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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
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## EMPLOYMENT

AND PAY ROLLS

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# OCTOBER 1938 

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## Employment and Pay Rolls

## SUMMARY OF REPORTS FOR OCTOBER 1938

## Total Nonagricultural Employment

THERE was a further substantial gain in nonagricultural employment in October. The addition of 255,000 workers to pay rolls since September marked the third successive monthly gain and brought the total increase since July to approximately 950,000 . These figures do not include employees on projects of the Works Progress Administration and other Federal emergency agencies or temporary cannery workers who are not considered part of the normal labor supply, but are drawn into industry during the packing season.

Factory employment continued the upswing which began in July. The gain of 0.8 percent between September and October was larger than seasonal and represented the addition of 52,000 workers to the pay rolls of manufacturing industries including canning. The canning industry alone showed a reduction of approximately 104,000 in the number of workers, but this decrease was concentrated among the temporary workers mentioned above. The weekly wage disbursements of manufacturing firms showed an increase of 3.6 percent, or approximately $\$ 5,400,000$. Usual seasonal gains for manufacturing in October are 0.3 percent in employment and 1.6 percent in pay rolls.

Gains in employment, largely seasonal, were reported by wholesale and retail trade establishments, anthracite and bituminous-coal mines, metal mines, private building construction, electric railroads, and hotels. The remaining eight nonmanufacturing industries surveyed showed employment declines. Class I railroads added more than 12,000 to the number of employees on their rolls according to a preliminary report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In October employment increased on all work programs financed from Federal funds with the exception of work projects of the National Youth Administration and construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations. In the regular services of the Federal Government increases occurred in the judicial service and decreases in the executive, legislative, and military services.

## Industrial and Business Employment

Gains in employment were reported for 62 of the 87 manufacturing and 8 of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries regularly surveyed each month by the Bureau. The increase for all manufacturing industries combined was 0.8 percent as compared with an expected seasonal change of 0.3 percent. Corresponding factory pay rolls rose 3.6 percent instead of the 1.6 percent normally shown for October. The durable goods group of manufacturing industrics showed an employment expansion of 5.0 percent, while the nondurable goods group showed a decline of 2.4 percent.

The outstanding factory employment gain in October was in the automobile industry in which approximately 88,000 workers were returned to jobs. This gain reflected the increased production of new models. The hardware industry, due largely to demand for automobile hardware, reported a gain of nearly 7,000 workers. Other durable goods industries reporting substantial gains were electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies ( 7,400 workers); steel mills ( 6,100 ); radios and phonographs ( 4,300 ); glass ( 3,800 ); stamped and enameled ware ( 2,500 ) ; brass, bronze, and copper products ( 2,500 ); agricultural implements ( 1,500 ); and shipbuilding ( 1,200 workers). Nondurable goods industries in which seasonal gains were shown included beet sugar ( 13,200 workers); men's furnishings ( 2,200 ); cotton goods $(2,200)$; cottonseed oil, cake, and meal $(1,200)$; confectionery ( 3,200 ); leather ( 1,400 ); automobile tires ( 1,200 ); knit goods ( 5,200 ); chemicals $(1,500)$; and slaughtering and meat packing $(2,400)$.

The more pronounced losses in manufacturing employment over the month interval were in industries in which seasonal recessions normally occur in October. The largest decrease ( 104,000 workers) occurred in canning and preserving. Other nondurable industries reporting declines of a seasonal character were ice cream, beverages, boots and shoes, silk and rayon goods, millinery, and men's clothing. Among the durable goods industries showing losses were tin cans and other tinware, electric and steam railroad car building; and marble, slate, and granite products.

Retail trade establishments hired approximately 45,000 additional workers in October to handle the increased volume of fall business. While the gain is less than the average October increase during the preceding 9 years, the gain from August to October 1938 is greater than the average August-October gain in preceding years. The retail general merchandise group, which is composed of department, variety, and general merchandise stores, and mail-order houses, showed a gain of 2.5 percent. Other lines of retail trade showing substantial gains in the number of workers included apparel, furniture, jewelry, and building materials. Retail food stores showed a decrease of only one-
tenth of 1 percent. Wholesale trade establishments reported a seasonal gain of approximately 11,000 workers over the month interval. Among the lines of wholesale trade in which large gains were shown were farm products, automobiles, lumber and building materials, furniture, and dry goods and apparel. Anthracite mines continued to reemploy workers, employment increasing 12.8 percent, or 8,500 workers, since Soptember. Bituminous coal mines also added workers, the rise of 4.5 percent indicating the reemployment of $17,400 \mathrm{men}$. A further expansion in employment of 4.9 percent, or 3,000 workers, was reported in metal mines. Electric railroad and bus companies added approximately 1,600 workers to their pay rolls and year-round hotels took on 3,200 additional employees. Employment in private building construction showed a more pronounced gain than the average for the preceding 6 -year period. Reports from 14,634 private building contractors employing 132,360 workers showed an increase of 3.2 percent.

The employment loss in the laundry industry was 4,800 . Crudepetroleum producing companies employed 3.1 percent fewer workers and small decreases were shown in the brokerage, insurance, dyeing and cleaning, and electric light and power industries. The decreases in employment in the remaining industries covered, quarrying and telephone and telegraph, were 0.5 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively.

A preliminary report of the Interstate Commerce Commission indicated a gain of 1.4 percent, or 12,131 , in the number of employees on class I railroads. October pay rolls for railroads were not available when this report went to press. For September they were $\$ 148,511,507$ as against $\$ 148,793,156$ for August, a decline of $\$ 281,649$, or 0.2 percent.

Hours and earnings.-The average hours worked per week by factory wage earners were 37.4 in October, a gain of 1.4 percent since September. The corresponding average hourly earnings were 63.7 cents or 1.0 percent higher than in September. Average weekly earnings stood at $\$ 23.92$, a gain of 2.7 percent since September.

Of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries for which man-hour data are available, 9 showed gains in average hours worked per week and a like number showed increases in average hourly earnings. Average weekly earnings were higher for 12 of the 16 nonmanufacturing industrics surveyed.

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

Employment and pay-roll indexes and average weekly earnings in October 1938 for all manufacturing industries combined, for selected nonmauufacturing industries, and for class I railroads, with percentage changes over the month and year intervals except in the few industries for which data are not available, are presented in table 1.

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


[^0]
## Public Employment

The number at work on P. W. A. projects during the month ending October 15 was 148,000 , an increase of 29,000 from September and 6,000 less than the October 1937 employment figure. The gain in employment was due to the marked increase in workers on projects financed from funds provided by the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938. Of the total number at work in October, 18,000 were working on Federal and non-Federal projects financed from National Industrial Recovery Act funds, 68,000 on non-Federal projects financed from funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937, and 62,000 on Federal and non-Federal projects financed with funds provided by the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938. Pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 12,090,000$ were $\$ 2,110,000$ above the September pay roll.

During the month ending October 15, over 700 men were working on new construction and demolition projects of the U. S. Housing Authority; pay rolls amounted to $\$ 103,000$. These figures pertain only to new projects under the U. S. Housing Authority and not to those formerly under the Public Works Administration.

There was a decrease of 4,000 in the number working on construction projects financed by regular Federal appropriations during the month ending October 15 due primarily to a transfer of workers paid from regular Federal appropriations on reclamation projects to P. W. A. pay rolls. Compared with the level of a year ago, 41,000 more men were at work in October 1938. Decreases in employment since September were reported on projects with the exception of the following types: Building construction, forestry, heavy engineering, and ship construction. Pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 24,650,000$ were $\$ 2,854,000$ less than in September and $\$ 3,738,000$ greater than in October 1937.

A decrease in the number of men at work on water and sewerage projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the completion of miscellaneous projects failed to offset a relatively sharp rise in employment on building construction. During the month ending October 15 slightly over 3,000 were working. Pay rolls for the period were $\$ 388,000$ or $\$ 7,000$ less than during September. Most of the building construction projects were located in the South where hourly rates are lower than in other parts of the country. Moreover, a large number of the lower paid workers, such as common laborers, were at work during the period covered.

An increase of 125,000 was reported for projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, where the number working in October was $3,245,000$ and pay rolls amounted to $\$ 170,347,000$. In October 1938 employment exceeded that for October 1937 by 1,718,000; pay rolls were $\$ 88,861,000$ higher. Employment on Federal projects under The Works Program, for which reports show activity in the month ending October 15, showed a gain of 3,000 from September. Compared with a year ago, however, the number working was 78,000 less. The number employed on work projects of the National Youth Administration was 220,000 . Data on employment and pay rolls for Student Aid in October will not be available until next month.

In the regular services of the Federal Government increases in the number working were reported for the judicial service; decreases occurred in the executive, legislative, and military services. Of the 870,000 employees in the executive service in October 118,000 were working in the District of Columbia and 752,000 outside the District. Force-account employees (employees who are on the Federal pay roll and are engaged on construction projects) were 10 percent of the total number of employees in the executive service. Increases in employment occurred in the Navy Department, the Department of Commerce, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the administrative staff of the Public Works Administration. The Department of Agriculture and the Post Office Department were among the agencies reporting decreases in the number working.

A new enlistment period started for the Civilian Conservation Corps, resulting in an increase of more than 7,000 . Of the 325,000 in camps in October 287,000 were enrollees, 5,000 reserve officers, 300 nurses, 1,600 educational advisers, and 31,000 supervisory and technical employees. Monthly pay-roll disbursements for all groups of workers totaled \$14,603,000.

On State-financed road projects the number of men working increased 16,000 during the month ending October 15. Of the 221,000 at work 35,000 were engaged on new road construction and 186,000 on maintenance. Pay rolls for both types of work were $\$ 14,496,000$ an increase of $\$ 545,000$ over September pay-roll disbursements.

A summary of Federal emplorment and pay-roll data for September and October is given in table 2.

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

| Class | Employment |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Pcr- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Pay rolls |  | Per-centchange |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | September |  | October | Septernber |  |
| Federal services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 869,885 | ${ }^{3} 870,859$ | -0.1 | \$131, 087, 375 | 3\$131,931,961 | -0.6 |
| Judlcial |  | 2,170 5,390 | $\underline{+4.4}$ | 548,093 | 544, 404 | $+7$ |
| Lilitary | 337, 408 | 339, 527 | -2.7 -.5 | 26, 2191,118 | $1,2354,210$ $27,346,929$ | $-1.4$ |
| Construction projects: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Financed by P. W. A 4 | 147, 973 | 118, 886 | +24.5 | 12,090, 092 | 9, 979,680 | +21.1 |
| U. S. H. A. low-cost housing.. | . 727 | ${ }^{4386}$ | +66.7 | 102,658 | 71,947 | +42.7 |
| Financed by R. F. C. ${ }^{s}$ | 3,305 | 2,829 | +16.8 | 388, 027 | 395, 189 | $-1.8$ |
| Financed appropriations. | 259, 402 | 263, 721 | -1.6 | 24, 649, 559 | 27, 503, 233 | -10.4 |
| Federal projects under The Works |  |  |  |  |  | -10.4 |
|  | 120, 754 | 117,518 | +2.8 | 6, 055, 209 | 6, 020, 021 | +. 6 |
| Projects operated by W. P. A...--- | 3,245, 271 | 3, 120, 399 | +4.0 | 170, 347, 326 | ${ }^{3} 164,507,381$ | +3.5 |
| National Youth Administration: Work projects | 220, | 220,756 | -. 3 | 4, 012, 209 | 3, 227,491 | +2.2 |
| Student Aid. |  | 44,805 |  | (6) ${ }^{(6) 208}$ | 3, 190,999 | +2.2 |
| Civllian Conservation Corps.....-. | 324, 747 | 317, 252 | +2.4 | 14,602,688 | 14, 467, 301 | +. 9 |

1 Includes data on projects financed wholly or partially from Federal funds.
2 Includes force-account and supervisory and technical employees shown under other classifications to the extent of 116,408 employces and pay-roll dishursements of $\$ 14,372,651$ for October and 118,450 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 14,519,415$ for September.
${ }^{3}$ Revised.
4 Data covering P. W. A. projects financed from Emergeney Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 funds and Putic Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1038 funds are included. These data are not shown under 'The Works Program. Includes 67,733 wage earners and $\$ 5,866,208$ pay roll for Octobcr; 80,860 wage carners and $\$ 7,068,139$ for September, covering Public Works Administration projects financed from Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935,1930 , and 1937 funds. Includes 62,550 wage earners and $\$ 4,471,342$ pay roll for October; 18,984 and $\$ 1,197,309$ pay roll for September, covering Public Works Administration projects financed from funds provided by the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938.
${ }^{5}$ Includes 283 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 30,771$ for October; 241 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 20,152$ for September on projects flnanced by the RFC Mortgage Co.
© Data not arailable.

