UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Frances Perkins, Secretary
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Isador Lubin, Commissioner (on leave)
A. F. Hinrichs, Acting Commissioner


-

## EMPLOYMENT

AND PAY ROLLS

Prepared by
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Lewis E. Talbert, Chief
and
DIVISION OF CONSTRUCTION AND
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT
Herman B. Byer, Chief

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# Employment and Pay Rolls 

## SUMMARY OF REPORTS FOR APRIL 1941

## Total Nonagricultural Employment

TOTAL civil nonagricultural employment in April, 37,645,000, exceeded the previous high reached in September 1929 by 175,000 and the April 1940 level by 2,763,000. Despite the huge decline in employment in bituminous-coal mining during wage negotiations, there were 418,000 more workers in nonagricultural jobs in April than in March, principally as a result of increases in manufacturing, construction, and trade. These figures do not include C. C. C. enrollees, workers on W. P. A. or N. Y. A. projects, nor the armed forces.

Continued expansion of defense production accounted largely for the increase since March of 218,000 workers in manufacturing, while heavy Easter business resulted in an increase of 198,000 workers in the wholesale and retail trade group. A seasonal increase in private building construction accounted largely for the gain of 129,000 workers in construction. In the finance, service, and miscellaneous group there was an employment increase of 75,000 , in the transportation and public-utilities group a gain of 66,000 , and in the Federal, State and local Government service group an increase of 49,000 . The only major group to show a decrease in employment was mining, in which 317,000 fewer workers (chiefly bituminous-coal miners) were employed in April than in March.

All major groups except mining showed substantial employment gains over April of last year. In manufacturing the gain was 1,538,000, in construction 642,000 , in trade 335,000 , and in the Federal, State, and local Government services 268,000 . Mining employment showed a reduction of 288,000 over the year interval.

Emergency employment decreased 9,000 over the month as a result of the following changes: An increase of 189,000 in the military service and decreases of 142,000 on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration, 40,000 on the out-of-school work program of the National Youth Administration, and 16,000 in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

## Industrial and Business Employment

Of the 157 manufacturing industries surveyed, 138 showed gains in employment from March to April and 119 showed increases in pay rolls, most of the increases being larger than seasonal or contraseasonal. Of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries regularly covered, 12 reported employment gains and a like number showed pay-roll increases. Factory employment and pay rolls showed substantial contraseasonal gains from March to April and were at the highest levels on record. The increase in factory wage earners amounted to 218,000 or 2.3 percent, and in weekly factory wages to more than $\$ 6,775,000$ or 2.7 percent. The usual seasonal changes in April are decreases of 0.1 percent in employment and 0.8 percent in weekly wages. A comparison with April of last year showed that the factory employment level had climbed 18.9 percent and the factory pay-roll level 37.7 percent. Increased hours, overtime payments, and wage increases were responsible for the larger gain in pay rolls than in employment. Key defense industries in which substantial employment gains occurred between March and April were shipbuilding $(12,000)$, aircraft $(9,800)$, machine tools $(2,800)$, engines $(2,700)$, and machine-tool accessories ( 2,500 ). Other manufacturing industries affected by war-material orders and showing large employment gains were foundry and machine-shop products ( 25,500 ), electrical machinery $(12,900)$, and steel $(9,800)$. Agricultural implements showed an employment gain of 32.6 percent $(19,200)$, principally as a result of the settlement of labor disputes, and employment in canneries showed a seasonal gain of 20.5 percent $(9,800)$. Among the industries showing declines, partly seasonal, were women's clothing $(6,700)$, shoes $(2,500)$, hosiery ( 1,800 ), and confectionery $(1,800)$.

Retail trade employment increased 5.6 percent and pay rolls 5.9 percent between mid-March and mid-April, bringing the employment index to the highest April level since 1929 and the pay-roll index to the highest April level since 1930. The employment gains in the general merchandising and apparel groups under retail trade (13.3 percent and 19.4 percent, respectively) were much larger than the average April increases, due in part to the fact that heavy Easter trade occurred in the mid-week of April this year. Increases among the various retail lines were general, the largest being in shoe stores, variety stores, men's and boys' clothing stores, family clothing stores, women's clothing stores, drygoods and general merchandise stores, and department stores. Wholesale trade firms reported contraseasonal employment and pay-roll gains of 0.6 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively. Among the wholesale lines showing contraseasonal employment gains were drygoods and apparel, farm supplies, furniture and housefurnishings, general merchandise, and groceries. Wholesale lines showing seasonal employment increases included food
products, iron and steel scrap, machinery, heating and plumbing supplies, and electrical goods. In anthracite mines employment was curtailed by 3.0 percent and pay rolls by 42.6 percent, reflecting materially decreased production. In bituminous-coal mines employment fell 76.8 percent and pay rolls 83.5 percent, principally as a result of work stoppages pending the signing of new contracts. Metal mines reported larger than seasonal gains of 3.1 percent in employment and 5.8 percent in pay rolls, reflecting defense needs, and bringing the indexes of employment and pay rolls to the highest points since October 1937. Quarries and nonmetallic mines increased employment by 8.8 percent, reflecting a resumption of operations at this season. Laundries reported a larger-than-seasonal employment gain of 2.9 percent and dyeing and cleaning plants a larger than seasonal employment increase of 12.4 percent.
Employment in private building construction increased seasonally by 11.1 percent from March to April and showed a gain of 33.6 percent from April of last year. Large employment gains over the month interval (ranging from 7.8 percent to 17.8 percent) were registered in 7 of the 9 geographic divisions. The East South Centrol States and the Pacific States showed small employment declines. General building contractors as a group increased employment 13.8 percent, while the special-trades group increased employment by 8.7 percent. Of the 15 special building trades surveyed, 13 reported increased employment and 2 reported fewer workers on their pay rolls. The special trades which showed increased employment were brick and stone masonry ( 24.2 percent), painting and decorating ( 18.3 percent), ornamer tal-iron contracting (11.3 percent), tile and terrazzo contracting ( 10.6 percent), roofing and sheet metalwork ( 9.9 percent), excavating ( 9.8 percent), building insulation ( 9.3 percent), plastering ( 8.7 percent), carpentering ( 8.2 percent), plumbing and heating (7.3 percent), wood flooring ( 6.5 percent), electrical contracting ( 2.2 percent), and glazing ( 6.4 percent). The trades showing decreases were structural-steel erection ( 0.4 percent), and elevator installation and repair ( 0.5 percent).

A preliminary report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for class I steam railroads showed an employment gain of 2.9 percent between March and April, the total number employed in April being $1,080,896$. Corresponding pay-roll figures for April were not available when this report was prepared. For March they were $\$ 176,538,586$, a gain of $\$ 17,714,574$ since February.
Hours and earnings.-The average hours worked per week by manufacturing wage earners were 40.0 in April, a decrease of 1.1 percent since March. The corresponding average hourly earnings were 70.8 cents, a gain of 1.7 percent from the preceding month. The average weekly earnings of factory wage earners (both full- and part-
time combined) were $\$ 29.10$, an increase of 0.5 percent since March. Of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries regularly surveyed, 11 reported increases in average weekly earnings. Of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries for which man-hours are available, 8 showed gains in average hours worked per week and 7 reported increases in average hourly earnings.

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

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | A verage weekly earn-ings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index } \\ & \text { April } \end{aligned}$$\begin{gathered} \text { Aprit } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | IndexApril 1941 | Percentage change from - |  | AverApril 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { change from- } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { March } \\ 1941 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\underset{1940}{\text { April }}$ |  | $\underset{1941}{M}$ | $\underset{1940}{\text { April }}$ |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | $\underset{1940}{\text { April }}$ |
| All manufacturing industries combined 1 | $\begin{gathered} (1923-25 \\ =100) \\ 122.7 \end{gathered}$ | +2.3 | +18.9 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} (1923-25 \\ =100) \\ 134.8 \end{gathered}\right.$ | +2.7 | +37.7 | \$29.10 | +0.5 | +15.8 |
| Class I steam railroads ${ }^{2}$. | 105.9 | $+2.9$ | +9.7 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| al mining: | $(1928=$ |  |  | $(1999=$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 48.7 | $-3.0$ | $-4.8$ | 24.3 | -42. 6 | $-32.9$ | ${ }^{16.43}$ | -40.9 | -29.5 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Bituminous }}$ 4-...-. | 21.1 76.6 | 76.8 +3.1 | -75. +13.2 | 15.5 76.9 | -83.5 +5.8 | -78.6 +21.3 | 19.59 31.66 | -29.1 +2.6 | -12.7 +7.2 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic | 48.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crudepetroleum production. | 60.7 | +8.8 +8 | ${ }_{-3.9}^{+8.0}$ | 47.1 | +16.5 | +23.4 -3.1 | 24.46 34.59 | +7.1 +1.0 | +14.2 +.9 |
| Public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone and telegraph ${ }^{6}$ | 83.0 |  | +8.2 | 108.1 | +1.6 | +9.5 | ${ }^{3} 31.97$ | +. 1 | +1.2 |
| Electric light and power ${ }^{6}-{ }^{-9}$ | 91.9 | $\underline{+1.8}$ | +2.1 | 107.8 | +1.6 | +4.4 | ? 35.75 | -. 2 | +2.3 |
| Street railways and busses ${ }^{68}$ - | 68.2 | -(9) | -. 2 | 71.8 | -1.0 | +3.8 | 734.27 | -. 9 | +4.0 |
| Wholesale 10 | 92.3 | +. 6 | +3.3 | 83.0 | +1.2 | +7.2 | 731.37 | +. 6 | +3.8 |
| Retail ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 97.7 | +5.6 | +8.8 | 91.3 | +5.9 | +10.9 | 121.55 | +. 2 | +2.0 |
| Hotels (year-round) | 95.1 | +1.0 | +2.6 | 86.7 | +1.2 | +4.2 | ${ }^{1} 15.70$ | $+.2$ | +1.5 |
| Laundries ${ }^{\text {L }}$---- | 105.5 | +2.9 | +8.5 | 95. 5 | +5.1 | +11.5 | 18.75 | +2.1 | +2.8 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | ${ }_{(8)}^{17.4}$ | +12.4 | +12.4 -14.0 | ${ }_{(3)}^{98.1}$ | +27.2 +.7 | ${ }_{+14.2}^{+23}$ | ${ }_{7}^{23.00}$ | +13.1 +1.6 | +9.6 -.3 |
| Insurance | (3) | +.3 | +14.5 +1.5 | (3) | $\pm .4$ | -14.0 +2 | ${ }^{7} 36.98$ | +1.6 | $\pm .5$ |
| Building construction | (3) | +11. 1 | +33.6 | (3) | +15.5 | +47.6 | 33.96 | +4.0 | +10.5 |
| Water transportation ${ }^{12}$ | 80.1 | +. 8 | -1.4 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |

[^0]More factory workers were affected by general wage-rate increases between mid-March and mid-April than during any month since April 1937. These increases averaged 9.6 percent and affected more than 813,000 wage earners in 1,222 manufacturing establishments out
of a reporting sample of 33,850 plants employing $6,954,741$ workers. Among the industries in which substantial numbers of workers received pay raises were steel, cotton goods, aircraft, woolen and worsted goods, electrical machinery, silk and rayon goods, petroleum refining, and foundry and machine shops. The wage-rate changes reported for nonmanufacturing industries affected 23,549 workers, about half of whom were engaged in metalliferous mining. As the Bureau's survey does not cover all 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 manutacturing and nonmanufacturing industries.

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

## Public Employment

Total employment on construction projects financed from appropriations to regular Federal agencies was expanded by 39,000 during the month ending April 15. In spite of sizable gains on naval vessel, airport, and residential building construction, employment on defense construction showed a net loss of 5,000 as a result of decreased employment on troop cantonments. Nondefense construction, with seasonal gains on Federal-aid roads, dredging, dike, revetment, and miscellaneous projects showed an employment increase of 44,000 over the month. Defense and nondefense projects together furnished employment to approximately 890,000 workers in the month ending April 15. Pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 115,910,000$ were $\$ 5,915,000$ more than in the preceding month.

Contractors on low-rent projects of the United States Housing Authority added 2,000 building-trades workers to their pay rolls in the month ending April 15. Approximately 6,200 men were working on defense housing projects, a gain of 500 from the preceding month, and 32,700 were employed on nondefense housing, an increase of 1,500 over March. Total wage payments of $\$ 3,893,000$ were $\$ 408,000$ more than in the preceding month.

Employment on construction projects financed from Public Works Administration funds showed a slight decline in the month ending April 15. Pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 1,338,000$ to the 11,000 men employed were $\$ 22,000$ less than in March.

Further employment gains were reported in the month ending April 15 on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance

[^1]Corporation. An increase of 2,200 on defense construction lifted the total to 6,100 , and 200 additional workers on nondefense projects brought that total up to 2,300 . Wage payments to the 8,400 men employed on both types of work amounted to $\$ 1,135,000$.

Increasing employment in manufacturing and trade in April again lightened the relief load by a sizable amount. The number of persons at work on relief projects operated by the Work Projects Administration fell to $1,566,000$ in April, a decrease of 142,000 from March. Defense projects employed 426,000 persons and nondefense projects $1,140,000$. Pay-roll disbursements on all projects totaled $\$ 92,326,-$ 000. Employment on Federal agency projects financed by the Work Projects Administration showed a decrease of 1,000 from March to April. The 58,000 persons employed were paid $\$ 2,696,000$.

The National Youth Administration reported an increase of 7,000 in the number of persons employed on the student work program and a decrease of 40,000 on the out-of-school work program. Wage payments to the 480,000 persons on the student program amounted to $\$ 3,369,000$ and to the 425,000 on the out-of-school program the total was $\$ 8,487,000$.

The number of persons at work in camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps declined 16,000 in April. Of the 266,600 persons on the pay roll, 231,800 were enrollees; 1,500 , educational advisers; 100 , nurses; and 33,200 , supervisory and technical employees. Pay rolls of $\$ 12,339,000$ were $\$ 492,000$ less than in March.

In the regular services of the Federal Government, large increases were reported in the executive and military branches while employment in the judicial and legislative branches showed very slight decreases. Of the $1,251,000$ employees in the executive service, 173,000 were working in the District of Columbia and $1,078,000$ outside the District. Force-account 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. Increased employment was reported in the War and Navy Departments, the Department of Agriculture, the Office of Emergency Management, and the Panama Canal.

Employment on State-financed road projects increased seasonally in April. Of the 146,000 on the pay roll, 35,000 were engaged in the construction of new roads and 111,000 on maintenance. Pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 11,812,000$ were $\$ 1,630,000$ more than in March.

