## EMPLOYMENT

AND PAY ROLLS

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## FEBRUARY 1941

## 

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# Employment and Pay Rolls 

## SUMMARY OF REPORTS FOR FEBRUARY 1941

## Total Nonagricultural Employment

EMPLOYMENT in nonagricultural industries increased by approximately 273,000 workers from January to February, raising the estimated total to $36,592,000$. This figure does not include C. C. C. enrollees, workers on W. P. A. or N. Y. A. projects, nor the armed forces. The February total was above all preceding February levels and was $2,226,000$ greater than a year ago. Each of the major groups reported employment gains over the month, the largest being in manufacturing which showed a greater-than-seasonal gain of 184,000 wage earners, due primarily to steadily expanding employment in defense industries. Increased activity in Federal construction accounted for a contraseasonal employment gain of 34,000 on construction projects, and wholesale and retail trade establishments reported a contraseasonal rise of 5,000 workers. All groups showed increased employment over February 1940, the largest gains being in manufacturing $(980,000)$ and in construction ( 718,000 ).
Emergency employment increased 261,000 over the month as a result of the following changes: A decrease of 4,000 on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration and increases of 64,000 on the out-of-school work program of the National Youth Administration, 187,000 in the military service, and 14,000 in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

## Industrial and Business Employment

Of the 157 manufacturing industries surveyed, 128 reported more workers in February than in January and 137 reported larger pay rolls, most of the gains being either larger than seasonal or contraseasonal. Of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries regularly covered, 10 reported employment increases and a like number reported pay-roll gains.

The increases of 2.1 percent or 184,000 in the number of factory wage earners and 5.1 percent or $\$ 11,763,000$ in weekly wages were larger than the expected seasonal gains of 1.6 percent and 4.8 percent, respectively. These gains brought the levels of factory employment and pay rolls to the highest points on record. The expansion in em-
ployment and pay rolls was much more pronounced in the durablegoods group than in the nondurable-goods group of manufacturing industries.

Key defense industries showing substantial employment gains from January to February were shipbuilding ( 8,800 ), aircraft ( 8,600 ), engines $(4,000)$, machine tools $(3,900)$, machine-tool accessories $(3,200)$, screw-machine products ( 1,700 ), ammunition ( 1,400 ), firearms ( 1,000 ), explosives (500), and abrasives (400). Other manufacturing industries affected by war-material orders and showing large employment gains were electrical machinery ( 15,600 ), foundries and machine shops $(10,300)$, steel $(8,100)$, automobiles $(6,400)$, brass, bronze, and copper products $(3,000)$, and chemicals ( 1,800 ). Among the few industries showing reductions in employment were meat packing ( 7,300 ), canning and preserving $(4,800)$, beet sugar $(4,200)$, typewriters $(3,100)$, and agricultural implements $(2,400)$.

Retail trade employment showed a slightly contraseasonal increase in contrast to an average February decrease of 1.3 percent shown for the past 12 years. The largest gains were reported by variety stores, farmers' supply stores, groceries, automobile dealers, and shoe stores. Wholesale trade firms also reported a slightly contraseasonal employment gain, primarily because of expansion by assemblers and country buyers and increases in stores selling dry goods and apparel, machinery equipment and supplies, lumber and building materials, hardware, furniture and housefurnishings, iron and steel scrap, and farm supplies.

General building contractors engaged in private construction reported an employment decrease of 3.0 percent, while special-trades contractors reduced employment only 0.7 percent. Employment in private building construction as a whole decreased by 2.0 percent in contrast to an average February decrease for the 1932-40 period of 6.1 percent. In all, 33 States and the District of Columbia reported reduced employment, the largest decline being in the West North Central States ( 11.5 percent). Only 3 of the 9 geographic divisions showed employment gains, namely, the West South Central States ( 5.5 percent), the East South Central States ( 2.7 percent), and the East North Central States ( 0.1 percent). Five of the fifteen special building trades surveyed reported increased employment, namely, excavating ( 6.7 percent), painting and decorating ( 6.4 percent), structural steel erection ( 4.0 percent), carpentering ( 0.8 percent), and tile and terrazzo contracting ( 0.6 percent). Employment declines were reported for plastering ( 8.4 percent), brick and stone masonry ( 5.3 percent), wood flooring ( 5.0 percent), ornamental metal work ( 3.5 percent), plumbing and heating ( 2.3 percent), electrical contracting (1.3 percent), elevator installation and repairing ( 1.8 percent), glass and glazing (1.1 percent), roofing and sheet metal work ( 0.5 percent),
and building insulation ( 0.3 percent). The reports on which these building construction figures are based do not cover construction projects financed by the Work Projects Administration, the Public Works Administration, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or by regular appropriations of the Federal, State, or local Governments.
A preliminary report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for class I steam railroads showed an employment gain of 1.1 percent between January and February, the total number employed in February being $1,029,710$. Corresponding pay-roll figures for February were not available when this report was prepared. For January, they were $\$ 169,732,636$, an increase of $\$ 2,444,471$, since December.
Hours and earnings.-The average hours worked per week by manufacturing wage earners were 40.0 in February, an increase of 2.6 percent from January. The corresponding average hourly earnings were 69.2 cents, a gain of 0.4 percent from the preceding month. The average weekly earnings of factory workers (both full- and part-time combined) were $\$ 28.56$, an increase of 3.0 percent since January. Of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries regularly surveyed, 14 reported increases in average weekly earnings. Of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries for which man-hours are available, 9 showed gains in average hours worked per week and 13 reported increases in average hourly earnings.
General wage-rate increases between January 16 and February 15 were reported by 303 of the 34,000 manufacturing establishments which supplied employment information in February. These increases averaged 6.1 percent and affected 72,232 of the $6,634,000$ wage earners covered. Among the industries in which the largest numbers of workers received pay raises were automobiles ( 10,067 ), glass ( 7,279 ), foundries ( 5,648 ), steel ( 2,673 ), electrical machinery ( 2,737 ), sawmills $(1,956)$, shipbuilding ( 1,668 ), dyeing and finishing textiles $(1,668)$, and aircraft ( 1,635 ). The wage-rate changes reported for nonmanufacturing industries were negligible. As the Bureau's survey does not cover all manufacturing establishments in an industry, and furthermore, as some firms may have failed to report wage changes, these figures should not be construed as representing the total number of wage changes occurring in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries.

Employment and pay-roll indexes and average weekly earnings for February 1941 are given in table 1 for all manufacturing industries combined, for selected nonmanufacturing industries, for water transportation, and for class I railroads. Percentage changes over the month and year intervals are also given.

Table 1.-Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries, February 1941

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | A verage weekly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index February 1941 | Percentage change from- |  | Index February1941 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in February 1941 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \operatorname{ary} \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fcbru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| All manufacturing industries combined 1 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} (1923-25 \\ =100) \\ 117.8 \end{gathered}\right.$ | +2.1 | +12.2 | $\begin{gathered} (1989-25 \\ =100) \\ 126.9 \end{gathered}$ | +5. 1 | +27.8 | \$28. 56 | +3.0 | +13.8 |
| Class I steam railroads ${ }^{2}$. | 100.9 | +1. 1 | $+3.5$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Coal mining: | $\begin{gathered} (1989)= \\ 100) \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} (1929= \\ 100) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite ${ }^{4}$ | 50.6 | +. 5 | -2.0 | 45.2 | +17.4 | $+37.3$ | 29.35 | +16.8 | +40.2 |
| Bituminous ${ }^{4}$ | 90.8 | $+.7$ | -. 9 | 91.0 | +3.7 | +4.6 | 26. 77 | +3.0 | +5.5 |
| Metalliferous mining. | 73.0 | +. 7 | +10.1 | 72.7 | +3.1 | +13.2 | 31. 29 | +2.4 | +2.8 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining. | 42.3 | +1.4 | +10.6 | 37.9 | +2.9 | +23.1 | 22.38 | +1.5 | +11.3 |
| Crude-petroleum production | 60.0 | -. 8 | -4.8 | 56.3 | +. 1 | $-4.7$ | 33.56 | +.9 | +. 1 |
| Public utilities: Telephone and telegraph 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone and telegraph ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 80.5 89.6 | +.2 -.9 | +6.1 $+\quad 5$ | 102.9 104.9 | -1.0 -.2 | +6.2 +2.7 | ${ }^{6} 31.30$ | -1.2 +.7 | +2.1 |
| Street railways and busses ${ }^{5} 7$ | 88.0 | -. 4 | -1.0 | 70.6 | $-{ }^{(8)}$ | $-1.3$ | ${ }^{6} 33.77$ | +. 4 | $-.2$ |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 91.3 | +. 1 | +1.2 | 80.8 | +. 4 | +4.8 | ${ }^{6} 30.69$ | $+.3$ | +3.5 |
| Retail ${ }^{5}$-.-- | 90.6 | +. 1 | +4.1 | 84.0 | +. 4 | +6.2 | ${ }^{8} 21.59$ | +.2 | $+2.0$ |
| IIotels (year-round) ${ }^{410}$ - | 93.7 | +. 8 | +1.8 | 86.0 | +2.2 | +3.9 | ${ }^{6} 15.87$ | +1.4 | +2.1 |
| Laundries ${ }^{\text {a }}$-..........- | 101.0 | $-.4$ | +5. 4 | 89.6 | $-.2$ | +7.8 | 18.41 | +.2 | +2.3 |
| Dyeing and cleaning ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 101.2 | +. 2 | +8.0 | 74.3 | +1.4 | +15.4 | 20.16 | +1.2 | +6.8 |
| Brokerage - | ${ }^{(3)}$ | -2.1 | -12.9 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | -2.6 | $-12.7$ | ${ }^{6} 37.71$ | $-6$ | +. 2 |
| Insurance | ${ }^{(3)}$ | $+.7$ | +2.0 | (3) | +1.3 | +5.2 | ${ }^{6} 37.76$ | $+6$ | $+3.1$ |
| Building construction | (3) | -2.0 | $+37.5$ | (3) | - 4 | +52.6 | 32.67 | $+1.6$ | +11.0 |
| Water transportation ${ }^{11}$ - | 77.4 | +. 7 | (3) | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |

[^0]
## Public Employment

The extent to which defense activities are being given precedence over nondefense activities is shown by February employment figures on construction projects financed from appropriations to regular Federal agencies. Employment on defense projects increased by 99,000 to 730,000 while the number of men at work on nondefense construction fell to 141,000 , a loss of 14,000 from the preceding month. Sizable gains were reported on defense building, naval vessel, and airport construction projects. The number of men at work on
all types of projects, both defense and nondefense, rose to 871,000 in the month ending February 15, a gain of 85,000 over January. Payroll disbursements of $\$ 111,933,000$ on all types of projects were $\$ 10,969,000$ greater than in January.

Employment on low-rent projects of the United States Housing Authority fell off slightly from January. Approximately 41,000 men were working on housing projects during the month ending February 15. Of these, 6,000 were employed on defense housing projects. Pay-roll disbursements amounted to $\$ 4,000,000$, a decrease of $\$ 99,000$ from January.

Construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration gave employment to 15,000 men in the month ending February 15. This was 2,000 less than the number employed in the preceding month and a decline of 94,000 from February 1940. Pay rolls were $\$ 1,756,000-\$ 128,000$ less than in January.

Employment on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation rose from 3,000 to approximately 3,600 in the month ending February 15. The number of men at work on defense projects showed a 50 -percent gain from January to February while the number on nondefense work decreased slightly. Pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 413,000$ were $\$ 118,000$ more than January payments.

Reaching a winter peak in January, the relief load lightened slightly in February, with a decrease of 4,000 in the number of persons employed on work-relief projects of the Work Projects Administration. Of the $1,837,000$ persons employed on work relief, 463,000 were working on defense projects and $1,374,000$ were engaged in nondefense activities. Wage payments of $\$ 92,445,000$ were $\$ 9,197,000$ less than in January. Employment on Federal agency projects financed by the Work Projects Administration showed little change from January to February, but there was a shift of approximately 1,500 workers from nondefense to defense work. Wage payments to the 65,000 persons employed totaled $\$ 3,582,000$.

Increased employment was reported on both programs financed by the National Youth Administration. The student work program showed an increase of 17,000 and the out-of-school work program a gain of 64,000 . Pay rolls on the student work program were $\$ 3,176,-$ 000 and on the out-of-school work program $\$ 9,290,000$.

Approximately 14,000 additional persons were given employment in camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps in February. Of the 312,100 persons on the pay roll, 277,950 were enrollees; 1,500 , educational advisers; 150, nurses; and 32,500 , supervisory and technical employees. Pay rolls of $\$ 13,731,000$ were $\$ 403,000$ greater than in January.

In the regular services of the Federal Government employment increases were reported in the executive and military branches while decreases were reported in the judicial and legislative branches. Of the $1,174,000$ employees in the executive service 162,000 were working in the District of Columbia and $1,012,000$ outside the District. Forceaccount employees (employees on the pay roll of the U.S. Government who are engaged on construction projects, and whose period of employment terminates as the project is completed) were 11 percent of the total number of employees in the executive service.

A seasonal decline in employment occurred on State-financed road projects. Of the 121,400 on the pay roll, 21,900 were engaged in the construction of new roads and 99,500 on maintenance. Wage payments of $\$ 9,473,000$ were $\$ 1,100,000$ less than in January.