## DETAILED TABLES FOR OCTOBER 1938

## 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, and in virtually all industries the samples are large enough to be entirely representative. The figures on class I steam railroads are compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and are presented in the foregoing summary.

## employment, pay rolls, hours, and earnings

The indexes of employment and pay rolls as well as average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries in October

1938 are shown in table 3. Percentage changes from September 1938 and October 1937 are also given.

The indexes for the manufacturing industries have been adjusted to the 1935 Census of Manufactures and are not comparable to those published in the July 1938 and earlier issues of this pamphlet. Electric and steam railroad repair shops have been excluded from the new series in keeping with the reclassification for the 1937 Census of Manufactures.

The average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings for all manufacturing industries combined now relate to 87 industries instead of 89 , because of the exclusion of electric and steam railroad repair shops. This exclusion also affects the averages for the durable-goods group because these industries were classified in that group. The average hours and hourly earnings for the 87 manufacturing industries combined, and for the manufacturing groups are weighted on the basis of estimated employment for the separate industries. As these estimates have been affected by the revision of the indexes, it follows that the weighted averages for September and October differ from the averages that would result if the former estimates of employment were used as weights. Revised averages for earlier months will be computed and made available in the near future.

The indexes and averages for the iron and steel group and the nonferrous metal products group have been affected by the transfer of the stamped and enameled ware industry from the latter group to the former. The indexes, hours, and hourly earnings for the knit-goods industry are now weighted on the basis of four subdivisions (hosiery, knitted outerwear, knitted underwear, and knitted cloth) for which separate figures are now given. Tractor manufacturing establishments have been transferred from the engine, turbine, water wheel, and windmill industry to the agricultural implements industry, thereby affecting the figures for both industries.

The revised series of employment and pay-roll indexes, as well as average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings for August, September, and October 1938, where available, are presented in table 4. The August and September averages where given, may differ in some instances from those previously published not only because of the foregoing, but also because of revisions necessitated by the inclusion of late reports and other causes.

The weelly average earnings shown in tables 3 and 4 are computed by dividing the total weekly pay rolls in the reporting establishments by the total number of full- and part-time employees reported. As all reporting establishments do not supply man-hour data, average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are necessarily based on
data supplied by a smaller number of reporting firms. The size and composition of the reporting sample varies slightly from month to month and therefore the average hours per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings shown in tables 3 and 4 are not strictly comparable from 1 month to another, even after revisions. 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 October 1937 are computed from chain indexes based on the month-to-month percentage changes.

【Indexes are based on 3 -ycar 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 requestl

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Average weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hourly earnings : |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index October 1938 | Pcrcentage change from- |  | Index October 1938 | Percentage change from- |  | October 1938 | Percentage change from- |  | October 1938 | Percentage change from- |  | October 1938 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | septeniber 1938 | Oclober 1937 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | October 1937 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | October 1937 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | October 1937 |  | Sep- tember 1938 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & 193 i \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 89.5 | +0.8 | -16.5 | 89.9 | +8.6 | $-19.7$ | \$23. 92 | +2.7 | -3.9 | 37.4 | +1.4 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 63.7 \end{array}$ | $+1.0$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Durable goods... Rondurable good | 79.1 99.3 | +6.0 | -25.8 -7.9 | 75.4 98.5 | +9.8 -1.5 | -30.8 -6.8 | 28.82 21.34 | +4.5 +1.0 | -6.1 +1.3 | 37.4 37.4 | +3.6 -1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 71.0 57.8 | +.5 +.7 | (2) |
| Durable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery | 84.1 | +2.9 | -25. 7 | 74.9 | +9.2 | -31.8 | 26.09 | +8.1 | -8.1 | 34.9 | +5.7 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 75.8 | +. 2 | (2) |
|  | 88.1 | +2.8 +1.8 | -29.5 | 73.8 | +9.2 +9.3 | -37.0 | 27.11 | +6.1 +7.4 | $-10.8$ | 32.2 | +6.7 +7.2 | -11.0 | 84.0 | +.2 +.1 | +0.7 |
| Bolts, puts, washers, and rivets..--.......... | 84.9 | +3.6 | $-24.0$ | 81.0 | +10.8 | $-28.7$ | 24. 42 | +7.0 | -6.0 | 35.0 | +7.9 | $-8.2$ | 69.9 | $-.9$ | +2.3 |
| Cest-iron pipe.. | 65.4 | +1.3 | -4.8 | 53.8 | +. 1 | -6.5 | 19.54 | $-1.2$ | $-1.6$ | 34.1 | $-.3$ | -. 8 | 50.9 | -. 8 | $-.8$ |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools. | 80.0 | +3.2 | $-16.5$ | 73.4 | +9.1 | -19.4 | 23. 22 | $+5.8$ | $-3.4$ | 39.3 | +6.5 | -2.2 | 59.7 | $-1.0$ | $-1.5$ |
| Forgines, iron and steel | 45.6 | +5.0 | $-35.3$ | 41.9 | +11.1 | $-39.7$ | 26.94 | +5.8 | $-6.9$ | 36.3 | +5.1 | $-8.8$ | 74.3 | +.6 | +1.7 |
| Hardware...--...-.... | 79.5 | +18.9 | -20.8 | 86.3 | +31.3 | -23.7 | 26.32 | +10.4 | -3.7 | 38.8 | +6.7 | $-2.5$ | 08.0 | +3.5 | $-1.4$ |
| Plumbers' supplies. | 73.1 | -. 2 | -13.2 | 62.0 | +4.1 | -18.9 | 24.14 | +4.2 | -6.4 | 36.1 | +3.5 | -7.5 | 66.7 | +.8 | +1.0 |
| Stamped and enamelod ware | 129.1 | +6.1 | -24.9 | 135.1 | +12.7 | -24.4 | 23.94 | +6.3 | +2.0 | 39.5 | +5.5 | +2.4 | 00.5 | +. 8 | $-.7$ |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. | 71.3 | +2. 1 | $-15.0$ | 59.0 | +10.7 | -19.5 | 24.98 | +8.4 | $-5.3$ | 36.3 | +8.6 | -4.6 | 69.0 | -. 1 | -. 8 |
| Stoves | 83.1 | +4.3 +1 | -19.9 | 75.7 | +9.4 | $-15.3$ | 26.98 | +4.8 | +5.6 | 41.0 | +3.9 | +3.3 | 66.2 | +. 3 | $+2.0$ |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork | 61.1 | +1.1 | $-25.5$ | 50.5 | +1. 7 | -33.1 | 26. 12 | +.5 | $-10.3$ | 36.3 | +. 7 | -11.5 | 72.0 | $-.2$ | +1.2 |
| Tin cans and other tinware | 86.2 | $-11.7$ | $-17.0$ | 89.2 | $-13.5$ | $-19.0$ | 22.50 | $-2.0$ | -3.0 | 37.3 | $-2.4$ | $-2.5$ | 60.6 | +. 7 | +1.1 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) <br> Wirework | 77.0 1465 | +2.9 +14.5 | -20.5 -29.9 | 71.9 156.1 | +6.7 +16.3 | -23.6 -33.7 | 23.11 | +3.7 +15 | -3.9 | 38.2 | +4.9 +2.7 | -2.2 | 60.8 08.0 | $-1.1$ | -2.3 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equip- | 146.5 | +14.5 | -29.9 | 156.1 | +16.3 | -33.7 | 25.65 | +1.5 | -6.6 | 37.9 | +2.7 | -2.0 | 08.0 | -1.0 | -3.4 |
|  | 87.2 | +2.2 +3.8 | -32.2 | 81.9 | +4.2 | $-38.8$ | 28.07 | +2.1 | -9.4 | 36. 3 | +2.5 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 71.7 | -. 4 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Agricultural implements (including tractors).Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 93.7 | +3.8 | -48.3 | 92.4 | +6.1 | $-55.8$ | 27.11 | $+2.2$ | $-14.5$ | 35.2 | +1.5 | $-12.6$ | 77.7 | $+.8$ | $-2.1$ |
|  | 136.1 | $-.2$ | -12. 1 | 119.7 | $-.9$ | -23.6 | 28.43 | -. 7 | -12.9 | 34.9 | $-1.1$ | $-14.7$ | 82.2 | +. 5 | +2.1 |
|  | 80.7 | +4.2 | $-32.4$ | 78.0 | $+6.8$ | $-36.9$ | 26.71 | +2.5 | -6.6 | 36.5 | +3.2 | -6.9 | 73.2 | -. 6 | +. 3 |
|  | 83.4 | +. 4 | -23.4 | 90.4 | +. 41 | -26.8 | 28.01 | +(3) | -4.7 | 35.8 | +. 5 | $-5.6$ | 78. 5 | -. 4 | +1.4 |



See footnotes at end of table.