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, April 1941
[Subject to revision]

| Class | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1941}{\text { Apri] }}$ | March $1941$ | Percentage change | April 1941 | March 1941 | Percentage change |
| Federal services: <br> Executive ${ }^{1}$. <br> Judicial $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Legislative. $\qquad$ <br> Military <br> Construction projects: <br> Financed by regular Federal appropriations.- | $\begin{array}{r} 1,251,283 \\ 2,505 \\ 6,015 \\ 1,532,132 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,202,348 \\ 2,509 \\ 6,033 \\ 1,343,316 \end{array}$ | $\underset{(2)}{+4 .}$ $-3$ <br> $+14.1$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 189,213,464 \\ 641,009 \\ 1,320,148 \\ 91,805,598 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 184,244,306 \\ 640,485 \\ 1,318,229 \\ 77.907,387 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +2.7 \\ +1 \\ +17.8 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 800,050 | 850, 679 | +4.6 | 115, 909, 892 | 109, 995, 226 | +5.4 |
| Defense.- | $\begin{aligned} & 703,802 \\ & 186,248 \end{aligned}$ | 709,226141,453 | -8.8+31.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 97,822,631 \\ & 18,087,261 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95,253,528 \\ & 14,741,698 \end{aligned}$ | +2.7+22.7 |
| Other-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. H. A. low-rent housing_ | 38,970 | 36,989 | +5.4 | 3,892, 911 | 3,485, 089 | +11.7 |
| Defense. | $\begin{array}{r} 6,230 \\ 32,740 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,701 \\ 31,288 \end{array}$ | +9.3+4.6 | 603,642$3,289,269$ | $\begin{array}{r} 524,047 \\ 2,961,042 \end{array}$ | +15.2+11.1 |
| Other... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Financed by P. W. A. ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.997 \\ 8,403 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,391 \\ 6,011 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -3.5 \\ +39.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,338,312 \\ & 1,135,134 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,360,442 \\ 772,227 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1.6 \\ +47.0 \end{array}$ |
| Financed by R. F. C.'-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Defense.- | 6,1272,276 | 3,9682,043 | +54.4+11.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 861,486 \\ & 273,648 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 550,132 \\ & 222,095 \end{aligned}$ | +56.6+23.2 |
| Other--. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal agency projects financed by Work Projects Administration.... | 57,827 | 58,950 | -1.9 | 2,696, 470 | 2,647, 479 | +1.9 |
| Defense.. | $\begin{array}{r} 27,256 \\ 30,571 \\ 1,566,325 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,364 \\ 30,586 \\ 1,708,658 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -3.9 \\ & \left({ }^{2}\right) \\ & -8.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,273,492 \\ 1,422,978 \\ 92,325,962 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,202,492 \\ 1,444,987 \\ 95,910,162 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +5.9 \\ -1.5 \\ -3.7 \end{array}$ |
| Other.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Projects operated by W. P. A |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Defense... | $\begin{array}{r} 426.400 \\ 1,139,925 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 455,524 \\ 1,253,134 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -6.4 \\ & -9.0 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{(5)}$ | ${ }^{(5)}$ | -.......... |
| Other.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| National Youth Administration: |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & +1.5 \\ & -8.6 \\ & -5.7 \end{aligned}$ | $3,369,480$$8,486,681$$12,339,002$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,300,411 \\ 9,005,825 \\ 12,830,524 \end{array}$ | +2.1-5.8-3.8 |
| Student work program.......- | $\begin{aligned} & 480,419 \\ & 425,302 \\ & 266,645 \end{aligned}$ | 473, 417 <br> 465, 283 <br> 282, 896 |  |  |  |  |
| Out-of-school work program.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian Conservation Corps.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^2]
## DETAILED TABLES FOR APRIL 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 March and April 1941 and April 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 | $\underset{\text { (prelim. }}{\substack{\text { April } \\ 1941 \\ \text { ( }}}$ (nary) | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | Change <br> March to April 1941 | $\underset{1940}{\text { April }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change } \\ & \text { April } \\ & 1940 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { April } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total civil nonagricultural employment ${ }^{1}$.-. | 37,645 | 37,227 | +418 | 34,882 | +2, 763 |
| Employees in nonarricultural establishments $12 . .$. | 31,502 | 31,084 | +418 | 28,739 | +2,763 |
|  | 11, 370 | 11, 152 | +218 | 9,832 | +1,538 |
| Mining | 547 | 864 | -317 | 835 | -288 |
| Construction .....-...----- | 1,780 | 1,631 | +129 | 1,118 | +642 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 3, 122 | 3, 056 | +66 | 2,956 | +166 |
| Trade.-.-----.-- | 6,457 | 6,259 | +198 | 6,122 | +335 |
| Finance, service, and miscellaneous | 4,262 | 4,187 | +75 | 4,160 | +102 |
| Federal, State, and local Government: Civil employees.. | 3,984 | 3,935 | +49 | 3,716 | +268 |
| Military and naval forces ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ - | 1,532 | 1,343 | +189 | 461 | +1,071 |

${ }^{1}$ Excludes military and naval forces as well as employees on W. P. A. and N. Y A. projects, and enrollees in C. C. C. camps. Includes proprietors, firm members, self-omployed persons, casual workers, and domestic servants. Includes allowance for adjustment of factory wage-earner totals to preliminary 1939 Census of Manufactures. (Revised series available on request.)
2 Excludes all of the groups omitted from "total civil nonagricultural employment" as well as proprietors, firm members, selfemployed persons, casual workers, and domestic servants.
${ }^{3}$ Adjusted to preliminary 1939 Census of Manufactures.
${ }^{4}$ 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 proprietors, firm members, self-employed persons, casual workers, domestic workers, the armed forces of the United States, and employees on merchant vessels]
[Numbers in thousands]

| Geographic division and State | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & \text { 1941 } \\ & \text { (prelim- } \\ & \text { inary) } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | Change March to April 1941 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | Change April 1940 to April 1941 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent- } \\ & \text { age } \end{aligned}$ |  | Number | $\underset{\text { age }}{\text { Percent- }}$ |
| New England. | 2, 788 | 2,723 | +85 | +2.3 | 2,399 | +389 | +16.2 |
| Maine. | 198 | 190 | +8 | +4.1 | 180 | +18 | +9.7 |
| New Hampshire.. | 138 | 134 | +4 | +2.8 | 121 | +17 | +14.1 |
| Vermont..---- | 75 | 73 | +2 | +2.3 | 69 | $+6$ | +8.3 |
| Massachusetts.. | 1,454 | 1,427 | +27 | +1.8 | 1,259 | +195 | +15.5 |
| Rhode Island..- | 264 | 255 | $+9$ | +3.6 | 215 | +49 | +22.8 |
| Connecticut | 659 | 644 | +15 | +2.3 | 555 | +104 | +18.6 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 8,026 | 7,972 | +54 | $+.7$ | 7,475 | +551 | +7.4 |
| New York - | 4,022 | 3,951 | +71 | +1.8 | 3,787 | +235 | +6.2 |
| New Jersey | 1,250 | 1,226 | +24 | +1.9 | 1, 103 | +147 | +13.3 |
| Pennsylvania. | 2, 754 | 2,795 | -41 | $-1.5$ | 2,585 | +169 | +6.5 |
| East North Central | 7,370 | 7,232 | +138 | +1.9 | 6, 568 | +802 | +12.2 |
| Ohio-... | 1,931 | 1,891 | +40 | +2.1 | 1,705 | $+226$ | +13.2 |
| Indiana.. | 869 | 847 | +22 | +2.6 | 739 | +130 | +17.6 |
| Illinois...- | 2,373 | 2, 337 | +36 | +1.6 | 2,173 | +200 | +9.2 |
| Michigan-- | 1,521 | 1,499 | +22 | +1.5 | 1,339 | +182 | +13.6 |
| Wisconsin... | 676 | 658 | +18 | +2.7 | 612 | +64 | +10.4 |
| West North Central | 2,437 | 2, 364 | +73 | +3.1 | 2,273 | +164 | +7.2 |
| Minnesota. | 538 | 514 | +24 | +4.6 | 501 | +37 | +7.4 |
| Iowa..... | 407 | 398 | +9 | +2.2 | 388 | +19 | +4.9 |
| Missouri....... | 822 | 798 | +24 | +2.9 | 756 | +66 | +8.7 |
| North Dakota. | 74 | 73 | +1 | +2.1 | 72 | +2 | +2.9 |
| South Dakota | 80 | 79 | $+1$ | $+1.3$ | 78 | +2 | $+2.5$ |
| Nebraska. | 201 | 195 | $+6$ | $+3.5$ | 193 | +8 | $+4.1$ |
| Kansas. | 315 | 307 | +8 | +2.6 | 285 | +30 | +10.6 |

Table 4.-Estimated Number of Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by States-Continued
[Excludes proprietors, firm members, selfemployed persons, casual workers, domestic workers, the armed forces of the United States, and employees on merchant vessels]
[Numbers in thousands]

| $\underset{\text { State }}{\text { Geographic division and }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & \text { 1941 } \\ & \text { (prelim- } \\ & \text { inary) } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | Change March to April 1941 |  | $\underset{1940}{\text { April }}$ | Change April 1940 to April 1941 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number | Percentage |  | Number | $\underset{\text { age }}{\text { Percent- }}$ |
| South Atlantic. | 3,788 | 3,845 | -57 | $-1.4$ | 3,386 | +402 | $+11.9$ |
| Delaware. | 74 | . 71 | +3 | +4.8 | 67 | +7 | +10.4 |
| Maryland --...-.-.-. | 584 | 558 | $+26$ | +4.5 | 486 | +98 | +20.0 |
| District of Columbia. | 391 | 376 | +15 | +4.1 | 329 | +62 | +18.8 |
| Virginia........ | 544 | 553 | -9 | $-1.7$ | 477 | $+67$ | +14.0 |
| West Virginia..- | 296 | 384 | -88 | -22.8 | 361 | $-65$ | -17.9 |
| North Carolina | 658 | 647 | +11 | $+1.7$ | 569 | $+89$ | +15.6 |
| South Carolina. | 325 | 317 | +8 | +2.5 | 274 | +51 | +18.6 |
| Georgia | 523 | 522 | +1 | $+.3$ | 467 | $+56$ | +12.1 |
| Florida-- .......... | 393 | 416 | -23 | $-5.4$ | 356 | $+37$ | $+10.6$ |
| East South Central | 1,403 | 1,424 | -21 | $-1.5$ | 1,311 | +92 | +6.9 |
| Kentucky... | 348 | 379 | -31 | $-8.2$ | 350 | -2 | -. 7 |
| Tennessee......... | 476 | 471 | +5 | +1.1 | 429 | +47 | +10.8 |
| Alabama | 388 | 389 | -1 | $-.3$ | 353 | $+35$ | +10.1 |
| Mississippi.... | 191 | 185 | +6 | +2.8 | 179 | $+12$ | +6.3 |
| West South Central. | 1,979 | 1,952 | +27 | +1.4 | 1,777 | +202 | +11.3 |
| Arkansas... | 191 | 183 | +8 | +4.2 | 173 | +18 | +10.7 |
| Louisiana... | 399 | 394 | $+5$ | +1.2 | 358 | +41 | +11.3 |
| Oklahoma | 294 | 289 | $+5$ | $+1.9$ | 283 | +11 | +3.9 |
| Texas.-......... | 1,095 | 1,086 | +9 | +.8 | 963 | +132 | +13.7 |
| Mountain_ | 773 | 763 | +10 | +1.2 | 738 | +35 | +4.6 |
| Montana. | 112 | 108 | +4 | $+3.7$ | 107 | +5 | +4. 2 |
| Idaho ....-- | 84 | 82 | +2 | +3.0 | 80 | +4 | +5.6 |
| Wyoming....- | 52 | 53 | $-1$ | $-1.0$ | 49 | +3 | +6. 7 |
| Colorado-.-- | 219 | 218 | +1 | +. 2 | 210 | $+9$ | +4.2 |
| New Mexico.. | 71 | 69 | $+2$ | $+1.7$ | 70 | +1 | $+.5$ |
| Arizona.-..... | 94 | 93 | +1 | $+.7$ | 88 | $+6$ | +5.7 |
| Utah | 107 34 | 107 33 | 0 +1 | -.4 +3.7 | 103 31 | +4 +3 | +4.4 +9.2 |
| Pacifio. | 2,590 | 2, 525 | +85 | +2.6 | 2,319 | +271 | +11.7 |
| Washington.. | 462 | 2, 445 | +17 | +3.8 | 403 | +59 | +14.6 |
| Oregon.-.-... | 252 | 244 | +8 | +3.2 | 224 | +28 | +12.4 |
| California-. | 1,876 | 1,836 | +40 | +2.2 | 1,692 | +184 | +10.9 |

## 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 relate to wage earners only. Those shown in tables 5 and 6 are based on the 3 -year average $1923-25$ as 100 . For all manufacturing industries combined, the durable-goods group, the nondurable-goods group, and aluminum
manufactures, they have been adjusted to preliminary 1939 census figures and for automobiles to the 1933 census. The indexes for all other groups and industries have been 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 in August 1940. The over-all manufacturing indexes are computed trom reports supplied by representative manufacturing establishments in 90 of the 157 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.

Indexes for 55 of the 67 manufacturing industries recently added to the monthly survey are shown in table 8. These indexes are based on 1939 as 100.
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 April 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 April 1941 are shown in table 5. Percentage changes from March 1941 and April 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 February, March, and April 1941, where available, are presented in table 6. The February and March 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 the plumbers' supplies industry are given in table 7 for the months from January 1940 to March 1941, inclusive. Indexes of employment and pay rolls are given in table 8 for 55 of the 67 newly added manufacturing industries for the months of February, March, and April 1941. These indexes are based on 1939 as 100 and are available in mimeographed form for the period from January 1939 to January 1941, inclusive.

In table 9 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 April 1940 to April 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 13 indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to April 1941.


Use of average hourly iearnings 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 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 earnings 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

[^3]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 Bureau to 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, April 1941 MANUFACTURING
[Indexes are based on 3-year average, 1923-25=100. For "all manufacturing," "durable goods," "nondurable goods," and "aluminum manufactures," they have been adjusted to preliminary 1939 census figures. The indexes for all other manufacturing groups and industries have been adjusted to 1937 consus figures, except as otherwise noted, and are not comparable to indexes published in pamphlets prior to August 1939. Comparable series available upon request]

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Average weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index, <br> April 1941 | Percentage change from - |  | Index, April 1941 | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1841 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | $\underset{1940}{\text { April }}$ |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | $\underset{1940}{\text { April }}$ |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | $\underset{1940}{\text { April }}$ |
| All manufacturing ${ }^{2}$-...........-........................- | 122.7 | +2.3 | +18.9 | 134.8 | +2.7 | +37.7 | \$29. 10 | +0.5 | +15.8 | 40.0 | -1.1 | +7.6 | Cents | +1.7 | +7.0 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ Nondurable goods ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 187.7 \\ & 117.8 \end{aligned}$ | +3.2 +1.3 | $\begin{array}{r} +29.4 \\ +9.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150.0 \\ & 117.8 \end{aligned}$ | +3.7 +1.3 | +52.4 +21.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 89.49 \\ & 23.67 \end{aligned}$ | + 0.5 | +17.9 +10.5 | 41.5 38.4 | -1.2 -1.0 | +8.7 +5.9 | 78.5 62.9 | $\begin{array}{r} +2.1 \\ +.8 \end{array}$ | +8.2 +3.9 |
| Durable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not inoludingmachinery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 129.4 | +1.7 | +27.2 | 150.8 | +6. 8 | +58.9 | 34. 41 | $+6.0$ | +24.9 | 40.8 | -. 6 | +12.7 | 84.1 | +5.7 | +10.5 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.. | 137.4 | +1.7 | +26. 7 | 164.1 | +10.1 | +66.5 | 37.87 | +8.3 | +31.4 | 39.8 | -. 9 | +15.3 | 95.4 | +9.2 | +13.9 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets . | 154.7 | +2.8 | +42.3 | 212.0 | +6.3 | +86.1 | 32.99 | +3.5 | +30.8 | 44.7 | +1.4 | +21.7 | 73.8 | $+2.0$ | +7.4 |
| Cast-iron pipe. Cutlery (not including silver and plated cut- | 92.6 | +2.4 | +24.3 | 104.3 | +5.1 | +67.7 | 27.06 | +2.7 | +34.9 | 41.8 | +. 5 | +25.9 | 64.3 | +1.9 | +7.1 |
| lery) and edge tools. | 116.5 | +2.8 | +12.2 | 124.8 | +1.4 | +33.5 | 27.96 | -1.4 | +19.0 | 42.2 | -. 9 | +7.3 | 67.4 | $-5$ | +10.8 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 99.5 | +2.2 | +48.9 | 140.5 | +2.1 | +87.1 | 38. 18 | -. 1 | +25.7 | 45.4 | $-1.1$ | +14.7 | 84.3 | +1.0 | +9.5 |
| Hardware. ....... | 116.6 | $\bigcirc$ | +18.9 | 135.7 | $-1.7$ | +30.5 | 28.64 | -1.3 | +9.8 | 41.4 | -1.9 | +8.0 | 69.3 | $+{ }_{+}^{+6}$ | +1.8 |
| Plumbers' supplies ${ }^{3}$--....-.--- | 100.8 | +. 3 | +23.3 | 98.4 | -2.1 | +32.8 | ${ }^{28.18}$ | -2.4 | +7.8 +12.7 | 39.4 | -2.5 | +3.1 +6.8 | 71.6 | ${ }_{+}{ }^{(0)}$ | +4.3 +5.4 |
| Stamped and enameled ware ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ - Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and | 210.0 | +1.2 | +31.6 | 242.5 | +. 6 | +48.3 | 27.08 | $-.6$ | +12.7 | 40.4 | -. 8 | +6.8 | 66.8 | +.2 | +5.4 |
| steam fittings_.....-..........-.---- | 108.9 | +1.4 | +28.7 | 116.8 | +4.2 | +54.4 | 32.28 | +2.7 | +19.9 | 43.6 | +2.7 | +14.1 | 74.1 | $-1.1$ | +5.3 |
|  | 108.4 | +4.8 | +19.4 | 108.7 | +5.7 | +32.1 | 28.28 | +.9 | +10.8 | 40.1 | $-.4$ | +4.5 | 70.8 | $+1.0$ | +5. 1 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork | 99.1 | +2.0 | +41.7 | 103.4 | +6.5 | +69.0 | 33.71 | +4.5 | +19.2 | 43.2 | +1.0 | +12.7 | 78. 2 | +3.5 | +6.0 |
| Tin cans and other tinware--......-.-...-- | 109.0 | +1.8 | +14.9 | 127.4 | +4.2 | +26.1 | 26.11 | +2.4 | +9.7 | 41.3 | +2.2 | +5.6 | 64.3 | +. 4 | +3.9 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | 133.0 | +2.3 | +42.2 | 165.7 | +3.3 | +82. 1 | 31. 67 | +1.0 | +28.1 | 46. 3 | $+3$ | +18.0 | 68.1 | +. 6 | +8. 6 |
| Wirework.-......-......-................. | 207.4 | -1.1 | +28.4 | 242.8 | $-5.3$ | +38.9 | 28.62 | -4.2 | +8.2 | 40.1 | -3.6 | +4.7 | 71.6 | -. 7 | +3.1 |

