## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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## EMPLOYMENT

AND PAY ROLLS

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MAY 1941


UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE•WASHINGTON•1941•

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## SUMMARY OF REPORTS FOR MAY 1941

## Total Nonagricultural Employment

TOTAL civil nonagricultural employment was estimated at $38,278,000$ in May 1941. This was above all preceding levels on record and represented gains of more than 600,000 over April and $3,115,000$ over May of last year. These figures do not include C. C. C. enrollees, workers on W. P. A. or N. Y. A. projects, or the armed forces.

About half of the increase since April resulted from the resumption of operations in bituminous-coal mines following shut-downs in April pending wage negotiations. Manufacturing employment also expanded substantially, the usual May decline being more than offset by increased industrial activity in many defense and nondefense industries. The only major groups to show decreases over the month were construction and trade. The decrease in the former group was due to the completion of many new army cantonments, while the decline in employment in trade reflected the lay-off of temporary workers who had been employed to handle Easter business.

All major groups showed substantial employment gains over May 1940. Manufacturing employment showed an increase of $1,756,000$ wage earners, construction employment a gain of 499,000 , trade a rise of 222,000 workers, and Federal, State, and local Government service employment an expansion of 301,000 . The armed forces of the nation showed an increase of nearly $1,200,000$ over this period.

Emergency employment decreased 33,000 over the month as a result of the following changes: An increase of 117,000 in the military service and decreases of 119,000 on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration, 26,000 on the out-of-school work program of the National Youth Administration, and 5,000 in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

## Industrial and Business Employment

Of the 157 manufacturing industries surveyed, 127 reported increases in employment from April to May, and 139 showed increases in pay rolls. As in past months, most of the gains were larger than seasonal. Of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries regularly covered, 12 showed employment gains, and 13 showed pay-roll increases. For manufactur-
ing as a whole, employment advanced contraseasonally 1.8 percent (172,600 wage earners), and weekly factory pay rolls showed a larger-than-seasonal increase of 6.9 percent $(\$ 17,642,000)$. These increases raised the employment and pay-roll indexes for all manufacturing industries combined to the highest levels on record. The typical April-May changes in factory employment and pay rolls are -0.8 and +0.2 percent, respectively. A comparison with May of last year showed factory employment had climbed 21.8 percent, and factory pay rolls had increased 47.2 percent, the larger gain in pay rolls than in employment being due primarily to wage-rate increases, increased hours, and overtime payments. The durable-goods group of manufacturing industries, in which defense activity is largely concentrated, showed employment gains of 2.7 percent over the month and 32.3 percent over the year, with corresponding pay-roll increases of 8.7 percent and 65.1 percent. The gains in the nondurable-goods group as a whole were much less pronounced, namely 0.8 percent and 12.4 percent in employment and 4.2 percent and 26.8 percent in pay rolls. The employment and pay-roll indexes for these two groups were likewise at the highest levels on record. Employment in key defense industries continued to expand, and many additional industries affected by orders for war materials also reported substantial employment gains. Among them were foundries and machine shops $(15,900)$, electrical machinery $(14,900)$, steel $(12,200)$, aircraft $(10,200)$, shipbuilding $(6,900)$, and engines $(4,600)$. Other industries showing large employment gains were meat packing $(8,400)$; cotton goods $(7,000)$; beverages ( 6,000 ); automobiles ( 5,600 ); radios and phonographs $(4,500)$; furniture $(4,300)$; baking ( 4,100 ); cars, electric- and steamrailroad ( 3,700 ); brick, tile, and terra cotta ( 3,500 ) ; and woolen and worsted goods $(4,600)$. Decreases, for the most part seasonal, were reported for fertilizers $(9,600)$, women's clothing $(8,500)$, and shoes $(6,000)$.

In wholesale trade, employment showed a small seasonal decrease of 0.2 percent and pay rolls a seasonal gain of 1.5 percent. Seasonal decreases in employment were shown for farm products ( 30.9 percent), farm supplies ( 5.4 percent), and assemblers and country buyers ( 9.1 percent). Among the wholesale lines showing substantial employment gains were automotive ( 2.4 percent) ; general merchandise ( 1.9 percent) ; iron and steel scrap (3.2 percent); machinery, equipment, and supplies ( 1.7 percent); and metals and minerals ( 2.6 percent).