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

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  | A verage hours worked per week |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index Uctober 1938 | Percentage change from- |  | Index October 1938 | Percentage change from- |  | October 19:38 | Percentage change from- |  | October 1938 | Percentage change from-- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1038 \end{array}$ | October 1937 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | October 1937 |  | September 1938 | October 1937 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sop- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | October 1937 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | October 1937 |
| Nondurable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wearing apparel-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Men's furnishings... | 149.2 74.2 | +8.1 | -.3 +2.8 | 110.1 62.7 | $\pm{ }^{+12.1}$ | +2.1 +12.6 | $1+.85$ 21.92 | +3.8 | +3.8 +9.1 | 36.7 33.9 | +4.0 -14.9 | +11.3 +14.1 | 36.4 62.3 | +2.1 -10.1 | -2. 5 |
| Shirts and coliars | 119.2 | +1.1 | - 4.2 | 99.3 | +2.0 | -13.7 | 12.84 | +. 9 | -8. 3 | 34.7 | -. 7 | $-.7$ | 37.0 | +6 | -8.6 |
| Leather and its manufactures | 89.6 | -2. 3 | -4.1 | 69.6 | $-5.9$ | $+.9$ | 18.32 | -3.1 | +5.1 | 35.3 | -3.8 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 53.0 | +1.0 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Boots and shoes. | $\times 9.9$ | -4. 1 | $-3.2$ | 61.6 | $-9.0$ | +3.4 | 16.97 | -5.1 | +6.4 | 34.6 | -4.8 | +3.1 | 50.6 | $+.7$ | -.5. 3 |
| Leather. | 81.2 | $+3.3$ | $-7.4$ | 81.7 | +3.5 | $-5.3$ | 21.23 | $+.2$ | +2.1 | $3 \times .5$ | $-.1$ | +2.8 | 63.0 | +. 6 | $-4$ |
| Food and kindred products | 128.7 | -9.8 | -6. 9 | 127.0 | $-7.1$ | -6.1 | 24. 16 | +3.0 | +. 9 | 41.0 | $-.7$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 59.8 | $+3.8$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Baking...-............. | 1.44 .3 | $-.9$ | $-4.5$ | 139.5 | -2.s | -6.7 | 25.30 | -2.0 | $-2.3$ | 42.0 | $-1.6$ | $-3.0$ | 60.9 | + ${ }^{(3)}$ | +. 8 |
| Beverages. | 233.6 | -6. 3 | -3.1 | 22.6 | -8.4 | -2.3 | 32.50 | -1.8 | +.9 | 35.5 | -1.8 | $-1.6$ | 85. 5 | +. 1 | +2.8 |
| Butter... | 93.1 | $-4.1$ | $-5.1$ | 85.9 | -4.9 | $-2.9$ | 22. 52 | -. 8 | +2. 6 | 46.6 | -1.4 | $\pm 1.18$ | 48.3 | +. 7 | +2.1 |
| Canning and presorvin | 147.3 | -4.9 9 | -23. 1 | 130.3 | -45. 3 | -26. 2 | 16.07 | +1.1 | -4. 1 | 37.4 | $-2.7$ | -2.9 | 44. 8 | +5. 1 | -I. 6 |
| Confectionery. | 93.0 | +5.7 | -5. 8 | 91.3 | +. 7 | $-7.9$ | 18. 23 | $-4.8$ | -2.4 | 40.2 | $-1.4$ | $-3.2$ | 4.9 .9 | $-.3$ | +. 4 |
| Flour.. | 73.5 | $+.4$ | -2. 6 | 79.7 | $-1.9$ | $-3.0$ | 26.88 | $-2.3$ | -. 6 | 4.5. 2 | -2. 1 | $-1.8$ | 5s. 7 | $-1.1$ | $+.6$ |
| Ice cream. | 73.8 | -11.5 | -2. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 83.7 | $-9.2$ | $-1$ | 29.33 | +2.7 | +2.5 | 45.1 | -2.5 | -3.2 | 63.5 | +4.0 | $+4.2$ |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 97.4 | +2.0 | $-1.2$ | 11:). 0 | +1.3 | +. 4 | 28.51 | -. 7 | +1.6 | 41.8 | $-4$ | +2. 5 | 63. 5 | -. 3 | -. 7 |
|  | 200.7 | +160.2 | -7.4 | 229.1 | +132.3 | $-.4$ | 22.22 | $-10.8$ | +7.5 | 43.7 | +5.5 | +4.8 | 31.4 | -16.0 | $-.1$ |
| Sugar refining, cane | 90.0 | $-2.9$ | +9.8 | 80.0 | -5.7 | +9.6 | 24.15 | $-2.9$ | +.5 | 38.6 | -1.3 | $-2.4$ | 62.5 | +1.5 | -. 5 |
| Tobacco manufactures ---........... | 88.3 | 0 | -1.2 | 60.7 | $-.5$ | -2.9 | 16. 84 | $-.4$ | $-1.6$ | 37.1 | +.2 | (2) | 45.6 | -. 7 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco and | 57.7 | $-7.8$ | $-6.4$ | 6.3.3 | $-11.9$ | $-10.0$ | 17.17 | -4.4 | $-1.0$ | 35.0 | $-1.5$ | $-1.0$ | 49.3 | -2.9 | $-3.2$ |
| Cipars and cigaretces. | 67.1 | +1.0 | $-.5$ | 601.3 | +1.2 | $-1.8$ | 16.73 | +. 2 | $-1.0$ | 37.4 | +. 4 | $-1.4$ | 45.2 | $-3$ | +. 7 |
| Paper and printing... | 105. 5 | +1.2 | -6.9 | 103.7 | $+2.6$ | $-6.0$ | 28.14 | +1.4 | +. 9 | 38.6 | +1.6 | (2) | 76.4 | +(3) | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Boxes, paper. | 102.8 | +4.1 | -5.8 | 112.7 | $+6.9$ | $-1.7$ | 22.29 | +2.8 | +4.3 | 42.2 | $+3.3$ | $+2.5$ | 33. 2 | $-.7$ | +1.7 |
| Paper and pulp. | 101.8 | +. 8 | $-8.5$ | 106.5 | $+4.9$ | $-7.3$ | 24.8 .7 | $+4.1$ | +1.2 | 40.6 | +3. 5 | +3.7 | 01.3 | $+3$ | $-2.3$ |
| Printing and publishing: <br> Book and job- | 99.6 | $+.7$ | -8.4 | 87.9 | -. 4 | -9.3 | 29.35 | $-1.0$ | -1.2 | 37.3 | $-.6$ | -2.8 | 79.9 | +. 1 | +1.8 |
| Newspapers and periodicals. | 106.0 | +.9 | $-3.8$ | 109.7 | +2.2 | $-3.2$ | 37. 25 | +1.3 | -1.2 +.6 | 30.5 | +.6 | -2.8 -.1 | 99.1 | +. 3 | +1.5 |
| Chemicals and allied products, and p refining | 113.4 | +. 4 | -11.8 | 120.1 | +1.0 | -11.1 | 28.35 | + +.7 | +.8 +.8 | 38.7 | +1.1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 73.6 | -. 7 |  |
| Petrolcum rofining | 119.5 | $-1.2$ | $-7.6$ | 132.8 | $-1.4$ | $-7.4$ | 34. 45 | -. 1 | +.8 | 35.5 | +1.7 | $-1.0$ | 97.6 | -. 7 | $+1.0$ |
| Other than petroloum refining | 111.9 | +. 7 | -12.8 | 116.2 | +1.8 | -12.3 | 25. 64 | +1.1 | +. 5 | 39.9 | +1.2 | -(2) | 64.8 | $-3$ |  |
| Chemicals..........---.-- | 115.0 | +2.3 | $-16.5$ | 125.3 | +5.6 | -15.5 | 30.65 | +3.3 | +1.1 | 39.9 | +3.7 | +. 5 | 76.8 | $-.4$ | +. 6 |



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

| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anthracite ${ }^{4}$ | 52.4 | +12.8 | -14.9 | 43.4 | +47.5 | -21.7 | \$26.99 | +30.8 | -8.1 | 28.8 | +30.3 | $-9.6$ | 92.5 | +1.6 | +1.8 |
| Bituminous ${ }^{4}$ | 87.2 | +4.5 | -14.8 | 78.3 | +8.8 | $-22.2$ | 23.84 | +4.2 | -8.7 | 26.8 | +8.9 | $-9.0$ | 88.7 | -. 4 | -1.1 |
| Metalliferous mining | 57.9 | +4.9 | -30.1 | 49.2 | +6.8 | -39.8 | 26.52 | +1.8 | -13.8 | 39.5 | +1.2 | -8.9 | 67.5 | +. 6 | -5.1 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 44.4 | $-.5$ | -16.8 | 30.2 | +2.2 | $-20.6$ | 22. 37 | +2.7 | $-4.5$ | 40.9 | +1.7 | -4.6 | 54.4 | +. 3 | $-7$ |
| Crude petroloum producing-..-...- | 69.3 | -3.1 | $-10.5$ | 63.9 | $-3.9$ | -8.6 | 33.30 | -. 8 | +2.2 | 39.9 | -1.2 | $-.3$ | 83.9 | +. 3 | +1.6 |
| Public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone and telegraph 5 $\qquad$ <br> Electric light and power and manufactured | 74.7 | -. 2 | -6.1 | 95.3 | +3.0 | +. 4 | 31.57 | +3.2 | +7.0 | 39.8 | +2.1 | +1.2 | 82.7 | +1.4 | +4.9 |
| gas ${ }^{8}$ | 92.5 | $-{ }^{(3)}$ | -6.2 | 99.8 | +1.5 | $-5.2$ | 33.79 | +1.5 | +1.1 | 39.7 | 0 | -2.8 | 84.7 | +1.1 | +3.2 |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus oporation and maintenance ${ }^{5}$ | 69.9 | +. 8 | -4.8 | 68.9 | +. 6 | -3.5 | 32.22 | -. 2 | +1.3 | 44.7 | -. 2 | -3.1 | 71.3 | -(3) | +4.7 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 89.2 | +.8 | -5.1 | 75.1 | +1.1 | $-5.3$ | 29.69 | +. 4 | -. 2 | 42.4 | +. 5 | -1.6 | 70.7 | $-.3$ | +. 6 |
| Retall ${ }^{\text {3 }}$-...-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. | 86.1 | +1.4 | -6.5 | 71.1 | +2.1 | -6.3 | 21. 04 | $+.6$ | +. 1 | 42.4 | +.2 | $-1.1$ | 53.8 | $+3$ | +1.9 |
| General merchandising ${ }^{\text {a }}$---- | 100.7 | $+2.5$ | -6.8 | 89.7 | +3.4 | -6.7 | 17.62 | $+.9$ | +. 1 | 39.0 | +. 8 | +.6 | 48.1 | +. 5 | $-1.0$ |
| Other than general merchandising | 82.3 | +.9 | -6.4 | 67.2 | +1.7 | -6.3 | 24. 04 | +.8 | +. 1 | 43. 5 | +. 1 | -1.4 | 55.7 | $+3$ | +2.5 |
|  | 92.9 | +1.2 | -4.2 | 80.8 | +2.5 | $-3.9$ | 15.04 | +1.3 | $+.3$ | 46.7 | +. 3 | -3.0 | 32.0 | +1.2 | +3.0 |
| Laundries ${ }^{\text {a }}$-......... | 94.4 | -2.2 | $-5.5$ | 79.5 | -2.3 | $-4.7$ | 17.24 | -. 1 | +. 8 | 41.4 | $-1.0$ | -2.0 | 41.8 | +.8 | +3.0 |
| D yeing and cloaning | 106.8 | -1.0 | -3.4 | 78.0 | $-4.5$ | -6.7 | 19.91 | $-3.6$ | -3.4 | 42.1 | -3.4 | -3.0 | 47.9 | $\pm .9$ | -1.5 |
| Brokerage ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | (7) | -. 9 | $-11.4$ | (7) | +1.2 | -16.0 | 35. 76 | +2.1 | -5.2 | (7) | (7) | (7) | ${ }^{7}$ ) | $\left.{ }^{7}\right)$ | (7) |
| Insurance ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | (7) | $-4$ | +2.5 | (7) | $+{ }_{+}^{+1}$ | $-1.9$ | 35. 50 | + 5 | -4.4 | (7) |  |  | (7) | (7) | ${ }^{7}$ |
| Building construction | (7) | +3.2 | -26.7 | (7) | +5.0 | $-27.0$ | 30.19 | +1.7 | $-.8$ | 33.8 | +3.2 | -2.4 | 89.4 | -1.5 | +1.2 |

1 A verage weokly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. A rer:me hours and avorage hurly carnings are computed from data supplied by o smanler number of estiblishments, as all reporting firms do pot furnish man-liours. The figures are wot strimily comparable from month to month hecause of changes in the size and composition of the reporting sample. ITours and earnings for all manufacturing incustries now riatic to 87 industries instead of 89 which wre covered in the July and prior issues of the pamphlet. The two industriss excluded are electric-and stearn-railroad repair shops. The arerages for the durable goods gronp have also been affected by this exclusion. Sce text in seetion heailed, "Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings." iNot Yet computed.

3 Less than 1 to of 1 percent.
${ }^{4}$ Indexes adjusted to 1935 Census. Comparable series back to January 1929 prosented in Jisnuary 1938 issue of this pamphlet.
a verage weekly carnings, hourly earnings, and hours not strictly comparable with figures published in pamphlets prior to January 1038 as they now exclude corporation ofticers, exccutives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory.
Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be coin${ }_{7}$ puted.
7 Not available

Comparable Sories arailable upon request]