A summary of employment and pay-roll data in the regular Federal services and on projects financed wholly or partially from Federal funds is given in table 2.
Table 2.-Summary of Employment and Pay Rolls in Regular Federal Services and on Projects Financed Wholly or Partially from Federal Funds, February 1941
[Preliminary figures]

| Class | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1941}{\text { February }}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { January }^{2}}$ | Percentage change | $\underset{1941}{\text { February }}$ | $\underset{1941}{ }{ }^{\text {January }}$ | Percentage change |
| Federal services: $\quad 1,173,663$ 1,151,148 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Executive ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 1, 173, 663 | 1, 151, 148 | +2.0 | \$175, 644, 562 | \$178, 218, 064 | $-1.4$ |
| Judicial | 2, 498 5,921 | 2,507 5,985 | -1.1 | 673,822 $1,312,368$ | 64 L .218 $\mathrm{j}, 313,550$ | +5.1 -2.1 |
| Military | 1,144, 674 | 957, 624 | +19.5 | 68, 324,619 | 59,513, 595 | +16.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Financed by regular Federal appropriations. | 870, 697 | 785, 679 | +10.8 | 111, 932, 852 | 100,963, 826 | +10.9 |
| Defense.- | 730, 084 | 630.876 | +15.7 | 97, 105, 709 | 85, 009, 616 | +14.2 |
| Other | 140, 613 | 154.803 | -9.2 | 14, 827, 143 | 15, 954, 210 | -7.1 |
| U. S. H. A low-rent housing - | 41,448 | 41, 356 | $-1.0$ | 3, 999, 687 | 4,099, 175 | -2.4 |
| Defense.. | 6, 103 | 5,184 | +17.7 | 592, 354. | 464, 105 | $+27.6$ |
| Other-.. | 35, 345 | 36, 672 | -3.6 | 3, 407, 333 | 3. 635,070 | -6.3 |
| Financed by P. W. A. ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 14, 683 | 16,889 | -13.1 | 1, 756, 205 | 1, 884, 319 | -7.8 |
| Finaneed by R. F. C. ${ }^{3}$ | 3,570 | 3,010 | +18.6 | 413,258 | 295, 380 | +39.9 |
| Defense. | 1,808 | 1,200 | $+50.7$ | 202,672 | 109, 874 | +84.5 |
| Other. | 1,762 | 1,810 | $-2.7$ | 210, 586 | 185, 506 | $+13.5$ |
| Federal agency projects financed by |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wefense-- | 28,364 | 26,651 | +6.4 | 1,700, 239 | 1, 284,695 | +12.5 +32.3 |
| Other | 36, 959 | 38, 369 | -4.7 | 1, 881,533 | 1, 900, 113 | -1.0 |
| Projects operated by W. P. A- | 1, 836,995 | 1, 841, 302 | -. 2 | 92, 445, 040 | 101, 641, 783 | -9.1 |
| Derense.. | 463,151 | 453. 730 | +2.1 | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ | (4) |  |
| Other | 1,373, 844 | 1,387, 572 | $-1.0$ | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ | ${ }^{4}$ ) | .... |
| National Youth Administration: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Student work program......- -- Out-of-school work program. | 460,587 488,398 | 443,900 424,812 | +3.8 +15.0 | 3, 175, 708 $9,289,872$ | 2, 767, 868 $7,965,225$ | +14.7 +16.6 |
| Oivilian Conservation Corps. | 312,082 | 298, 159 | +4.7 | 13, 730, 562 | 13, 327,945 | +3.0 |

[^1]
## DETAILED TABLES FOR FEBRUARY 1941

## Estimates of Nonagricultural Employment

The estimates of "Total civil nonagricultural employment," given on the first line of table 3, represent the total number of persons engaged in gainful work in the United States in nonagricultural industries, excluding military and naval personnel, persons employed on W.P.A. or N. Y. A. projects, and enrollees in C. C. C. camps. The series described as "Employees in nonagricultural establishments" also excludes proprietors and firm members, self-employed persons, casual workers, and persons in domestic service. The estimates for "Employees in nonagricultural establishments" are shown separately for each of seven major industry groups. Tables giving figures for each group, by months, for the period from January 1929 to date are available on request.

The figures represent the number of persons working at any time during the week ending nearest the middle of each month. The totals for the United States have been adjusted to conform to the figures shown by the 1930 Census of Occupations for the number of nonagricultural "gainful workers" less the number shown to have been unemployed for 1 week or more at the time of the census. Separate estimates for "employees in nonagricultural establishments" are shown in table 4 for each of the 48 States and the District of Columbia for January and February 1941 and February 1940. Tables showing monthly figures for each State from January 1938 to date are available on request. Because the State figures do not include employees on merchant vessels, and because of certain adjustments in the United States estimates which have not been made on a State basis, the total of the State estimates will not agree exactly with the figure for the United States as a whole.

These estimates are based in large part on industrial censuses and on regular reports of employers to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and to other Government agencies, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission. Data derived from employers' quarterly reports in connection with "old age and survivors' insurance," and employers' monthly reports in connection with unemployment compensation have been used extensively as a check on estimates derived from other sources, and in some industries they have provided the most reliable information available.

Table 3.-Estimates of Total Nonagricultural Employment, by Major Groups
[In thousands]

| Industry | ```February 1941 (prelim- inary)``` | $\underset{1941}{\text { January }}$ | Change January to February 194. | $\underset{1940}{\text { February }}$ | Change <br> February <br> 1940 to <br> February 1941 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total civil nonagricultural employment ${ }^{1}$ | 36,592 | 36,319 | +273 | 34,381 | +2,226 |
| Employees in nonagricultural establishments ${ }^{2}$. | 30,449 | 30,176 | +273 | 28,238 | +2, 226 |
| Manufacturing.- | 10,679 | 10,495 | $+184$ | 9,699 | +980 |
| Mining --..... | 857 | 852 | $+5$ | 854 | +3 |
| Construction...- | 1,657 | 1,623 | +-34 | 939 | +718 |
| Transportation and public utilities. | 3, 015 | 3, 012 | +3 | 2,941 | +74 |
| Trade .-.-.----------.-.-.-.-.-...- | 6, 170 | 6, 165 | +5 | 6,026 | +144 |
| Finance, service, and miscellaneous--: | 4,155 | 4,142 | +13 | 4,084 | +71 |
| Civil employees. | 3,916 | 3,887 | +29 | 3,695 | +236 |
| Military and naval forces ${ }^{3}$ - | 1,145 | 958 | +187 | 450 | +695 |

I Revised series-Excludes military and naval forces. Also excludes employees on W. P. A. and N. Y. A. projects as well as enrollees in C. C. C. camps. Includes proprietors, firm members, self-employed persons, casual workers, and domestic servants.
${ }^{2}$ Excludes all of the groups omitted from "total nonagricultural employment" as well as proprietors, firm members, self-employed persons, casual workers, and domestic servants.
${ }^{3}$ Not included in totals shown above. Includes members of the National Guard inducted into the Federal service by act of Congress.

Table 4.—Estimated Number of Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by States

Excludes employees on W. P. A. and N. Y. A. projects, enrollees in C. C. C. camps, proprietors, firm members, selfemployed persons, casual workers, domestic workers, the armed forces of the United States, and employees on merchant vessels]
[In thousands]

| Geographic division and State | ```February 1941 (prelim- inary)``` | $\underset{1941}{\text { January }}$ | Change January to February 1941 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { February } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | Change February 1940 to February 1941 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number | Percentage |  | Number | Percentage |
| New England_ | 2,687 | 2,652 | +35 | +1.4 | 2,420 | +258 | +10.6 |
| Maine -...-.-... | 187 | 185 | +2 | +1.2 | 180 | $+7$ | +3.6 |
| New Hampshire.. | 133 | 131 | +2 | +1.6 | 123 | +10 | +8.7 |
| Vermont----. - | 71 | 70 | +1 | +1.4 | 69 | +2 | +2.8 |
| Massachusetts_ | 1,417 | 1,396 | +21 | +1.5 | 1,282 | +135 | +10.5 |
| Rhode Island - | 250 | 245 | $+5$ | +2.2 | 220 | +30 | +13.7 |
| Connecticut. | 629 | 625 | +4 | +. 7 | 555 | +74 | +13.4 |
| Middle Atlantic_ | 7,891 | 7,825 | +66 | +. 9 | 7,460 | +431 | +5.8 |
| New York.- | 3,916 | 3,888 | +28 | +. 7 | 3,777 | +139 | +3.7 |
| New Jersey - . - | 1,209 | 1, 190 | +19 | +1. 6 | 1,096 | +113 | +10.3 |
| Pennsylvania. | 2, 766 | 2,747 | +19 | +. 7 | 2,587 | +179 | $+6.9$ |
| East North Central. | 7, 109 | 7,036 | +73 | +1.0 | 6,519 | +590 | +9.0 |
| Ohio...-. | 1,856 | 1,832 | +24 | +1.3 | 1,700 | +156 | +9.2 |
| Indiana... | 823 | 808 | $+15$ | +1.8 | 738 | $+85$ | +11.5 |
| Illinois...- | 2, 305 | 2,293 | +12 | +. 5 | 2,152 | +153 | +7.1 |
| Michigan. - | 1,479 | 1,457 | +22 | +1.5 | 1, 328 | +151 | +11.4 |
| Wisconsin .- | 646 | 646 |  | (1) | 601 | +45 | +7.5 |
| West North Central. | 2, 334 | 2,325 | +9 | +. 4 | 2,218 | +116 | +5.4 |
| Minnesota. | 509 | 510 | -1 | -. 2 | 487 | +22 | +4.6 |
| Iowa.-.-. | 396 | 395 | +1 | +. 4 | 380 | +16 | +4.2 |
| Missouri --.-.- | 789 | 779 | +10 | +1.4 | 742 | $+47$ | $+6.4$ |
| North Dakota.. | 73 | 72 | +1 | $+.4$ | 71 | +2 | +3.1 |
| South Dakota | 79 | 79 | -. | $+.1$ | 77 | $+2$ | $+3.3$ |
| Nebraska. | 191 | 191 | -. -...- | +. 5 | 187 | $+4$ | +2.6 |
| Kansas.. | 297 | 299 | -2 | $-.7$ | 274 | +23 | +8.5 |

Table 4.-Estimated Number of Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by States-Continued

| Geographic division and State | $\begin{aligned} & \text { February } \\ & \text { 1941 } \\ & \text { (prelim- } \\ & \text { inary) } \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{January}_{1941}$ | Change January to <br> February 1941 |  | $\underset{1940}{\text { February }}$ | Change February 1940 to February 1941 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number | Percentage |  | Number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent- } \\ & \text { age } \end{aligned}$ |
| South Atlantic_ | 3,799 | 3,750 | +49 | +1.3 | 3,374 | $+425$ | $+12.6$ |
| Delaware . | 71 | 72 | -1 | -. 9 | 65 | +6 | $+9.5$ |
| Maryland. | 564 | 558 | $+6$ | +1.1 | 474 | $+90$ | $+18.9$ |
| District of Columbia. | 368 | 363 | +5 | +1.1 | 319 | +49 | +15.1 |
| Virginia | 545 | 534 | +11 | +2.1 | 470 | +75 | +15.9 |
| West Virginia | 377 | 373 | $+4$ | +1.1 | 360 | +17 | +4.7 |
| North Carolina- | 611 | 615 | -4 | $-.5$ | 573 | +38 | $+6.8$ |
| South Carolina.. | 315 | 306 | +9 | +3.0 | 276 | +39 | +14.1 |
| Georgia - | 509 | 500 | +9 | +1.8 | 460 | +49 | $+10.8$ |
| Florida-. | 439 | 429 | +10 | +2.4 | 377 | +62 | +16.3 |
| East South Central.. | 1,407 | 1,397 | +10 | $+.7$ | 1,295 | +112 | +8.6 |
| Kentucky .- | 373 | 372 | $+1$ | +. 1 | 352 | +21 | +6.0 |
| Tennessee.. | 457 | 454 | $+3$ | +. 8 | 420 | +37 | +8.7 |
| Alabama--- | 389 | 384 | +5 | +1.3 | 349 | +40 | +11.3 |
| Mississippi. | 188 | 187 | +1 | +. 5 | 174 | $+14$ | +8.2 |
| West South Central | 1,952 | 1,930 | +22 | $+1.1$ | 1,746 | +206 | $+11.7$ |
| Arkansas.- | 191 | 186 | +5 | +2.2 | 172 | $+19$ | $+10.5$ |
| Louisiana - | 400 | 404 | -4 | -1.0 | 355 | +45 | +12.5 |
| Oklahoma. | 289 | 288 | +1 | $+.5$ | 276 | +13 | +4.6 |
| Texas.. | 1,072 | 1,052 | +20 | $+1.9$ | 943 | $+129$ | $+13.7$ |
| Mountain... | 750 | 750 | 0 | +. 2 | 716 | +34 | +4.8 |
| Montana.- | 107 | 108 | -1 | -. 7 | 103 | +4 | +4.0 |
| Idaho ---.- | 79 | 80 | -1 | -. 3 | 76 | +3 | +4.2 |
| W yoming. | 51 | 52 | -1 | -1.4 | 47 | $+4$ | +8.9 |
| Colorado.-.-- | 214 | 214 | 0 | -. 3 | 207 | $+7$ | +3.3 |
| New Mexico. | 68 | 67 | $+1$ | +1.3 | 67 | +1 | +1.9 |
| Arizona. | 93 | 92 | +1 | +1. 1 | 88 | +5 | +5.2 |
| Utah...- | 105 | 105 | 0 | $+.7$ | 99 | +6 | +6.7 |
| Nevada | 33 | 32 | +1 | $+2.7$ | 29 | +4 | +11.2 |
| Pacific. | 2,502 | 2,470 | +32 | +1.2 | 2,258 | +244 | +10.8 |
| Washington.. | 443 | 433 | $+10$ | +2.1 | 389 | $+54$ | +13.6 |
| Oregon-.-- | 235 | 233 | +2 | +. 7 | 217 | +18 | +8.4 |
| California.. | 1,824 | 1,804 | +20 | +1.1 | 1,652 | +172 | +10.4 |

${ }^{1}$ Less than 0.1 percent.

## Industrial and Business Employment

Monthly reports on employment and pay rolls are available for 157 manufacturing industries; 16 nonmanufacturing industries, including private building construction; water transportation; and class I steam railroads. The reports for the first 2 of these groups-manufacturing and nonmanufacturing-are based on sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The figures on water transportation are based on estimates prepared by the Maritime Commission and those on class I steam railroads are compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission. They are presented in the foregoing summary.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are based on the 3 -year average $1923-25$ as 100 and are adjusted to 1937 census data, except for the aircraft industry and the transportation equipment group, which have been adjusted on the basis of a complete employment survey of the aircraft industry made by the Bureau of Labor

Statistics for August 1940, and for all manufacturing industries combined, the durable-goods group, and the nondurable-goods group, which have been adjusted to preliminary 1939 census figures. They relate to wage earners only and are computed from reports supplied by representative manufacturing establishments in 90 of the 157 manufacturing industries surveyed. These reports cover more than 55 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country and more than 65 percent of the wage earners in the 90 industries covered.

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

The indexes for retail trade have been adjusted to conform in general with the 1935 Census of Retail Distribution and are weighted by lines of trade. For the public utilities they have been adjusted to the 1937 Census of Electrical Industries, for wholesale trade to the 1933 census, and for coal mining, year-round hotels, laundries, and dyeing and cleaning to the 1935 censuses.

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

The average weekly earnings shown in tables 5 and 6 are computed by dividing the total weekly pay rolls in the reporting establishments by the total number of full- and part-time employees reported. As not all reporting establishments supply man-hours, average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are necessarily based on data furnished by a smaller number of reporting firms. The size and composition of the reporting sample vary slightly from month to month. Therefore, the average hours per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings shown may not be strictly comparable from month to month. The sample, however, is believed to be sufficiently adequate in virtually all instances to indicate the general movement 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 February 1940 are computed from chain indexes based on the month-to-month percentage changes.

## employment and pay-roll indexes, average hours, and average 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 February 1941 are shown in table 5. Percentage changes from January 1941 and February 1940 are also given.
The employment and pay-roll indexes, as well as average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings for December 1940, and January and February 1941, where available, are presented in table 6. The December and January figures, where given, may differ in some instances from those previously published because of revisions necessitated primarily by the inclusion of late reports. Revised figures for metalliferous mining are given in table 7 for the months from January 1938 to January 1941, inclusive.
In table 8 indexes of employment and pay rolls are given for all manufacturing industries combined, for the durable- and nondurablegoods groups of manufacturing industries, and for each of 13 nonmanufacturing industries, by months, from February 1940 to February 1941, inclusive. The indexes for all manufacturing industries combined, the durable-goods group, and the nondurable-goods group have been adjusted to preliminary 1939 census figures. Comparable indexes for all available months and years back to January 1919 are given in tables 9, 10, and 11 of the December 1940 issue of this pamphlet. The chart on page 25 indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to February 1941.