Machinery，not including transportation equipment Agricultural implements（including tractors） Cash registers ing machin，
Electrical machinery，apparatus，and supplies Foundry and machine－shop products Machine tools
Radios and phonographs
Textile machinery and parts．
Textile machinery and parts．
Typewriters and parts．．．．．．
Transportation equipment ${ }^{6}$ Aurcraft ${ }^{6}$－
Cars，electric and steam－railroad．
Locomotives．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Nonferrous metals and their products Aluminum manufactures
Brass，bronze，and copper products Clocks and watches and time－recording devices Jewelry
Silverware and plated ware－
Smelting andr efining－copper，lead，and zine．
Iumber and allied products
Furniture
Lumber：
Millwork
Sawmills．．
Stone，clay，and glass products
Brick，tile，and terra cotta
Cemen
Marble，granite，slate，and other products．
Pottery．－
and their products
Fabrics．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
cotton goods
Cotton small wares．．．－．．．．．．．．．
See footnotes at end of table．

| $\begin{aligned} & \hline 00 \\ & \text { gix } \\ & ++4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \infty \\ & \text { sim } \\ & +1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \oplus 0 \\ & \text { स영 } \\ & ++ \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & +\infty \\ & +\infty \\ & +\infty \end{aligned}$ | आ サलNNलし० <br>  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OH } \\ & +\dot{+1} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \infty \\ & \text { Nos } \\ & ++ \end{aligned}$ |  | - osionsi $+1+7+$ |
|  | OmNぃNaनm <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Womoom } \\ & \text { ioncoris } \end{aligned}$ | Oサom上かo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ro } \\ & \text { م® } \end{aligned}$ | ¢＊ | नサयレかの <br>  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \infty \infty \\ & \dot{\infty} \times \underset{\text { di }}{ } \\ & ++ \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty 0 \\ & 0.9 \\ & +1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { +i } \\ & +\underset{+}{\infty} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline 00 \\ & 0.0 \\ & +\infty \\ & \text { +i } \end{aligned}$ | サーテーNmか心 <br>  |  |  | －9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Qici } \\ & ++ \end{aligned}$ | －© NOサ <br>  |  |
| $\infty$ | ケカサーロッかゃ <br>  |  |  <br>  | $\infty$ が心 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { Bisio } \end{aligned}$ | －Nलかめन <br>  |  |






[^4]\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \\
& 5
\end{aligned}
$$
\]

Table 5.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, April 1941—Continued manufacturing-Continued
\{Indexes are based on 3-year average, 1923-25=100. For "all manufacturing," "durable goods," "nondurable goods," and "aluminum manufactures," they have been adjusted to preliminary 1939 census figures. The indexes for all other manufacturing groups and industries have been adjuste
comparable to indexes published in pamphiets prior to August 1939 . Comparable series available upon request]


| Ice cream | 78.7 | +11. | $+5.0$ | 69.5 | +11.3 | $+10.2$ | 30.50 | $+1$ | $+5.0$ | 45.8 | $+1.6$ | +2.0 | 64.1 | -1.7 | +2.2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Slaughter | 111.3 | +. 5 | +7.4 | 116. 1 | +1.6 | +5.9 | 27. 21 | +1.1 | -1.5 | 39.1 | -. 1 | -2.8 | 69.6 | +1.2 | $+1.1$ |
| Sugar, beet | 43.5 | $+.6$ | -1.4 | 48.1 | +4.5 | -. 3 | 28.78 | $+3.8$ | +1.1 | 37.9 | +9.4 | -3.1 | 78.8 | -3.7 | +6. 0 |
| Sugar refining, | 102.6 | +7.2 | +9.2 | 92.5 | +.2 | $+20.2$ | 25. 53 | $-6.6$ | +10.0 | 39.1 | $-5.7$ | +7.0 | 65.2 | -. 9 | +2.8 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 68.5 | $+8$ | -. 5 | 59.1 | -5.7 | +. 7 | 17.08 | -6. 1 | +1.2 | 33.2 | $-7.9$ | $-3.5$ | 50.6 | +1.9 | +4.5 |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff | 53.5 | -1.4 | -8.6 | 61.6 | -4.1 | -4.1 | 18.50 | -2.8 | +5.4 | 33.7 | -4. 4 | +1.1 | 54.9 | $+1.5$ | $+3.7$ |
| Cigars and cigarettes... | 64.7 | +. 5 | +. 6 | 58.7 | -5.9 | +1.3 | 16.80 | -6.3 | +. 7 | 33.2 | -8.3 | -4.2 | 50.2 | $+1.9$ | +4.9 |
| Paper and printin | 119.4 | +1.1 | +4.9 | 121.3 | $+.8$ | +10.0 | 30.51 | -. 3 | +5.4 | 38.6 | -. 2 | +3.7 | 80.5 | $-.1$ | $+1.8$ |
| Boxes, paper | 126.6 | +3.0 | +12.0 | 150.7 | $+3.9$ | +24.9 | 23. 74 | +.9 | +11.6 | 40.9 | $+1$ | +7.5 | 58.5 | $+.7$ | +4. 1 |
| Paper and pulp | 120.3 | +1.5 | +7.4 | 139.1 | +2.0 | +20.6 | 28.31 | +. 5 | +12.3 | 42.6 | +. 4 | +6.6 | 66.6 | $+.2$ | +5.2 |
| Printing and publishing: Book and job $4 . . . .$. | 102.8 |  | +3.3 | 93.7 |  | 7.2 | 31.54 | -1.9 | +3.9 | 39.4 | -1.2 | +2.4 | 81.4 | -. 5 | -1.5 |
| Newspapers and periodical | 117.1 | +. 2 | +. 5 | 112.5 | +. 4 | +1.4 | 39.09 | -1.9 +.2 | +1.0 | 35.9 | +(5) | +. 5 | 106. 1 | +. 3 | +1.3 |
| Chemicals, petroleum, and coal products | 134.5 | +2.9 | +8.0 | 156.6 | +5.7 | +17.4 | 30.95 | +2.6 | +7.7 | 39.9 | $+2.0$ | +3.5 | 77.3 | +1.0 | +5.0 |
| Petroleum refining | 120.5 | +.8 | -. 5 | 142.4 | +6.7 | +4.0 | 36.64 | +5.8 | +4.7 | 37.0 | +2.6 | +1.2 | 99.5 | +3.2 | +3.5 |
| Other than petroleum refining | 137.8 | +3.3 | +11.2 | 161.0 | +5.4 | +21.7 | 29.07 | +2.0 | +9.4 | 40.7 | +1.8 | +3.9 | 70.7 | +. 4 | +6.9 |
| Chemicals | 162.4 | +2.0 | +20.2 | 208.3 | +3.3 | +30.6 | 34. 24 | +1.3 | +8.6 | 40.8 | $-2$ | +2.3 | 83.9 | +1.4 | +6.3 |
| Cottonseed-oil, cake, and meal | 88.4 | -11.1 | +11.6 | 83.3 | -11.0 | +21.0 | 15. 17 | +.1 | +8.5 | 42.9 | +.9 | +4.5 | 34.4 | -. 5 | +3.1 |
| Druggists' preparations. | 122.4 | +1.3 | +3.1 | 137.7 | -(5) | +5.5 | 25.12 | -1.3 | +2.1 | 39.4 | -1.1 | $-.3$ | 61.1 | $-.4$ | +3.8 |
| Explosives............ | ${ }^{188}$ ) | (18) | (18) | (18) | (18) | (18) | 35.66 | +1.5 | +11. 7 | 41.0 | +1.1 | +6.9 | 87.1 | +. 3 | +4.6 |
| Fertilizers | 178.7 | +26.9 | +2.2 | 176.9 | +51.3 | +29.9 | 17.48 | +17.9 | +26.4 | 41.9 | +15.0 | +14.6 | 41.7 | +2.5 | +10.3 |
| Paints and varnishes | 137.4 | +3.4 | $+10.5$ | 157.9 | +7.2 | $+19.8$ | 31.57 | +3.6 | +8.4 | 41.9 | +2.7 | +3.7 | 75.5 | +1.0 | +4.7 |
| Rayon and allie | 317.9 | +1.8 | +4.0 | 342.3 | +2.8 | $+10.0$ | 27. 54 | +1.0 | +5.8 | 39.0 | +. 2 | $+.9$ | 70.6 | +. 7 | +4.9 |
| Soap. | 91. | +1.0 | +12.8 | 115.6 | +. 7 | +17.9 | 29.76 | -. 3 | +5.3 | 40.4 | $-.4$ | +2.3 | 73.7 | $+2$ | +2.9 |
| Rubber products. | 105.1 | +2.2 | +24.1 | 122.5 | +2.5 | +41.6 | 81.77 | +. 3 | +14.2 | 39.4 | $-.7$ | +9.5 | 80.4 | $+.5$ | +3.6 |
| Rubber boots and shoes | 72.4 | +5.2 | +29.1 | 83.6 | +4.0 | +51.3 | 26.54 | -1.1 | +17.3 | 41.2 | -1.8 | +10.4 | 64.8 | +. 8 | +6.2 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes. | 82.7 | +3.4 | +18.6 | 106.7 | +3.9 | +36.6 | 37.73 | +. 5 | +15.2 | 37.9 | +. 4 | +11.3 | 99.3 | $-1$ | +2.5 |
| Rubber goods other. | 180.3 | +. 6 | +29.1 | 194.8 | +. 1 | +46.9 | 26.12 | -. 5 | +13.8 | 40.4 | -1.3 | +7.3 | 65.4 | +. 8 | +5.7 |

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

| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anthracite ${ }^{10} 11$. | 48.7 | $-3.0$ | -4.8 | 24.3 | -42.6 | $-32.9$ | \$16. 43 | $-40.9$ | $-29.5$ | 18.5 | $-38.1$ | $-29.3$ | 92.3 | -0.4 | +0.9 |
| Bituminous ${ }^{10}$ | 21.1 | -76.8 | -75.5 | 15.5 | $-83.5$ | $-78.6$ | 19.59 | $-29.1$ | $-12.7$ | 24.2 | $-23.5$ | $-3.8$ | 84.9 | -3.9 | -4.4 |
| Metalliferous mining ${ }^{12}$ | 76.6 | +3.1 | +13.2 | 76.9 | +5.8 | +21.3 | 31. 66 | +2.6 | +7.2 | 41.0 | -. 1 | , | 77.6 | +2.8 | +7.2 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 48.1 | +8.8 | +8.0 | 47.0 | +16.5 | +23.4 | ${ }^{24.46}$ | +7.1 | +14.2 | 40.9 | +5.0 | +6.4 | 59.8 | +1.6 | +6.6 |
| Crude-petroleum production*...... | 60.7 | +.8 | -3.9 | 57.1 | +1.8 | -3.1 | 34.59 | +1.0 | +. 9 | 37.7 | +1.1 | $-1.0$ | 88.8 | -. 5 | +. 9 |
| Public utilities: Telephone and telegraph ${ }^{13} 14$ | 83.0 | +1.5 | +8.2 | 108.1 | +1.6 | +9.5 | 31.97 | +. 1 | +1.2 | 40.4 | +1.5 | +2.8 | 79.5 | -1.3 | -1.6 |
| Electric light and power ${ }^{13} 14$ | 91.9 | +1.8 | +2.1 | 107.8 | +1.6 | +4. 4 | 35. 75 | $-.2$ | +2.3 | 39.7 | +1.0 | -. 4 | 90.3 | -1.2 | +2.7 |
| Street railways and busses 181415 | 68.2 | -(6) | +-2 | 83.0 | -1.0 | +4.4 +3.8 | 34.27 | -. 8 | +2.3 +4.0 | 46.3 | +1.6 | +3.0 | 73.0 | -1.2 | +1.4 |

Table 5.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, April 194I—Continued

## NONMANUFACTURING-Continued

-Indexes are based on 3 -year average, $1923-25=100$. For "all manufacturing," "durable goods," "nondurable goods," and "aluminum manufactures," they have been adjusted to preliminary 1939 census figures. The indexes for all other manufacturing groups and industries have been adjusted to 1037 census figures, except as otherwise noted, and are not comparable to indexes published in pamphlets prior to August 1939. Comparable series available upon request]