| Industry | Employment index |  |  | Pay-roll index |  |  | Average weekly carnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Avorge hours worked yer week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hourly rarnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October 1938 | September 1938 | $\underset{1938}{A_{1}}$ | October 1938 | Septernber 1938 | ${ }_{1938}$ | October 1938 | Septem ber 1938 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { August } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Octo- } \\ \text { beer } 193 s \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Fepern- } \\ \text { ber } 1938 \end{array}\right\|$ | Augus: 1938 | Oct ber 1938 | September 1938 | $\begin{gathered} \text { A11qust } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |
| All manufacturing industries. | 89.5 | 88.8 | 85.7 | 83.9 | 81.0 | 76.9 | \$23.92 | \$23. 32 | \$22. 90 | 37.4 | 36.9 | 38.8 | 63.7 | 63.2 | 62.9 |
| Durable goods......- | 79.1 | 75. 3 | 71.7 | 75.4 | 68.7 | 63.7 | 28.92 | 25.81 | 24.98 | 97.4 | 36.0 | 35.4 | 71.0 | 70.8 | 70.2 |
| Nondurable goods | 99. ¢ | 101.7 | 99.0 | 93.5 | 94.8 | 91.7 | 21.34 | 21.34 | 21.25 | 37.4 | 37.5 | 36.9 | 57, 9 | 57.7 | 57.8 |
| Durable doods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and ateel and their products, not including machinery | 84.1 | 81.7 | 79.4 | 74.9 | 68.6 | 65.3 | 26.09 | 24. 59 | 24.11 | 34.9 | 39.0 | 32.4 | 75.3 | 75.3 | 75.3 |
| Blast funaces, stoel works, and rolling mills-- | 86.6 | 85.1 | 84.0 | 73.8 | 67.6 | 65.3 | 27. 11 | 25. 25 | 24.70 | 32. 2 | 30.0 | 29.6 | 84.0 | 83.9 | 83.5 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.--.-...-.-.---- | 84.9 | 81.9 | 78.1 | 81.0 | 73.1 | 66.3 | 24. 42 | 22.82 | 21.68 | 35.0 | 32.5 | 30.7 | 69.9 | 70. 5 | 70.7 |
| Cast-iron pipe.................... | 65.4 | 84. 6 | 63.0 | 53.8 | 53.8 | 53.0 | 19.54 | 19.77 | 20.00 | 34.1 | 31.2 | 34.3 | 56.9 | 57.4 | 57.8 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools. | 80.0 | 77.6 | 74.5 | 73.4 | 67.3 | 60.9 | 23. 22 | 21.82 | 20.63 | 39.3 | 36. 8 | 34.6 | 59.7 | 60.0 | 00. 8 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 45.6 | 43.5 | 41.5 | 41.9 | 37.7 | 34. 5 | 26.94 | 25. 45 | 24.48 | 36. 3 | 34. 5 | 33.0 | 74.3 | 73.9 | 74.1 |
| Hardware. | 79.5 | 66.9 | 60.6 | 86.3 | 65.7 | 57.6 | 26.32 | 23. 86 | 23.06 | 38.8 | 36. 3 | 35. 2 | 6 6. 0 | 65.8 | 65.7 |
| Plumbers' supplies. | 73.1 | 73.2 | 73. 1 | 62.0 | 59.6 | 57.3 | 24.14 | 23. 21 | 22.38 | 36.1 | 35.0 | 34.0 | 66.7 | 66.3 | 65. 8 |
| Stamped and eusmeled ware | 129.1 | 121.6 | 114.1 | 135. 1 | 119.9 | 109.9 | 23.94 | 23.67 | 23.13 | 39.5 | 37.9 | 37.0 | 60.5 | 62.6 | 62.7 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. | 71.3 | 69.8 | 69.0 | 59.0 | 53.3 | 55.5 | 24.98 | 23.00 | 2427 | 36.3 | 33.3 | 35, 2 | 69.0 | 69.1 | 69.2 |
| Stoves | 83.1 | 74.7 | 76.0 | 75.7 | 69.2 | 61.5 | 20.98 | 25.71 | 23.95 | 41.0 | 39.4 | 36.0 | 66.2 | 65.4 | 66. 6 |
| Structural and oruantental metalwork | 61.1 | 60.5 | 59.8 | 50.5 | 49.7 | 51.2 | 26. 12 | 25.93 | 26.94 | 36. 3 | 35.8 | 36.9 | 72.0 | 72.6 | 73. 1 |
| Tin cans and other tinware. | 86.2 | 97.6 | 99.5 | 89.2 | 103.0 | 107.0 | 22.50 | 22.85 | 23.40 | 37.3 | 382 | 39.2 | 60.6 | 59.9 | 69.7 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | 77.0 | 74.8 | 71.9 | 71.9 | 67.4 | 63.0 | 23.11 | 22. 28 | 21. 64 | 38.2 | 36.4 | 35.2 | 60.8 | 61.5 | 61.3 |
|  | 146.5 | 127.9 | 106.2 | 156. 1 | 134.2 | 99.8 | 25. 65 | 25. 31 | 22.64 | 37.9 | 36.9 | 34.0 | 68.0 | 68.7 | 615. 7 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment | 87.2 | 85.4 | 84.1 | 81.8 | 78.6 | 78.1 | 26.07 | 25.57 | 25. 08 | 36. 3 | 35.4 | 34.6 | 71.7 | 72.1 | 78.0 |
| Agricultural implements (including tractors) -- | 93.7 | 90.3 | 99.8 | 92.4 | 87.1 | 95.6 | 27.11 | 26.35 | 26.43 | $3{ }^{3} .2$ | 34.6 | 34.5 | 77.7 | 77.1 | 76.8 |
| Cash registers, adding tnachines, and calculating machines. | 136.1 | 136.4 | 135.0 | 119.7 | 120.8 | 120.5 | 28.43 | 28.62 | 28.82 | 34.9 | 35.3 | 35.7 | 82.2 | 81.8 | 81.6 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. | 80.7 | 77.4 | 74.0 | 78.0 | 73.0 | 67.7 | 26.71 | 26.07 | 25.28 | 36.5 | 35.3 | $3 \pm 2$ | 73.2 | 73.7 | 73.8 |
| Engines, turbines, water wheels, and windmills | 83.4 | 83.1 | 82.6 | 90.4 | 90.0 | 89.9 | 28.01 | 28. 00 | 28.13 | 35.8 | 35.6 | 35.9 | 78.5 | 78.8 | 78.7 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products | 77.5 | 77.7 | 77.1 | 69.4 | 88.1 | 67.2 | 25. 54 | 25. 02 | 24.87 | 36.0 | 35.2 | 34.9 | 70.9 | 71.0 | 70.9 |
| Machine tools..-..................- | 115.8 | 114.2 | 107.1 | 110.5 | 107.8 | 97.4 | 27.12 | 26.87 | 25.86 | 36.8 | 36.3 | 35. 4 | 73.8 | 74.1 | 73.2 |
| Radios and phonographs. | 1080 | 93.5 | 88.9 | 97.9 | 83.5 | 75.5 | 22.53 | 22. 21 | 21. 20 | 39.1 | 37.5 | 35.7 | 57.7 | 59.4 | 59.5 |
| Textile machinery and parts | 61. 2 | 59.8 | 57.7 | 56.2 | 53.8 | 50.2 | 24. 09 | 23. 42 | 22. 78 | 36. 6 | 35.3 | 33.9 | 66.0 | 66.5 | 67.3 |
| Typewriters and parts. | 125.3 | 121.6 | 117.7 | 128.1 | 115.7 | 97.9 | 24.55 | 22.85 | 19.97 | 38.0 | 35.4 | 31.0 | 64.6 | 64.6 | 64.3 |



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 1 |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October 1938 | Septem- | $\underset{1938}{\text { August }}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Octo- } \\ \text { ber } 1938 \end{gathered}\right.$ | September 1938 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { August } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Octo- } \\ \text { ber } 1938 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } 1938 \end{aligned}\right.$ | August | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Octo- } \\ \text { ber } 1938 \end{array}\right\|$ | September 1938 | $\underset{1938}{\text { August }}$ | October 1938 | September 1938 | $\underset{1938}{\text { August }}$ |
| Nondurable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred products. | 128.7 | 142.7 | 138.3 | 127.0 | 136.7 | 131.1 | 24. 16 | 23.43 | 23.18 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 39.7 | 50.8 | 57.6 | 68.6 |
| Baking.................... | 144.3 | 145.6 | 141.5 | 130.5 | 143.5 | 139.8 | 25. 30 | 25.86 | 25.33 | 42.0 | 42.8 | 41.6 | 60.9 | 61.0 | 61.5 |
| Beverages | 233.6 | 250.3 | 260.0 | 272.6 | 297.6 | 322.0 | 32. 50 | 33. 12 | 34.51 | 38.5 | 39. 2 | 40.8 | 85.5 | 85.4 | 85.2 |
| Butter-- | 99.4 | 103.7 | 110.1 | 85.6 | 90.0 | 94.4 | 22.52 | 22.76 | 22.89 | 46.6 | 46. 9 | 47.7 | 48.3 | 48.3 | 47.8 |
| Canning and preserving | 147.3 | 272.0 | 251.2 | 130.3 | 238.1 | 203.8 | 16. 07 | 15.83 | 14.67 | 37.4 | 38.3 | 35.1 | 44.8 | 42.5 | 42.9 |
| Confectionery | 93.0 775 | 87.9 | $\begin{array}{r}71.6 \\ 78.9 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 91.6 79 | 90.9 81.2 | 69.3 78 | 18.23 26.88 | 19.22 | 18.03 26.75 | 40.2 45.2 | 42.1 | 37.0 44.6 | 45.9 58.7 | 46.2 59.9 | 49.0 59.6 |
| Ice cream | 73.8 | 83.4 | 93.1 | 63.7 | 70.1 | 80.3 | 29.33 | 28.19 | 28.92 | 45.1 | 46.0 | 48.3 | 63.5 | 60.7 | 59.8 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 97.4 | 95.5 | 44.2 | 110.0 | 108.7 | 104.8 | 28.51 | 28. 66 | 27.93 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 40.6 | 68.5 | 68.6 | 68.9 |
| Sugar, beet.- | 260.7 | 100.2 | 74.7 | 226.1 | 97.3 | 67.7 | 22.22 | 25.00 | 23.33 | 43.7 | 41.3 | 36.2 | 51.4 | 61.7 | 64.6 |
| Sugar refining, cane | 90.0 | 92.7 | \%0. 1 | 80.0 | 84.8 | 80.1 | 24. 15 | 24.59 | 23.90. | 38.6 | 40.3 | 38.8 | 62.5 | 61.0 | 61.6 |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 68.3 | 68.3 | 64.3 | 60.7 | 61.0 | 59.0 | 16. 84 | 16.96 | 16.89 | 37.1 | 37.1 | 36.7 | 45.6 | 45.8 | 48.8 |
| Chowing and smoking tobaceo a | 57.7 | 62.6 | 60.4 | 63.3 | 71.8 | 66.1 | 17.17 | 17.97 | 17.17 | 35.0 | 35.5 | 34.0 | 49.3 | 50.7 | 50.7 |
| Cigars and cigarettos.......-.... | 67.4 | 66.8 | 64.8 | 60.3 | 59.6 | 58.0 | 16. 77 | 16. 72 | 16.82 | 37.4 | 37.2 | 37.0 | 45.2 | 45.3 | 45.9 |
| Paper and printing - | 105.5 | 104.3 | 102.7 | 103.7 | 101.1 | 88.0 | 28. 14 | 27.91 | 27.48 | 38.6 | 38.0 | 37.7 | 76.4 | 76.5 | 76.0 |
| Boxes, paper. | 102.8 | 98.8 | 94.8 | 112.7 | 105.4 | 97.3 | 22.29 | 21. 74 | 20.90 | 42.2 | 40.8 | 38.9 | 53.2 | 53.8 | 54.2 |
| Paper and pulp. | 104.8 | 104.0 | 102.8 | 106.5 | 101.5 | 101.9 | 24.85 | 23.92 | 24. 26 | 40.6 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 61.3 | 61.3 | 61.7 |
| Printing and pablishing: <br> Book and job. | 99.6 | 98.9 | 99.0 | 87.9 | 88.2 | 86.2 | 29.35 | 29.68 | 29.01 | 37.3 | 37.5 | 37.1 | 79.9 | 80.0 | 79.3 |
| Newspapers and periolicals. | 106.0 | 105. 1 | 102. 5 | 108.7 | 106. 4 | 101.1 | 37. 25 | 37.26 | 36.25 | 36.5 | 36.2 | 36.1 | 99.1 | 98.8 | 97.1 |
| Chemicals and sllied products, and petro |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| fining | 113.4 | 113.0 | 108.1 | 120.1 | 118. $\theta$ | 116.9 | 28. 35 | 28. 38 | 29.02 | 38.7 | 38.3 | 38.1 | 73.6 | 74.4 | 76.3 |
| Petroleum refining | 119.5 | 121.0 | 121. 9 | 132.8 | 134.6 | 138.1 | 34.45 | 34. 58 | 35.25 | 35.5 | 35.3 | 36.0 | 97.6 | 98.4 | 98.6 |
| Other than petroleum refining | 111.9 | 111.1 | 104.8 | 116.2 | 114.1 | 110.4 | 25. 64 | 25. 70 | 26.16 | 39.9 | 39.5 | 39.0 | 64.8 | 65.3 | 67.2 |
| Chemicals | 115.0 | 112.5 | 110.3 | 128.3 | 121.4 | 121.0 | 30.65 | 29.90 | 30.39 | 39.9 | 38.3 | 38.8 | 76.8 | 78.1 | 78.5 |
| Cottonseed-oil, cake, and mea | 122.1 | 113.5 | 68.4 | 104.0 | 95.1 | 57.0 | 13. 04 | 12.93 | 12.83 | 51.3 | 50.8 | 468 | 25.2 | 25.3 | 26.8 |
| Druggists' preparatlons | 110.3 | 109.6 | 108.2 | 123.9 | 118.6 | 117.2 | 25.31 | 24. 40 | 24.48 | 40.3 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 58.9 | 58.7 | 58.9 |
| Explosives. | 84.1 | 84.9 | 81.9 | 96.5 | 93.1 | 93.1 | 31. 62 | 30. 16 | 31. 26 | 39.4 | 37.7 | 38.6 | 80.3 | 80.1 | 80.9 |
| Fertilizers. | 79.5 | 82.1 | 68.9 | 70.1 | 77.4 | 65.4 | 16. 41 | 17.68 | 17.70 | 36.7 | 38.3 | 37.3 | 44.8 | 45.9 | 47.5 |
| Paints and varnishes | 112.9 | 112.5 | 110.6 | 116.3 | 114.5 | 111.2 | 27.83 | 27. 70 | 27.39 | 40.1 | 39.7 | 39.2 | 69.4 | 69.9 | 70.0 |
| Rayon and allied products | 314.4 | 315.2 | 293.9 | 302.6 | 308.2 | 289.0 | 23.63 | 24.02 | 24.16 | 37.0 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 63.9 | 63.8 | 63.9 |
| Soap.------- | 93.2 | 92.6 | 90.7 | 94.8 | 94.6 | 91.2 | 28.98 | 29.10 | 28. 64 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 39.0 | 73.7 | 73.5 | 73.5 |
| Hubber products | 77.7 | 75.9 | 72.5 | 79.7 | 76.7 | 68.5 | 27.27 | 26. 91 | 25.39 | 36.6 | 35.9 | 33.9 | 75.6 | 75.8 | 76. 0 |
| Rubber boots and shoes | 60.1 | 58.0 | 54.1 | 61.6 | 57.7 | 50.9 | 23.48 | 22. 79 | 21.54 | 38.7 | 37.7 | 35.8 | 60.7 | 60.5 | 60.2 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes. | 63.5 | 61.9 | 60.6 | 69.1 | 67.3 | 60.6 | 31. 25 | 31. 27 | 28.73 | 33.1 | 33.0 | 30.3 | 94.4 | 94.6 | 94.1 |
| Rubber goods, other | 123.3 | 121.0 | 113.2 | 122.6 | 116.6 | 107.7 | 23.43 | 22.73 | 22.34 | 40.0 | 38.5 | 37.7 | 59.2 | 50.4 | 59.7 |