Employment in retail-trade establishments fell 1.8 percent, principally because of the release of large numbers of temporary workers employed in mid-April to handle Easter sales. Despite this decline, retail employment was 5.3 percent above that of May a year ago, and pay rolls were 9.7 percent higher. In the general merchandising and apparel groups under retail trade, employment was reduced 5.2 percent and 9.1 percent, respectively, between April and May.

The resumption of operations in May following the sharp curtailment in April during wage negotiations accounted for the increase of 282 percent in employment and 528 percent in weekly pay rolls in bituminous-coal mines. Increased demand for metals in the manufacture of defense equipment resulted in an employment increase in metal mining of 1.5 percent. Quarrying employment showed a larger-than-seasonal gain of 6.4 percent, and each of the three public-utility industries surveyed showed larger-than-seasonal employment gains ranging from 1.0 percent to 1.7 percent. Laundry and dyeing and cleaning establishments increased their working forces by about 3 percent and year-round hotels by 1.6 percent.
Employment in private building construction showed a smaller-than-seasonal gain of 5.4 percent from April to May following the sharp rises of recent months. The level of employment in this industry in the current month was 24.0 percent higher than May of last year. Gains were shown in each of the nine geographic divisions ranging from 11.9 percent in the Mountain States to 2.2 percent in the West South Central States. General building contractors as a group increased employment 4.6 percent, and the special-trades group increased employment 6.1 percent. Of the 15 special building trades surveyed, the 13 which reported increased employment were: Plastering and lathing ( 20.8 percent), painting and decorating ( 15.5 percent), building insulation ( 12.0 percent), tile and terrazzo contracting ( 7.0 percent), carpentering ( 6.1 percent), brick and stone masonry ( 5.8 percent), structural-steel erection ( 5.4 percent), plumbing and heating (4.5 percent), electrical contracting (4.4 percent), roofing and sheet metal (4.2 percent), elevator installation and repairing (3.4 percent), excavating ( 1.0 percent), and ornamental-iron contracting ( 0.8 percent).

A preliminary report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for class I steam railroads showed an employment gain of 4.1 percent between April and May. The total number employed in May was $1,124,719$. The corresponding pay-roll figure for May was not available when this report was prepared. For April this was $\$ 174,338,424$, a decrease of $\$ 2,200,162$ since March. This decrease was due to the fact that April operations covered only 30 days, whereas the March pay roll covered 31 days.

Hours and earnings.-Hourly and weekly earnings of wage earners in manufacturing industries in May registered a sharp advance. The rise in earnings to new high levels in May resulted from widespread wage increases and extension of overtime operations in many industries. During the past 2 months general wage-rate increases affecting nearly $1,500,000$ workers have been reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Thirty-seven of the forty-three durable-goods industries regularly tabulated reported operations in excess of 40 hours per week per wage earner.

The machine-tool and machine-tool-accessories industries maintained operations above 50 hours per week per wage earner in May, with hours of 52.3 and 52.4 , respectively. Other important defense industries operated at the following levels during May: Screwmachine products, 48.3 hours; engines, turbines, etc., 47.2 hours; foundry and machine-shop products, 45.4 hours; aircraft, 45.2 hours; brass, bronze, and copper products, 44.5 hours; shipbuilding, 44.0 hours; aluminum, 42.6 hours; ammunition, 42.5 hours; explosives, 42.2 hours; optical goods, 40.9 hours; and smelting and refiningcopper, lead, and zinc- 39.3 hours.

Average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries rose to 72.6 cents, representing a gain of 2.5 percent over April and 9.1 percent over May 1940. Eighty-one of the ninety manufacturing industries reported an increase in hourly earnings since April and all ninety industries showed a rise over the year interval. Average hours worked per wage earner increased from 39.9 in April to 40.8 in May. The increase in hours amounted to 2.1 percent over the month and 9.7 percent over the year. Weekly earnings of full-time and part-time workers averaged $\$ 30.69$, a rise of 5.0 percent since April and 21.0 percent over May 1940.