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Average weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index, April 1941 | Percentage change from- |  | Index, April 1941 | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | March 1941 | ${ }_{1940}^{\text {Appril }}$ |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | $\underset{1940}{\text { April }}$ |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | $\underset{1940}{\text { April }}$ |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | $\underset{1940}{\text { April }}$ |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Wholesale ${ }^{13} 16 \ldots$. | 92.3 | $+0.6$ | +3.3 | 83.0 | +1.2 | +7.2 | \$31.37 | +0.6 | $+3.8$ | 40.9 | +0.7 | -0.6 | 77.2 | +(5) | $+5.0$ |
| Retail $1314 \ldots$ | 97.7 | +5.6 | +8.8 | 91.3 100.6 | $+5.9$ | +10.9 | 21.55 | + 2 | +2.0 +2.0 | 42.5 | -. 4 | -1.1 | 55.1 | , +0.4 | +2. 7 |
| Food ${ }^{\text {Genaral merchandising }} 13$ | 107.3 | +1.1 +13.3 | +4.1 +17.8 | 100.6 98.5 | +1.5 +11.6 | +6.7 +15.9 | 23. 90 18.09 | +.4 -1.5 | $\underline{+2.5}$ | 43.0 38.7 | -.3 +.6 | -. 8 | 53.3 45.9 | $\underset{-1.4}{+.8}$ | $\pm 2.5$ |
| Apparel $14 . \ldots$........... | 99.1 | +19.4 | +16.3 | 91.8 | +20.0 | +19.2 | 21.64 | +.8 +.4 | +2.4 | 38.0 | +.1 | -1.4 | 56.4 | +1.2 | +3.5 |
| Furniture $14 . .$. | 76.8 | +3.5 | $-1.0$ | 72.1 | +8.7 | +5.4 | 29.58 | +5.0 | +6.6 | 44.6 | $+1.2$ | $-1.6$ | 69.5 | +3.7 | +3.0 |
| Antomotive ${ }^{14}$..... | 90.4 | +2.8 | +6. 7 | 95.2 | +8.3 | +16.4 | 31.63 | +5.3 | $+9.0$ | 47.3 | +. 4 | -1.6 | 66.9 | +4.1 | +10.4 |
| Lumber ${ }^{14}$ | 75.0 | +3.4 | +3.6 | 72.6 | +4.9 | +6.8 | 27.17 | +1. 5 | +3.1 | 42.5 | +1.2 | -. 9 | 65.3 | + 7 | +4.9 |
| Hotels (year-round) 101317 , | 95.1 | +1.0 | +2.6 | 86.7 | +1.2 | +4.2 +115 | 15.70 | +.2 | +1.5 | 45.7 | $\cdots$ | -1.3 | 33.9 43 | $+{ }_{+}^{+5}$ | $+2.7$ |
| Laundries ${ }^{10}$. ${ }^{\text {dyeing and cleaning }{ }^{10} \ldots}$ | 105.5 117.4 | +2.9 +12.4 | +8.5 +12.4 | 95.5 98.1 | +5.1 +27.2 | +11.5 +23.2 | 18.75 23.00 | +2.1 +13.1 | +2.8 +9.6 | 43.4 45.5 | +.2 +7.3 | +1.0 +6.2 | 43.2 51.6 | +1.3 +4.5 | +1.6 +3.1 |
| Brokerage ${ }^{13}$.. ....... | (18) | $-9$ | -14.0 | (18) | + +7 | $-14.2$ | 38.46 | +1.6 | $-.3$ | (18) | (18) | (16) | (18) | (18) | (18) |
| Insurance ${ }^{13}$.-...... | (18) | $+3$ | +1.5 | (18) | - -4 | +2.0 | 36. 98 | $-7$ | +. 5 | (18) | (18) | (18) | (19) | (18) | (18) |
| Building construction. | (18) | +11.1 | +33.6 | (18) | +15.5 | +47.6 | 33.96 | +4.0 | +10.5 | 34.4 | +4.9 | +8.4 | 98.9 | -1.0 | +1.9 |

1 Mimeographed sheets giving averages by years, 1832 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, as not all reporting firms furnish man-hours. The figures position of the reporting sample. ${ }_{2}$ See tables 9,10 , and 11 in the December 1940 issue of Emplorment and Pa for comparable series back to January 1919 or all manufacturing and 1923 for the durable- and nondurable-goods groups.
8 Not comparable with previously published figures. See table 7 for revised figures
from January 1940 to March 1941.
${ }_{4}$ Revisions in the following industries have been made as indicated:
Stamped ware.-January 1841 average weekly earnings, average weekly hours, average hourly earnings to $\$ 26.32,39.4$ hours, 66.5 cents; January employment and pay-roll indexes to 190.6 and 214.4 .
Automobiles.-August, October, November, December 1940 and January 1941 average weekly earnings to $\$ 37.06, \$ 39.25, \$ 38.05, \$ 36.49, \$ 37.66 ;$ August, November, and ber, December, and January average hourly earnings to $95.6,95.1,95.7,95.4,96.9$; August, September, November, December, and January employment indexes to 85.5, 112.2, 129.8, 130.2, 128.5; September, October, December, and January pay-roll indexes to $125.1,149.2,145.0,147.7$.
Jewelry.-January average weekly earnings, average weekly hours, average hourly Men's clothing-January ave hourly earnings to $\$ 20.40,33.4,60.7$; 109.2, 87.2.

Men's furnishings.-October average hourly earnings to 42.3 cents
Printing-Book and job.-January average weekly earnings, average hourly earnings Printing ${ }^{24}, 81.0$ cents.
average hourly earnings to $\$ 38,15,35.4,105.2$. January than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent
L Less than 1 Yo of 1 percent.
6 Adjusted on basis of a complete employment survey of the aircraft industry made by 6 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 pub-
ished indexes from January 1839 to August 1940, inclusive. Comparable figures for this period given in table 9 of the September 1940 issue of Employment and Pay Rolls. 7The indexes for "Automobiles" have been adjusted to 1933 census fgures, but not to later census figures because of problems involving integrated industries. with those previously published as indicated:

Shipbuilding.-Average weekly earnings, average weekly hours, average hourly earnings (comparable $\$ 37.69 ; 41.6,38.5$, $\$ 34$, November and January employment indexes revised to 204.1 and 240.3 ; November and December pay-roll indexes to $237.8,287.7$.

- See table 8 in March 1941 Employment and Pay Rolls pamphlet for revised figures from January 1935ted to 1035 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1938 issue of this pamphlet.
in see table 7 of October 1940 Employment and Par Rolls for revised employment and pay-roll indexes, average hours worked per week, average houriy earnings, and aver ${ }_{12}$ See table 7 of February 1941 pamphlet for revised figures for metalliferous mining from January 1938 to January 1941, inclusive.
${ }^{13}$ 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, executives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory.
Not comparable to indexes published in pamphlets prior to January 1940 to 1937 census. 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.
${ }^{15}$ Covers street-railways and trolley and motorbus operations of subsidiary, affiliated, and successor companies; formerly "electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance."
Indexes adjusted to 1933 Census. Comparable series in November 1934 and subsequent issues of Employment and Pay rolls.

Cash payments only; additional value of board, room, and tips not included.
Not available.
*See table 6 for January, February, and March revisions.

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," "nondurable goods," and "aluminum manufactures," they have been adjusted to pre liminary 1939 census figures. The indexes for all other manufacturing groups and industries have been adjusted to 1937 census figures, except as otherwise noted, and are not liminary 1939 census figures. The indexes for all other manufacturing groups and industries have been adjusted
comparable to indexes published in pamphlets prior to August 1939 . Comparable series available upon request]

| Industry | Employment index |  |  | Pay-roll index |  |  | Average weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | Feb- ruary 1941 | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | March 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb- } \\ & \text { ruary } \end{aligned}$ $1941$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | February | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | March 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb- } \\ & \text { ruary } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | March 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb- } \\ & \text { ruary } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ |
| All manufacturing ${ }^{2}$ | 122.7 | 119.8 | 117.8 | 134.8 | 131.2 | 126.8 | \$29. 10 | 829.10 | \$28. 56 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 40.0 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 70.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 69.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cents } \\ 69.2 \end{gathered}$ |
| Durable goods ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ Nondurable goods ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.7 \\ & 117.8 \end{aligned}$ | 123.7 116.3 | 121.0 114.7 | 150.0 117.8 | 144.6 116.3 | 139.2 112.9 | 33.49 23.57 | 33.48 23.63 | 32.90 23.28 | 41.5 38.4 | 42.0 38.8 | 41.6 38.3 | 78.5 68.9 | 76.8 62.4 | 76.2 62.1 |
| Durable goods <br> Iron and steel and their products, notincluding machinery $\qquad$ | 129.4 | 127.2 | 125.0 | 150.8 | 141.2 | 137.0 | 34.41 | 32.64 | 32.21 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 84.1 | 79.5 | 79.1 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 137.4 | 135.0 | 133.3 | 164.1 | 149.0 | 145.4 | 37.87 | 34.94 | 34.51 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 95.4 | 87.3 | 86.6 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets........ --.....- | 154.7 | 150.5 | 146.0 | 212.0 | 199.4 | 192.7 | 32.99 | 31.87 | 31.87 | 44.7 | 44.0 | 44.3 | 73.8 | 72.4 | 71.9 |
| Cast-iron pipe Cutlery (not including siver and plated cut- | 92.6 | 90.5 | 89.3 | 104.3 | 99.2 | 97.4 | 27.06 | 26.22 | 26.07 | 41.8 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 64.3 | 62.8 | 62.9 |
| lery) and edge tools.................--.........- | 116.5 | 113.3 | 109.4 | 124.8 | 123.1 | 114.7 | 27.96 | 28.44 | 27.44 | 42.2 | 42.6 | 41.6 | 67.4 | 67.8 | 67.1 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 99.5 | 97.4 | 94.5 | 140.5 | 137.6 | 130.2 | 38.18 | 38.23 | 37.29 | 45.4 | 45.9 | 45.2 | 84.3 | 83.4 | 82.7 |
| Hardware.-.------ | 116. 6 | 117.1 | 114.9 | 135.7 | 138. 1 | 134.8 | 28.64 | 28.95 | 28.84 | 41.4 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 69.3 | 69.0 | 68.9 |
|  | 100.8 | 100.5 | 99.1 201.6 | 98.4 | 100.5 | 96. 7 | 28.18 | 28.97 | 28.15 | 39.4 | 40.4 | 39.6 | 71.6 | 71.5 | 71.1 |
| Stamped and enameled ware <br> Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. | 210.0 108.9 | 207.4 | 201.6 105.9 | 242.5 116.8 | 240.9 | 232.6 109.8 | 27.08 32.28 | 27.04 31.49 | 26.99 31.28 | 40.4 43.6 | 40.4 42.6 | 40.4 42.6 | 66.8 74.1 | 66.7 74.2 | 66.3 73.6 |
| Stoves...-.-... | 108.4 | 103.4 | 99.2 | 108.7 | 102.8 | 94. 1 | 28.28 | 28.03 | 26.79 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 39.1 | 70.8 | 89.9 | 68.8 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork --..- | 99.1 | 97.2 | 95.9 | 103.4 | 97.1 | 93.8 | 33.71 | 32.35 | 31. 67 | 43.2 | 42.9 | 42.2 | 78.2 | 75.6 | 75.0 |
| Tin cans and other tinware.....-.-.-.-- | 109.0 | 107.1 | 104.1 | 127.4 | 122.3 | 117.2 | 26.11 | 25.63 | 25.31 | 41.3 | 40.4 | 39.4 | 64.3 | 63.8 | 64.7 |
| F files, and saws) .-.................................... | 133.0 | 130.1 | 126.2 | 165.7 | 160.5 | 153.3 | 31.67 | 31.36 | 30.86 | 46.3 | 46.4 | 46.1 | 68.1 | 67.7 | 67.1 |
| Wirework | 207.4 | 209.7 | 207.8 | 242.8 | 256.4 | 252.5 | 28.62 | 29.89 | 29.71 | 40.1 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 71.6 | 72.1 | 71.3 |


| Machinery, notincluding transportation equipment. | 156. 5 | 147.7 | 143.5 | 198.2 | 186.2 | 176.8 | 35.06 | 35. 00 | 34.26 | 44.7 | 44.9 | 44.2 | 78.8 | 77.8 | 77.2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural implements (including tractors) .-- | 175.8 | 132.6 | 144.2 | 242.4 | 162.0 | 174.2 | 37.84 | 33. 54 | 33. 13 | 43.7 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 87.1 | 82.0 | 81.8 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines | 151.3 | 146.3 | 140.3 | 191.0 | 179.4 | 166.3 | 39. 26 | 38.25 | 36.99 | 45.3 | 44.3 | 43.4 | 87.7 | 87.3 | 6.2 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 147.3 | 141.5 | 136.4 | 192.3 | 185.9 | 175.7 | 34.41 | 34.46 | 33.87 | 44.1 | 44.3 | 43.8 | 78.2 | 78.0 | 77.6 |
| Engines, turbines, water wheels, and wind- | 255.4 | 247.1 | 236.7 | 368.2 | 376.4 | 345.7 | 37.99 | 40.14 | 38.46 | 43.1 | 46.0 | 45.1 | 88.3 | 87.4 | 85.4 |
| Foundry and machine-shop produc | 130.0 | 123.6 | 120.0 | 152.5 | 143.6 | 136.1 | 34.60 | 34.39 | 33.51 | 44.8 | 44.7 | 44.0 | 77.9 | 76.9 | 85. 4 |
| Machine tools........ | 316.9 | 307.1 | 297.2 | 472.2 | 461.9 | 447.7 | 41.10 | 41.49 | 41.62 | 51.1 | 51.9 | 51.9 | 80.8 | 79.9 | 80.1 |
| Radios and phonographs. | 158. 5 | 149.1 | 144.8 | 163.9 | 157.2 | 146.4 | 25.31 | 25. 79 | 24.80 | 39.4 | 40.2 | 38.9 | 64.4 | 64.3 | 64.0 |
| Textile machinery and parts. | 98.9 | 96.2 | 92.9 | 112.1 | 110.3 | 105.2 | 31.32 | 31.77 | 31.36 | 45.0 | 45. 9 | 45.6 | 69.7 | 69.3 | 69.0 |
| Typewriters and parts. | 138.3 | 133.6 | 108. 5 | 174.5 | 159.2 | 122.0 | 30.93 | 29.20 | 27. 58 | 43.8 | 42.3 | 40.9 | 70.6 | 69.1 | 67.4 |
| Transportation equipment ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 166.2 | 161.1 | 157.2 | 191.4 | 197.2 | 190.8 | 36.48 | 38.80 | 38.44 | 39.7 | 42.3 | 42.1 | 92.5 | 92.1 | 91 |
| Aircraft ${ }^{\text {5 }}$...- | 5,913.6 | 5, 563.7 | 5, 344.0 | 7, 182.5 | 6,678.3 | 6, 440.6 | 35.55 | 35. 02 | 35.14 | 45.4 | 45.2 | 45.5 | 79.3 | 78.3 | 78. |
| Automobiles ${ }^{46}$ | 132.4 | 131.5 | 130.1 | 147.3 | 163.1 | 159.5 | 36.36 | 40.61 | 40.06 | 37.0 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 98.3 | 98.2 | 97.4 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad. | 73.7 | 70.9 | 68.9 | 73.9 | 65.6 | 66.9 | 31.93 | 29.42 | 30.88 | 39.7 | 37.7 | 39.5 | 80.4 | 78.0 | 78 |
| Locomotives..- | 59.7 | 55.8 | 53.1 | 71.6 | 64.0 | 60.7 | 36.75 | 35. 17 | 34.95 | 45.7 | 43.3 | 43.1 | 80.4 | 81.2 | 81 |
| Shipbuilding ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 294.4 | 272.4 | 256.6 | 392.5 | 365.0 | 338.1 | 39.11 | 39.30 | 38.71 | 42.7 | 44.0 | 42.8 | 90.6 | 89.0 | 90.0 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products. | 138.8 | 136.9 | 134.7 | 157.0 | 155.1 | 151.2 | 31.49 | 31.57 | 31.00 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 41.8 | 74.9 | 74.8 | 74.0 |
| Aluminum manufactures ${ }^{8}$. | 231.0 | 224.1 | 225.2 | 290.4 | 258.4 | 285.2 | 31.40 | 28.74 | 31.73 | 41.7 | 38.1 | 42.0 | 75.4 | 75.5 | 75.5 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products.-----..- | 182.5 | 180.5 | 175.9 | 233.6 | 236.7 | 224.2 | 35.70 | 36.45 | 35.17 | 43.8 | 44.4 | 43.6 | 81.6 | 82.2 | 80.8 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.... | 114.3 | 111.4 | 109.1 | 133.8 | 128.9 | 124.8 | 25.86 | 25. 58 | 25.27 | 41.2 | 41.8 | 41.2 | 62.7 | 61.2 | 61.4 |
| Jewelry ${ }^{4}$ | 104.4 | 104.2 | 102.2 | 93.7 | 94.0 | 89.5 | 24.07 | 24.14 | 23.41 | 40.3 | 40.9 | 39.8 | 59.4 | 58.9 | 58.5 |
| Lighting equipment. | 113.3 | 111.9 | 111.3 | 105.8 | 105.4 | 104.8 | 28.60 | 28.83 | 28.78 | 39.8 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 71.8 | 71.1 | 71.2 |
| Silverware and plated ware | 81.6 | 79.8 | 78.4 | 82.0 | 82.4 | 77.0 | 29.04 | 29.81 | 28.35 | 43.2 | 44.3 | 42.7 | 67.8 | 68.0 | 67.0 |
| Smelting and reflning-copper, lead, and zinc.- | 101.3 | 100.6 | 99.8 | 107.5 | 105.7 | 104.5 | 30.10 | 29.60 | 29.51 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 38.9 | 77.1 | 75.8 | 75 |
| Lumber and allied products. | 73.8 | 72.6 | 72.0 | 75.7 | 72.8 | 70.6 | 22.18 | 21.68 | 21.24 | 40.2 | 39.7 | 39.4 | 54.7 | 54.1 | 53.4 |
| Furniture.-- | 97.6 | 96.7 | 95.8 | 95.2 | 93.9 | 90.0 | 23.22 | 23.03 | 22.32 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.0 | 57.0 | 56.5 | 6.0 |
| Lumber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Millwork. | 69.7 | 69.7 | 70.0 | 59.3 | 57.7 | 58.2 | 23.36 | 22.78 | 22.81 | 41.1 | 40.4 | 41.3 | 56.6 | 56.2 | 5. |
| Sawmills. | 65.2 | 63.7 | 62.9 | 66.4 | 62.7 | 60.5 | 21.03 | 20.33 | 18.91 | 39.7 | 38.9 | 38.6 | 53.0 | 52.3 | , |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 93.0 | 89.7 | 86.9 | 91.1 | 85.2 | 82.0 | 26.50 | 25.90 | 25.61 | 38.0 | 37.2 | 37.2 | 69.5 | 68.9 | 68.5 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta- | 69.2 | 65.4 | 64.1 | 62.4 | 56.1 | 54.8 | 23.38 | 22.30 | 22.09 | 38.4 | 37.4 | 37.5 | 60.6 | 59.4 | 58.9 |
| Cement.- | 74.2 | 69.3 | 65.8 | 75.5 | 66. 2 | 62.3 | 28.72 | 27.13 | 26.93 | 40.3 | 38.2 | 38.0 | 71.3 | 71.0 | 70.9 |
| Glass | 121.8 | 119.5 | 115.8 | 143.5 | 140.5 | 135.3 | 28.70 | 28.76 | 28.62 | 37.4 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 77.0 | 77.8 | 77.4 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products. | 45.3 | 43.4 | 41.8 | 34.6 | 31. 1 | 30.0 | 26.80 | 25.37 | 25.33 | 36.9 | 35. 2 | 35.6 | 73.5 | 72.3 | 71.6 |
| Pottery-............ | 113.1 | 111.2 | 107.8 | 110.9 | 104. 4 | 99.7 | 24.88 | 23.95 | 23.38 | 37.6 | 37.3 | 37.0 | 66.6 | 64.4 | 63.6 |
| Nondurable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textiles and their products. | 112.2 | 111.6 | 110.1 | 107.1 | 107.1 | 103.9 | 19.46 | 19.38 | 19.08 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 37.4 | 52.2 | 51.6 | 51.4 |
| Fabrics | 103.7 | 102.7 | 101.7 | 104.1 | 101.1 | 98.5 | 19.28 | 18.89 | 18.61 | 38.3 | 38.6 | 38.3 | 50.9 | 49.4 | 49.2 |
| Carpets and ru | 86.9 | 85. 5 | 83.9 | 81.2 | 83.1 | 79.2 | 25.86 | 26.86 | 26.10 | 37.4 | 39.0 | 38.4 | 69.2 | 68.9 | 68.1 |
| Cotton goods.. | 104.7 | 103.6 | 102.6 | 113.3 | 104.8 | 101.7 | 17.54 | 16.39 | 16. 04 | 39.3 | 38.8 | 38.4 | 44.6 | 42.3 | 41.8 |