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

| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anthracite ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 52.4 | 46.4 | 37.6 | 43.4 | 29.4 | 20.0 | \$26.99 | \$20. 64 | \$17.35 | 28.8 | 22.1 | 18.6 | 92.5 | 91.1 | 90.5 |
| Bituminous ${ }^{2}$ | 87.2 | 83.4 | 80.1 | 78.3 | 71.9 | 64.2 | 23.84 | 22.93 | 21. 38 | 26.8 | 26.0 | 23.6 | 88.2 | 88.5 | 88.8 |
| Metalliferous mining | 57.9 | 55.2 | 51.4 | 49.2 | 46.1 | 43.7 | 26.52 | 26.04 | 26. 52 | 39.5 | 39.0 | 39.5 | 67.0 | 67.0 | 67.7 |
| Quarrying and nonmetalic mining | 44.4 | 44.6 | 44.6 | 39.2 | 38.4 | 39.2 | 22.37 | 21.68 | 22. 17 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 41.2 | 54.4 | 53.5 | 53.7 |
| Crudc-petroleum producing ------ | 69.3 | 71.5 | 72.4 | 63.9 | 66.5 | 66.8 | 33.30 | 34.38 | 34.11 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 83.9 | 83.8 | 82.9 |
| Public utilities: Telephone and telegraph 3 | 74.7 | 74.9 | 74.8 | 95.3 | 92.6 | 01.3 | 31.57 | 30.72 | 30.25 | 39.8 | 39.1 | 38.6 | 82.7 | 81.6 | 81.3 |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas ${ }^{3}$ $\qquad$ | 92.5 | 92.5 | 92.7 | 90.8 | 08.4 | 98.9 | 31.57 3.79 | 33. 19 | 33.54 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 40.4 | 84.7 | 83.4 | 81.3 83.4 |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and mainterance ${ }^{3}$ | 69.5 | 69.3 | 69.5 | 68.9 | 68.4 | 69.5 | 32.22 | 32.27 | 32. 73 | 44.7 | 44.8 | 45.3 | 71.3 | 71.3 | 71.4 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale ${ }^{3}$ - | 89.2 | 88.5 | 87.6 | 75.1 | 74.3 | 73.7 | 20.69 | 29.38 | 29.35 | 42.4 | 42.1 | 42.3 | 70.7 | 70.3 | 69.9 |
| Retail ${ }^{3}$ | 86.1 | 85.0 | 80.0 | 71.1 | 69.7 | 6 6 .8 | 21.04 | 20.81 | 21.38 | 42.4 | 42.2 | 42.7 | 53.8 | 53.3 | 54.6 |
| General merchandising ${ }^{3}$ | 100.7 | 98.2 | 86.4 | 89.7 | 86.8 | 78.8 | 17.62 | 17.58 | 18.12 | 39.0 | 38.6 | 38. 7 | 48.1 | 48.2 | 49.8 |
| Other than general merchandising | 82.3 | 81.5 | 78.3 | 67.2 | 66.1 | 64.3 | 24.04 | 23.71 | 23.98 | 43.5 | 43.4 | 43.8 | 55.7 | 54.9 | 56.0 |
| Hotels (year-round) ${ }^{23}$ | 92.9 | 91.8 | 90.4 | 80.8 | 78.9 | 77.4 | 15. 04 | 14.81 | 14. 64 | 46.7 | 46.4 | 47.1 | 32.0 | 31.6 | 30.7 |
| Laundries ${ }^{2}$ - | 94.4 | 96.5 | 97.5 | 79.5 | 81.4 | 83.1 | 17.24 | 17.05 | 17.36 | 41.4 | 41.9 | 42.5 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 41.1 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 106.8 | 107.8 | 105.0 | 78.0 | 81.7 | 74.3 | 19.91 | 20.85 | 19.47 | 42.1 | 43.5 | 42.0 | 47.9 | 48.3 | 46.8 |
| 13rokerage ${ }^{35}$ | -. 9 | -1.4 | +1.0 | +1.2 | $-1.2$ | +. 4 | 35.76 | 34.82 | 34.71 | (6) | (9) | (0) | (8) | (8) | (6) |
| Insurance ${ }^{35}$ | -. 4 | +. 6 | +() | +. 1 | -. 8 | $-2.5$ | 35.50 | 35.18 | 35. 70 | ${ }^{6}$ ) | (6) | (6) | (6) | ${ }^{(8)}$ | ${ }^{(8)}$ |
| Building construction ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | +3.2 | -. 4 | +2.6 | +5.0 | -. 5 | +3.6 | 30.19 | 29.60 | 29.69 | 33.8 | 32.5 | 32.9 | 89.4 | 90.3 | 00.3 |

1 Average weckly carnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. A verage hou sand average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a smaller number of eslablishments, as all reporting firms do not furnish man-hours size and composition of the reporting sample. Hours and earnings for all manufacturing industries now relate to 87 industries instead of 89 which were covered in the July and prior issues of the pamphlet. The two industries excluded are clectric-and steam-railroad repair shops. The averages for the durable goods group have also been affected by this exclusion. See text in section headed, "Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings." ${ }_{2}$ Indoxes adjusted to 1935 census. Comparable set ies back to Nanuary 1029 , presented in January 1938 issues of this publication.
${ }^{3}$ A verage weekly earnings, hourly carnings, and hours not strictly comparable with figures published in pamphlets prior to January 1938 as they now exclude corporation cers, cxecities, and other cmployecs wase dis ary
$s$ Indexes of employment and pay rolls are not available; percentage changes from preceding month substituted.

6 Not available.
${ }^{7}$ Less than 110 of 1 percent.

## indexes of employment and pay rolls

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 13 nonmanufacturing industries, including 2 subgroups under retail trade, by months, from October 1937 to October 1938, inclusive. The accompanying chart indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to October 1938.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative manufacturing establishments in 87 manufacturing industries and relate to wage earners only. Formerly 89 manufacturing industries were covered in the Bureau's monthly survey, but two of these-electric and steam railroad repair shops-are now excluded. The base used in computing the indexes is the 3 -year average 1923-25 as 100. In October 1938 reports were received from 24,943 manufacturing establishments employing $4,094,975$ workers, whose weekly earnings were $\$ 97,963,237$. The employment reports received from these establishments cover more than 55 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country and more than 65 percent of the wage earners in the 87 industries included in the monthly survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

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

## TREND OF INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT, BY STATES

A comparison of employment and pay rolls, by States and geographic divisions, in September and October 1938, 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.


Table 5.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Manufacturing ${ }^{1}$ and Nonmanufacturing ${ }^{2}$ Industries, October 1937 to October 1938, Inclusive

| Industry | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 |  |  |  | 1938 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} \text { Avg. } \\ 1937 \end{array}\right.$ | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Ja | Feb | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. |
| Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 104.0 | 106.6 | 100.8 | 91.7 | 81.7 | 80.1 | 79.3 | 77.0 | 75.0 | 72.4 | 70.3 | 71.7 | 75.3 |  |
| Durable goods ${ }^{3}$ | 107.6 | 107.8 | 101.4 | 97.2 | 93.7 | 95.9 | 95.8 | 94.0 | 91.5 | 90.3 | 92.9 | 99.0 | 101.7 | 99.3 |
| Nonmanufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite mining. | 60.2 | 61.5 | 60. | 61.4 | 59.6 | 60.0 | 59 | 57.0 | 52.8 | 56. 0 | 44. 6 | 37.6 | 46. 4 | 52.4 |
| Metalliferous mining <br> Quarrying and nonmetalic <br> mining. | 76.8 | 82.8 | 101. 4 | 99.4 | 97.9 ${ }^{96}$ | 93. 6 | ${ }_{62.3}^{93.2}$ |  | 82.2 |  | 78.7 | 80.1 | 85.4 |  |
|  | 76.8 | 82.9 | 75. | 70.4 | 67.4 | 63.6 | 62.3 | 61.6 | 58.8 | 50.0 | 49.7 | 51.4 | 55.2 | 57.9 |
|  | 51.4 | 53.3 | 40.9 | 43.9 | 38.2 | 37.8 | 38.9 | 41.7 | 43.7 | 43.6 | 44.1 | 44.6 | 44.6 | $4+.4$ |
| Crude-petroleum producing $\qquad$ | 76.5 | 77.5 | 77.2 | 70.5 | 75.3 | 74.2 | 73.6 | 73.8 | 73.2 | 72.8 | 72.3 | 72.4 | 71.5 | 69.5 |
|  | 77.8 | 79.6 | 78.9 | 78.0 | 77.8 | 75.7 | 74.9 | 74.8 | 75.0 | 74.8 | 74.9 | 74.8 | 74.9 | 74.7 |
| Telephone and telegraph Electric light and power, and manufactured gas.. | 95.6 | 98.5 | 97.3 | 96.1 | 93.8 | 92.6 | 92.0 | 91.8 | 91.7 | 92.2 | 02.3 | 92.7 | 92.5 | 92.5 |
| Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance ${ }^{5}$. $\qquad$ | 73.1 | 73.4 |  |  | 72.3 | 71.2 | 70.8 | 71.1 |  |  | 70.1 | 69.5 | 69.3 | 69.9 |
|  | 92.0 | 94. | 93.5 | 93.3 | 91.0 | 90. | 89. | 88.5 | 87.3 | 87.2 |  | 87.6 |  | 89.2 |
| Wholesale trade....-....-- | 89.8 | 92.1 | 91.7 | 100.4 | 84.1 | 82.4 | 83.0 | 88.2 | 83.8 | 83.6 | 81 | 80.0 | S5 | 86.1 |
| General merehandis- | 3 | 108.1 | 109.8 | 145.9 | 1.5 | 88.8 | 90.5 | 101.0 | 92.4 | 91.9 | 87.9 | 86. | 88. | 100.7 |
| ing--------------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other than general merchandising-...... | 94.9 | 96.9 | ${ }_{90.6}{ }^{\text {9, }}$ | 94. 9 | 82. 3 | 94. 5 |  | ${ }_{93.5}^{84.5}$ | 91.7 | 92.2 |  |  | 91.8 | 92. 9 |
| Year-round hotels. <br> Laundries | 100.6 | 99.8 | 97.8 | 97.0 | 96.8 | 95.7 | 9.4 | 95. 4 | 96.2 | 96.6 | 97.8 | 97.5 | 96.5 | 94. 4 |
| Laundries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Pay rolis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries. | 102.0 | 104. 5 | 92.9 | 84.2 | 75.0 | 76.9 | 77.1 | 74.6 | 72.9 | 70.8 | 70.6 | 76.9 | 81.0 | 83.9 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{3}$ $\qquad$ <br> Nondurable goods ${ }^{4}$ $\qquad$ | $\overline{103.5}$ | 108.2 | 94.8 | 81.0 | 67.1 | 67.2 | 67.4 | 65.6 | 64.2 | 61.7 | 58.6 | 63.7 | 68.7 | 75.4 |
|  | 100.4 | 100.3 | 90.8 | 87.7 | 84.0 | 87.8 | 87.9 | 84.7 | 82.6 | 80.9 | 81.1 | 91.7 | 94.9 | 93.5 |
| Nonmanufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite mining. <br> Bituminous-coal mining.... | 46.9 | 55.4 | 49.0 | 51.3 | 40.5 | 46.1 | 47.3 | 39.0 | 38.3 | 49.7 | 20.2 | 20.0 | 29.4 | 43.4 |
|  | 88.5 | 100.7 | 91.1 | 95.1 | 70.4 | 74.0 | 68.4 | 50.5 | 55. 3 | 57.0 | 50.8 | 64.2 | 71.9 | 78.3 |
| Metalliferous mining-.--- | 74.0 | 81.7 | 71.6 | 65.1 | 59.1 | 55. | 56.3 | 53.3 | 51.2 | 46.1 | 38.0 | 43.7 | 40. | 49.2 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 45.4 | 49.3 | 41.7 | 33.4 | 27.7 | 28.6 | 30.2 | 33.9 | 38.3 | 37.3 | 37.0 | 30.2 | 38, 4 | 39.2 |
| Crude-petroleum producing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 66.5 | 63. 7 |
| Telephone and telegraph <br> Flectric light and power, and manufactured gas. | 89.6 | 94.9 | 91.4 | 91.7 | 93.7 | 89.9 | 92.6 | 91.6 | 91.3 | 90.9 | 90.9 | 01.3 | 92.6 | 95.3 |
|  | 99.6 | 105.3 | 103.8 | 102. 4 | 08.9 | 98.5 | 08.6 | 97.6 | 97.4 | 98.6 | 98.3 | 98.9 | 88.4 | 99.8 |
| Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 70.6 | 71.4 | 71.8 | 71.9 | 70.6 | 70.2 | 69,9 | 70.0 | 71.2 | 69.7 | 69.0 | 69. 5 | 68.4 | 68. 9 |
| maintenance ${ }^{5}$............. <br> Wholesale trade | 76.6 | 79.3 | 78.3 | 77.8 | 75. 4 | 75.3 | 74. 7 | 74.6 | 75.1 | 73. | 73. 6 | 73. | 74. | 75. 1 |
| Retail trade...--------------- | 73.1 | 75.9 | 75.3 | 80.6 | 70.1 | 68.4 | 68.6 | 72.2 | 70.0 | 69.5 | 68.1 | 66. | 69. | 71.1 |
| Gencral merchandising |  | 96.2 | 97.1 |  | 84.6 | 81.5 | 82.2 | 89.4 | 84.4 | 84.3 | s0. | 78.8 | 86.8 | 80.7 |
| other than general merchandising |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 69.1 | 71.7 | 70.8 | 71.8 | 67.1 | 65.7 | 65.8 | 68.6 | 67.0 | 66.4 | 65.6 | 04.3 | 66.1 | 67.2 |
| Year-round hotels........- | 80.6 | 84.1 | 84.3 | 82.6 | 81.6 | 83.6 | 80.9 | 80.5 | 80.5 | 79.6 | 77. | 77. | 78. | 80.8 |
|  | 83.0 | 83.4 | 81.1 | 81.1 | 80.1 | 79.1 | 78.6 | 80.6 | 0. | 81.8 | 83.0 | 83. | 81. | 79.5 |
|  | 77.6 | 83.6 | 73.7 | 68.6 | 65.5 | 65.2 | 68.2 | 87.2 | 80. | 83.3 | 77.5 | 74. | 81. | 78.0 |