Wage-rate increases from April 15 to May 15 averaging 8.9 percent for more than 700,000 wage earners were reported by 1,926 manufacturing plants out of a reporting sample of 33,791 plants employing $7,105,000$ wage earners. Industries in which the reported wage increases affected substantial numbers of workers were electrical machinery $(90,182)$; woolen and worsted goods $(87,845)$; slaughtering and meat packing ( 52,656 ); blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills $(44,576)$; foundry and machine-shop products $(33,198)$; agricultural implements $(31,750)$; sawmills $(29,468)$; chemicals $(20,540)$; engines, turbines, etc. $(18,747)$; paper and pulp ( 12,564 ) ; brick, tile, and terra cotta (12,015); smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc ( 11,386 ) ; and brass, bronze, and copper products $(10,453)$. As the Bureau's survey does not cover all establishments in an industry and furthermore, as some firms may have failed to report wage cbanges, these figures should not be construed as representing the total number of wage changes occurring in manufacturing industries.

Resumption of operations in bituminous-coal mines in May resulted in a substantial recovery in average hours worked in that industry. The new wage scale agreed upon affected a major portion of the 400,000 wage earners employad in this industry. As compared with May 1940, weekly earnings in the bituminous-coal industry showed an increase of 17.9 percent, while average hours advanced 13.8 percent, and hourly earnings rose 9.0 percent. Anthracite mining raported a recovery in hours worked, but the level of hours was still 18.0 percent below that of a year ago. Average weekly earnings in
anthracite mining were 11.0 percent below a year ago. Quarrying and nonmetallic mining showed an increase in weekly earnings of 7.1 percent from April to May and 14.6 percent over May 1940. Whole-sale-trade establishments reported an average increase of 5.3 percent in weekly earnings over the year. In retail trade weekly earnings showed an increase of 4.3 percent during this same interval.

Employment and pay-roll indexes and average weekly earnings for May 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.

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

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | A verage weekly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index May 1941 | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index } \\ & \text { May } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aver- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { in May } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | April 1941 | May 1940 |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | May 1940 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |
| All manufacturing industries combined ${ }^{1 .}$. | $\begin{gathered} (1923-25 \\ =100) \\ 124.8 \end{gathered}$ | +1.8 | +21.8 | $(1923-25$ $=100)$ 144.0 | +6.9 | +47.2 | \$30.69 | +5.0 | +21.0 |
| Class 1 steam railroads ${ }^{2}$ - | 110.2 $(1929=$ | +4.1 | +11.1 | $\stackrel{(3)}{(1929}=$ | (3) | (3) | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | (3) | (3) |
| Coal mining: | 100) |  |  | 100) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite ${ }^{4}$ | 48.6 | -. 3 | -6. 2 | 33.4 | $+37.1$ | $-16.5$ | 22.59 | +37.5 | $-11.0$ |
| Bituminous ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - - - | 89.9 | +282.0 | $+5.6$ | 99.2 | +528. 4 | +31.8 | 29.63 | +64.5 | $+17.9$ |
| Metalliferous mining ${ }^{5}$-..--- | 78.3 | +1.5 | +13.2 | 81.8 | +4.1 | +24.6 | 32.91 | +2.6 | $+10.0$ |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 51.3 | +6. 4 | +9.4 | 53.6 | +14.0 | +25.3 | 26. 10 | +7.1 | +14.6 |
| Crude-petroleum production.- | 60.4 | +.6 | $-4.5$ | 59.6 | +3.2 | +1.5 | 36. 22 | +2.6 | +6.3 |
| Public utilities: ${ }_{\text {Telephone and telegraph } \mathrm{B}^{\text {a }} \text { - }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone and telegraph ${ }^{\text {B }}$-- | 84.6 | $+1.7$ | $+9.5$ | 109.2 | $+2.0$ | +10.5 | 731.63 | +. 2 | $+.9$ |
| Electric light and power ${ }^{6}-{ }^{\text {S }}$ - Street railways and busses ${ }^{6}-$ | 92.3 68 | +1.1 +1.0 | +1.9 +8 | 110.3 | +2.5 | +5.8 +5.4 | 736.46 -34.49 | +1.4 | +3.8 |
| Street railways and busses ${ }^{63}$ Trade: | 68.9 | +1.0 | +.8 | 73.0 | $+1.3$ | +5.4 | '34.49 | +. 3 | 十4.5 |
| Wholesale ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 92.3 | -. 2 | $+3.8$ | 84.6 | +1.5 | +9.4 | 731.88 | $+1.6$ | +5.3 |
| Retail ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 96.0 | -1.8 | +5.3 | 91.5 | $-.2$ | +9.7 | 721.92 | +1.6 | +4.3 |
| Hotels (year-round) ${ }^{410}$ | 96.8 | $+1.6$ | $+3.6$ | 88.4 | +1.5 | $+6.6$ | 715.86 | $-.1$ | +2.9 |
| Laundries ${ }^{4}$.....-.-. | 108.4 | +3.4 | +9.4 | 98.9 | +3.2 | $+11.7$ | 18.95 | -. 2 | +2.2 |
| Dyeing and cleaning ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 120.7 | $+3.0$ | +11.0 | 95.6 | $-2.2$ | $+12.0$ | 21.77 | $-5.1$ | +.8 |
| Brokerage. | (3) | -. 6 | $-14.7$ | (3) | -. 5 | $-14.2$ | 738.57 | +. 1 | +. 6 |
| Insurance.- | (3) | +.2 | +1.5 | (3) | +. 3 | +2.3 | ${ }^{7} 37.34$ | 0 | $+.8$ |
| Building construction | (3) | +5.4 | $+24.0$ | (3) | +8.0 | +33.6 | 34.87 | +2.5 | +7.7 |
| Water transportation ${ }^{11}$. | 81.3 | +1.5 | $-.5$ | (3) | (3) | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | (3) | (3) | (3) |