## MANUFACTURING-Continued

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


| Flour | 77.4 | 76.8 | 76.6 | 76.4 | 72.6 | 73.0 | 26. 65 | 25.45 | 25. 66 | 42.4 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 62.2 | 61.4 | 61.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ice cream | 78.7 | 70.8 | 68.2 | 69.5 | 62.5 | 59.9 | 30.50 | 30.21 | 30. 00 | 45.8 | 45.2 | 44.6 | 64.1 | 65.2 | 65.4 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 111.3 | 110.7 | 110.6 | 116.1 | 114.2 | 113.5 | 27.21 | 26.81 | 26. 70 | 39.1 | 39.2 | 39.0 | 69.6 | 68.5 | 68.5 |
| Sugar, beet. | 43.5 | 43.2 | 53.4 | 48.1 | 46.0 | 57.1 | 28. 78 | 27.56 | 27.69 | 37.9 | 34.6 | 38.1 | 78.8 | 81.9 | 76.1 |
| Sugar refining, cane | 102.6 | 95.7 | 88.6 | 92.5 | 92.3 | 73.0 | 25. 53 | 27.32 | 23. 33 | 39.1 | 41.5 | 35.5 | 65.2 | 65.8 | 65.6 |
| bacco manufacture | 63.5 | 63.3 | 63.7 | 59.1 | 62.7 | 61.7 | 17.08 | 17.99 | 17.54 | 33.2 | 36.1 | 35.4 | 50.6 | 49.7 | 49.5 |
| Chewing and smoking | 53.5 | 54.2 | 56.5 | 61.6 | 64.2 | 63.5 | 18. 50 | 19.10 | 18.12 | 33.7 | 35.3 | 33.7 | 54.9 | 54.3 | 53.9 |
| Cigars and cigarettes. | 64.7 | 64.4 | 64.6 | 58.7 | 62.4 | 61.3 | 16.80 | 17.78 | 17.42 | 33.2 | 36.1 | 35.6 | 50.2 | 49.2 | 49.0 |
| Paper and printing | 119.4 | 118.1 | 117.1 | 121.3 | 120.3 | 117.1 | 30.51 | 30.67 | 30.04 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 39.1 | 80.5 | 80.7 | 80.3 |
| Boxes, paper | 126.6 | 123.0 | 118.8 | 150.7 | 145.0 | 136.2 | 23.74 | 23. 54 | 22.87 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 39.8 | 58.5 | 58.2 | 57.9 |
| Paper and pulp | 120.3 | 118.5 | 117.3 | 139.1 | 136.4 | 132.5 | 28.31 | 28.19 | 27.66 | 42.6 | 42.5 | 41.9 | 66.6 | 66.4 | 66.1 |
| Printing and publishing: | 1028 | 1021 | 102.8 |  | 94.9 | 93.2 | 31.54 | 32.08 | 31.28 | 39.4 | 39.8 | 39.2 | 81.4 |  |  |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 117.1 | 116.9 | 115.9 | 112.5 | 112.1 | 109.7 | 39.09 | 39.02 | 38.54 | 35.9 | 39.8 36 | 35.5 | 103.1 | 105.5 | 105. 7 |
| Chemicals, petroleum, and coal produ | 134.5 | 180.7 | 127.8 | 156.6 | 148.2 | 144.2 | 30.95 | 30.38 | 30.24 | 39.9 | 39.1 | 38.8 | 77.3 | 76.6 | 77.0 |
| Petroleum refining. | 120.5 | 119.5 | 119.2 | 142.4 | 133.4 | 132.1 | 36.64 | 34.68 | 34.36 | 37.0 | 36.0 | 35.6 | 99.5 | 96.7 | 97.0 |
| Other than petroleum refining.. | 137.8 | 133.4 | 129.9 | 161.0 | 152.7 | 148.0 | 29.07 | 28. 86 | 28.71 | 40.7 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 70.7 | 70.5 | 70.7 |
| Chernicals. | 162.4 | 159.3 | 155.1 | 208.3 | 201.7 | 193.9 | 34. 24 | 33.93 | 33.50 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 83.9 | 82.9 | 82.6 |
| Cottonseed-oil, cake, and meal.. | 88.4 | 99.4 | 112.0 | 83.3 | 93.6 | 104.9 | 15.17 | 15.15 | 15.02 | 42.9 | 42.5 | 43.4 | 34.4 | 34.6 | 34.0 |
| Druggists' preparations. | 122.4 | 120.9 | 119.3 | 137.7 | 137.7 | 136.4 | 25. 12 | 25. 62 | 25.72 | 39.4 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 61.1 | 61.6 | 61.9 |
| Explosives....-...... | ${ }^{(18)} 7$ | ${ }^{(18)}$ | (18) | ${ }^{(18)}$ | (18) | (18) | 35.66 | 35. 14 | 35.96 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 41.0 | 87.1 | 86.8 | 87.6 |
| Fertilizers | 178.7 | 140.9 | 113.2 | 176.9 | 116.9 | 92.8 | 17.48 | 14.88 | 14.69 | 41.9 | 36.5 | 34.9 | 41.7 | 40.8 | 42.1 |
| Paints and varnishes. | 137.4 | 132.9 | 128.6 | 157.9 | 147.4 | 141.7 | 31.57 | 30.46 | 30.22 | 41.9 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 75.5 | 74.9 | 74.6 |
| Rayon and allied products. | 317.9 | 312.2 | 311.0 | 342.3 | 332.9 | 327.6 | 27. 54 | 27. 28 | 26.94 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 38.4 | 70.6 | 70.0 | 70.2 |
| Soap-..-...-.-.-....... | 91.6 | 90.7 | 89.8 | 115.6 | 114.8 | 112.6 | 29.76 | 29.84 | 29.54 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 73.7 | 73.6 | 73.4 |
| Rubber products... | 105.1 | 102.8 | 100.7 | 122.5 | 119.5 | 115.3 | 91. 77 | 31.67 | 31.20 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 39.3 | 80.4 | 79.9 | 79.2 |
| Rubber boots and shoes-...... | 72.4 | 68.9 | 68.0 | 83.6 | 80.4 | 78.9 | 26. 54 | 26. 83 | 26.66 | 41.2 | 41.7 | 41.3 | 64.8 | 64.3 | 64.5 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes.. | 82.7 180 | 80.0 | 78.6 | 106.7 | 102.7 | -99.7 | 37.73 | 37. 55 | 37.02 | 37.9 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 98.1 |
| Rubber goods other | 180.3 | 179.2 | 174.9 | 194.8 | 194.6 | 185.2 | 26.12 | 26.31 | 25.72 | 40.4 | 41.0 | 40.3 | 65.4 | 64.7 | 64.3 |

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


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries-Continued NONMANUFACTURING-Centinued
[Indexes are based on 3-year average, 1923-25=100. For 'all manufacturing," "durable goods," "nondurable goods," and "aluminum manufactures," they have been adjusted to preliminary 1939 census figures. The indexes for all other manufacturing groups and industries have been adjusted to 1937 census figures, except as otherwise noted, 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 ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week |  |  | A verage hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1941}{\text { Appril }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb- } \\ & \text { ruary } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb- } \\ \text { ruary } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb- } \\ & \text { ruary } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & \text { 1941 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb- } \\ & \text { ruary } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb- } \\ \text { ruary } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ |
| Public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Telephone and telegraph ${ }^{12} 13$ | 83.0 | 81.8 | 80.9 | 108.1 | 106.4 | 104.3 | \$31.97 | \$31.93 | \$31. 64 | 40.4 | 39.8 | 39.5 | 79.5 | 80.6 | 80.5 |
| Electric light and power 1213 | 91.9 | 90.3 | 90.1 | 107.8 | 106.1 | 105.4 | 35.75 | 35. 82 | 35. 57 | 39.7 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 90.3 | 91.4 | 90.8 |
| Street railways and busses ${ }^{121314}$ | 68.2 | 68.2 | 68.0 | 71.8 | 72.5 | 71.0 | 34.27 | 34.59 | 34.00 | 46.3 | 46.6 | 45.8 | 73.0 | 73.2 | 73.4 |
| Wholesale ${ }^{12} 15$ | 92.3 | 91.8 | 91.4 | 83.0 | 82.0 | 81.4 | 31.37 | 31.17 | 30.96 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 77.2 | 77.2 | 76.6 |
| Retail $1: 13 \ldots$ | 97.7 | 92.5 | 90.7 | 91.3 | 86.2 | 84.6 | 21.55 | 21.59 | 21. 73 | 42.5 | 42.7 | 42.7 | 55.1 | 54.8 | 54.9 |
| Food ${ }^{13}$ | 107.3 | 106. 1 | 105.6 | 100.6 | 99.1 | 98.3 | 23.90 | 23.83 | 23.76 | 43.0 | 43.1 | 43.0 | 53.3 | 52.9 | 52.7 |
| General merchandising ${ }^{19} 18$.- | 109.4 | 96.6 | 92.9 | 98.5 | 88.3 | 86.6 | 18. 09 | 18.18 | 18.52 | 38.7 | 38.5 | 38.9 | 45.9 | 46.6 | 46.7 |
| Apparel ${ }^{13} \ldots$ | 99.1 | 83.0 | 77.9 | 91.8 | 76.5 | 73.6 | 21. 64 | 21. 50 | 21.83 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 38.5 | 56.4 | 55.7 | 56.0 |
| Furniture ${ }^{13}$ | 76.8 | 74.2 | 75.0 | 72.1 | 66.3 | 66.3 | 29.58 | 28.36 | 28.12 | 44.6 | 44.1 | 43.9 | 69.5 | 67.0 | 67.9 |
| Automotive ${ }^{13}$. | 90.4 | 87.9 | 86.7 | 95.2 | 87.9 | 84.3 | 31. 63 | 29.96 | 29.31 | 47.3 | 47.1 | 46.7 | 66.9 | 64.3 | 62.9 |
| Lumber ${ }^{13}$ | 75.0 | 72.5 | 71.6 | 72.6 | 69.2 | 68.1 | 27.17 | 26.72 | 26.59 | 42.5 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 65.3 | 64.8 | 64.5 |
| Hotels (year-round) 91216 | 95.1 | 94.2 | 93.9 | 86.7 | 85.7 | 86.1 | 15. 70 | 15. 67 | 15.81 | 45.7 | 46.0 | 45.7 | 33.9 | 33.7 | 34.1 |
| Laundries ${ }^{\text {D }}$--....-.---. | 105.5 | 102.5 | 101.1 | 95.5 | 90.9 | 89.7 | 18.75 | 18.37 | 18.41 | 43.4 | 43.3 | 43.2 | 43.2 | 42.6 | 42.7 |
| Dyeing and cleaning ${ }^{\text {- }}$. | 117.4 | 104.4 | 101.4 | 98.1 | 77.2 | 74.4 | 23.00 | 20.34 | 20.13 | 45. 5 | 42.4 | 42.1 | 51.6 | 49.4 | 49.0 |
| Brokerage ${ }^{11} 17$.....--- | $-.9$ | -1.6 | -1.6 | +. 7 | $-1.4$ | -2.7 | 38. 46 | 37.85 | 37.82 | (19) | (19) | (18) | (18) | (19) | (18) |
| Insurance ${ }^{1217}$...-. | $+.3$ | +. 2 | +. 2 | $\xrightarrow{-7} 4$ | +. 6 | $-.3$ | 36.98 | 37.24 | 37. 26 | (18) | (18) | (18) | (18) | (18) | (18) |
| Building construction ${ }^{17}$...... | +11.1 | +. 2 | -2.0 | +15.5 | +. 5 | -. 4 | 33.96 | 32.61 | 32.67 | 34.4 | 32.8 | 32.8 | 98.9 | 100.0 | 99.7 |

1 Mimeographed sheets giving averages by years, 1932 to 1939 , inclusive, and hy months, anuary 1938 to A ugust 1940, inclusive, available on request. A verage hours 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 ${ }_{2}$ See tables 9 the reporting sample.
or comparable series back to January 10 er 1940 iss 923 for the durable- and nondurable-goods or all manulacturins ${ }^{3}$ Not comparable with previously published figures. See table 7 for revised figures from January 1940 to March 1941 .