Use of average hourly earnings in "escalator" clauses.1-Average hourly earnings of wage earners, such as those shown in table 6, have been compiled regularly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics since 1932. These averages are published for the use of those who wish either to compare the average earnings of wage earners in different industries or to study the changes in average earnings over a period of time.
Certain characteristics of the average earnings should be indicated. The average of the actual earnings of wage earners as a group may change from one period to another for either of two reasons: (1) By reason of changes in the wages paid or (2) by reason of changes in the composition of the group of wage earners actually at work in different periods. As an example of the latter cause of change, it is evident that if, from one month to the next, the number of wage earners employed in a high-wage industry increases proportionally more than employment generally has increased, the average of actual earnings for the group as a whole will increase. This increase might take place

[^2]even though there were no changes whatsoever in the earnings of any wage earner in any one of the establishments. It is apparent, therefore, that the Bureau's averages reflect both changes in the actual hourly rates paid as well as changes in the composition of the wage earners in the group. The averages contained in table 6 for all manufacturing, for durable goods, for nondurable goods, and for the various subgroups of industries, such as "iron and steel and their products," reflect both types of influence upon hourly earnings; and they measure the average of the actual earnings of the wage earners actually at work in each respective period.

To an increasing extent use is being made of these average hourly farnings figures in so-called "escalator" clauses in Government contracts. These are designed to protect contractors from losses that might arise from general wage increases over which they could exercise no control. A number of contracts extending over many months have been written recently with clauses that provide for increased payments to the contractor in case of increases in the average of the hourly earnings in the durable-goods industries.

It should be pointed out that the characteristics of the Bureau's average hourly earnings figures, as described above, make it desirable to use these averages for other than their designed purpose with a certain degree of caution. The purpose for which they were compiled limits their usefulness, especially in July and August, as a measure of change in labor rates. In these months the averages show a seasonal movement unrelated to rates of pay. For example, the average hourly earnings figure in the durable-goods industries dropped from 73.2 cents in June to 72.7 cents in July. This drop was due not to a general decline in wages in this period but almost entirely to the fact that employment in the automobile industry declined sharply as the result of model changes. This industry is a high-wage industry in which the average hourly earnings are about 95 cents an hour. Between June and July, employment in the automobile industry dropped from 104.9 to 82.3 . This relative decline, of a purely seasonable character, in the number of highly paid automobile workers was very largely responsible for the decline of half a cent noted in the average hourly earnings in durable-goods industries.

By way of illustration of the problem involved, it would be possible to construct an index of earnings that was unrelated to changes in the relative occupational composition of the group workers actually at work. For example, giving the averages for the several industries the same weights in July and August that they had in June and considering only the influence of changes in average earnings in each industry, we find no change in the rate of earnings from June to July and approximately the same percentage change as is shown by the published figures
from July to August. This means that from June to August, the currently published figures show a slight decline over this 3 -month interval whereas the series computed with constant weights shows a small gain.

It is not within the province of the Bureau to indicate the type of average that was contemplated by the contracting parties in the contracts already drawn; least of all can the method of compiling an average be changed. It is obvious however that in incorporating any statistical series in legal documents careful consideration should be given to the purpose for which the figures were originally compiled and to their relevance to some new purpose. The officials of the Bureau are at the disposal of all those who wish to apply any of the Bureau's series to administrative problems. Carefully interpreted and applied, these data have a present usefulness far greater than was imagined in the past. Their appropriate adaptation to new uses involves on the one hand a careful consideration by the Bureau of the purposes of the contracting parties; on the other, consultation with the Bureauto discover whether the new figures as they stand meet the purposes in mind.

Table 5.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, February 1941 MANUFACTURING
[Indexes are based on 3-year average, 1923-25=100. For "all manufacturing," "durable goods," and "nondurable goods," they have been adjusted to preliminary 1939 census figures. The indexes for all other manufacturing groups and industries except "automobiles" have been adjusted to 1937 census figures and are not comparable to indexes published in pamphlets prior to August 1939. Comparable series available upon request]

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | A verage weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ! |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | Index ary 1941 | Percentage change from- |  | February 1941 | Percentage change from- |  | February 1941 | Percentage change from- |  | February 1941 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |  | January 1941 | February 1940 |  | January 1941 | February 1940 |  | January 1941 | February 1940 |  | January 1941 | February 1940 |
| All manufactures ${ }^{2}$ - | 117.8 | +2.1 | +12.2 | 126.9 | +5.1 | +27.8 | \$28. 58 | +3.0 | +13.8 | 40.0 | +2.6 | +7.4 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 69.2 \end{array}$ | +0.4 | +5. 1 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{2}$ Nondurable goods ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121.0 \\ & 114.7 \end{aligned}$ | +2.3 +1.8 | +22.0 +3.8 | 139.4 112.8 | +5.7 +4.5 | +42.5 +11.8 | 32.95 23.16 | +3.3 +2.7 | +16.8 +7.7 | 41.6 38.3 | +2.6 +2.6 | +10.2 +4.3 | 76.2 62.1 | + +8 +1 | +5.6 +2.8 |
| Durable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery | 125.0 | +2. 3 | +17.2 | 136.9 | +4.7 | +35.7 | 32.25 | +2.3 | +15.8 | 40.7 | +2.0 | +11.5 | 79.1 | +. 5 | +3.8 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills...- | 133.3 | +1. 4 | +13.5 | 145.3 | +3.9 | +31.9 | 34.57 | +2.5 | +16.2 | 39.9 | +2.1 | +12.6 | 86.8 | +. 6 | +3.6 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets. .- | 146.0 | +5.1 | +27.7 | 192.7 | +13.0 | +53.2 | 31.87 | +7.6 | +19.9 | 44.3 | +5.8 | +13.6 | 71.9 | +1.6 | +5.5 |
| Cast-iron pipe <br> Cutlery (not including silver and plated cut- | 89.3 | +1.9 | $+18.2$ | 97.4 | +4.4 | $+44.2$ | 26.07 | $+2.5$ | +22.0 | 41.3 | +2.0 | +15.7 | 62.9 | $+.5$ | +6.1 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools | 108.9 | +1. 1 | +4.7 | 111.2 | +4.1 | $+22.7$ | 26.67 | $+3.0$ | +17.3 | 41.2 | +1.9 | $+6.5$ | 65.7 | +. 8 | $+9.9$ |
| Forgings, iron and steel ${ }^{3}$ - | 94. 5 | +3.3 | +31.4 | 130.2 | +4.6 | +54.8 | 37.29 | +1.3 | +17.9 | 45.2 | +.3 | +10.0 | 82.7 | +1.0 | +7.3 |
| Hardware ........... | 114.9 | +1.9 | +13.5 | 134.8 | +3.5 | +33.7 | 28.84 | +1.5 | +17.7 | 41.9 | +2.1 | +13.5 | 68.9 | -. 6 | +3.9 |
| Plumbers' supplies | 99.3 | +1.4 | $\underline{+21.2}$ | 95.9 | $+5.4$ | +35.6 | 27. 92 | +4.0 | +11.9 | 38.8 | +1.8 | +5.4 | 72.1 | +2. 1 | +6.1 |
| Stamped and enameled ware*-............... | 200.6 | +8.3 | $\underline{+24.3}$ | 232.7 | +9.2 | +44.0 | 27.32 | +2.7 | +15.9 | 40.3 | +2.7 | +8.6 | 66.8 | -. 3 | +6.2 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. | 105.9 | +3.2 | +25.4 | 109.8 | +4. 4 | +45.2 | 31. 28 | +1.2 | +15.8 | 42.6 | $+5$ | $+10.1$ | 73.6 | $+.5$ | +5.4 |
|  | 99.2 | +5.0 | +15.4 | 94.2 | +8.2 | +26.5 | 26.70 | +3.0 | +9.7 | 39. 1 | +.8 | +4.9 | 69.2 | +2.1 | +3.5 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork Tin cans and other tinware | 95.9 104.1 | +2.6 +2.2 | +34.0 +12.4 | 93.8 117.6 | +5.0 +8 | +55.5 +26.4 | 31. 67 25. 31 | +2.3 +1.4 | +16.1 +12.4 | 42.2 39.4 | +1.4 +-8 | +13.3 +6.8 | 75.0 64.4 | +.8 +.2 | +2.5 +5.7 |
| Tin cans and other tinware ${ }_{\text {Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, }}$ | 104.1 | +2.2 | +12.4 | 117.6 | +. 8 | +26.4 | 25.31 | -1.4 | +12.4 | 39.4 | -. 8 | $+6.8$ | 64.4 | -. 2 | +5. 7 |
| files, and saws) .............. | 125.9 | +4.2 | +31.0 | 151.8 | +8.3 | +57.4 | 30.16 | +4.0 | +20.2 | 46.2 | +3.2 | +12.7 | 66.1 | +. 8 | +6. 5 |
| Wirework. .... | 207.8 | +1.1 | +28.2 | 252.5 | +6.2 | +44.0 | 29.71 | +5.1 | +12.4 | 41.7 | +4.9 | +7.6 | 71.3 | +. 2 | +4.1 |

Machinery, not including transportation equipment Agricultural implements (including tractors) Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies Engines, turbines, water wheels, and wind-

Foundry and machine-shop products
Machine tools
Radios and phonographs.
Textile machinery and parts.
ypewriters and parts.
Transportation equipment ${ }^{4}$
Aireraft
Automobiles.
Cars, electric-a
Shipbuilding-
Nonferrous metals and their products
Aluminum manufactures
Brass, bronze, and copper products..-.
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices...
Lighting equipment
Silverware and plated ware*
Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc
Lumber and allied products
Furniture
Millwork.
Sawmills.
Stone, clay, and glass products
Brick, tile, and terra cotta
Cement
Marble, granite, slate, and other products
Pottery*
See footnotes at end of table

| 143.5 | +2.6 +3.6 | +26.9 +2.2 | 176.9 174.2 | +5.6 -3.7 | +48.3 +6.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 34.28 \\ & 3.17 \end{aligned}$ | +2.9 -.2 | +16.9 +4.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 140.3 | +3.1 | +9.6 | 166.3 | +9.7 | +27.4 | 36. 99 | +6.4 | +16.2 |
| 136.4 | +5.4 | +34.3 | 175.7 | +8.0 | +57.4 | 33.87 | +2.5 | +17.3 |
| 235.8 | +5.6 | +77.3 | 344.9 | +4.1 | +100.9 | 38.52 | -1.5 | +13.4 |
| 120.0 | +2.2 | +23.0 | 136. 1 | +5.7 | +44. 5 | 33.51 | $+3.4$ | +17.4 |
| 299.9 | +4.8 | +46.5 | 450.4 | +8.8 | +66.4 | 41. 78 | $+3.8$ | $+13.6$ |
| 144.4 | $-2.1$ | +14.3 | 146.0 | + 7 | +29.2 | 24.60 | +2.9 | +13.0 |
| 92.9 | +4.0 | +8.2 | 105. 2 | +7.5 | +29.3 | 31.36 | +3.4 | +19.5 |
| 108.5 | $-17.1$ | $-7.7$ | 122.0 | -13.4 | +11.0 | 27.58 | +4.5 | +20.2 |
| 157.0 | +2.9 | +35.2 | 190.6 | +8.2 | +58.7 | 38.44 | +5.2 | +17.4 |
| 5, 345.0 | +6. 1 | +132.1 | 6,451.9 | +9.0 | +195.4 | 35. 20 | $+2.7$ | +21.7 |
| 129.9 | +1.2 | +14.8 | 159. 1 | $+7.8$ | +33.6 | 40.05 | +6. 5 | +16.4 |
| 68.7 | -. 8 | +16.4 | 65.7 | +3.5 | +21.1 | 30.66 | +4.3 | +4.0 |
| 53.1 | +7.6 | +84.1 | 60.7 | $+10.2$ | +123.3 | 34.95 | $+2.4$ | +21.3 |
| 256.3 | +6.8 | +79.6 | 338.1 | +9.9 | +125.5 | 38.91 | +2.9 | +25.6 |
| 134.7 | +2.7 | +25.7 | 151.8 | +4.0 | +46.8 | 31.12 | +1.2 | $+16.8$ |
| 212.4 | -. 1 | +24.1 | 270.6 | +2.0 | +38.9 | 31. 05 | +2.0 | +12.1 |
| 176.0 | +2.6 | +37.2 | 226.2 | +2.8 | +65.9 | 35. 44 | +. 1 | +20.8 |
| 109.1 | +2.6 | +19.7 | 124.8 | +8.5 | +32. 1 | 25. 27 | $+5.7$ | +10.4 |
| 102.2 | +6.2 | +12.2 | 89.4 | +9.1 | +29.2 | 23.54 | +2.7 | +15.1 |
| 111.3 | +3.2 | +26.5 | 105.0 | $+6.2$ | +48.3 | 29.04 | +3.0 | +17.4 |
| 78.4 | +5.0 | +10.8 | 77.0 | +8.7 | +29.7 | 28.35 | $+3.6$ | +17.0 |
| 99.7 | +1.9 | +14.6 | 104.3 | +2.8 | +21.5 | 29,49 | $+1.0$ | +6.0 |
| 72.0 | +1.0 | +7.9 | 71.2 | +4.8 | +18.7 | 21.41 | +3.6 | +9.9 |
| 95.8 | $+2.2$ | +7.7 | 90.0 | $+6.9$ | +17.2 | 22.32 | +4.6 | +8.9 |
| 70.0 | $-.6$ | +15.2 | 58.2 | +.8 | +24.0 +18.3 | ${ }^{22.81}$ | +1.4 +3 | +7.5 |
| 62.9 | +. 7 | 6.4 | 61.6 | +4.0 | +18.3 | 20.26 | +3.4 | +11.4 |
| 87.0 | +1.8 | +15.2 | 82.1 | +3.1 | +25.7 | 25.62 | +1.8 | +8.1 |
| 64.1 | $-1.0$ | +21.3 | 54.8 | $+3$ | +38.5 | 22.07 | +1.3 | +14.1 |
| 65.8 | +1.6 | +18.6 | 62.3 | +1.9 | +29.6 | 26.93 | +. 3 | +9.3 |
| 115.8 | +1.3 | +12.9 | 135.7 | +3.4 | +25.3 | 28. 66 | +2.1 | +11.0 |
| 41.9 | +7.4 | -1.6 | 30.0 | +11.9 | $+3.1$ | 25. 31 | +4.2 | +4.8 |
| 107.9 | +3.0 | +16.1 | 99. | +4.7 | +18. | 23.34 | +1 | +2.0 |



| +2.3 | +10.4 |
| ---: | ---: |
| +.2 | +2.0 |
| +4.8 | +11.5 |
| +1.9 | +11.4 |
| -.3 | +7.5 |
| +2.8 | +10.9 |
| +3.3 | +8.9 |
| +1.8 | +5.9 |
| +1.9 | +13.5 |
| +4.6 | +15.4 |
| +4.5 | +12.8 |
| +1.9 | +10.6 |
| +5.9 | +11.2 |
| +3.3 | -.6 |
| +1.4 | +15.1 |
| +2.1 | +16.4 |
| +1.6 | +9.7 |
| +2.0 | +5.8 |
| +.1 | +11.7 |
| +5.8 | +7.4 |
| +3.6 | +13.9 |
| +3.1 | +11.6 |
| +3.2 | +12.1 |
| +.4 | -.2 |
| +2.0 | +4.6 |
| +2.6 | +2.4 |
| +1.7 | +4.1 |
| +1.8 | +5.5 |
| +1.8 | +5.7 |
| +1.4 | +10.3 |
| +.5 | +8.8 |
| +2.4 | +6.3 |
| +3.1 | +3.2 |
| +1.7 | -1.8 |



+5.3
+1.9
+5.1
+5.1
+5.1
+5.2
+5.2
+5.7
+4.3
+6.8
+5.3
+6.8
+5.3
+4.3
+3.7
+7.2
+4.6
+4.
+5.
+6.
+7.
+6.
+8
+3.
+1.
+5.
+5.
+6.
+5.
+6.
+3.
+5
+3
+4
+
+4.