13-year average, 1923-25=100-adjusted to 1935 Census of Manufactures. Comparable indexes for carlier months are in August issue of pamphlet and November 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 antliracite 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 limployment 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, tobaeco manufactures, paper and printing, chemicals and allied products, products of petroleum and coal, rubber products, and a number of miscellancous industries not inciuded in other grouns.
5 Not including clectric-railroad car building and repairing.

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 antliracite mining, bituminous-coal mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying and nonmetallic mining, crude-petroleum producing, public utilities, wholesale trade, retail trade, hotels, laundries, dyeing and cleaning, brokerage, and insurance.

Table 6.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in September and October 1938, by Geographic Divisions and by States
[ Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. but are taken from reports issued by cooperaling State organizntions)

| Geographic division and State | Total-ail groups |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Num- | Num- | Per-centage | Amount | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per- } \\ & \text { cent- } \\ & \text { gage } \end{aligned}$ | Num. | Num- | Per-centage | Amount | Per-centage |
|  | ber of | ber on | change | of pay roll | change | ber of | ber on | change | of pay roll | change |
|  | estab- | pay roll | from | (1 week) | from | estab- | pay roll | from | (1 week) | from |
|  | lish- ments | ${ }_{\text {Octaber }}$ | Sep- | October 1938 | Sep- | lish- | October | Sep- | Octobor | Sep- |
|  |  | 0988 | her |  | tern- |  |  | cer | 1938 | tem. |
|  |  |  | 1938 |  | 1938 |  |  | 1938 |  | 1938 |
|  |  |  |  | Dollars |  |  |  |  | Dollars |  |
| New England. | 13, 585 | 853, 831 | +1.6 | 19, 897, 099 | +-4.4 | 3, 611 | 578, 313 | +0.9 | 12, 812,182 | +2.8 |
|  |  | 53, 238 | -2.6 | 1, 054, 100 | 9 | 289 | 42,613 | 3.1 | 790, 371 | $-3.5$ |
| New shire Hamp- | 611 | 39,889 | 2 | 831, 875 | +1.5 | 206 | 33,317 | -. 1 | 068, 265 | . 3 |
| Vermont. | 468 | 15,959 | -. 8 | 349, 824 | +. 7 | 153 | 9,639 | $-1.3$ | 199, 259 | -1.8 |
| Massachusetts | 17,960 | 461,930 | +1.9 | 10,204, 002 | +3.3 | 1,786 | 264.628 | +. 8 | 5, 820, 141 | $+7$ |
| Rhode lshand | 1,226 | 89,984 | +2.0 | 1, 9998.850 | +9.6 | 432 | 70,153 | +1.4 | 1, 437, 948 | +7.2 |
| Consecticut | 2,440 | 193,431 | +2.5 | 4, 757, 432 | +7.0 | 745 | 155, 962 | +2.3 | 3,696, 198 | +6.9 |
| Middle Atlantic | 38, 5032 | 2, 088, 279 | +1.3 | 54, 036, 932 | +3.1 | 6, 3691 | 1, 148,256 |  | 28, 902 | +2. 8 |
| New York | 20, 768 | 948, 273 | +1.1 | 26, 174, 490 | +1.0 | 29,522 | 424,934 |  | 1, 421, 198 |  |
| Now Jersey | 4,350 | 338, 537 | -. 5 | 8, 754, 506 | +1.7 | 1,541 | 264, 234 | -. 3 | 6, 709, 533 | +2.5 |
| Pemeylvania | 8,385 | 781, 469 | +2.4 | 19, 107, 936 | +6.7 | 2,306 | 459,088 | ${ }^{3}+1.4$ | 10,771, 832 | ${ }^{3}+5.7$ |
| East North Central | 25, 390 | 1,985, 576 | +3.8 | 53, 256,453 | +7.9 | 8, 5481 | 1, 446, 388 | +5.1 | 39, 955, 604 | $+10.5$ |
| Ohio | 7.386 | 522,665 | +1.5 | 13, 545, 023 | +5.1 | 2,459 | 376, 139 | +1.9 | 9, 937, 339 | +6. ${ }^{\text {+ }}$ |
| Iudiana | 2.987 | 239.133 | +1.0 | 5, 896, 444 | +7.1 | 1,089 | 185, 611 | +1.1 | 4, 708, 787 | +8.5 |
| nllinois | ${ }^{4} 6,730$ | 562.590 | +1.7 | 14,628,363 | +3.0 | 2,458 | \$68,660 | +1.0 | 9,478, 291 | +3.1 |
| Michigan. | 3,966 | 434. 719 | +14.3 | 13. 356,915 | +20.0 | 1,046 | 963, 693 | +18.9 | 12, 019, 158 | +24.6 |
| Wisconsin | ${ }^{5} 4,321$ | 220, 469 | -. 4 | 5, 629, 708 | +3.1 | 6 1, 496 | 159,465 | 3-2.0 | 3, 816,529 | ${ }^{3}+4.1$ |
| West North Central. | 12,251 | 450, 537 |  | 10, 699, 338 | +1.0 | 2,495 | 209, 720 | +. 5 | 5, 030, 125 | +1.9 |
| Minnesota. | - 2.561 | 125,744 | -2.5 | 3, 269,177 | - 5 | 640 | 49,188 | -9.4 | 1,294, 815 | +. 5 |
| 10wa.. | 2. 182 | 6f, 791 | +. 3 | 1, 517,082 | + | 387 | 35, 466 | -1.0 | 849, 771 | -1.0 |
| Missouri | 2,946 | 100, 730 | +. 2 | 3, 709, 523 | +2.4 | 816 | 88, 551 | +2.1 | 1, 879,372 | +4.2 |
| North Dakota - | 618 | 5, 815 | -. 3 | 133,741 | - 5 | 30 | 482 | $-2.0$ | 12. 472 | -4.0 |
| South jakota. | 525 | 8,751 | +1.1 | 219, 115 | +2.9 | 29. | 2,367 | +9.8 | 59,937 | +11.9 |
| Nebraski | 1,183 | 29, 82$]$ | +5.2 | 641, 773 | +2.9 | 135 | 10,593 | +15.1 | 244, 139 | +10.3 |
| Kansas. | 8 $2,2 \times 36$ | 52,885 | ${ }^{9}+1.0$ | I, 208, 927 | $3^{3}-2$ | 458 | 23,078 | -1.0 | 590,119 | -1.9 |
| South Atlantic | 11, 216 | 847, 510 | +1.7 | 16. 187, 449 | +2.1 | 2,889 | 565, 408 | +1.1 | 9, 826, 485 | +8.1 |
| 1) elawarc | 260 | 15,2\%0 | $-6.6$ | 349, 740 | -2.1 | 84 | 10,014 | -7. 2 | 226,247 | -4.0 |
| Mistrict of ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ - | 1.632 | 129,416 | +1.4 | 3.019, 254 | +5.6 | 642 | 87, 262 | 3-. 5 | 2,000,416 | ${ }^{3}+5.1$ |
| District of Columbis...... | 1.109 | 41, 389 | +2.9 | 1,091, 025 | +2.8 | 41 | 3,435 | -. 5 | 117.062 | -. 1 |
| Virginia. | 2,073 | 113,142 | +. 7 | 2.068, 286 | +.9 | 436 | 76,686 | +. 4 | 1.372, 685 | -. 6 |
| West Virginia | 1,205 | 135.046 | +2.31 | 3,338, 2431 | +5.0] | 213 | 48, 248 | +1.3 | 1,170,782 | +7.0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in September and Octoler 1938, by Geographic Divisions and by States-Continned