Stamped ware.-January 1941 average weekly earnings, average weekly hours, average hourly earnings to $\$ 26.32,39.4$ hours, 66.5 cents; January employment and pay-roll indexes to 190.6 and 214.4.
Automobiles.-August, October, November, December 1940 and January 1941
average weekly earnings to $\$ 37.06, \$ 39.25, \$ 38.05, \$ 36.49, \$ 37.66$; August, November and December average weekly hours to 38.8, 39.8, 38.2; August, October, Novem96.9; August, September, November, December, and January employment indexes to $85.5,112.2,129.8,130.2,128.5$; September, October, December, and January pay-roll indexes to 125.1, 149.2, 145.0, 147.7.
Jewernings to $\$ 2278,38.4,58.6$. Men's clothing.-January average weekly earnings, average weekly hours, average hourly earnings to $\$ 20.40,33.4,60.7$, January employment and pay-roll indexes to $109.2,87.2$.
Men's furnishings.- October average hourly earnings to 42.3 cents.
Printing-Book and job.-January average weekly earnings, average bourly earn-
ings to $\$ 31.64,81.0$ cents.
Printing-News
Printing - Newspapers.-January average weekly earnings, average weekly hours,
a verage hourly earnings to $\$ 38.15,35.4,105.2$; January employment index to 115.2 . a verage hourly earnings to $\$ 38.15,35.4,105.2$; January employment index to 115.2 ${ }^{5}$ Adjusted on basis of a complete employment survey of the aircraft industry made published indexes from January 1939 to August 1940, inclusive. Comparable figures for his period given in table 9 of the September 1940 issue of EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS eThe indexes for "Automobiles" have been adjusted to 1933 census figures, but not o later census figures because of problems involving integrated industries.
${ }^{7}$ Because of expansion in the reporting sample, hours and earnings are not comparable with those previously published as indicated

Shipbuilding.-A verage weekly earnings, average weekly hours, average hourly earnings (comparable October, November, December, and January figures November and January employment indexes revised to 204.1 and 240.3 ; November and December pay-roll indexes to 237.8, 287.7
See table 8 in March 1941 Employment and Pay Rolls pamphlet for revised figures from January 1935 to February 1941 . in January 1938 issue of this pamphlet.
${ }^{10}$ 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 inclusive. 7 Februry 1941 Emplot for revised figures for 11 See table 7 of February 1941 Employment and Pay Rolls fo
metalliferous mining from January 1938 to January 1941, inclusive.
12 A verage weekly earnings, hourly earnings, and hours not comparable with figures published in Employment and Pay Rolls prior to January 1938 as they now exclude corporation officers, executives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory. sus. Not comparable to indexes published in Employment and Pay Rolls pamphlets prior to January 1940 or in Monthiv Labor Review prior to A pril 1940 , with but one exception, retail furniture, which has been revised since publication of July 1940 pamphle back to January 1936. Comparable series for earlier months available upon request. and successor companies' formerly 'electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenanc
${ }_{16}$ Indexes adjusted to 1933 census. Comparable series in November 1934 and subsequent issues of employment and Pay Rolls.

Cash payments only; additional value of board, room, and tips not included
${ }^{17}$ Indexes of employment and pay rolls are not available; percentage changes from pre18 Not available
*January figures revised as follows: Employment index to 60.3, pay-roll index to 55.7, average weekly earnings to $\$ 33.99$, average weekly hours to 37.7 , a verage hourly earnings average week.
to 88.5 cents.

Table 7.-Revised Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Plumbers' Supplies Industry, January 1940 to March 1941, Inclusive

| Year and month | Employment index | Pay-roll index | A verage weekly earnings | Average hours worked per week | Average hourly earnings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1940 |  |  |  |  | Cents |
| January --. .-...- | 182.2 | 72.5 | \$25. 63 | 38.1 | 67.3 |
| F ebruary | 181.9 | 72.5 | 25.78 | 37.8 | 68.2 |
| March .-. | 181.8 | 72.6 | 25.82 | 37.7 | 68.4 |
| April. | 181.8 | 74.1 | 26.42 | 38.3 | 69.2 |
| May. | 181.8 | 74.5 | 26.59 | 38.4 | 69.2 |
| June. | ${ }^{1} 82.9$ | 74.9 | 26.35 | 38.2 | 69.1 |
| July | 84.4 | 76.1 | 26. 28 | 37.9 | 69.4 |
| August | 86.8 | 81.7 | 27.42 | 39.6 | 69.3 |
| September. | 88.6 | 82.8 | ${ }^{2} 26.93$ | 39.1 | 268.9 |
| October-. | 91.1 | 87.3 | 27.66 | 40.1 | 69.0 |
| November | 94.3 | 90.4 | 27.66 | 39.7 | 69.7 |
| December | 96.6 | 95.1 | 28.42 | 40.5 | 70.2 |
| 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January... .... | 97.7 | 91.8 | 27.13 | 39.0 | 69.6 |
| February-............ | 99. 1 | 96.7 | 28.15 | 39.6 | 71.1 |
| March.-. | 100.5 | 100.5 | 28.97 | 40.4 | 71.5 |

${ }_{1}^{1}$ Not revised-same as previously published.
${ }^{2}$ Not comparable with figures for earlier months because of expansion of reporting sample (comparable August weekly earnings and bourly earnings $\$ 27.13$ and 68.6 cents).

Table 8.-Indexes of Emplogment and Pay Rolls in 55 "Additional" Manu-
facturing Industries
[12-month average $1939=100$ ]

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | February 1941 | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | February 1941 |
| Iron and steel group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal doors and shutters | 126.9 | 125.7 | 121.5 | 135.9 | 136: 7 | 131.5 |
| Firearms. | (1) | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) | (1) 7 | (1) |
| Screw-machine products | 178.3 | 173.3 | 167.6 | 224.4 | 222.7 | 214.4 |
| Wire not made in rolling mills | 136.7 | 133.3 | 130.9 | 158.4 | 154.8 | 147.8 |
| Wrought pipe not made in rolling mills. | 155.7 | 144.9 | 141.8 | 175.7 | 167.9 | 161.0 |
| Steel barrels, kegs, and drums........... | 117.4 | 108.1 | 111.7 | 147.5 | 126.7 | 127.7 |
| Machinery group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machine-tool accessorie | 200.5 | 190.5 158.0 | 180.2 | 251.7 218 | 235.0 203.9 | 219.4 |
| Refrigerators and refrigerating apparatus | 154.9 | 150.9 | 141.1 | 184.6 | 203.9 177.5 | 186.6 |
| Sewing machines. | 122.3 | 117.8 | 113.7 | 165.4 | 149.0 | 138.5 |
| Washing machines, wringers, and driers_ | 130.8 | 125.4 | 118.0 | 162.6 | 145.2 | 136.6 |
| Transportation equipment group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonferrous metals group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sheet-metal work | 142. 2 | 140.1 | 137.6 | 161. 2 | 155.3 | 151.5 |
| Smelting and reflning of scrap metal | 140.5 | 135. 4 | 132.0 | 167.9 | 162.5 | 146.8 |
| Lumber group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wood preserving | 121.0 | 117.2 | 113.3 | 142.7 | 109.7 | 128.2 |
| Wood turned and shaped | 117.2 | 116.3 | 114.0 | 130.9 | 130.7 | 127.1 |
| Wooden boxes, other than ciga | 118.3 | 115.9 | 115.7 | 137.7 | 129.7 | 124.1 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings. | 116.2 | 114.5 | 110.9 | 127.7 | 125.7 | 119.1 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Abrasive wheels. | 172.4 | 164.3 | 156.5 | 203.6 | 182.7 | 171.7 |
| Asbestos products. | 121.3 | 115.8 | 109.8 | 139.0 | 138.2 | 129.6 |
| Lime. | 120.5 | 111.9 | 109.1 | 141.0 | 120.8 | 117.0 |
| Gypsum. | 111.9 | 109.2 | 108.0 | 126.3 | 112.8 | 114.3 |
| Glass products made from purchased glass. | 132.6 | 130.2 | 133.8 | 142.7 | 142.4 | 135.7 |
| Wallboard and plaster, except gypsum | 122.8 | 122.2 | 120.9 | 137.1 | 136.5 | 131.6 |
| Textiles: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textile bags | 111.3 | 104.8 | 102.8 | 120.3 | 115.8 | 111.0 |
|  | 124.6 | 120.4 | 117.9 | 148.1 | 138.3 | 130.3 |
| House furnishings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | 136.0 | 129.6 | 123.3 | 141.3 | 143.4 | 136.1 |
| Jute goods, except felt | 121.5 | 113.5 | 106.4 | 150.7 | 136.5 | 121.4 |
| Handkerchiefs... | 101.1 | 100.3 | 97.4 | 112.8 | 117.1 | 108.4 |

[^5]
## Table 8.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in 55 "Additional" Manufacturing Industries-Continued

[12-month average $1939=100]$

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | Febraary 1941 | $\underset{1941}{\text { Apri1 }}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | Febru- <br> ary 1941 |
| Leather group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings. . | 103.3 | 104.8 | 103.5 | 111.9 | 117.5 | 114.0 |
| Leather gloves and mittens. | 135.7 | 130.1 | 125.3 | 169.4 | 156.6 | 146.4 |
| Trunks and suitcases.. | 136.4 | 131.7 | 137.1 | 131.6 | 131.1 | 136.0 |
| Food group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cereal preparations | 102.2 | 100.2 | 95.1 | 114.3 | 107.6 | 99.5 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk | 109.6 | 102.6 | 99.9 | 117.7 | 107.9 | 104.5 |
| Feeds, prepared.----.-.......-..... | 105.4 | 101.3 | 100.9 | 113.5 | 104.6 | 102.8 |
| Paper and printing group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper bags | 115.0 | 105.5 | 103.5 | 129.9 | 117.6 | 114.3 |
| Envelopes. | 112.0 | 111.0 | 107.5 | 118.5 | 116.7 | 113.0 |
| Paper goods, not elsewhere classifled | 117.7 | 115.5 | 112.9 | 124. 7 | 123.8 | 118.2 |
| Bookbinding .- | 105.9 | 105.7 | 104.3 | 121.5 | 121.8 | 117.5 |
| Lithographing | 98.7 | 96.6 | 96.4 | 170.4 | 106.1 | 98.4 |
| Chemical, petroleum, and coal products group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ammunition Compressed and liquefied gases. | ${ }^{(1)} 1$ | (1) 1 | (1) 12 | (1) 160 | (1) 16 | ${ }_{1}{ }^{(143.9}$ |
| Cormpressed and liquefied gases.. | 135.7 92.7 | 133.1 90.3 | 128.0 90.2 | 160.9 94.3 | 102.9 91.0 | 89.0 |
| Coke-oven products.- | 115.8 | 118.5 | 119.0 | 125.6 | 123.2 | 122.1 |
| Paving materials... | 97.2 | 86.4 | 83.8 | 102.2 | 93.7 | 87.8 |
| Roofing materials.. | 121.5 | 115.9 | 105.9 | 136.0 | 126.1 | 112.1 |
| Miscellaneous group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemical flre extinguishers. | 224.4 | 218.4 | 210.6 | 271.0 | 279.9 | 283.7 |
| Buttons. | 111.9 | 111.5 | 111.2 | 129.6 | 127.8 | 125. 5 |
| Instruments-professional, scientific, and commercial | 169.2 | 161.0 | 152.7 | 203.7 | 192.8 | 180.5 |
| Optical goods .-.........-. ... .... .............. | 155.9 | 149.8 | 143.9 | 174.8 | 165.2 | 154.8 |
| Photographic apparatus. | 113.6 | 110.6 | 109.0 | 128.9 | 120.8 | 115.8 |
| Pianos, organs, and parts. | 123.1 | 121.5 | 122.0 | 129.3 | 127.0 | 125.7 |
| Toys, games, and playground equipment. | 106. 6 | 111.4 | 102.6 | 108.5 | 117.0 | 104.2 |

1 Not availabe.
Table 9.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Manufacturing ${ }^{1}$ and Nonmanufacturing ${ }^{2}$ Industries, April 1940 to April 1941

| Industry | 1940 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Av. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |
|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries.......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 107.5 | 103.2 | 102.5 | 103.1 | 103.2 | 107.4 | 111.4 | 113.8 | 114.7 | 116.2 | 115.5 | 117.8 | 119.9 | 122.7 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ | 104.3 | 98.7 | 99.2 | 99.8 | 98.4 | 102.4 | 108.2 | 112.8 | 115.5 | 117.7 | 118.3 | 121.0 | 123.7 | 127.7 |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 110.6 | 107.5 | 105.6 | 106.2 | 107.8 | 112.2 | 114.4 | 114.8 | 113.8 | 114.8 | 112.7 | 114.7 | 116.3 | 117.8 |
| Nonmanufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite mining ${ }^{\text {b }}$. | 50.7 | 51.2 | 51.8 | 49.7 | 50.5 | 49.9 | 49.8 | 49.4 | 50.4 | 50.8 | 50.3 | 50.6 | 50.2 | 48.7 |
| Bituminous-coal mining ${ }^{5}-$ | 88.0 | 86.2 | 85.1 | 83.8 | 84.9 | 86.6 | 87.7 | 89.2 | 89.8 | 90.1 | 90.2 | 90.6 | 91.1 | 21. 1 |
| Metalliferous mining ${ }^{6}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 69.9 | 67.7 | 69.2 | 70.3 | 71.0 | 71.5 | 72.5 | 72.6 | 72.5 | 72.2 | 72.5 | 73.4 | 74.3 | 76.6 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 45.3 | 44.5 | 46.9 | 47.9 | 48.1 | 48.5 | 48.9 | 48.8 | 47.2 | 45.4 | 41.7 | 42.4 | 44.2 | 48.1 |
| Crude-petroleum production | 62.9 |  | 63.3 | 63.8 | 63.7 | 63.6 | 63.0 | 62.4 | 61.3 | 60.7 | 60.3 | 60.4 | 60.2 | 60.7 |
| Telephone and telegraph ${ }^{\text {7 }}$ | 77.9 | 76. 7 | 77.3 | 77.8 | 78.8 | 79.0 | 78.9 | 79.1 | 79.2 | 79.7 | 80.4 | 80.9 | 81.8 | 83.0 |
| Electric light and power ${ }^{7}$ | 91.1 | 90.0 | 90.6 | 91.2 | 92.2 | 93.0 | 92.7 | 92.3 | 91.8 | 91.3 | 90.5 | 90.1 | 90.3 | 91.9 |
| Street railways and busses ${ }^{78}$ $\qquad$ | 68.5 | 68.3 | 68.4 | 68.5 | 68.4 | 68. 4 | 68.5 | 68.7 | 68.7 | 88.4 | 68.3 | 68.0 | 68.2 | 68.2 |
| Wholesale trade ${ }^{\text {2 }}$.- | 90.4 | 89.3 | 88.9 | 89.6 | .89.2 | 90.1 | 90.9 | 91.0 | 91.8 | 92.5 | 91.2 | 91.4 | 91.8 | 92.3 |
| Retail trade....-- | 92.3 | 89.8 | 91.2 | 91.9 | 89.1 | 88.7 | 92.8 | 94.3 | 96.3 | 108.1 | 90.5 | 90.7 | 92.5 | 97.7 |
| Year-round hotels ${ }^{\text {6 }}$. | 92.0 | 92.7 | 93.4 | 92.0 | 90.3 | 90.3 | 91.6 | 93,4 | 92.3 | 92.6 | 92.9 | 93.9 | 94.2 | 95.1 |
| Laundries ${ }^{5}$ | 99.5 | 97.2 | 99.1 | 102. 1 | 102.5 | 102.8 | 101.9 | 100.2 | 99.7 | 100.3 | 101.4 | 101.1 | 102.5 | 105.5 |
| Dyeing and cleaning ${ }^{5}$. | 104.7 | 104.5 | 108.7 | 112.6 | 108.2 | 106.7 | 110.0 | 109. 4 | 106.0 | 103.3 | 101.0 | 101. 4 | 104.4 | 117.4 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Manufacturing and Nonmaufacturing Industries, April 1940 to April 1941-Continued