Table 5.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, February 1941—Continued
MANUFACTURING-Continued

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average hours worked per week |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index Febru1941 | Percentage change from- |  | Index February 1941 | Percentage change from- |  | Febru ary 1941 | Percentage change from- |  | February 1941 | Percentage change from- |  | February 1941 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \\ & \mathbf{1 9 4 0} \end{aligned}$ |  | Janu- <br> ary <br> 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru. } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Febru- <br> ary <br> 1940 |  | January 1941 | February 1940 |
| Nondurable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Textiles and their products.. | 110.1 | +3. 5 | +4.4 | 103.8 | +9.3 | +13.8 | \$19.08 | +5.6 | +9.1 | 37.4 | +4.7 | $+6.3$ | 51.4 | +0.4 | +2.1 |
| Fabrics.-.....-.-.--- | 101.7 | +2.0 | $+6.5$ | 98.6 | +5.9 | +17.1 | 18. 60 | $+3.9$ | $+10.0$ | 38.3 | $+3.7$ | $+7.3$ | 49.2 | +. | +2.2 |
| Carpets and rugs -- | 83.9 102.6 | +2.2 +1.8 | +2.0 +7.4 | 79.2 101.7 | +6.1 +4.9 | +12.2 +16.3 | 26.10 16.04 | +3.8 +3.0 | +10.0 +8.3 | 38.4 38.4 | +2.9 +3.0 | +6.9 +6.1 +18. | 68.1 41.8 | $+.9$ | +2.9 +2.1 |
| Cotton small wares.- | 95.1 | +3.9 | +12.2 | 100.6 | +8.5 | +33.7 | 20.58 | +4.4 | +19.1 | 41.1 | +4.6 | +13.6 | 40.2 50 | 0 | +4.2 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles.. | 139.7 | +3.6 | +7.4 | 128.8 | +7.1 | +17.9 | 22.38 | $+3.4$ | +9.9 | 40.6 | +3.4 | +8.6 | 55.0 | -. 1 | +1.3 |
| Hats, fur-felt.. | 83.7 | $+1.7$ | -8. 5 | 89.0 | +11.3 | +5.4 | 29.52 | +9.4 | +15. 3 | 38.6 | $+7.6$ | +9.6 | 77.1 | +2.9 | +8.2 |
| Hosiery -- | 142.9 | -(5) | -1.6 | 156.8 | $+5.3$ | +3.9 | 19.41 | +5.3 | +5.5 | 35.8 | $+5.7$ | +4.7 | 54.7 | -. 4 | $+.9$ |
| Knitted outerwear - | 68.4 | +3.3 | + 8 | 59.9 | +6.9 | +5.8 | 18. 14 | $+3.5$ | $+4.8$ | 36.6 | +2.3 | $+8$ | 48.9 | $+.7$ | +3.8 |
| Knitted underwear.- | 78.3 | +1.8 | +1.7 | 76.6 | +4.4 | +11.2 | 16.41 | +2.6 | +9.6 +13.6 | 37.3 | +3.5 | +3.6 | 44.2 | $-.4$ | +5.8 |
| Knitted cloth..... | 141.9 | +1.6 | +5.1 | 128.5 | +2.7 | +19.3 | 20.16 | +1.1 | +13.6 | 39.5 | +4.2 | +8.3 | 50.5 | 0 | +4.2 |
| Silk and rayon goods.- | 66.5 | +2.2 | -3.6 | 55.9 | +6.3 | +3.2 | 17.22 | +4.0 | +7.1 | 37.3 | +4.2 | +4.7 | 46.0 | $-.2$ | +2.2 |
| Woolen and worsted goods. | 102.6 | +2.7 | +20.9 | 99.9 | +6.7 | +39.4 | 22.57 | +4.0 | +15.4 | 39.2 | +3.5 | +13.7 | 57.7 | $+5$ | +1.2 |
| Wearing apparel | 124.2 | +6.3 | +. 4 | 108.0 | +15.9 | +8.2 | 20.39 | $+9.0$ | +7.8 | 35.7 | +7.2 | +4.3 | 55.5 | $+.5$ | +2.2 |
| Clothing, men's --. | 114.4 | +4.6 | +3.8 | 96.5 | +10.5 | +12.4 | 21.58 | +5.7 | +8.2 | 36. 0 | +7.2 | +4.8 | 59.9 | -1.1 | +2.8 |
| Clothing, women's. | 172.6 | +6.9 | $-2.0$ | 142.7 | +19.4 | +6.2 | 21.74 | +11.7 | +8.4 | 35.5 | +6.7 | +4.1 | 56.4 | +2.0 | +1.9 |
| Corsets and allied garments. | 114.5 | $+2.2$ | -. 9 | 126.8 | +9.4 | $+7.3$ | 18.45 | +7.1 | +8.2 | 38.1 | +7.2 | +6.2 | 48.1 | -. 1 | +2.3 |
| Men's furnishings... | 118.7 | +10.3 | -1.8 | 123.6 | +19.7 | $+9.7$ | 15. 54 | +8. 5 | +11.9 | 36.0 | +7.8 | +8.2 | 42.3 | $+3$ | +4.6 |
| Millinery ---.-.--- | 88.8 | +18.6 | $-.8$ | 76.3 | +38.4 | $-1.1$ | 25. 72 | +16. 7 | -7. 3 | 34. 4 | +12.6 | -2.8 | 67.4 | +4.4 | +1.7 |
| Shirts and collars*. | 125, 4 | +5.7 | +. 4 | 117.2 | +12.8 | +8.2 | 14.63 | +6.7 | +7.8 | 35.6 | +7.4 | +2.4 | 41.6 | $-1.0$ | +4.1 |
| Leather and its manufactures_- | 96.9 | +3.7 | -2.4 | 91.5 | +9.8 | +10.8 | 21.89 | +5.8 | +13.5 | 39.1 | +4.6 | +7.2 | 56.4 | +1.6 | +6.4 |
| Boots and shoes.- | 95.0 | +3.9 | -3.3 | 88.9 | $+11.0$ | +10.8 | 20.92 | +6.8 | +14.6 | 38.9 | +5.0 | +7.6 | 54.0 | +1.9 | $+6.9$ |
| Leather.. | 88.1 | +2.7 | +1.8 | 92.3 | +6.5 | +10.8 | 26. 23 | +3.6 | +8.8 | 39.6 | +3.0 | +5.6 | 66.4 | $+.6$ | +3.2 |

Food and kindred products． Baking
Butter＂．．．
Canning and preserving＊
Confectionery
Ice cream
Slaughtering and meat packing．
Sugar，beet.....$----~$
Tobacco manufactures
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff
Cigars and cigarettes．

## Paper and printing

Boxes，paper．
Printing and publishing： Book and job
Newspapers and periodicals．
Chemical，petroleum，and coal products．．．．．
Petroleum refining ．．．．－．－．－．－．
Chemicals－－oil，cake，and meal
Cottonseed－oil，cake，
Explosives．－
Paints and varnishes
Rayon and allied products．
Soap．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－－－
Rubber products
Rubber boots and shoes．
Rubber boots and shoes＿－．．．．
Rubber goods other

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Table 5.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, February 1941—Continued NONMANUFACTURING
[Indexes are based on 12-month average, 1929=100]

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  | A verage hours worked per week |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index February1941 1941 | Percentage change from - |  | Index Febru1941 | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru. } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from - |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | Febru- <br> ary 1941 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | January 1941 | February 1940 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | February 1940 |  | Janu- ary 1941 | Febru ary 1940 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ $1941$ | February 1940 |  | January 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Anthracite ${ }^{67}$ - | 50.6 90.8 | +0.5 +7 | -2.0 -9 | 45.2 | +17.4 +3 | +37.3 +4.6 | \$29.35 | +16.8 +3 | +40.2 +5.5 | 31.4 304 | +16.4 | +39.9 +6. | ${ }^{92.6}$ | +0.2 +3 | +1.0 +8 |
| Metalliferous mining ${ }^{8}$ | 73.0 | $+.7$ | $+10.0$ | 72.7 | +3.1 | +13.2 | 31.29 | +3.8 +2.4 | + +2.8 +2.8 | 41.3 | +1.4 +1.4 | +6. | 75.4 | +.93 | +.8 +3.2 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 42.3 | +1.4 | +10.6 | 37.9 | +2.9 | +23.1 | 22.38 | +1.5 | +11.3 | 38.7 | +1.1 | +8.3 | 57.8 | +. 5 | +2.8 |
| Crude-petroleum production. | 60.0 | -. 8 | -4.8 | 56.3 | +. 1 | -4.7 | 33.56 | +. 9 | +. 1 | 37.3 | $-1.2$ | $-2.7$ | 89.7 | +1.6 | +1.8 |
| Public utilities: ${ }_{\text {Telephone and telegraph }{ }^{\text {a }} 10 .}$ | 80.5 | +. 2 | +6.1 | 102.9 | -1.0 | +6.2 | 31.30 | -1.2 | +. 1 | 39.1 | -1.5 | - 1 | 80.7 | +. 4 | +. 3 |
| Electric light and power ${ }^{10}$ | 89.6 | -. 9 | +. 5 | 104.9 | $-2$ | +2.7 | 35. 72 | +. 7 | $+2.1$ | 39.6 | +. 5 | $-.7$ | 90.6 | +. 4 | +3.3 |
| Street railways and busses ${ }^{1010} 11$ | 68.0 | -. 4 | $-1.0$ | 70.6 | -(3) | $-1.3$ | 33.77 | +. 4 | -. 2 | 45.6 | $+.8$ | $-.8$ | 73.1 | +(3) | +1.7 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale ${ }^{12}$ | 91.3 | $+1$ | +1.2 | 80.8 | +. 4 | +4.8 | 30.69 | +. 3 | +3.5 | 40.6 | $-1$ | -. 6 | 75.9 | +. 5 | +4.7 |
| Retail ${ }^{10}$ | 90.6 | +. 1 | +4.1 | 84.0 | +. 4 | +6.2 | 21.59 | +. 2 | $+2.0$ | 42.7 | -. 1 | $-.5$ | 54.6 | +. 3 | +2. 6 |
| Food ${ }^{10}$-.......-.-.-. | 104. 6 | +1.4 | $+1.5$ | 97.1 | +. 6 | +3.2 | 24.33 | -. 7 | +1.6 | 43.0 | $-.8$ | $-3$ | 53.0 | -. 2 | +1.3 |
| General merchandising ${ }^{910}$ - | 93.8 | $-.2$ | +6.7 | 86.0 | $-6$ | +6.4 | 18. 20 | -. 3 | -. 2 | 38.8 | $+1$ | +. 4 | 46.4 | $-.2$ | +.3 |
| Apparel ${ }^{10}$ Furniture 10 | 77.5 75.0 | -1.3 +.3 | +2.6 +1.6 | 73.3 66.5 | -1.6 +.5 | +5.8 +1.5 | 21.87 28.18 | -.3 +.2 | +3.1 +3.1 | 38.5 44.0 | +1.0 +.8 | -1. 6 | 56.0 67.8 | +.4 +.8 | +2.9 +2.3 |
| Furniture ${ }^{10}$ - ${ }^{\text {antomotive }} 10$ | 75.0 86.7 | +.3 +.6 | -1.6 +6.4 | 66.5 83.6 | +.5 +3.3 | +1.5 +12.8 | 28.18 29.05 | +.2 +2.7 | +3.1 +6.1 +1.8 | 44.0 47.0 | +.8 +.6 | -1.4 | 67.8 62.3 | -.6 +2.1 | +2.3 +7.5 |
| Lumber ${ }^{10}$--..- | 71.6 | -1.5 | +6.4 +3.2 | 67.7 | -1.2 | +5.0 | 26.31 | +2.7 +.4 | +6.1 +1.8 | 41.8 | +.8 +.1 | -1.2 | 64.0 | +2.1 +1 | +3.8 |
| Hotcls (year-round) ${ }^{69}{ }^{13}$ | 93.7 | +. 8 | +1.8 | 86.0 | +2.2 | +3.9 +3.9 | 15.87 | +1.4 | +2.1 | 45.9 | -(5) | $-.9$ | 34. 2 | +1.2 | +3.5 |
|  | 101.0 | $\bigcirc .4$ | +5.4 | 89.6 | $\bigcirc{ }^{-1}$ | +7.8 | 18.41 | $+.2$ | +2.3 | 43.1 | $+.6$ | $+.8$ | 42.8 | $-.2$ | +1.6 |
| Dyeing and cleaning ${ }^{6}$. | 101.2 | $+.2$ | +8.0 | 74.3 | $+1.4$ | +15.4 | 20. 16 | +1. 2 | +6.8 | 42. 2 | $+{ }_{\text {(14) }}+$ | $+5.5$ | 49.0 | + ${ }^{14}$ | +. 6 |
| Brokerage ${ }^{9}$. | (14) $(14)$ | +2.1 +.7 | (12.9 +2.0 | (14) | -2.6 +1.3 | -12.7 +5.2 | 37.71 37.76 | -.6 +.6 | +.2 +3.1 | ${ }_{(14)}^{(14)}$ | (14) | ${ }_{(14)}^{(14)}$ | (14) | (14) | ${ }_{(14)}$ |
| Insurance ${ }^{\text {Building construction. }}$ | (14) | +.7 -2.0 | +2.0 +37.5 | $\left({ }^{(14)}\right.$ | +1.3 +.4 | +5.2 +52.6 | 37.76 32.67 | +.6 +1.6 | +3.1 +11.0 | $\stackrel{14}{14}$ 32.8 | $\stackrel{(14)}{+} .5$ | (14) +8.1 | $\stackrel{(14)}{99.7}$ | (14) +1.0 | (14) +2.5 |

Revised series. Mimeographed sheets giving averages by years, 1932 to 1939, inclusive, and by months, January 1938 to August 1940 , inclusive, available on request. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a smaller number of establishments than average weekly earnings, os not all reporting firms furnish manhours. The figures are not strictly comparable from month to month because of changes in the size and composition of the reporting sample. for comparable series back to January 1919 for all manufacturing and back to January 1923 for the durable- and nondurable-goods groups
${ }^{3}$ Because of expansion in the reporting sample, hours and earnings for forgings are not comparable with those previously published (comparable A ugust, September, October, and November weekly earnings $\$ 32.19, \$ 32.51, \$ 34.30$, and $\$ 34.35$; weekly hours 41.2 , 41.4 , pay-roll indexes revised to 83.7 and 106.8 ).
${ }^{4}$ Revised series-Adjusted on basis of a complete employment survey of the aircraft industry made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for August 1940. Not comparable with previously published indexes from January 1939 to August 1940, inclusive. Comparable figures for this period given in table 9 of the September issue of Employment and Pay Rolls.
${ }_{6}$ Indexes adjusted to 1035 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1038 issue of this publication.
i See table 7 of October 1940 EMPLOYMENT AND PAY Rolls for revised employment and pay-roll indexes, average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekjy earnings in anthracite mining, February 1940 to September 1940 , inclusive.