| Geographic division and State | Total-all groups |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Num. ber of estab-lishments | Num- ber on pay roll October 1938 | Per-centchange from Sepber 1938 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay roll } \\ (1 \text { week) } \\ \text { Oetober } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | Per- cent- age change from Sep- tem- ber 1938 | Namber of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll October 1938 | Perage change from Sepber 1938 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) October 1938 |  |
| South AtlanticContinued. |  |  |  | Dollars |  |  |  |  | Dol/ars |  |
| North Carolina. | 1.617 | 172, 092 | +1.5 | 2, 601, 828 | +1.9 | 668 | 154,917 | +1.3 | 2,329, 812 | +1.7 |
| South Carolina | 798 | 89, 114 | $+1.0$ | 1, 255, 850 | +2.4 | 241 | 80, 876 | +1.0 | 1, 105, 535 | +2.3 |
| Georgia.- | 1,483 | 110,398 | +2.4 | 1, 730,469 | +5.3 | 371 | 83, 774 | +2.9 | 1, 187, 818 | +7.4 |
| Florida | 1, 4.725 | $\begin{array}{r}41,643 \\ 289 \\ \hline 878\end{array}$ | +5.4 | 1, 731, 854 | +3.7 | [193 | [20.1969 | +2.2 +9 | 316.018 <br> 3, 056,679 | +1.7 |
| East South Central. Kentacky | 4.725 1.411 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 289, } \\ \\ 78,248 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | +1.2 + +8 | 5, 5880,968 | +3.0 +3.5 | 1, 052 | 177,279 30,875 | +9 +8 | 3, 056, 679 | +3.1 +6.2 |
| Tonnessee- | 1,344 | 99,736 | +. 2 | 1, 774, 124 | +. 7 | 372 | 71,581 | -. 2 | 1,246, 226 | +.2 |
| Alabama | 1,444 | 92, 578 | +2.2 | 1,601,488 | +4.8 | 301 | 61, 906 | +1.4 | 988, 282 | +4.3 |
| Mississippi | 526 | 19,020 | +4.0 | 268,792 | +4.7 | 87 | 12,922 | +4.5 | 170, 919 | +6.0 |
| West South Central. | 6, 302 | 235, 027 | +. 6 | 5, 087, 481 | -. 2 | 1,380 | 115, 235 | $+{ }^{14}{ }^{\text {n }}$ | 2, 445, 799 | -. 6 |
| Arkansas. | 111,126 | 35, 277 | +2.8 | 605.761 | +2.1 | 906 | 22, 217 | +2. 1 | 975, 404 | +3.0 |
| Lonisiana | 1,087 | 57.719 | +1.4 | 1, 132, 353 | +1.0 | 233 | 32, 257 | +. 8 | 588, 230 | +. 1 |
| Oklahom | 1,455 | 42,852 | +. 1 | 1, 038,175 | -1.2 | 131 | 10, 705 | +. 3 | 254, 440 | -1. 4 |
| Texas | 2,634 | 99, 179 | - 4 | 2,311,192 | $-.9$ | 710 | 50,056 | -1.4 | 1,227, 225 | -1.8 |
| Mountain. | 4,465 | 128, 557 | +5. 3 | 3, 033, 091 | +4.4 | 544 | 39, 418 | +10.6 | 905, 521 | +9.0 |
| Montana | 687 | 13,772 | +9.6 | 374, 910 | +8.4 | 75 | 4,976 | +26.2 | 132, 500 | +23.5 |
| Idaho.- | 560 | 12,182 | +11.8 | 288, 218 | +9.0 | 60 | 4,186 | +19.6 | 93, 844 | +10.0 |
| Wyotring | 347 | 9,319 | +4.0 | 261,046 | +3.2 | 37 | 1,929 | +32.6 | 56, 455 | +26.5 |
| Colorado | 1,299 | 45, 292 | +5.3 | 1,033,078 | +2.7 | 193 | 16,308 | +13.2 | 365, 883 | +8.1 |
| Now Mexi | 310 | 7,354 | +6.8 | 141, 591 | +3.1 | 29 | 1,010 | +11.0 | 18,856 | +6.2 |
| Arizona- | 452 | 15,057 | +4.4 | 393,749 | +6.9 | 40 | 2,776 | +2.7 | 68,350 | +3.0 |
| Utah. | 623 | 20, 827 | +. 4 | 458,756 | +1.6 | 97 | 7,968 | -5.7 | 164,002 | -. 5 |
| Nevada | 187 | 2,754 | +1.2 | 81,743 | +4.4 | 13 | 265 | -. 7 | 7,601 | -2.1 |
| Pacifle | 10,522 | 454, 826 | $-5.3$ | 12, 828, 700 | -2.5 | 2, 616 | 237, 938 | -8.7 | 6, 475. 254 | -5.1 |
| Wrshingt | 2, 893 | 92, 425 | $-2.0$ | 2, 427, 138 | $\pm 1.0$ | ${ }^{532}$ | 48, 669 | $-3$. | 1, 248.0022 | -120 |
| Oreqon- |  | 49,459 | $-9.1$ | 1, 291, 478 | -7.0 | ${ }_{7}^{289}$ | 27,748 | -14. | 721.028 | -12.0 |
| renifornia | 13 6, 214 | 312,942 | $-6.7$ | 9,110,084 | -2.8 | 1,795 | 162,121 | -9.0 | 4,506, 164 | -5.4 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes banks and trust companies; construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employinent; amuscment and recreation; professional services; and trucking and handling.
${ }^{2}$ Includes laundering and cleaning; and water, light, and power.
${ }^{3}$ Wcighted percentage change.
${ }^{4}$ Includes automobile and miscellaneous services, restaurants; and brilding and contracting.
8 Includes construction but not public works.

- Does not include logging.
${ }^{7}$ Includes banks, real estate, pipe-line transportation, trueking and transfer, railronds (other than repair shops), motor transportation (other than operation and maintenance), water transportation, hospitals and clinies; personal, business, mechanical repair, and miscellancous scrvices; and building construction.
${ }^{8}$ Includes financial institutions, miscellancous services, and restaurants.
: Wrighted percentage change including hired farm labor.
10 Less than 310 of 1 percent.
${ }^{11}$ Includes automobile dealers and garages; and sand, gravel, and building stone.
12 Includes banks, insuranee, and offece employment.


## INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT IN PRINCIPAL METROPOLITAN AREAS

A comparison of employment and pay rolls in September and October 1938 is made in table 7 for 13 metropolitan areas which had a population of 500,000 or over in 1930 . Cities within these areas, but having a population of 100,000 or over, are not included. Data concerning them are presented in a supplementary tabulation which is available on request.

Footnotes to the table indicate which cities are excluded. The figures represent reports from cooperating establishments and cover both full- and part-time workers in the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries presented in table 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 Estalishments in September and October 1938, by Principal Metropolitan Areas

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Metropolitan area | Number of <br> establisi- <br> ments, <br> Oetober <br> 1938 | Number <br> on pay <br> roll <br> Oetober | Percentage <br> change <br> from <br> September | Amount of <br> pay roll <br> (1 week) <br> October | Percentage <br> change <br> from |
| September |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Does not include Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, or Paterson, N. J., or Yonkers, N. Y.
2 Does not include Gary, lud

- Does not include Camden, N. J.
${ }_{4}$ Does not include Long Beach, Calir.
${ }^{5}$ Tigures relate to city of Boston only.
${ }^{6}$ Does not include Oakland, Calif.
*Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.


## 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 September and October 1938 are given in table 8.

Table 8.-Employment and Pay Rolls for the Executive Service of the U. S. Government, September and October 1938 ,
[Subject to revision]

| Itom | Employment |  | Percentage change | Pay rolls |  | Percentage change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Scp- } \\ \text { tomber } 2 \end{gathered}$ |  | October | September ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| Entire sorvice: Total. | 869, 885 | 870,859 | -0.1 | \$131, 087,375 | \$131, 931, 961 | -0.6 |
| Regular appropriation. | 718, 819 | 719, 162 | (3) | 112, 051, 679 | 112, 323,770 | -. 8 |
| Emergency appropriation. | 67,432 | 66, 321 | +1.7 | 0, 018, 869 | 8, 895, 663 | +1.4 |
| Force-account (regular and emergency) | 83,634 | 85, 376 | -2.0 | 10,016, 827 | 10, 112, 528 | -. 9 |
| Inside the District of Columbia: Total | 118, 183 | 118,036 | +. 1 | 20, 908, 286 | 20, 970, 161 | -. 3 |
| Regular appropriation.... | 101, 882 | 100,925 |  | 18.183, 689 | 18, 2803.369 | -. 5 |
| Emergency appropriation...- | 12, 297 | 12, 367 | -. 6 | 1,924, 610 | 1, 032, 158 | -. 4 |
| gency) | 5,009 | 4,744 | +5.6 | 799, 987 | 757, 634 | +5.6 |
| Outside the District of Columbia: Total. | 75t, 697 | 752, 823 | -. 1 | 110, 179, 089 | 110, 961, 800 | $-.7$ |
| Regular appropriation | 817. 937 | 618, 237 |  | 93, 867, 990 | 94, 343,401 | -. 8 |
| Fmergency appropriation.-.......... | 55, 135 | 53, 954 | +2.2 | 7,094, 259 | 6,963, 505 | +1.9 |
| gency) | 78,625 | 80,632 | -2.5 | 9, 216,840 | 9, 354, 894 | $-1.5$ |

${ }_{2}^{1}$ Data include number of employces recciving pay during the last pay period of the month.
${ }^{2}$ Revised.
${ }^{-}$Less than Yio of 1 percent.

## CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Details concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during October 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, October $1938{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project |
| :--- |

Soe footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds, October 1938 L-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 duringmonth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Maximum } \\ & \text { number } \\ & \text { cmployed } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Weckly average |  |  |  |  |


| All projects <br> Building construction <br> Electrification <br> Reclamation <br> River, harbor, and food control.- <br> Ship construction <br> Streets and roads. $\qquad$ <br> Water and sewerage $\qquad$ <br> Miscellaneous. $\qquad$ <br> Professional, technical, and clerical |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Federal projects financed from Public Works Administration Appropriation Act 1938 funds

| 22,153 | 18,956 | $\$ 2,232,659$ | $2,574,089$ | $\$ 0.807$ | $\$ 3,493,200$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10,562 | 8,753 | 844,939 | $1,026,307$ | .823 | $2,271,669$ |
| 155 | 146 | 16,257 | 17,973 | .905 | 34,126 |
| 8,153 | 7,338 | $1,119,538$ | $1,154,437$ | .970 | 222,996 |
| 149 | 121 | 10,751 | 11,752 | .915 | 53,643 |
| 240 | 212 | 23,982 | 30,662 | .782 | 205,582 |
| 283 | 245 | 13,598 | 24,621 | .552 | 89,430 |
| 159 | 143 | 9,515 | 17,421 | .546 | 14,923 |
| 1,400 | 1,232 | 92,962 | 147,847 | .629 | 473,474 |
| 1,052 | 760 | 101,117 | 143,069 | .707 | 127,357 |

Non-Federal projects financed from National Industrial Recovery Act funds

| 9,441 | 8,004 | \$1,084, 854 | 845, 220 | \$1. 260 | \$1, 351, 868 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4,724 | 4,090 | 647, 747 | 393, 435 |  | 773, 529 |
| $\begin{array}{r}49 \\ 814 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 195 \\ 30,941 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 392 \\ 47,512 \end{array}$ | . 4951 | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 42,692 \end{array}$ |
| 2, 512 | 2,049 | 270, 404 | 236,947 | 1. 141 | 427, 857 |
| 1,342 | 1,193 | 115, 867 | 186, 934 | . 692 | 107, 790 |

Projects financed from Emergency Relief Appropriation Act 1935, 1936, and 1937 funds?

|  | All projects ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Building construction ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
|  | Electrification. |
|  | Heavy engineering |
|  | River, harbor, and flood |
|  | Streets and roads................-- |
|  | Water and sewerage |
|  | Miscellaneous |


| 67,733 | 57, 058 | \$5,866, 208 | 6, 876, 044 | \$0.853 | \$11, 070, 224 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 43, 441 | 36,401 | 3,866, 592 | 4, 233, 410 | . 913 | 0, 694, 740 |
| 1,407 | 1,227 | 107, 201 | 147, 253 | . 728 | 357, 377 |
| 5, 023 | 4,360 | 607, 964 | 582, 590 | . 872 | 674,528 |
| 1,302 | 1,161 | 129,003 | 171, 871 | . 756 | 937, 590 |
| 250 | 231 | 17,955 | 29,347 | . 612 | 18,488 |
| 7,302 | 5,707 | 406, 081 | 689, 317 | . 689 | 673, 583 |
| 8,959 | 7,869 | 820, 083 | 1,016, 738 | . 813 | 1, 630, 683 |
| 40 | 42 | 3,829 | 5,518 | . 694 | 83, 235 |

Non-Federal projects financed from Public Works Administration Appropriation Act 1938 funds


[^1]Construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration are those projects authorized by title II of the National Industrial Recorery 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 now under way, however, is 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 liave 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.

## 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 October is shown in table 10, by type of project.

Tabie 10.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Works Program. October $1938{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Wage earners |  | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings ner bour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximunt number employed | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
|  | Federal projects |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | ${ }^{2} 120,754$ | 110,996 | \$6, 055, 209 | 12, 788, 922 | \$0.473 | \$1, 423, 139 |
| Building construction. | 41,606 | 38,925 | 2, 246, 735 | 4, 102, 059 | . 548 | 373, 162 |
| Electrification | 331 | 213 | 14,597 | 34, 188 | . 427 | 27, 930 |
| Forestry ${ }^{3}$ - | 10,644 | 9, 522 | 462,793 | 1,067, 020 | . 434 | 43, 655 |
| Grade-crossing elimination ${ }^{4}$ | 3,336 | 2,576 | 184,160 | 313, 932 | . 606 | 236,444 |
| Hydroelectric power plants | 1,659 | 1. 332 | 44,023 | 181, 404 | . 243 | 19,328 |
| Plant, crop, and livestock conservation ${ }^{3}$ - | 12,650 | 11, 354 | 614, 290 | 1, 494, 846 | . 411 | 59,377 |
| Professional, technical, and clerical.....- | 3,732 | 3,546 | 260, 139 | -404, 755 | . 643 | 11,894 |
|  | 1,908 | 1,607 | 98, 579 | 188, 223 | . 524 | 53, 230 |
| Reclamation | 30,181 | 29, 078 | 1,601, 300 | 3,555, 096 | . 450 | 429,013 |
| River, harbor, and flood control | 2,367 | 1, 801 | 135,751 | 230, 114 | . 508 | 80,042 |
| Streets and roads. | 2,680 | 2,304 | 76, 155 | 237,971 | . 320 | 39, 523 |
| Water and sewerage | 1,058 | 830 | 35, 556 | 101, 869 | . 349 | 23,571 |
| Miscellaneous. | 8,602 | 7,808 | 281, 062 | 878,445 | . 320 | 25, 970 |

P. W. A. projects financed from Fmergency Helief Appropriation Act funds of 1935, 1936, and $1937^{\circ}$

| All projects. | 267,733 | 57,058 | \$5, 86f, 208 | 6, 876, 044 | \$0.853 | \$11, 070, 224 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building construction. | 43, 441 | 36,461 | 3, 866, 592 | 4, 233, 410 | . 913 | 6,694,740 |
| Electrification--..... | 1,407 | 1,227 | 107, 201 | 147, 253 | . 728 | 357, 377 |
| Heavy engineering | 5,023 | 4, 360 | 507, 964 | 582,590 | . 872 | 674, 528 |
| Reclamation. | 1,302 | 1, 161 | 129,903 | 171,871 | . 7516 | 937,590 |
| River, harbor, and flood con | 7250 | 5 231 | 17,955 | 689,347 | . 612 | 18,488 |
| Water and sewera | 8,959 | 7,869 | 826,683 | 1,016,738 | . 813 | 1, 630,683 |
| Miscellaneous. | 49 | 42 | 3, 829 | 5,518 | . 694 | 83, 235 |

Projects operated by Works Progress Administration ?