| Industry | 1940 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Av. |  |  | June | July |  | Sept. | Oct. | Ncr. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |
|  | Pay Rolls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries... | 105.4 | 97.9 | 97.8 | 99.5 | 98.2 | 105.5 | 111.6 | 116.2 | . 4 | 122. | 120.7 | 126.8 | 131.2 | 134. |
| Durable goods ${ }^{3}$ | 107.8 | 98.4 | 98.7 | 101. 4 | 97.4 | 106. 5 | 115.1 | 123.4 | 125.1 | 131.7 | 132.0 | 139.2 | 144.6 | 150.0 |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ | 102.7 | 97.3 | 96.8 | 97.4 | 99.1 | 104.4 | 107.7 | 108.1 | 106.6 | 112.1 | 108.1 | 112.9 | 116.3 | 117.8 |
| Nonmanufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite mining ${ }^{\text {s }}$. | 38.5 | 38.3 | 40.0 | 40.6 | 36.5 | 33.1 | 39.3 | 32.3 | 37.6 | 42.7 | 38.5 | 45.2 | 42.4 | 24.3 |
| Bituminous-coal mining ${ }^{\text {-.- }}$ | 81.2 | 72.2 | 75. 3 | 73.9 | 75.2 | 82. 5 | 83. 2 | ${ }^{83.6}$ | 84.5 | ${ }^{91.4} 4$ | 87.8 | ${ }^{90.8}$ | ${ }^{93} 8$ | 15.5 |
| Metalliferous mining ${ }^{\text {b }}$.-- | 66.7 | 63.4 | 65.7 | 65.3 | 63.6 | 68.5 | 69.5 | 71.3 | 69.8 | 72.8 | 70.4 | 71.8 | 72.7 | 76.9 |
| Quarrying and nonmetalic mining | 5 | 38.1 | 42.7 | 43.9 | 43.5 | 45.2 | 46.2 | 46.7 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 36.9 | 38.2 | 40. | 47.0 |
| Crude-petroleum production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 57.3 | 56.1 | 57.1 |
| Telephone and tolegraph ${ }^{7}$. | 100.2 | 98.7 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 101.3 | 100.4 | 101.8 | 102.2 | 103.2 | 103.5 | 103.9 | 104.3 | 108.4 | 108.1 |
| Electric light and power ${ }^{7}$. | 104.8 | 103.3 | 104.2 | 104.8 | 105.8 | 108.1 | 105.8 | 107.0 | 108.9 | 106.0 | 105.1 | 105.4 | 106 | 107.8 |
| Street railways and busses 78 |  |  |  |  | 70.0 |  | 71.5 | 70.7 |  |  | 70.7 |  |  | 71.8 |
| Wholesale trade. | 79.0 | 77.4 | 77.4 | 78.4 | 78.3 | 78.7 | 81.1 | 80.2 | 80.7 | 83.4 | 80.5 | 81.4 | 82.0 | 83.0 |
| Retail trade ${ }^{7}$ | 84.2 | 82.3 | 83.4 | 84.8 | 82.6 | 81.5 | 85.1 | 85.8 | 87.1 | 97.3 | 83.7 | 84.6 | 86. | 91.3 |
| Year-round hotels ${ }^{\text {3 }}$. | 82.4 | 83.2 | 83.0 | 82.0 | 80.5 |  | 81.8 | 84.2 | 83.6 | 84.1 | 84. | 86.1 | 85. | 86.7 |
| Laundries ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 87.7 | 85. 6 | 88.5 | 92.4 | 90.0 | 90.5 | 89.9 | 88.0 | 87.2 | 89.2 | 89. | 89.7 | 90. | 95.5 |
| Dyeing and cleanmg ${ }^{\text {3 }}$.- | 78.2 | 79.6 | 85.4 | 89.6 | 80.0 | 78.9 | 85.6 | 82.4 | 77.8 | . 8 | 73.3 | 74.4 | 77.2 | 98.1 |

13-year average 1923-25=100-adjusted to preliminary 1939 Census of Manufactures. See tables 9,10 , and 11 of December 1940 EMPLOFMENT 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 Labor Review. For other nonmanufacturing indexes see notes 5,6 , and 7 .
${ }_{3}$ Includes: Iron and steel, machinery, transportation equipment, nonferrous metals, lumber and allied products, and stone, clay, and glass products.
4 Includes: Textiles and their products, leather and its manufactures, food and kindred products, tobacco manufactures, paper and printing, chemicals and allied products, products of petroleum and coal, rubber products, and a number of miscellaneous industries not included in other groups.
${ }_{5}$ 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. See also table 7 of October 1940 pamphlet for revised figures for anthracite mining February 1940 to September 1940.
${ }_{7}^{6}$ See table 7 of February 1941 pamphlet 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 Labor Review prior to April 1940. Comparable series January 1929 to December 1939 available in mimeographed form
${ }_{8}$ 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 March and April 1941 is made in table 10 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 establish-
ments and cover both full-and part-time workers in the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries presented in table 6, 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 10.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in March and April 1941, by Principal Metropolitan Areas

| Metropolitan area | Number of establishments April 1941 | Number on pay roll April 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percentage } \\ & \text { change } \\ & \text { from } \\ & \text { March 1941 } \end{aligned}$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week) April 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percentage } \\ & \text { change } \\ & \text { from } \\ & \text { March } 1941 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York ${ }^{1} .$. | 13,629 | 799,701 | +2.4 | \$24, 080, 646 | +1.7 |
| Chicago ${ }^{2}$-...- | 4, 351 | 527,427 | +3.5 | 16,129, 795 | +5.7 |
| Philadelphia ${ }^{3}$. | 2,477 | 274, 688 | +2.2 | 8, 054, 292 | -. 1 |
| Detroit | 1,540 | 403, 719 | +1.0 | 14,172,976 | -8.5 |
| Los Angeles ${ }^{1 .}$ | 2,849 | 237, 247 | +4.2 | 7, 647, 468 | +7.1 |
| Cleveland. | 1,576 | 163,039 | +3.7 | 5,357, 658 | +3.0 |
| St. Louis .- | 1,400 | 154, 847 | +1.3 | 4, 135, 248 | +1.8 |
| Baltimore. | 1, 117 | 143,953 | +4.2 | 4, 232, 126 | +5.8 |
| Boston 5-.-- | 2,964 | 219,482 | +2.2 | 6, 188, 549 | $+2.6$ |
| Pittsburgh_ | 1,313 | 231, 246 | $-2.2$ | 7,996,519 | +2.8 |
| San Francisco ${ }^{6}$ | 1,733 | 103,424 | -(7) | 3,350, 211 | $-.9$ |
| Buffalo...... | 798 | 112,571 | +3.5 | 3,600,787 | +3.8 |
| Milwaukee.-.... | 992 | 130,341 | +8.9 | 4, 142, 142 | +8.6 |

[^6]
## WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN AMERICAN INDUSTRIES

The following table gives information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring during the month ending April 15, 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 11.-Wage-Rate Changes Reported by Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Establishments During Month Ending Apr. 15, $19411^{12}$


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11.-Wage-Rate Changes Reported by Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Establishments During Month Ending Apr. 15, 1941—Continued

| Group and industry | Establishments |  | Employees |  | A verage percentage change in wage rates of employees having increases |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total number reporting | Number reporting increases | Total number covered | Number having increases |  |
| Textiles and their products-Continued. <br> Fabrics-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cordage and twine...- | 57 | 4 | 12, 132 | 20,653 | 5. 5 |
| Wearing apparel.-..-...- | 3, 114 | 21 | 356, 826 | 5,871 | 4. 7 |
| Men's clothing | 1,165 | 12 | 149, 351 | 1, 058 | 7.3 |
| Shirts and collars.- | , 277 | 6 | 58,718 | 4,337 | 4.3 |
| Leather group.-...-. | 1, 087 | 22 | 249, 247 | 6,055 | 6. 2 |
| Boots and shoes.. | 518 | 3 | 177, 221 | 1, 824 | 1.8 |
|  | 183 | 7 | 39, 631 | 2, 650 | 5. 1 |
| Boot and shoe cut-stock and findings..... .... ..- | 128 | 3 | 10, 488 | 126 | 5. 7 |
| Leather gloves and mittens.... .-.....-........ | 53 | 8 | 7,766 | 1,436 | 9.8 |
| Food group. | 5,385 | 95 | 435, 501 | 11, 426 | 7.3 |
| Baking | 1,069 | 14 | 83, 135 | , 941 | 6. 9 |
| Beverages. | 636 | 12 | 40, 294 | 1,675 | 5. 6 |
| Butter.... | 326 | 7 | 5,925 | , 319 | 5.8 |
| Canning.-. | 1,025 | 21 | 59,327 | 3, 444 | 8.7 |
| Flour | 350 | 4 | 14,940 | 85 | 4.9 |
| Ice cream. .------ | 281 | 7 | 9,469 | 291 | 4.2 |
| Cereal preparations......------.- | 23 | 3 | 7,043 | 1,269 | 7.4 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk... | 106 | 5 | 6, 204 | 216 | 14.0 |
| Feeds, prepared.. . | 96 | 5 | 3,754 | 320 | 8.3 |
| Tobaccogroup. | 224 | 3 | 66, 629 | 2,636 | 10.3 |
| Paper and printing - | 4,064 | 62 | 306, 572 | 10,698 | 6.1 |
| Paper boxes.-... | 680 | 8 | 47, 523 | 424 | 6.0 |
| Paper and pulp.. | 453 | 25 | 140,568 | 7,202 | 6.3 |
| Printing: |  | 14 |  | 419 | 4.8 |
| Nook and job and periodicals.. | 1,630 734 | 14 | 63, 277 | 1,498 | 5. 2 |
| Envelopes...-- ... | 64 | 3 | 7,054 | 1, 216 | 5.5 |
| Chemicals, petroleum, and coal products...........-- | 2,354 | 98 | 360, 857 | 99,938 | 6.2 |
| Chemicals.. | 240 | 20 | 71,218 | 5,989 | 6.6 |
| Fertilizers. | 324 | 5 | 23, 853 | 588 | 6.2 |
| Paints and varnishes. | 521 | 19 | 24,796 | 1,766 | 5.9 |
| Petroleum refining. | 182 | 24 | 70, 563 | 15, 866 | 5. 0 |
| Liquors, distilled | 99 | 5 | 12,555 | 2, 328 | 7.0 |
| Coke-oven products. | 21 | 7 | 7, 114 | 1,378 | 12.9 |
| Rubber group. | 257 | 9 | 128, 127 | 6, 325 | 7.8 |
| Rubber goods, other.. | 206 | 7 | 50,955 | 4, 438 | 8.1 |
| Miscellaneous. | 1,240 | 25 | 170,855 | 4,604 | 6.8 |
| Roofing materials. | 24 | 4 | 3,464 | 531 | 6.8 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings. | 193 | 4 | 11, 120 | 129 | 5.6 |
| All nonmanufacturing (except building construction) | ${ }^{*} 95,949$ |  | *2, 984, $\mathbf{*} 719$ |  |  |
| Metalliferous mining...-............ | +387 | 38 | * 71,202 | 12, 178 | 9.3 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.. | ${ }^{*} 1,090$ | 18 | *35, 263 | 383 | 9.1 |
| Crude petroleum...-..... | *494 | 12 | *39,438 | 2,918 | 5. 5 |
| Electric light and power.. | *2,871 | 19 | *245, 134 | 197 | 9. 6 |
| Manufactured gas....... | ${ }^{*} 169$ | 3 | *34, 202 | 430 | 7.0 |
| Street railways and busses. | *352 | 9 | *130, 198 | 1,612 | 4.2 |
| Wholesale trade.. ...... . | ${ }^{*} 15,455$ | 104 | *346,450 | 3,019 | 7.7 |
| Retail trade.. ..... | *55, 176 | 70 | ${ }^{*} 1,030,294$ | 2, 174 | 8.0 |
| Hotels .-.-. | *2,055 | 3 | *151,730 | 262 | 5. 1 |
| Laundries.. | ${ }^{*} 1,386$ | 4 | *85, 663 | 260 | 12.8 |

[^7]
## 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 March and April 1941 are given in table 12.

Table 12.-Employment and Pay Rolls for the Executive Service of the United States
Government, April $1941^{1}$ Government, April $1941^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Class | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | March 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ | April 1941 | March 1941 | Percen age chang |
| Entire service: Total. | 1, 251, 283 | 1, 202, 348 | +4.1 | \$189, 213, 464 | \$184, 244, 306 | +2.7 |
| Regular appropriation | 1,061,520 | 1,022, 024 | +3.9 | 161, 374, 753 | 157, 058, 608 | +2.7 |
| Emergency appropriation. | 47, 647 | 48, 056 | -7.9 | 6,513, 579 | 6, 536, 796 | -. 4 |
| Force-account....... . ............. | 142, 116 | 132, 268 | +7.4 | 21, 325, 132 | 20, 648,902 | +3.3 |
| Inside the District of Columbia: Total. | 172, 876 | 167, 081 | +3.5 | 29, 426, 672 | 28, 478,887 | +3.3 |
| Regular appropriation. | 156, 071 | 150, 058 | +4.0 | 26, 432, 190 | 25, 356, 347 | +4.2 |
| Emergency appropriation.. | 7, 656 | 7, 394 | +3.5 | 1, 184, 746 | 1,157,920 | +2.3 |
| Force-account....... .. | 9,149 | 9,629 | $-5.0$ | 1, 809, 736 | 1,964, 620 | -7.9 |
| Outside the District of Columbia: Total | 1, 078, 407 | 1,035, 267 | +4.2 | 150, 786, 792 | 155, 765, 419 | +2.6 |
| Regular appropriation | 905, 449 | 871, 966 | +3.8 | 134, 942, 563 | 131, 702, 261 | +2.5 |
| Emergency appropriation. | 39,991 | 40,662 | $-1.7$ | 5, 328, 833 | 5, 378, 876 | -. 9 |
| Force-account .....-....... | 132,967 | 122, 639 | +8.4 | 19,515, 396 | 18, 684, 282 | +4.4 |

${ }^{1}$ Data relate to the last pay period of the month.

## CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Details concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during April on construction projects financed from Public Works Administration funds are given in table 13, by type of project.

Table 13.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds, April $1941{ }^{1}$
[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 programs. | 10,997 | 9,527 | \$1, 338, 312 | 1, 336, 599 | \$1.001 | \$1,862, 671 |
|  | Federal projects financed from National Industrial Recovery Act funds |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects.. | ${ }^{8} 213$ | 179 | \$16, 989 | 23, 422 | \$0.725 | \$32, 038 |
| Building construction.. | 75 | 68 | 7,094 | 5,503 | 1. 288 | 16, 116 |
| Naval vessels. .-....... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,718 |
| Public roads 4.-..... | (3) | 44 | 2,549 | 6,203 | . 411 | 5,000 |
| Reclamation...------ | 65 | 45 | 5,141 | 7,825 | . 657 | 4,437 |
| Water and sewerage.. | 29 | 22 | 2, 205 | 3,891 | . 567 | 3,767 |

All projects.
Airport construction (exclusive of buildings)
Building construction.-
Electrification.
Reclamation.
River, harbor, and flood control-
Streets and roads
Professional, technical, and clerical.