- Average weekly earnings, hourly earnings, and hours not comparable with figures published in pamphlets prior to January 1938 as they now exclude corporation officers, executives, and other employees whose duties are manly supervisory.
10 Retail-trade indexes adjusted to 1935 census and public-utility index
${ }^{10}$ Retail-trade indexes adjusted to 1935 census and public-utility indexes to 1037 census. Not comparable to indexes published in pamphlets prior to January 1940 or in the which has been revised since publication of July 1940 pamphlet back to January 1936. Comparable series for earlier months available upon request.
${ }^{11}$ Covers street-railways and trolley and motorbus operations of subsidiary, affiliated, and successor companies; formerly "electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance." ${ }_{12}$ Indexes adjusted to 1933 census. Comparable series in November 1934 and subsequent issues of EMPLOFMENT AND PAY ROLLS
${ }^{13}$ Cash payment
*Revisions in the following industries have been made as indicated:
Stamped ware.- October average weekly earnings and average hourly earnings to $\$ 26.81$ and 65.7 cents; employment and pay-roll indexes to 189.5 and 216.7 Silver and plated ware.-October average weekly earnings, average weekly hours average hourly earnings to $\$ 29.91,45.2$ hours, and 67.1 cents; employment and
Pottery.-November average week
hours and 63.3 cents; pay-roll index to 97.0 Shirts and collars.-October and November weekly earnings to $\$ 14.91$ and $\$ 14.52$;
October employment index to 122.0; October and November pay-roll indexes to 114.5 and 110.9 .
Butter.-October average weekly earnings, average weekly hours, average hourly earnings to $\$ 22.55,4 \overline{.} .5$ hours, 48.8 cents; pay-roll index to 81.7 .
Canning and preserving.-October and November average weekly earnings to \$16.23 and \$15.74; October average weekly hours to 37.4; October and November average hourly earnings to 44.2 and 47.8 cents, employment indexes to 201.6 ,
123.4 , and pay-roll indexes to 170.31007 , 123.4, and pay-roll indexes to $170.3,1$ co.7.

Cottonseed oil.-October average weekly earnings, average weekly hours, and aver-
age hourly earnings to $\$ 15.84,46.3$ hours, and $33-0$ cents; employmentand pay-roll indexes to 137.2, 135.7.
Fertilizers.-November average weekly earnings, average weekly hours, a verage hourly earnings to $\$ 15.24,33.8$ hours, 45.1 cents; employment and pay-roll indexes
to 92.1 and 76.5 .

Table 6.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries

## ManUFacturing

[Indexes are based on 3-year average, 1923-25=100. For "all manufacturing," "durable goods," and "nondurable goods," they have been adjusted to preliminary 1939 census figures. The indexes for all other manufacturing groups and industries except "automobiles" have been adjusted to 1937 census figures and are not comparable to indexes published in pamphlets prior to August 1939. Comparable series available upon request]

| Industry | Employment index |  |  | Pay-roll index |  |  | A verage weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February 1941 | January 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { cember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { cember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | Janu- ary ar 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { cember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | February 1941 | January 1941 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { cember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { cember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| All manufacturing ${ }^{2}$ | 117.8 | 115.4 | 116.2 | 126.9 | 120.7 | 122.4 | \$28. 56 | \$27.70 | \$27.89 | 40.0 | 39.0 | 39.8 | Cents 69.2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cents } \\ 68.9 \end{gathered}$ | Cents 68.3 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{2}$ Nondurable goods ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 121.0 114.7 | 118.3 112.7 | 117 114.8 | 139.4 112.9 | 131.9 108.0 | 131.6 112.1 | 32.95 23.16 | 31.90 22.69 | 31.96 23.09 | 41.6 88.8 | 40.6 37.8 | 41.2 38.4 | 76.2 62.1 | 75.8 62.0 | 74.9 61.7 |
| Durable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery | 125.0 | 122.2 | 121.6 | 136.9 | 130.7 | 132.9 | 32.25 | 31.49 | 32.18 | 40.7 | 39.8 | 41.0 | 79.1 | 78.6 | 78.0 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills...- | 133.3 | 131.3 | 129.5 | 145.3 | 139.9 | 142.1 | 34.57 | 33.66 | 34.65 | 39.9 | 39.1 | 40.4 | 86.8 | 86.1 | 85.8 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.. .-.- .- | 146.0 | 138.9 | 134.7 | 192.7 | 170.5 | 178.0 | 31.87 | 29.58 | 31.82 | 44.3 | 41.9 | 44.4 | 71.9 | 70.6 | 71.7 |
| Cast-iron pipe <br> Cutlery (not including silver and plated cut- | 89.3 | 87.6 | 87.4 | 97.4 | 93.3 | 97.1 | 26.07 | 25.42 | 26.44 | 41.3 | 40.5 | 43.0 | 62.9 | 62.6 | 61.3 |
| lery) and edge tools | 108.9 | 107.7 | 109.8 | 111.2 | 106.9 | 113.7 | 26.67 | 25.90 | 27.11 | 41.2 | 40.5 | 42.2 | 65.7 | 65.2 | 65.3 808 |
| Forgings, iron and steel ${ }^{3}$-. | 94.5 114.9 | 91.4 112.8 | 88.7 112.5 | 130.2 134.8 | 124.4 130.4 | 119.6 128.4 | 37.29 28.84 | 36.75 28.30 28. | 36. 28 28. 03 | 45.2 41.9 | 45.0 40.8 | 45.0 41.2 | 82.7 68.9 | 81.8 69.5 | 80.8 68.1 |
| Hardware, -........- | 114.9 99.3 | 112.8 97.9 | 112.5 96.5 | 134.8 95.9 | 130.4 91.0 | 128.4 93.3 | 28.84 27.92 | 28.30 26.86 | 28.03 | 41.9 38.8 | 40.8 38.1 | 41.2 39.8 | 68.9 72.1 | 69.5 70.5 | 68.1 70.5 |
| Stamped and enameled ware | 200.6 | 188.7 | 196.2 | 232.7 | 213.2 | 225.4 | 27.32 | 26.59 | 26.91 | 40.3 | 39.5 | 40.8 | 66.8 | 67.0 | 66.1 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.. ... | 105.9 | 102.7 | 102.6 | 109.8 | 105.3 | 105.0 | 31.28 | 30.98 | 31.04 | 42.6 | 42.5 | 43.0 | 73.6 | 73.2 | 72.3 |
| Stoves.-.---------------- | 99.2 | 94.5 | 103.9 | 94.2 | 87.1 | 100.3 | 26.70 | 26.07 | 27.37 | 39.1 | 38.7 | 40.4 | 69.2 | 67.8 | 68.2 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork | 95.9 | 93.5 | 90.4 | 93.8 | 89.4 | 86.0 | 31.67 | 31.01 | 30.80 | 42.2 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 75.0 | 74.3 | 74.3 |
| Tin cans and other tinware. | 104.1 | 101.9 | 98.9 | 117.6 | 116.6 | 113.2 | 25.31 | 25.55 | 25. 59 | 39.4 | 39.8 | 40.5 | 64.4 | 64.6 | 63.5 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) ..... | 125.9 | 120.9 | 116.5 | 151.8 | 140.1 | 136.1 | 30.16 | 29.01 | 29.24 | 46.2 | 44.8 | 45.4 | 66.1 | 65.6 | 65.0 |
| Wirework.. .................. ...... | 207.8 | 205.5 | 206.8 | 252.5 | 237.7 | 242.0 | 29.71 | 28.27 | 28.68 | 41.7 | 39.7 | 41.1 | 71.3 | 71.2 | 69.8 |

Machinery，not including transportation equipment Agricultural implements（including tractors） Cash registers，adding machines，and calculat－ Electrical machi Engines，turbines，water wheels，and wind－ mills．
Foundry and machine－shop products Radios and phonographs
Radios and phonographs－－．．．
Typewriters and parts．

## Transportation equipment

 A ireraft ${ }^{4}$Cars，electric－and steam－railroad． Cars，electric－ Ship building．
Nonferrous metals and their products． Aluminum manufacture
class，bronze，and watches and time－recording devices．．．
Jewelry．．
Lighting equipment
Silverware and plated ware＊
melting and refining－copper，lead，and zine
Lumber and allied products．
Furniture
Lumber：
Sawmills．
Stone，clay，and glass products
Brick，tile，and terra cotta
Cement
Mass Mare，granite，slate，and other products Pottery

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See footnotes at end of table．

MANUFACTURING-Continued

| Industry | Employment index |  |  | Pay-roll index |  |  | A verage weekly earnings |  |  | Average hours worked per week |  |  | A verage hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Febru- ary 1941 | January 1941 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { De- } \\ \text { cember } \\ 1940 \end{array}$ | February 1941 | January 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { cember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | February 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { cember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | February 1941 | January 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { cember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | February 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { cember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| Nondurable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Textiles and their products. | 110.1 | 106.4 | 107.0 | 103.9 | 85.1 | 97.8 | \$19.08 | \$18. 12 | \$18.46 | 37.4 | 35. 7 | 36.7 | 51.4 | 51.2 | 50.7 |
| Fabrics...-.-.-....... | 101.7 | 99. 7 | 100.4 | 98.6 | 93.1 | 95.6 | 18. 60 | 17. 93 | 18. 28 | 38. 3 | 36.9 | 37.9 | 49.2 | 49.2 | 48.8 |
| Carpets and rugs.- | 83.9 | 82.1 | 82.4 | 79.2 | 74.7 | 76. 2 | 26.10 | 25. 18 | 25. 64 | 38.4 | 37.4 | 37.9 | 68.1 | 67.4 | 67.6 |
| Cotton goods | 102.6 | 100.7 | 100.5 | 101.7 | 96.9 | 98.0 | 16. 04 | 15. 60 | 15.70 | 38.4 | 37.2 | 38.0 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41. 3 |
| Cotton small wares. | 95.1 | 91.6 | 89.6 | 100.6 | 92.7 | 91.5 | 20.58 | 19.74 | 19.87 | 41.1 | 39.3 | 39.9 | 50.2 | 50.3 | 49.8 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles. | 139.7 | 134.9 | 134.3 | 128.8 | 120.2 | 121. 0 | 22.38 | 21. 65 | 21. 94 | 40.6 | 39.3 | 40.2 | 55.0 | 55.1 | 54.6 |
| Hats, fur-felt. | 83.7 | 82.3 | 83.9 | 89.0 | 80.0 | 81.5 | 29.52 | 26.93 | 26.78 | 38.6 | 35.9 | 35.6 | 77.1 | 74.9 | 74.7 |
| Hosiery-- | 142.9 | 142.9 | 146.2 | 156.8 | 148.9 | 160.4 | 19.41 | 18.44 | 19.57 | 35.8 | 33.7 | 35.7 | 54.7 | 55.0 | 54. 9 |
| Knitted outerwear-- | 68.4 | 66. 2 | 71.4 | 59.9 | 56.0 | 61.5 | 18.14 | 17.65 | 17.89 | 36.6 | 35.8 | 36.4 | 48.9 | 48.9 | 48.2 |
| Knitted underwear.. | 78.3 | 76.9 | 77.4 | 76.6 | 73.4 | 74.2 | 16.41 | 16. 06 | 16. 14 | 37.3 | 36.0 | 36. 6 | 44.2 | 44.6 | 44.1 |
| Knitted cloth. | 141.9 | 139.7 | 147.5 | 128.5 | 125.0 | 129.8 | 20.16 | 19.90 | 19.64 | 39.5 | 37.9 | 39.3 | 50.5 | 50.3 | 50.0 |
| Silk and rayon goods.. | 66.5 | 65.0 | 65.3 | 55.9 | 52.6 | 54.4 | 17. 22 | 16. 53 | 17.13 | 37.3 | 35.7 | 37.3 | 46.0 | 46. 1 | 45.8 |
| Woolen and worsted goods.. | 102.6 | 99.9 | 100.9 | 99.9 | 93.6 | 96.3 | 22.57 | 21. 78 | 22.15 | 39.2 | 37.9 | 38.9 | 57.7 | 57.6 | 56.9 |
| Wearing apparel --.- | 124.2 | 116.8 | 117.2 | 108.0 | 93.2 | 95.6 | 20.39 | 18.70 | 18.98 | 35. 7 | 33.3 | 34.3 | 55.5 | 55.2 | 54.4 |
| Clothing, men's | 114.4 | 109.5 | 108.1 | 96.5 | 87.3 | 86.4 | 21.58 | 20.36 | 20.42 | 36.0 | 33.5 | 33.7 | 59.9 | 60.5 | 60.4 |
| Clothing, women's | 172.6 | 161.5 | 164.2 | 142.7 | 119.5 | 125.5 | 21.74 | 19.47 | 20.09 | 35.5 | 33.2 | 34.7 | 56.4 | 55.3 | 54.2 |
| Corsets and allied garments.- | 114.5 | 112.0 | 112.8 | 126.8 | 115.8 | 122.6 | 18.45 | 17. 24 | 18. 23 | 38.1 | 35.6 | 37.3 | 48.1 | 48.2 | 48.5 |
| Men's furnishings.. | 118.7 | 107.5 | 123.3 | 123.6 | 103.2 | 133.2 | 15. 54 | 14.33 | 16. 17 | 36.0 | 33.3 | 36. 5 | 42.3 | 42.2 | 43.0 |
| Millinery --.-.-. | 88.8 | 74.9 | 60.8 | 76.3 | 55.2 | 41.5 | 25.72 | 22. 04 | 20.39 | 34.4 | 30.5 | 29.7 | 67.4 | 64.6 | 63.6 |
| Shirts and collars*- | 125.4 | 118.7 | 122.1 | 117.2 | 103.9 | 115.0 | 14.63 | 13.71 | 14.75 | 35.6 | 33.1 | 35.0 | 41.6 | 42.1 | 41.9 |
| Leather and its manufactures-- | 98.9 | 98.4 | 90.6 | 81.5 | 83.3 | 78.5 | 21.89 | 20.67 | 20.05 | 39.1 | 37.3 | 36. 5 | 56.4 | 55.5 | 55.2 |
| Boots and shoes.. | 95.0 | 91.4 | 88.0 | 88.9 | 80.1 | 73.2 | 20.92 | 19.58 | 18.54 | 38.9 | 37.0 | 35.7 | 54.0 | 53.0 | 52.6 |
| Leather. | 88.1 | 85.8 | 85.8 | 92.3 | 86.7 | 89.5 | 26.23 | 25.27 | 26.16 | 39.6 | 38.3 | 39.9 | 66.4 | 66.2 | 65.9 |
| Food and kindred products | 118.9 | 121.2 | 130.5 | 119.4 | 120.0 | 132.4 | 25.25 | 24. 90 | 25.78 | 39.5 | 39.0 | 40.6 | 65.1 | 64.9 | 64.1 |
| Baking...--.......... | 142.8 | 140.5 | 144.1 | 137.8 | 134.5 | 137.7 | 26.73 | 26. 44 | 26.39 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 64.1 | 64.3 | 64.4 |
| Beverages.- | 255.0 | 255.8 | 260.2 | 294.2 | 288.5 | 299.4 | 33.72 | 32.96 | 33.60 | 38.0 | 37.2 | 38.0 | 88.9 | 89.1 | 88.7 |
| Butter*--------------- | 91.5 | 91.6 | 96.4 | 81.3 | 80.1 | 84.1 | 23.35 | 22.84 | 22.89 | 45. 2 | 44.6 | 45. 5 | 51.2 | 50.9 | 49.7 |
| Canning and preserving*.. | 84.8 | 90.6 | 103.4 | 76.0 | 78.8 | 92.5 | 17.23 | 16. 73 | 17.10 | 33.7 | 32.9 | 34.4 | 51.3 | 51.3 | 51.0 |
| Confectionery-- | 85.9 | 86.7 | 100.5 | 88.7 | 86.3 | 103.0 | 20.04 | 19. 19 | 19.86 | 38.8 | 37.6 | 40.2 | 52.3 | 51.9 | 49.8 |
| Flour-...- | 76.6 | 76.9 | 77.8 | 73.0 | 72.2 | 72.8 | 25.66 | 25. 27 | 25.12 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 61.6 | 60.8 | 60.8 |
| Ice cream. | 68.3 | 67.9 | 69.3 | 60.1 | 59.1 | 60.9 | 30.19 | 29.85 | 30.15 | 44.6 | 44.1 | 44.7 | 66.6 | 66.6 | 65.8 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing - | 110.6 | 116.3 | 125.0 | 113.5 | 119.7 | 137.3 | 26.70 | 26.84 | 28.77 | 39.0 | 39. 3 | 42.3 | 68.5 | 68.1 | 68.0 |
| Sugar, beet ....-...... | 49.1 | 99.5 | 235.4 | 49.9 | 89.1 | 263.2 | 26.28 | 23. 11 | 28.87 | 37.1 | 36.5 | 52.6 | 77.9 | 63.0 | 56.3 |
| Sugar refining, cane......- | 88.9 | 87.6 | 94.3 | 73.3 | 70.3 | 85.0 | 23.47 | 22.73 | 25.53 | 35.6 | 35.0 | 38.9 | 65.3 | 65.0 | 65.6 |