All projects

| $8,245,271$ | $\ldots \ldots .$. | $\$ 170,347,326$ | $341,028,189$ | $\$ 0.500$ | ( ${ }^{9}$ ) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

- These data are for projects under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Roads.
- These data are for projects under construction in Puerto Rico.
- Includes data for 66,865 employees working on non-Federal projects and 868 employees working on lowcost housing projects. These data are included in separate tables covering projects under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Administration.
? Data are for the calendar month. Not arailable by type of project.
${ }^{8}$ Represents number of names on pay roll for week ending October 29, 1938.
- Data on a monthly basis are not available.

Table 11 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked for the third quarter of 1938 on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, by type of project.

Table 11.--Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Operated by the Worls Progress Administration, by Type of Project, for the Third Quarter of 1938

| Type of project | Ňumber | Pay-roll disbarsements | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All projects | $3.164,411$ | 8179, 201. 489 | 952.994, 427 | \$0. 503 |
| Conscrvation. | [21,280 | 15,591, 062 | 37, 442, 1910 | 197 |
| Ilighway, road, and street | 1, 176, 125 | 194, 641, 045 | 421, 706, 110 | . 453 |
| Professional, technical | 32.4, 714 | 66, 845.5492 | 114, 626, 879 | . 639 |
| Publie buildings ${ }^{\text {2- }}$ | 278, 878 | 49, 573, 435 | 72, 325, 239 | . 685 |
| Publicly owned or oper | 251, 127 | 48, 080, 270 | 97, 121, 924 | . 495 |
| Recreational facilities ${ }^{3}$ | 247,493 | 44, 981, 867 | 75, 249, 268 | 598 |
| Sanitation and health | 74, 803 | 9,683,016 | 23, 122,665 | . 419 |
| Sewing, canning, gardening, ote | 2is. 9,942 | 33, 8.52, 002 | 89, 960, 282 | . 377 |
| Transportation | 50,918 | 8, 108, 159 | 13, 332,665 | . 608 |
| Not elsewhere classified. | 31,791 | 4, 875, 142 | 10. 107, 208 | . 482 |

${ }^{1}$ Data are for the week ending Sept. 24, 1938.
${ }^{2}$ Separate data for housing projects are not available.
${ }^{3}$ Exclusive of buildiags.
Table 12 shows the 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 October 1938, inclusive. Similar data for Student Aid are shown from September 1935, the starting date, to September 1938, inclusive.

Table 12.-Employment and Pay Rolls on National Youth Administration Projects Financed by The Works Program from the Beginning of Program through October $1938{ }^{1}$
\{Subjeed to revision]

| Year and month | Number of persons emploced | Pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Work projects |  |  |  |  |
| January 1936 to October 1938, inclusive. | -------- | 494, 132, 340 | 254, 704.566 | \$0.370 | 2\$9.017.670 |
| January to December 1936 |  | 28, 88:3, 589 | 75, 827, 749 | . 381 |  |
| January to December 1937. |  | 32, 601,330 | 87,099, 351 | . 374 |  |
| January 1938 | 111. 797 | 2, 549,914 | 6. 896 , 6418 | . 370 |  |
| February 393: | 151.10: | 2. 667,226 | 7,288,377 | . 360 |  |
| Marels 193s. | 151, 267 | 2, 751, 797 | 7, 610,360 | . 36 |  |
| April 1038 | 1.38, 012 | 2, 760,583 | 7, 673, 809 | . 360 |  |
| May 1938. | 1-2, 134 | 2, $064,13.4$ | 8,286,913 | . 3 5\% |  |
| June 1938. | \%0\%, 181 | $3,737,299$ | 9, 519,163 | . 361 |  |
| July 1938. | 213,972 | $3,685,148$ | 10, 3:2, 962 | . 35 |  |
| August 1938. | 221,304 | 3, 848, 640 | 11, 125,311 | . 350 |  |
| September 1983 | 220. 73 | 3, 927,401 | 11,421,877 | . 314 |  |
| October 1938 | 221), 019 | 4.012, 200 | 11, $62 \times 8.976$ | . 34 |  |
|  | Student Aid |  |  |  |  |
| September 1935 to September 1938, inclusive $\qquad$ |  | \$69, 213, 875 |  | \$0. 297 | (3) |
| Septenuber to December 1935 |  | 6,313, 046 | 19. 012.974 | . 321 |  |
| January to ivecember 1936 |  | 25, 888,808 | $8.54 \%$, tila | . 308 |  |
| Janunry to beememer 193\% |  | 24, 185.039 | 83, 02s. 27 | .291 |  |
| January 1938. | 307, $3+4$ |  | 6, 69, 045 | , 20 |  |
| February 1038 | 313, 304 | 2, 102. | 7, 50, 30\% | .205 |  |
| March 1938. | 323, 037 | 2, 217, 512 | 7. Fa , 012 |  |  |
| April 1088 | 333, 1002 | 2, 25\%, \%id | -,92i), 12 | . 285 |  |
| May 193s | 326, 644 | 2, 303, 5 , 2 | 8,305, 521 | . 256 |  |
| June 1mas | 215, 447 | 1, $533 \times 194$ | 5, 123,50 | . 300 |  |
| July $1938{ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| August 1938 | 1,780 | 5, 696 | 31,871 | 179 |  |
|  | 44.845 | 1069 | 817.961 | 21 |  |

[^2]
## 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 September and October 1938 are presented in table 13.

Table 13.--Employment and Pay Rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps, September and October $1938{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Group | Number of employees | Amount of pay rolls |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

${ }^{1}$ Data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month. Amount of pay rolls are for the entire month.
${ }^{2}$ October data include 3,902 enrollees and pay roll of $\$ 87,646$ outside continental United States; in September the corresponding flgures were 3,960 enrollees and $\$ 90,766$.
${ }^{3}$ 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 October 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, October $1938{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Maximum number of wage earners ${ }^{2}$ | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Averare carnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All projects | 3,305 | \$388, 027 | 528,529 | \$0.734 | \$462,339 |
| Building construction ${ }^{3}$ - | 1,508 | 113, 485 | 223, 004 | . 509 | 168, 435 |
| Water and sewerage. | 1,797 | 274,542 | 305, 525 | . 899 | 293, 904 |

[^3]${ }^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor.
${ }^{3}$ Includes 283 employees; pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 30,771 ; 29,380$ man-hours worked, and material orders placed of $\$ 32,856$ on projects flanced by 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, and the amounts disbursed for pay, the number of man-hours worked on the project, and the value of the different typos of materials for which orders were placed during the month.

Data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-lours worked on construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations during October 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, October 1938 ${ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage earners |  | Mronthly pay-roll ments | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum number employed ${ }^{\prime}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | ${ }^{3} 259,402$ | 245, 483 | 824, 649, 559 | 35, 567,408 | \$0.693 | \$34, 434, 688 |
| Building construction. | 16, 654 | 13,799 | 1,512,459 | 1,565,461 | . 966 | 2, 430, 693 |
| Electrification: <br> Rural Electrification Admin- | 6, 183 | 5,119 | 351, 734 | 660144 | 526 |  |
| Other than Rural Electrification Administration projects. | 6,183 148 | 100 100 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 351, } \\ \hline 7.883\end{array}$ | 668,144 7,986 | .526 .987 | 2,000,335 |
| Forestry. | 114 | 110 | 10,614 | 19,557 | . 983 | 5,206 9,331 |
| Heavy engiveering | 141 | 129 | 17,280 | 19,373 | . 892 | 6,197 |
| Public roads ${ }^{\text {s }}$. |  | 113,324 | 8, 921, 074 | 15, 165, 421 | . 588 | 14, 868, 457 |
| Reclamation.--..-.-...........- | 17,009 | 15,900 | 1,935, 599 | 2, 518, 370 | . 769 | 2, 020, 133 |
| River, harbor, and flood control: Dredging, dikes, revetments. etc | 43,200 | 37, 864 | 4, 239,833 | 6, 505,300 |  |  |
| Locks and dams. | 10, 248 | 9,476 | 1,119, 764 | 1,514, 113 | . 740 | 1, 717,753 |
| Ship construction: Naval ressels. | 43,437 | 41,970 | 5,880,514 | 6,591, 014 | . 892 | 5,653, 003 |
| Other than naral ressels | 3,950 | 3, 188 | '346, 752 | - 422, 708 | . 820 | 1,974, 536 |
| Streets and roads. | 3, 749 | 3,437 | 219,516 | 437, 601 | . 502 | 386, 159 |
| Water and sewerage | 304 | 259 | 23, 704 | 32, 605 | . 727 | 71, 501 |
| Miscellaneous... | 941 | 808 | 62, 833 | 98,755 | . 636 | 131, 730 |

[^4]
## STATE-ROADS PROJECTS

A record of employment and pay-roll disbursements in the construction and maintenance of roads financed wholly from State or
local funds in October 1938, compared with September 1938, and October 1937, is presented in table 16.

Table 16.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads, October 1938, September 1938, and October $1937{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Item | Number of employeos? |  |  | Pay-roll disbursements |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | September 1938 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { September } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total. | 220, 820 | 205, 248 | 187, 325 | \$14, 406, 340 | \$13, 951, 370 | \$12, 134, 860 |
| New roads. | 35, 426 | 32,054 | 27, 280 | 2, 204, 290 | 2,151,590 | 1,730, 250 |
| Maintenance. | 185, 394 | 173, 194 | 160,045 | 12, 292, 050 | 11, 709, 780 | 10, 404, 610 |

[^5]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Revised indexes-Adjusted to 1935 Census of Manufactures. Indexes for earlier months and years given in the August issue of this phamphlet.
    : Does not include railroad repair shops.
    ${ }^{3}$ Prefiminary-Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

    - Not available.
    - Indexes adjusted to 1935 Census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1938 issue of this pamphlet.
    o A verage weekly earnings not strictly comparable with figures published in issues of this pamphlet dated earlier than January 1938, as they now exclude corporation officers, executives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory.
    ? Less than 310 of 1 percent.
    ${ }^{1}$ Cash payments only: the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

[^1]:    1 Data are for the month ending on the 15 th .
    2 Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
    ${ }^{8}$ Includes weekly average for public roads.
    4 Under the jurisdiction of the Burcau of Public Roads.
    \$ Not available; weekly average included in total for all projects.
    6 Includes data for workers engaged in construction of underground tunnel, who because of the additional risk involved, were paid at rates higher than those usually paid for building construction.

    7 These data are also included in separate tables covering projects financed by The Works Program.

    - Includes a maximum of 868 and an average of 634 employees working on low-cost housing projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds who were paid $\$ 56,134$ for 67,186 man-hours of labor. Material orders in the amount of $\$ 37,148$ were placed for these projects. These data were also included in separate tables covering projects financed from The Works Program.

[^2]:    1 Data are for a matendar month.
    2 Dat: on a monthly basis are not awailable. This total represents expenditures through June 30, 1938, and inchudes rent:als and services and some sponsors' contributions.
    3 No expenditures for materials on this type of project.
    4 Student Aid program was not active.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data arc for the month ending on the 15th.

[^4]:    1 Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
    ${ }^{3}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor, and Government agency doing force-account work.
    ${ }^{8}$ Includes weekly average for public-road projects.

    - Financed by Rural Electrification Administration loans.
    - Under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Roads.
    - Not available, weekly average included in total for all projects.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15th and are for projects financed wholly from State or local funds. ${ }^{2}$ Average number working during month.