All projects.
Building construction..
Railroads.
Miscellaneous

All projects.
Electrification
tion-.-. -
Heavy engineering...
Water and sewerage

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

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.
4 Under the jurisdiction of the Public Roads Administration.
${ }^{5}$ Not available: weekly average included in total for all projects.

## UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

Table 14 shows data concerning employment, pay rolls, and manhours worked in April 1941 on low-rent projects of the United States Housing Authority.
Table 14.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Low-Rent Housing Projects Operated by the United States Housing Authority, April 1941
[Subject to revision]

| Qeographic division | Employment |  | Monthly pay rolls | Man-hoursworkedduringmonth | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All divisions...- | 38, 970 | 32,678 | \$3, 892, 911 | 4,052, 571 | \$0.961 | \$5, 657, 940 |
| New England. | 3, 045 | 2, 526 | 357, 910 | 309, 555 | 1. 156 | 618, 234 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 4,719 | 3, 828 | 627, 425 | 469, 494 | 1. 336 | 690, 624 |
| East North Central | 5,946 | 4,888 | 689, 247 | 595, 652 | 1.157 | 1, 055, 079 |
| West North Central | 49 | 38 | 4, 064 | 4,442 | . 915 | 261, 040 |
| South Atlantic...--- | 12,337 | 10,457 | 1, 093, 720 | 1, 298, 382 | . 842 | 1,274, 476 |
| East South Central. | 3,545 | 3, 050 | 289, 206 | 361, 557 | . 800 | 358, 964 |
| West South Central | 5,785 | 4,937 | 513, 617 | 626, 760 | . 819 | 898, 875 |
| Mountain_ | 448 | 388 | 50, 319 | 45, 607 | 1.103 | 96, 782 |
| Pacific | 2, 033 | 1,593 | 231, 487 | 197, 557 | 1.172 | 361, 423 |
| Outside continental United States... | 1,063 | 973 | 35, 916 | 143,565 | . 250 | 42, 443 |

## WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

A record of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in April on projects financed by the Work Projects Administration is shown in table 15 , by type of project.
Table 15.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Work Projects Administration, April 1941
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Employment |  | Monthly pay-roli disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Maxi- } \\ \text { mumb } \\ \text { number } \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ployed } \end{gathered}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | Projects operated by Work Projects Administration ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,566, 325 | \$92, 325, 962 | 205, 148, 616 | \$0.450 | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | Projects operated by other Federal agencies |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects | 57,827 | 55,314 | \$2, 696, 470 | 6,470,434 | \$0.417 | \$616,665 |
| Airport construction (exclusive of buildings) 4 | 282 | 254 | 18,246 | 36,719 | . 497 | 0 |
| Building construction.... | 31,098 | 29,064 | 1, 421, 594 | 3, 398,646 | . 418 | 420,361 |
| Forestry -.-.-.-.---- | 6,679 | 6,677 | 272, 127 | 702,391 | . 387 | 24, 331 |
| Grade-erossing elimination *- | 196 | 153 | 18, 952 | 21, 470 | . 883 | 46, 759 |
| Hydroelectric power plants ${ }^{\text {4 }}$......- | 1,250 | 1,212 | 55, 731 | 214,222 | . 260 | 55, 511 |
| Plant, crop, and livestock conservation. | 5,410 | 5,362 | 277, 254 | 602,490 | . 460 | 26, 414 |
| Professional, technical, and clerical | 2,973 | 2,883 | 218, 080 | 368,970 | . 591 | 6,545 |
| Public roads s...---.-........ ....... | ${ }^{62}$ | 48 | 2,050 | 4,862 | . 422 | 0 |
| Reclamation.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. | 8,924 | 8,731 | 374, 756 | 1,012, 826 | . 370 | 33, 089 |
| River, harbor, and flood control. | 33 | 31 | 2,380 | 3,984 | . 597 | 0 |
| Streets and roads... | 407 | 400 | 20,245 | 45,309 | . 447 | 893 |
| Water and sewerage. | 267 | 258 | 7,820 | 30,948 | . 253 | 1,691 |
| Miscellaneous ....... | 246 | 241 | 7.235 | 27.597 | . 262 | 1,071 |

[^8]Data on employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in April on each type of project operated by the Work Projects Administration were not available when this report was prepared. The figures for March are presented in table 16.

Table 16.-Average Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Operated by the Work Projects Administration, by Type of Project, March 1941
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project |  | Em-ployment | Pay rolls | Manhours worked | Average earnings per hour |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All projects.. |  | 1,708, 658 | \$95, 910, 162 | 213, 754, 441 | \$0.449 |
| Conservation. | -.. | 46, 185 | 2, 505, 742 | 5, 682, 351 | . 441 |
| Highways, roads, and streets. |  | 629,480 | 31, 401, 506 | 76, 517, 379 | . 410 |
| Community service, excluding sewing.. |  | 350, 661 | 22, 273, 522 | 45, 370. 855 | . 491 |
| Public buildings ${ }^{2}$--...-.-.-.---------- |  | 147, 107 | 8,841, 861 | 18, 186, 265 | . 486 |
| Publicly owned or operated utilities..- |  | 191, 581 | 11, 402, 538 | 24, 545, 962 | . 465 |
|  |  | 66, 711 | 4,070, 653 | 8, 269, 148 | . 482 |
|  |  | 18,816 | 1049,230 | 2, 512, 303 | . 418 |
|  |  | 118, 027 | 6,091, 664 | 15, 196, 561 | . 401 |
|  |  | 65, 001 | 3, 310, 028 | 7, 883, 757 | . 420 |
|  |  | 75, 089 | 4,963, 418 | 9, 589, 860 | . 518 |
| National defense vocational training.Other |  | 32,326 | 1.893, 272 | 4, 107,003 | . 461 |
|  |  | 42,763 | 3,070, 146 | 5, 482.857 | . 560 |

[^9]
## NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

Employment and pay rolls on the National Youth Administration projects for March and April 1941 are shown in table 17.

Table 17.-Employment and Pay Rolls on National Youth Administration Projects, April and March 1941
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | April | March | April | March |
| Total. |  | 905, 721 | 938, 700 | \$11, 856, 161 | \$12,306, 236 |
| Student work program......- Out-of-school work proram | $\cdots \cdots$ | 480,419 425,302 | 473,417 465,283 | $3,369,480$ $8,486,681$ | $3,300,411$ $9,005,825$ |
| Out-of-school work program......... |  | 425,302 | 465, 283 | 8, 486, 681 | 9,005,825 |

## CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

Employment and pay rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps in March and April 1941 are presented in table 18.

Table 18.-Employment and Pay Rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps, April 1941 !
[Subject to revision]

| Group |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | April 1941 | March 1941 | April 1941 | March 1941 |
| All groups . |  | 266,645 | 282, 896 | \$12.339, 002 | \$12, 830, 524 |
| Enrolled personnel ${ }^{2}$-- | --- | 231, 762 | 248,603 | 7, 216,419 | 7,727, 166 |
| Nurses ${ }^{3}$----.......... | .... | 123 | 136 | 17,249 | 18,836 |
| Educational advisers ${ }^{3}-$----- $^{\text {a }}$ |  | 1,515 | 1,521 | 261, 339 | 258,764 |
| Supervisory and teehnical ${ }^{3}$-.. |  | 33.245 | 32,636 | 4,843, 995 | 4,825,758 |

${ }^{1}$ Employment figure is monthly average for enrolled personnel, and number employed on last day of month for other groups.
${ }_{2}$ April data include 3,409 enrollees and pay roll of $\$ 67,128$ outside continental United States; in March the corresponding figures were 3,560 enrollees and pay roll of $\$ 76,087$.
${ }^{3}$ Included in executive service, table 12.

## 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 April are presented in table 19, by type of project.

Table 19.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, April $1941^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Employment ${ }^{2}$ | Monthly pay rolls | $\begin{gathered} \text { Man-hours } \\ \text { worked } \\ \text { during } \\ \text { month } \end{gathered}$ | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All projects | 8,403 | \$1, 135, 134 | 1,004, 379 | \$1. 130 | \$2, 744, 974 |
| Building construction ${ }^{8}$ | 7,954 | 1,088, 687 | 958, 115 | 1. 139 | 2,650,966 |
| Streets and roads. | 128 | 1,400 | 2, 213 | . 633 | 147 |
| Water and sewerage. | 187 | 28,322 | 33, 640 | . 842 | 90, 819 |
| Heavy engineering.. | 134 | 16,725 | 12,411 | 1. 348 | 3,042 |

${ }^{1}$ 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 434 employees; pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 67,835 ; 54,988$ man-hours worked; and material orders placed of $\$ 40,026$ 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 April 1941 are given in table 20, by type of project.

Table 20.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Federal Appropriations, by Type of Project, April $1941{ }^{1}$
[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. | ${ }^{3} 890,050$ | 799,679 | \$115, 909.892 | 131, 231, 403 | \$0.883 | \$205, 682, 696 |
| Airport construction. | 40, 575 | 38,510 | 5, 587, 082 | 6, 288, 440 | . 888 | 8,596,539 |
| Building construction Electrification: | 522, 432 | 447, 247 | 68, 269, 004 | 73, 129, 260 | . 934 | 79,243, 992 |
| Rural Electrification Administration projects 4 Other than R. E. A. projects | 10,970 973 | 9, 129 | 588, 551 111,425 | $1,142,671$ 116,176 | . 515 | $3,408,085$ 182,561 |
| Forestry.-----................... | 1 | 1 | 145 | 176 | . 824 | 182. 561 |
| Heavy engineering | 97 | 96 | 12, 318 | 7,595 | 1. 622 | 89, 007 |
| Public roads ${ }^{\text {6 }}$ | ${ }^{(6)}$ | 51,757 | 4, 724, 670 | 7, 163, 791 | . 660 | 4, 632, 772 |
| Reclamation | 25, 696 | 24, 823 | 3, 825, 708 | 4, 138, 054 | . 925 | 6, 672, 801 |
| River, harbor, and flood control: Dredging, dikes, revetments, etc. | 28,412 | 25, 120 | 2, 923,508 | 4,015,972 | . 728 | 3,412, 315 |
| Locks and dams. .-....... ...........-- | 5,963 | 5,112 | 670,832 | 785, 191 | . 854 | 1,065, 976 |
| Ship construction: <br> Naval vessels. | 130, 536 | 127, 221 | 22, 997, 146 | 24, 618, 179 | . 934 | 89, 800, 232 |
| Other than naval vessels. | 37,585 | 35, 667 | 4, 772, 443 | 5, 543, 591 | . 861 | 5, 105, 491 |
| Streets and roads. | 2, 330 | 2, 100 | 204, 136 | 296,006 | . 690 | 421, 867 |
| Water and sewerage | 1, 498 | 1,326 | 171, 722 | 220,635 | . 778 | 323, 003 |
| Miscellaneous. | 31,225 | 30, 752 | 1,051, 202 | 3,765, 666 | .279 | 2,638, 055 |

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 April 1941, compared with March 1941, and April 1940, is presented in table 21.

Table 21.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads April 1941, March 1941, and April $1940{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Item | Employment 2 |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A pril 1941 | March 1941 | April 1940 | April 1941 | March 1941 | April 1940 |
| Total. | 145, 520 | 125, 648 | 144, 349 | \$11, 811, 753 | \$10, 181, 298 | \$10, 877, 469 |
| New roads | 34.608 | 24, 113 | 32,911 | 2, 528, 657 | 1,754, 134 | 2,083, 721 |
| Maintenance. | 110,912 | 101, 535 | 111, 438 | 9, 283, 096 | 8, 427, 162 | 8,793, 748 |

${ }^{1}$ Projects financed wholly from State or local funds.
, Average aumber working during month.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Indexes adjusted to preliminary 1939 Census of Manufactures. See table 8 in December 1940 EmPLOYMENT AND Pay ROLLS for comparable series back to January 1919.
    ${ }^{2}$ Preliminary-Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.
    ${ }^{3}$ Not a vailable.

    - Indexes adjusted to 1935 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1938 issue of Employment and Pay Rolls. See also table 7 of October 1040 pamphlet for revised figures for anthracite mining February to September 1940, inclusive.
    ${ }^{6}$ See table 7 of February 1941 pamphlet for revised figures January 1938 to January 1941.
    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. Revised series available upon request.
    ${ }^{7}$ A verage weekly earnings not strictly comparable with figures published in issues of this pamphlet dated earlier than January 1938, as they now exclude corporation officers, executives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory.
    ${ }^{8}$ Covers street railways and trolley and motorbus operations of subsidiary, affiliated, and successor companies.
    - Less than 110 of 1 percent.
    ${ }^{10}$ Indexes adjusted to 1933 census. Comparable series in November 1934 and subsequent issues of pamphlet.
    ${ }^{11}$ Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed:
    ${ }^{12}$ Based on estimates prepared by the United States Maritime Commission.

[^1]:    325845-41-2

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes force-account and supervisory and technical employees shown under other classifications to the extent of 176,999 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 26,447,715$ for April 1941, and 166,561 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 22,752,260$ for March 1941.
    ${ }^{2}$ Less than $1 / 40$ of 1 percent.
    ${ }^{3}$ Data covering P. W. A. projects financed from National Industrial Recovery Act funds, Emergency Relief Appropration Acts of 1935, 193f, 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 3,198 wage earners and $\$ 402,329$ pay roll for April 1941; 3,039 wage earners and $\$ 334,173$ tration. Includes 3,198 wage earners and $\$ 402,329$ pay roll for April $1941 ; 3,039$ wage earners and $\$ 334,173$
    pay roll for March 1941, covering Public Works Administration projects financed from Emergency Relief pay roll for March 1941, covering Public Works Administration projects financed from Emergency Relief
    Appropriation Acts of 1935 , 1936 , and 1937 funds. Includes 7,488 wage earners and $\$ 914,006$ pay roll for April 1941, financed from funds provided by the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 .
    ${ }^{4}$ Includes 434 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 67,835$ for April $1941 ; 318$ employees and pay-roll dishursements of $\$ 27,257$ for March 1941 on projects financed by the RFC Mortgage Co.

    8 Pay-roll data not a vailable.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Reprint from Employment and Pay Rolls, August 1940.

[^4]:    +7.0
    +7.7 +7.1
    +4.9
    +10.3 +4.9
    +10.3
    +7.4
    +5.5
    +6.7
    +7.1 +6.7
    +7.1
    +8.8 +3.9
    +8.0
    +4.9 +8.9
    +4.9
    +5.4
    +3.8
    +6.8
    +7.2
    +4.2
    +8.5
    +4.2
    +8.5
    +4.9
    +2.9
    +4.6
    +4.3
    +8.3

[^5]:    1 Not available.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Does not include Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, or Paterson, N. J., or Yonkers, N. Y.
    2 Does not include Gary, Ind.
    ${ }^{3}$ Does not include Camden, N. J.
    ${ }^{4}$ Does not include Long Beach, Calif.
    ${ }^{5}$ Does not include Cambridge, Lynn, or Somerville, Mass
    ${ }^{8}$ Does not include Oakland, Calif.
    ${ }^{7}$ Less than 3 fo of 1 percent.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Figures are not given for some industries to avoid disclosure of information concerning individual establishments. They are, however, included where practicable in "All manufacturing," in "All nonmanufacturing;" and in the various industry groups.

    2 No decreases reported.
    *Approximate-based on previous month's sample.

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government
    agency doing foree-account work.
    ${ }^{2}$ Data are for the calendar month; will be published by type of project in May issue of this publication.
    5 Data on a monthly basis are not available.

    - Includes projects under construction in Puerto Rico.

    Projects under the jurisdiction of the Public Roads Administration.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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 projects is, except for "National defense vocational training," estimated on the basis of employment on March 26, 1941.
    ${ }^{2}$ Separate data for housing projects are not available.
    s Exclusive of buildings.