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

| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anthracite $5^{6}$ - | 50.6 | 50.3 | 50.8 | 45.2 | 38.5 | 42.7 | \$29.35 | \$25. 13 | \$27.60 | 31.4 | 27.0 | 29.7 | 92.6 | 92.5 | 91.9 |
| Bituminous ${ }^{5}$. | 90.8 | 90.2 | 90.1 | 91.0 | 87.8 | 91.4 | 26.77 | 26. 00 | 27.12 | 30.4 | 29.7 | 31.0 | 88.7 | 88.5 | 88.7 |
| Metalliferous mining ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 73.0 | 72.5 | 72.2 | 72.7 | 70.4 | 72.8 | 31. 29 | 30.31 | 31.41 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 42.2 | 75.4 | 74.8 | 74.6 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 42.3 | 41.7 | 45.4 | 37.9 | 36.9 | 42.4 | 22. 38 | 22. 06 | 23.42 | 38.7 | 38.2 | 40.0 | 57.8 | 57.6 | 58.7 |
| Crude-petroleum production. .... | 60.0 | 60.5 | 60.7 | 56.3 | 56.2 | 55.9 | 33.56 | 33.27 | 33.96 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 36.9 | 89.7 | 88.3 | 89.4 |
| Public utilities: ${ }^{\text {a }}$, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone and telegraph ${ }^{89}$ Electric light and power ${ }^{8}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 80.5 89.6 | 80.4 90.5 | 79.7 91.3 | 102.9 104.9 | 103.9 105.1 | 103.5 106.0 | 31.30 35.72 | 31.69 35.49 | 31.88 35.37 | 39.1 39.6 | 39.7 39.4 | 39.5 39.1 | 80.7 <br> 90.6 | 80.4 90.3 | 81.1 90.4 |
|  | 89.6 68.0 | 90.5 68.3 | 91.3 68.4 | 104.9 70.6 | 105.1 70.7 | 106.0 73.1 | 35.72 33.77 | 35.49 33.63 | 35.37 34.91 | 39.6 45.6 | 39.4 45.3 | 39.1 47.4 | 90.6 73.1 | 90.3 73.1 | 90.4 73.0 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale ${ }^{111}$ | 91.3 | 91.2 | 92.5 | 80.8 | 80.5 | 83.4 | 30.69 | 30.59 | 31. 25 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 41.5 | 75.9 | 75.6 | 75.8 |
| Retail ${ }^{89}$--- | 90.6 | 90.5 | 108. 1 | 84.0 | 83.7 | 97.3 | 21. 59 | 21. 53 | 20.37 | 42.7 | 42.7 | 42.9 | 54.6 | 54.5 | 52.2 |
| Food ${ }^{9}$ | 104.6 | 103.2 | 106. 4 | 97.1 | 96.5 | 98.8 | 24.33 | 24.51 | 24.45 | 43.0 | 43.3 | 43.4 | 53.0 | 53.1 | 52.4 |
| General merchandising ${ }^{89}$ | 93.8 | 94.0 | 152.2 | 86.0 | 86.5 | 132.9 | 18. 20 | 18.22 | 17.35 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 40.0 | 46.4 | 46. 5 | 42.8 |
| Apparel ${ }^{\text {e }}$-.. | 77.5 | 78.5 | 103.4 | 73.3 | 74. 5 | 93.4 | ${ }_{21}^{21.87}$ | 21. 89 | 20.81 | 38.5 | 39.0 | 38.7 | 56.0 | 55.8 | 54. 0 |
| Furniture ${ }^{-}$ | ${ }^{75} 0$ | 74.8 | 81.9 | 66.5 | ${ }_{86}^{66} 2$ | 76.3 | ${ }^{28.18}$ | 27.96 | 29. 22 | 44.0 | 43. 7 | 44.8 | 67.8 | 68.3 | 68.3 |
| Automotive ${ }^{\text {a -- }}$ | 86.7 | 86.2 | 88.0 | 83.6 | 80.9 | 85.2 | 29.05 | 28. 26 | 29.29 | 47.0 | 46.7 | 47.4 | 62.3 | 61.0 | 62.2 |
| Lumber ${ }^{9}$-....- | 71.6 | 72.7 | 76.1 | 67.7 | 68.5 | 72.5 | 26.31 | 26.16 | 26.34 | 41.8 | 41.7 | 42.3 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 63.2 |

Table 6.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries-Continued
NONMANUFACTURING-Continued

| Industry |  | Employment index |  |  | Pay-roll index |  |  | Average weekly earn-ings |  |  | Average hours worked per week |  |  | A verage hourly earn-ings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | February 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { cember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | February 1941 | January 1941 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { cember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}\right.$ | Febru- <br> ary <br> 1941 | January 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { cember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | February 1941 | January 1941 | De- cember 1940 | February 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1941 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 45.9 |  | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Laundries ${ }^{\text {5 }}$ - |  | 101.0 | 101.4 | 100.3 | 88.6 | 88.8 | 88.2 | ${ }^{18.41}$ | +18.67 | 18.36 | 43. 1 | 42.9 | 43.2 | 42. 8 4 | 38.8 42.9 | 33.6 |
| Dyeing and cleaning ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  | 101. 2 | 101.0 | 103.3 | 74.3 | 73.3 | 75.8 | 20.16 | 19.92 | 20.09 | 42.2 | 41.9 | 42.4 | 49.0 | 48.8 | 48.6 |
| Brokerage ${ }^{813}$ - |  | -2. 1 | -2.0 | +. 7 | -2.6 | -2.6 | +3.1 | 37.71 | 37.92 | 37.71 | (14) | (14) | (14) | (14) | (14) | (14) |
| Insurance ${ }^{813}$ |  | $+7$ | ${ }_{+}^{+(15)}$ | -. 1 | +1.3 | +1.0 -10.3 | +1.4 | 37.76 <br> 32 | 37. 52 | 36. 95 | ${ }^{(14)}$ | ${ }^{(14)}$ | ${ }^{(14)}$ | $\stackrel{(14)}{99} 7$ | ${ }_{98}{ }^{(14)}$ |  |
| Building construction |  | $-2.0$ | -8.5 | -1.9 | -. 4 | $-10.3$ | +5.6 | 32.67 | 32.10 | 32.63 | 32.8 | 32.6 | 33.8 | 99.7 | 98.6 | 96.7 |

sive, and by months, January 1938 to August, 1940 , inclusive, available on request. A verage bours and average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a smaller number of establishments than average weekly earnings, as not all reporting firms furnish man-hours. The figures are not strictly comparable from month to month because of changes in the size and composition of the reporting sample.
for comparable series back to January 1919 for all manufacturing and back to January 1923 for the durable- and non-durable-goods groups.
${ }^{3}$ Because of expansion in the reporting sample, hours and earnings for forgings are not comparable with those previously published (comparable A ugust, September, October, and November weekly earnings, $\$ 32.19, \$ 32.51, \$ 34.30$, and $\$ 34.35$; weekly hours, 41.2, 41.4, 43.1, and 42.6 ; hourly earnings $78.1,78.4,79.7$, and 80.7 cents; November employment
and pay-roll indexes revised to 83.7 and 106.8 . ${ }^{4}$ Revised series-adjusted on basis of a complete employment survey of the aircraft industry made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for August 1940. Not comparable with previously published indexes from January 1939 to August 1940, inclusive. Comparable figures for this period given in table 9 of the September issue of Employment and Pay RoLLs.
in Indexes adjusted to 1935 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1938 issue of this pamphlet.
pay-roll table 7 of October 1940 Employment and Pay Rolls for revised employment and way-roll indexes, average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings in anthracite mining, February 1940 to September 1940 , inclusive.
${ }_{9}^{7}$ See table 7 for revised figures from, January 1938 to January 1941 , inclusive.
${ }^{9}$ A verage weekly earnings, hourly earnings, and hours not comparable with figures published in pamphlets prior to January 1938 as they now exclude corporation officers, ${ }^{9}$ Retail-trade indexes adjusted to 1935 census and public-utility indexes to 1937 census. Not comparable to indexes published in pamphlets prior to January 1940 or in the MONTHLY Labor REview prior to April 1940, with but one exception, retail furniture, Which has been revised since publication of July 1940 pamphlet back to January 1936 Comparable series for earlier months available upon request.
${ }^{10}$ Covers street railways and trolley and motorbus operations or subsidiary, affiliated, and successor,
maintenance."
11 Indexes adjusted to 1933 census. Comparable series in November 1934 and subse-
quent issues of Emplorment and Pay Rolls.
${ }^{13}$ Cash payments only; additional value of board, room, and tips not included.
${ }^{13}$ Indexes of employment and pay rolls are not available; percentage changes from preceding month substituted.
is Not available.
${ }^{15}$ Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.
*Revisions in the following industries have been made as indicated:
Stamped ware.-October average weekly earnings and average hourly earnings to Silver and plated ware.-October average weekly earnings, average weekly average hourly earnings to $\$ 29.91,45.2$ hours, and 67.1 cents; employment and pay-roll indexes to 76.5 and 79.5 .
Pottery.-November average weekly hours and average hourly earnings to 37.9 hours and 63.3 cents; pay-roll index to 97.0 .
Shirts and collars.-October and November weekly earnings to $\$ 14.91$ and $\$ 14.52$; October employment index to 122.0; October and November pay-roll indexes to Butter.-October average weekly earnings, average weekly hours, average hourly earnings to $\$ 22.55,45.5$ hours, 48.8 cents; pay-roll index to 81.7 .
Canning and preserving.-October and November average weekly earnings to $\$ 16.23$ and $\$ 15.74$; October average weekly hours to 37.4 ; October and November average hourly earnings to 44.2 and 47.8 cents; employment indexes to 201.6,
123.4 ; and pay-roll indexes to $170.3,100.7$. Cottonseed oil.-October average weekly earnings, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings to $\$ 15.84,46.3$ hours, and 33.0 cents; employment and Fertilizers.-Novem indexes to 137.2, 135.7 .
Fertilizers.-November average weekly earnings, average weekly hours, average hourly earnings to $\$ 15.24,33.8$ hours, 45.1 cents; employment and pay-roll indexes to 92.1 and 76.5 .


Table 7.-Revised Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Metalliferous Mining, January 1938 to January 1941, Inclusive ${ }^{1}$


[^3]Table 8.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Manufacturing ${ }^{1}$ and Nonmanufacturing ${ }^{2}$ Industries, February 1940 to February 1941

${ }^{1} 3$-year average $1923-25=100$-adjusted to preliminary 1939 Census of Manufactures. See tables 9,10 , and 11 of December 1940 Employment And PaY Rolls for comparable figures back to January 1919 for "all manufacturing" and January 1923 for "durable goods" and "nondurable goods."
${ }^{2} 12$-month average for $1929=100$. Comparable indexes for wholesale trade, quarrying, metal mining, and crude-petroleum production are in November 1934 and subsequent issues of Employment and Pay Rolls, or in February 1935 and subsequent issues of Monthly Laror Review. For other nonmanufacturing indexes see notes 5 and 6 .
${ }^{3}$ Includes: Iron and steel, machinery, transportation equipment, nonforrous 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, tobaceo manufactures, paper and printing, chemicals and allied products, products of petroleum and coal, rubber products, and a number of miscellaneous industries not included in other groups.
${ }^{s}$ Indexes have been adjusted to the 1935 census. Comparable series from January 1929 forward are presented in January 1938 and subsequent issues of this pamphlet.

0 See table 7 for revised indexes January 1938 to January 1941.
7 Retail-trade indexes adjusted to 1935 census and public-utility indexes to 1937 census. Not comparable with indexes published in Employment and Pay Rolls pamphlets prior to January 1940 or in Monthly Laror Review prior to April 1940. Comparable series January 1929 to December 1939 available in mimeographed form.
${ }^{\text {P }}$ Covers street railways and trolley and motorbus operations of subsidiary, affiliated, and successor companies.

## INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT IN PRINCIPAL METROPOLITAN AREAS

A comparison of employment and pay rolls in January and February 1941 is made in table 9 for 13 metropolitan areas, each of which had a population of 500,000 or over in 1930. Cities within these areas but having a population of 100,000 or over are not included. Footnotes to the table specify which cities are excluded. Data concerning them have been prepared in a supplementary tabulation which is available on request. The figures represent reports from cooperating establishments and cover both full- and part-time workers in the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries presented in table 5 , 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 9.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in January and February 1941, by Principal Metropolitan Areas

| Metropolitan area | Number of establishments February 1941 | Number on pay roll February 1941 | Percentage change from January 1941 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) February 1941 | Percentage change from February 1941 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York ${ }^{1}$ - | 13, 407 | 756, 923 | +1.6 | \$22, 649,626 | +2. 5 |
| Chicago ${ }^{2}$ | 4,318 | 509, 764 | +.6 | 15, 173, 200 | +2.1 |
| Philadelphia ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | 2, 489 | 272, 338 | +2.3 | 8,067, 296 | +5. 2 |
| Detroit........ | 1,613 | 395, 026 | +1.0 | 15, 201, 764 | $+5.2$ |
| Los Angcles ${ }^{4}$ - | 2,791 | 216,690 | +2.4 | 6, 735, 056 | +3.6 |
| Cleveland. | 1.289 | 149,853 | +2.5 | 4, 993, 041 | +6.6 |
| St. Louis.. | 1,374 | 144,006 | +1.5 | 3, 798, 841 | +4.6 |
| Baltimore. | 1,092 | 132, 084 | +1.1 | 3, 782, 323 | +2.3 |
| Boston ${ }^{\text {s }}$-- | 2,819 | 205, 734 | +2.3 | 5, 777, 351 | +6.2 |
| Pittsburgh. | 1,340 | 240, 387 | $+1.8$ | 7, 786,456 | +3.9 |
| San Francisco ${ }^{6}$. | 1,719 | 100, 533 | $+1.0$ | 3, 264, 952 | +2.9 |
| Buffalo.... | 770 | 103, 501 | +2.6 | 3, 283, 029 | +4.6 |
| Milwaukee | 977 | 116, 264 | $-3.3$ | 3, 657,990 | $-1.5$ |

${ }^{1}$ Does not include Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, or Paterson, N. J., or Yonkers, N. Y.
2 Does not include Gary, Ind.
${ }^{2}$ Does not include Camden, N. J.
4 Does not include Long Beach, Calif.
${ }^{5}$ Does not include Cambridge, Lynn, or Somerville, Mass.

- Does not include Oakland, Calif.


## WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN AMERICAN INDUSTRIES

The following table gives information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring during the month ending February 1.5, 1941, as shown by reports received from manufacturing and nonmanufacturing establishments which supply employment data to this Bureau.

As the Bureau's survey does not cover all establishments in an industry, and furthermore, as some firms may have failed to report wage-rate changes, these figures should not be construed as representing the total number of wage changes occurring in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries.

Table 10.-Wage-Rate Changes Reported by Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Establishments During Month Ending February 15, $19411^{1}$

| Group and industry | Establishments |  |  | Employees |  |  | A verage percentage change in wage rates of employees having- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { number } \\ \text { report• } \\ \text { ing } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Number re-porting- |  | Total number covered | Number hav-ing- |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { In- } \\ \text { crease } \end{gathered}$ | Decrease 2 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In- } \\ & \text { crease } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { crease } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { In. } \\ \text { crease } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { De- } \\ \text { crease 2 } \end{array}$ |
| All manufacturing. | 33, 721 | 304 |  | 6,633, 704 | 74, 598 |  | 6.1 |  |
| Iron and steel group.. | 2, 5.58 | 48 |  | 965, 624 | 9.677 |  | 6. 1 | -. |
| Iron and steel - | 336 | 7 |  | 510.027 | 2,673 |  | 5.0 |  |
| Plumbers' supplies - .-.... | 106 | 3 |  | 27, 599 | 695 |  | 7.0 | . |
| Stamped and enarmeled ware.- | 224 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 41,932 | 219 |  | 5.8 |  |
| Steam fittings. | 110 | 4 |  | 38, 582 | 435 |  | 5.0 | - |
| Stoves | 236 | 8 |  | 36, 145 | 1,249 | $\cdots$ | 5.4 | $\cdots$ |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork. | 307 | 3 |  | 33, $3 \times 3$ | 155 |  | 9.7 | $\cdots$ |
| Wirework... ........... | 159 | 6 | -- -- | 30, 724 | 1,310 | - .- | 6.8 | - |
| Screw-machine products. | 80 | 3 | $\therefore \quad-$ | 13, 532 | 1,151 |  | 9.5 | $\cdots$ |
| Machinery group. | 3.744 | 81 |  | 999.026 | 14,356 | - | 7.6 | $\cdots$ |
| Cash registers. | 32 | 3 |  | 20, 321 | 1. 600 |  | 7.8 | - |
| Electrical machinery. | 582 | 14 |  | 278, 224 | 2. 737 |  | 8.0 | $\cdots$ |
| Foundries --.-. | 2, 209 | 41 | - - | 321, 993 | 5,648 |  | 7.7 | $\cdots$ |
| Machine tools.. | 196 | 6 |  | 82.549 | 1,243 |  | 7.8 |  |
| Pumps. | 106 | 3 |  | 17,788 | 454 |  | 5.2 | $\cdots$ |
| Transportation group - | 756 | 17 | - | 783,947 | 16,335 | - | 5.7 | - |
| Aircraft ..... | 87 | 3 |  | 140, 414 | 1,635 |  | 7.9 | $\cdots$ |
| Automobiles. | 391 | 6 |  | 457, 247 | 10,097 |  | 5.4 |  |
| Shipbuilding . | 150 | 7 |  | 130, 950 | 4.034 | - | 5.5 | . |
| Nonferrous group | 1, 096 | 10 | - - | 232, 763 | 931 | -- .- | 6.6 | --. |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products. | 330 | 6 |  | 86,906 | 738 | . .- | 5.9 | -. |
| Lumber group.- | 2, 770 | 25 | - | 359. 135 | 3,924 | - - | 5.3 | $\cdots$ |
| Furniture- | -734 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 107, 188 | , 374 |  | 8.1 | $\cdots$ |
| Sawmills. | 787 | 12 |  | 134, 714 | 1,956 | - -- | 4.5 | - |
| Stone group | 1,605 | 20 |  | 208, 020 | 9, 053 | -. | 3.1 | -. |
| Brick | 1, 547 | 3 |  | 41, 663 | 439 |  | 5. 6 | - |
| Glass ... | 148 | 8 | $\cdots$ | 65.595 | 7,279 |  | 2.2 | $\cdots$ |
| Pottery- | 137 | 3 |  | 32, 892 | 308 | - | 3.8 | . |
| Lime. | 89 | 3 |  | 6.381 | 558 |  | 7.4 | $\cdots$ |
| Textiles and their products.. | 6, 609 | 29 |  | 1, 344, 298 | 7, 016 | - .- | 6.8 | - |
| Fabrics .--.-.---...... | 3, 524 | 22 | $\because$ | 1,000, 505 | 6. 535 | . .- | 6.6 | . |
| Dyeing and finishing---.-- | 223 | 4 | -. -- | 59,453 | 1,668 |  | 6.4 | . |
| Woolen and worsted goods. | 427 | 6 | - | 160, 153 | 1,544 |  | 9.5 | - |
| Wearing apparel.-., | 3, 085 | 7 | - | 334, 793 | 481 |  | 9.0 | . |
| Clothing, men's. | 1, 173 | 5 | -. | 143, 829 | 439 | $\cdots \quad$. | 8.8 | -- |
| Leather group. | 1, 081 | 8 | -- -- | 242, 612 | 2, 463 | -- .- | 9.3 | $\cdots$ |
| Leather. | 180 | 6 | -- | 38, 268 | 1,273 |  | 7.8 | . |
| Food group | 5,468 | 11 | - .- | 430, 989 | 709 |  | 8.3 | $\cdots$ |
| Tobacco group. | 227 | 4 | -. - | 70.467 | 1, 558 | - - | 4.0 | - |
| Paper group..... | 4,014 | 13 | -. -- | 378, 879 | 773 | $\cdots$ | 7.7 | $\cdots$ |
| Paper boxes | 670 | 4 |  | 43, 764 | 196 | ...... .- | 6.4 | - |
| Printing and publishing: Book and job. | 1, 599 | 5 | - | 81,974 | 196 | -- -- | 6.4 | -. |
| Chemical group. | 2, 244 | 28 | - .- | 328, 645 | 4,277 | - | 5. 8 | - |
| Petroleum...... | 175 | 5 | . .- | 71, 396 | 1,157 | - | 3. 1 | - |
| Chemicals. | 238 | 5 |  | 68, 690 | 1, 232 | $\cdots$ | 6.5 | - |
| Paints and varnishes.. . | 521 | 8 |  | 23, 239 | 855 |  | 7.7 | -. |

Table 10.-Wage-Rate Changes Reported by Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Establishments During Month Ending February 15, 1941—Continued

| Group and industry | Establishments |  |  | Employees |  |  | A verage percentage change in wage rates of employees having- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total number reporting | Number re-porting- |  | Total number covered | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number hav- } \\ \text { ing- } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { In- } \\ \text { crease } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { crease }}{\text { De- }}$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { In- }}{\text { crease }}$ | $\underset{\text { crease }}{\text { De- }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { In- } \\ \text { crease } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { crease }}{\mathrm{De}}$ |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing Instruments.. | 1,264 60 | 7 |  | 166,671 19,632 | 981 697 | - | 8.4 10.3 | $\cdots$ |
| All nonmanufacturing (except building construction) .-...... | *86, 860 | 65 | - | *2,809,500 | 2,128 |  | 5.9 | - |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining. | $\text { *1, } 040$ | 3 | - | *32,300 | 2. 35 | - | 21.4 | $\cdots$ |
| Electric light and power--- | *2,750 | 15 | -. | *247, 000 | 1,333 | - | 5.2 | . |
| Street railways and busses.. | * 350 | 4 |  | * 130.700 | 1, 321 | - | 2.4 | - |
| Wholesale trade. | * 13,760 | 13 |  | * 315.100 | 206 | . | 11.3 | - |
| Retail trade. | *48, 360 | 25 |  | *926, 800 | 197 |  | 7.5 | . |

${ }^{1}$ Figures are not given for some industries to avoid disclosure of information concerning individual establishments. They are, bowever, included where practicable in "all manufacturing," in "all nonmanufacturing," and in the various industry groups.
${ }^{2}$ No decreases reportod.
${ }^{*}$ Approximate-based on previous month's sample.

## Public Employment

Employment created by the Federal Government includes employment financed from both regular and emergency appropriations.

## EXECUTIVE SERVICE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Statistics of employment and pay rolls for the executive service of the Federal Government in January and February 1941 are given in table 11.

Table 11.-Employment and Pay Rolls for the Executive Service of the United States Government, February $1941{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Class | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1941}{\text { February }}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { January }}$ | Percentage change | $\underset{1941}{\text { February }}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { January }^{2}}$ | Percentage change |
| Entire service: Total. | 1, 173, 663 | 1, 151, 148 | $+2.0$ | \$175, 644, 562 | \$178, 218, 064 | -1.4 |
| Regular appropriation.-- | 993, 216 | 972, 378 | +2.1 | 150, 726, 776 | 153, 738, 838 | $-2.0$ |
| Emergency appropriation.. | 48,565 | 48,867 | -. 6 | 6, 616, 192 | 6, 486, 385 | +2.0 |
| Force-account. | 131, 882 | 129, 903 | +1.5 | 18, 301, 594 | 17, 992, 841 | +1.7 |
| Inside the District of Columbia: Total. | 161,527 | 158, 587 | +1.9 | 27, 201, 377 | 27, 497, 060 | -1.1 |
| Regular appropriation -.-. | 144, 763 | 140, 923 | +2.7 | 24, 353, 626 | 24, 416, 550 | -. 3 |
| Emergency appropriation.- | 7,510 | 7, 535 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 1, 175, 337 | 1, 176, 686 | -. 1 |
| Force-account...... | 9, 254 | 10,129 | $-8.6$ | 1,672, 414 | 1,903, 824 | -2.2 |
| Outside the District of Columbia: Total | 1,012, 136 | 992, 561 | +2.0 | 148, 443, 185 | 150, 721, 004 | -1.5 |
| Regular appropriation. | 848, 453 | 831, 455 | +2.0 | 126, 373, 150 | 129, 322, 288 | $-2.3$ |
| Emergency appropriation.. | 41, 055 | 41, 332 | -. 7 | 5, 440, 855 | 5, 309, 699 | $+2.5$ |
| Force-account -- | 122, 628 | 119, 774 | +2.4 | 16, 629, 180 | 16, 089, 017 | +3.4 |

${ }^{1}$ Data relate to the last pay period of the month.
${ }^{2}$ Less than 110 of 1 percent.

## CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Details concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during February on construction projects financed from Public Works Administration funds are given in table 12, by type of project.
'Table 12.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds, February $1941{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Employment |  | Monthly pay rolls | Manhours worked during month | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum ${ }^{2}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All programs. | 14,683 | 12,589 | \$1, 756, 205 | 1,711,015 | \$1. 026 | \$2,018, 949 |
|  | Federal projects financed from National Industrial Recovery Act funds |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects | ${ }^{3} 284$ | 250 | \$29, 209 | 33,375 | \$0.875 | \$31, 612 |
| Building construction. | 72 | 60 | 7, 898 | 6,755 | 1. 169 | 10,875 |
| Public roads ${ }^{4}$. | (5) | 51 | 6,776 | 2,886 | 2.348 | 9,000 |
| Reclamation------------------ | 71 | 70 | 8, 740 | 12,959 | . 674 | 2,377 |
| River, harbor, and flood control. | 70 | 56 | 5,398 | 8, 692 | . 621 | 5,398 |
| Water and sewerage.. | 20 | 13 | 397 | 2,083 | . 191 | 2,870 |
| Miscellaneous . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 1,092 |

Federal projects financed from Public Works Administration Appropriation Aet 1938 funds
All projects.
Airport construction (exclusive of build-
ings) -.-.-.-.-.------
Reclamation
River, harbor, and flood control.
Streets and roads.
Miscellaneous
Professional, technical, and clerical.

All projects ${ }^{\text {B }}$
Building construction ${ }^{6}$.
Railroad construction.
Miscellaneous.

All projects.
Bualding construction.
Electrification
Heavy engineering.-
Water and sewerage.

All projects.
Building construction.
Electrification
Heavy engineering.
Streets and roads. .
Water and sewerage.

[^4]
## UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

Table 13 shows data concerning employment, pay rolls, and manhours worked in February 1941 on low-rent projects of the United States Housing Authority.

