, May 1939, April 1939, and May $1938{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Item | Number of employees ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Pay-roll disbursements |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 1939 | April 1939 | May 1938 | May 1939 | A pril 1939 | May 1938 |
| Total | 131.815 | 122, 006 | 174, 137 | \$0,765, 600 | \$9, 166, 320 | \$11, 387, 365 |
| New roads Maintenance | 15,696 116,119 | 12,877 109,129 | 17,674 156,463 | $1,093,200$ $8,672,400$ | 878,390 $8,287,930$ | $1,212,665$ $10,174,700$ |

[^2]
[^0]:    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 113,003 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 14,257,035$ for May 1939, and 107,824 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 13,628,527$ for April 1939 .
    ${ }^{3}$ Revised.
    ${ }^{4}$ Data covering P. W. A. projects financed from National Industrial Recovery Acts funds, Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, J936, and 1937 funds, and Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 funds are included. These data are not shown under The Works Program. Includes 21,200 wage earners and $\$ 1,979,241$ pay roll for May 1939; 22,497 wage earners and $\$ 2,031,383$ pay roll for A pril 1930, covering Public Works Administration projects financed from Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 funds. Includes 245,167 wage earners and $\$ 19,970,789$ pay foll for May 1939; 219,034 wage earners and \$17,159,655 pay roll for April 1939, covering Public Works Administration profects financed from funds provided by the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938.
    ${ }^{5}$ Includes 713 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 66,632$ for May 1939; 682 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 58,225$ for April 1929 on projects financed by the RFC Mortgage Co.

    - May data not available.

[^1]:    13-year average, $1923-25=100$-adjusted to 1935 Census of Manufactures. Comparable indexes for earlier months are in August 1938 issue of pamphlet and November 1938 issue of Monthly Labor Review.
    ${ }^{2} 12$-month average for $1929=100$. Comparable indexes are in November 1934 and subsequent issues of Employment and Pay Rolls, or in February 1935 and subsequent issues of Monthly Labor Review, except for anthracite and bituminous-coal mining, year-round hotels, laundries, and dyeing and cleaning. Indexes for these industries from January 1929 forward have been adjusted to the 1935 census and are presented in the January 1938 and subsequent issues of Employment and Pay Rolls.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes: Iron and steel, machinery, transportation equipment, railroad repair shops, nonferrous metals, lumber and allied products, and stone, clay, and glass products.
    4 Includes: Textiles and their products, leather and its manufactures, food and kindred products, tobacco manufactures, paper and printing, chemicals and allied products, products of petroleum and coal, rubber products, and a number of miscellaneous industries not included in other groups.

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