Table 13.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Low-Rent Housing Projects Operated by the United States Housing Auchority, February 1941
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Employment |  | Monthly pay rolls | Man-hours worked during month | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All divisions.. | 41,448 | 35, 146 | \$3, 999, 687 | 4,261,017 | \$0.939 | \$6,510,405 |
| New England.-- | 2. 724 | 2,319 | 300, 455 | 282, 437 | 1.064 | 555, 022 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 5. 250 | 4,544 | 645, 052 | 487, 813 | 1. 323 | 820, 339 |
| East North Central - | 5,787 | 4,968 | 701, 183 | 599,635 | 1. 169 | 1,046,862 |
| West North Central. | 62 | 45 | 6,026 | 6,054 | . 995 | 9, 361 |
| South Atlantic.- | 13,392 | 11, 498 | 1, 144, 731 | 1,420, 184 | . 806 | 1, 778, 613 |
| East South Central.- | 4, 235 | 3,518 | 375, 861 | 451, 715 | . 832 | 586, 889 |
| West South Central | 6, 277 | 5,217 | 531, 492 | 632, 997 | . 840 | 1,312, 395 |
| Mountain. | 760 | 624 | 78,324 | 68, 422 | 1. 145 | 95,072 |
| Pacific.- | 1,797 | 1, 444 | 177, 626 | 154, 230 | 1. 152 | 274,353 |
| Outside continental United States. - | 1,164 | 969 | 38,937 | 157, 730 | . 247 | 31,499 |

## WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

A record of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in February on projects financed by the Work Projects Administration is shown in table 14, by type of project.
Table 14.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Work Projects Administration, February 1941
[Subject to revision]

| Typa of project | Employment |  | Monthly pay rolls | Man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{Maxi-}_{\text {Mum }}{ }^{\text {M }}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | Projects operated by Work Projects Administration ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,836, 995 | \$92, 445, 040 | 207, 731, 931 | \$0.445 | (3) |
|  | Projects operated by other Federal agencies |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | 65, 323 | 63,488 | \$3, 581, 772 | 8, 270, 219 | \$0. 433 | \$885. 339 |
| Airport construction (exclusive of buildings) 4 | 6,856 | - 6,848 | 108,846 | 562, 406 | . 194 | 15, 462 |
| Building construction.. | 31, 355 | 29, 888 | 1,837, 587 | 3, 935, 198 | . 467 | 612,918 |
| Forestry | 6,926 | 6,924 | 403,491 | 981, 268 | . 411 | 23,401 |
| Grade-crossing elimination ${ }^{5}$. | +186 | 155 | 16,478 | 22, 217 | . 742 | 88, 039 |
| Hydroelectric power plants ${ }^{4}$ $\qquad$ Plant crop, and livestock conser- | 1,250 | 1,212 | 55,731 | 214, 222 | . 260 | 55,511 |
| Plant, crop, and livestock conservation. | 6, 168 | 6,138 | 468, 475 | 1,001, 917 | 466 | 51, 616 |
| Professional, technical, and clerical | 3,551 | 3,474 | 287, 1.51 | 485, 748 | . 5951 | 7,462 |
| Public roads ${ }^{5}$-. | 57 | 42 | 3,742 | 5,734 | . 653 | 149 |
| Reclamation | 8,049 | 7,889 | 362,483 | 960, 757 | . 377 | 28, 604 |
| River, harbor, and flood control... . | 44 | 42 | 3,231 | 5. 657 | . 571 |  |
| Streets and roads.... | 388 | 384 | 20, 340 | 43,288 | . 470 | 1,714 |
| Water and sewerage. Miscellaneous. | 252 | 243 239 | 7,576 8,641 | ¢9,910 21,917 | .253 .394 | 370 93 |

[^5]Data on employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in February on each type of project operated by the Work Projects Administration were not available when this report was prepared. The figures for January are presented in table 15.

Table 15.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Operated by the Work Projects Administration, by Type of Project, January 1941
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Employment ${ }^{1}$ | Pay rolls | Man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All projects. | 1,841,302 | \$101, 641, 783 | 226, 625, 029 | $\$ 0.449$ |
| Conservation. | 51, 590 | 2,764,425 | 6,258,775 | . 442 |
| Highways, roads, and streets ---.-----...... | 707, 518 | 34, 502,046 | 84, 719, 654 | . 407 |
| Professional and service, excluding sewing-. | 357, 444 | 22, 984, 364 | 46, 187, 540 | . 498 |
| Public buildings ${ }^{2}$--.-.-------------- | 152,927 | 9, 278, 564 | 19, 058, 498 | . 487 |
| Publicly owned or operated utilities... | 210, 044 | 11, 546, 712 | 24, 924, 918 | . 463 |
| Recreational facilities ${ }^{3}$. | 77,385 | 4,857, 810 | 9, 914, 920 | 490 |
| Sanitation. | 23, 953 | 1,197, 370 | 2,883,035 | .415 |
| Sewing.-.----.-.-.-- | 130, 817 | 6,753,905 | 16,884, 206 | . 400 |
| Airports and airways. | 53,432 | 2,591, 739 | 5,960, 144 | . 435 |
| Not elsewhere classified-total.. | 76, 192 | 5, 164, 848 | 9, 833, 339 | . 525 |
| National defense vocational training Other. | 30,130 46,062 | $1,897,399$ $3,267,449$ | $3,947,362$ $5,885,977$ | .481 .855 |

[^6]
## NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

Employment and pay rolls on the National Youth Administration projects for January and February 1941 are shown in table 16.

Table 16.-Employment and Pay Rolls on National Youth Administration Projects, February and January 1941
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | January | February | January |
| Total | 948, 985 | 868, 712 | \$12, 465, 580 | \$10, 733, 093 |
| Student work program...... Out-ot-school work program | 460,587 488,398 | 443,900 424,812 | 3, 175, 708 | 2,767, 868 |
| Out-ol-school work program. | 488, 398 | 424, 812 | 9, 289, 872 | 7,965, 225 |

## CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

Employment and pay rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps in January and February 1941 are presented in table 17.
'Table 17.-Employment and Pay Rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps, February $1941^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Group | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { February } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { January }}$ |
| All groups...... | 312, 082 | 298, 159 | \$13,730, 562 | \$13, 327, 945 |
| Enrolled personnel ${ }^{2}$-. | 277, 935 | 263, 880 | 8, 646, 744 | 8, 211, 593 |
| Nurses ${ }^{3}$--.........-.-- | 145 | 142 | 19, 375 | 19,780 |
|  | 32, 481 | 1,534 32,603 | 269, 4,769 4,974 | 266,995 $4,829,577$ |

${ }^{1}$ Employment figure is monthly average for enrolled personnel, and number employed on last day of month for other groups.
${ }^{2}$ February data include 3,924 enrollees and pay roll or $\$ 85,799$ outside continental United States; in January the corresponding figures were 4,041 enrollees and pay roll of $\$ 87,073$.
${ }^{3}$ Included in executive service, table 11.

## CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Statistics of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in February are presented in table 18, by type of project.

Table 18.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, February $1941{ }^{1}$

| [Subject to revision] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 'Type of project | Employment ${ }^{2}$ | Monthly pay rolls | Man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| All projects. | 3,570 | \$413, 258 | 385, 043 | \$1.073 | \$3, 039, 031 |
| Building construction ${ }^{3}$.. | 3,223 | 368, 898 | 338, 380 | 1.090 | 2, 865, 061 |
| Stretts and roads........ | 69 | 4,984 | 5,614 | . 888 | 720 |
| Water and sewerage. | 183 | 28,894 | 33, 265 | . 869 | 167, 760 |
| Heavy engineering | 95 | 10,482 | 7,784 | 1.347 | 5,390 |

${ }^{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
${ }^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor.
${ }^{3}$ Includes 697 empioyees; pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 94,289 ; 79,981$ man-hours worked; and material orders placed of $\$ 10,210$ on projects financed by RFC Mortgage Co.

## CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED FROM REGULAR FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS

Data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations during February 1941 are given in table 19, by type of project.

Table 19.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Federal Appropriations, by Type of Project, February $1941{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Employment |  | Monthly pay-rolls | Man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum $^{2}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All projects.. | 3 870, 697 | 791, 989 | \$111, 932, 852 | 125, 247, 803 | \$0. 894 | \$184, 578, 462 |
| Airport construction | 32, 132 | 30,208 | 4,307, 687 | 4, 400, 214 | . 979 | 7, 878,694 |
| Building construction.. <br> Electrification. | 574, 434 | 511,464 | 73, 553, 440 | $80,655,493$ | . 912 | 104, 502, 673 |
| Electrification: <br> Rural Electrification Administration projects ${ }^{4}$ | 9, 891 | 8,102 | 523, 590 | 1,015,929 | . 515 | 2, 478,256 |
| Other than R. E. A. projects. | 757 | 623 | 73,419 | 73,776 | . 995 | 94,099 |
| Forestry--------. | 1 | 1 | 145 | 176 | . 824 | 100 |
| Heavy engineering.. | 81 | 78 | 9,777 | 7,084 | 1. 380 | 127, 973 |
| Public roads ${ }^{5}$-. | ${ }^{6}$ ) | 25,504 | 2,140, 129 | 3, 378, 757 | . 633 | 4, 105, 148 |
| Reclamation_---.------------- | 24, 666 | 23, 804 | 3, 788, 044 | 4, 138, 708 | . 915 | 4,941, 972 |
| River, harbor, and flood control: Dredging, dikes, revetments, etcLocks and dams . | 27,682 5,530 | 24,578 4,822 | $2,989,632$ 679,112 | $4,150,201$ <br> 797,613 | .720 .851 | $4,198,181$ 732,803 |
| Ship construction: <br> Naval vessels. | 6,530 116,439 | 112, 271 | 18,797, 880 | 20, 290, 837 | . 926 | 49, 622, 727 |
| Other than naval vessels.- | - 32, 173 | 29,837 | 3, 865,908 | 4, 509,544 | .857 | 49,744, 277 |
| Streets and roads...- | 2,914 | 2, 675 | 285, 886 | 414,330 | . 690 | 429, 584 |
| Water and sewerage. | 1,439 | 1,287 | 125, 035 | 176,823 | . 712 | 369,898 |
| Miscellaneous. | 17, 054 | 16,735 | 792, 288 | 1,238, 318 | . 640 | 1,352.077 |

${ }^{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
${ }_{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
${ }^{3}$ Includes weekly average for public-road projects.
4 Financed by Rural Electrification Administration loans.
${ }^{5}$ Under the jurisdiction of the Public Roads Administration.
${ }^{6}$ Not available-weekly average included in the total for all projects.

## STATE-ROADS PROJECTS

A record of employment and pay-roll disbursements on the construction and maintenance of roads financed wholly from State or local funds in February 1941, compared with January 1941 and February 1940 , is presented in table 20.

Table 20.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads, February 1941, January 1941, and February $1940^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Item | Employment ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { February } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { January }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Februsry } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { February } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } \\ 1911 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { February } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total. | 121,385 | 132, 445 | 136, 137 | \$9, 472, 531 | \$10, 572, 261 | \$9, 598,787 |
| New roads.---- Maintenance | 21,882 <br> 99 | 26, 025 | 15, 812 | 1,592,535 | 1,824, 490 | 1, 050, 126 |
|  | 95, 5 | 106, 4 | 12., 325 | 7,879, 396 | 3, 247,77 | 8, 548,60 |

[^7]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Revised indexes-Adjusted to preliminary 1939 Census of Manufactures. See table 9 in December 1940 Employment and Pay Rolls for comparable series back to January 1919.
    ${ }^{2}$ Preliminary--Source: Interstate Commerce Commission,
    ${ }^{3}$ Not available
    ${ }^{4}$ Indexes adjusted to 1935 census. Comparable serics back to January 1929 presented in January 1938 issue of this pamphlet.
    ${ }^{8}$ Retail-trade indexes adjusted to 1935 census and public-utility indexes to 1937 census. Not comparable with indexes published in pamphlets prior to January 1940 or in the Monthly Labor Review prior to April 1940. Revised serics available upon request.
    ${ }^{6}$ Average weekly earnings not strictly comparable with figures published in issues of this pamphlet dated earlier than January 1938. as they now exclude corporation officers, executives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory
    ${ }^{7}$ Covers street railways and trolley and motorbus operations of subsidiary, affiliated, and successor companies.
    ${ }^{8}$ Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.

    - Indexes adjusted to 1933 census. Comparable series in November 1934 and subsequent issues of this pamphlet.
    ${ }^{10}$ Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
    ${ }^{11}$ Based on estimates prepared by the United States Maritime Commission.

[^1]:    Includes force-account and supervisory and technical employees shown under other classiftcations to the extent of 166,029 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 23,385,412$ for February 1941, and 164,182 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 23,109,193$ for January 1941.
    ${ }_{2}$ Data covering P. W. A. projects financed from National Industrial Recovery Act funds, Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937 funds, and Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 funds are included. These data are not shown under projects financed by the Work Projects Administration. Includes 2,875 wage earners and $\$ \$ 326,396$ pay roll for February $1941 ; 3,122$ wage earners and $\$ 339,456$ pay roll for January 1941, eovering Public Works Administration projects financed from Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935,1936 , and 1937 funds. Includes 11,323 wage earners and $\$ 1,387,837$ pay roll for February 1941; 12,955 wage earners and $\$ 1,484,674$ pay roll for January 1941 , covering Public Works Administration projects financed from funds provided by the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes 697 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 94,289$ for February 1941; 586 employees and pay roll disbursements of $\$ 62,106$ for January 1941 on projects financed by the RFC Mortgage Co.
    ${ }^{4}$ Pay-roll data not available.

[^2]:    1 Reprint from the August 1940 Employment and Pay Rolls pamphlet

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ The employment indexes for all of the months January 1938 to January 1941 are the same as those previously published. The pay-roll indexes for the months of April, June, and October 1939 and January, May, August, September, and November 1940 are the same as those previously published. The average weekly earnings, a verage weekly hours, and average hourly earnings for the months from October 1938 to January 1941 are the same as those previously published.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
    ${ }^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes weekly average for public roads.
    ${ }_{5}$ Under the jurisdiction of the Public Roads Administration.
    ${ }_{6}^{5}$ 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.

[^5]:    1 Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Governmen agency doing force-account work.
    ${ }_{2}^{2}$ Data are for the calendar month; will be published by type of project in March issue of tbis publication
    ${ }^{3}$ Data on a monthly basis are not available.
    ${ }^{4}$ Includes projects under construction in Puerto Rico.

    - Projects under the jurisdiction of the Public Roads Administration.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data for "All projects" represent the average of the weekly employment counts made as of each Wednesday during the calendar month. The distribution by type of project is, except for "National defense voca. tional training," estimated on the basis of employment on Jan. 29, 1941.
    ${ }^{2}$ Separate data for housing projects are not available.
    3 Exclusive of buildings.

[^7]:    1 Projects financed wholly from State or local funds. ${ }^{2}$ A verage number working during month.