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## Public Employment

Employment on construction projects financed from appropriations to regular Federal agencies declined 81,000 in the month ending May 15. On defense construction curtailment of employment on troop cantonments was partially offset by sizable gains on ship construction, airborts, and residential building construction. The number of persons employed on all defense projects during the month totaled 609,000 . Nondefense projects, with a large seasonal gain on Federal-aid roads, furnished employment to 200,000 men, an increase of 14,000 from the preceding month. Wage payments of $\$ 107,644,000$ to the 809,000 men employed on defense and nondefense projects were $\$ 8,266,000$ less than in April.

Contractors on low-rent projects of the United States Housing Authority increased employment by 2,600 in the month ending May 15. There was a decrease of approximately 1,400 in the number of workers employed on defense housing while 4,000 were added to pay rolls on nondefense housing. Wage payments of $\$ 4,506,000$ to the 42,000 workers employed on all projects were $\$ 613,000$ more than in the month ending April 15.

Employment on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration showed a decrease of about 800 during the month ending May 15. The 10,200 men employed were paid $\$ 1,220,000$.

Construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation furnished employment to an additional 850 workers in the month ending May 15. The increase on defense projects amounted to 725 and on nondefense projects to 125 . Wage payments to the 9,250 men at work on both types of work totaled $\$ 1,262,000$.

Further curtailment of employment on work-relief projects operated by the Work Projects Administration was reported in May. Employment on all projects under this program totaled 1,447,000, a decrease of 119,000 from April. Approximately 414,000 persons were at work on defense projects and $1,033,000$ on nondefense projects. Total pay-rolls were $\$ 86,527,000$. The number of persons at work on Federal agency projects financed by the Work Projects Administration declined 4,000 in May. Wage payments to the 54,000 persons employed amounted to $\$ 2,711,000$.

The National Youth Administration reported decreases on both the student-work program and the out-of-school work program. Employment on the student program in May totaled 464,000 and on the out-of-school program 399,000. Wage payments on the former were $\$ 3,400,000$ and on the latter, $\$ 8,209,000$.

Employment in camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps showed a decline of 5,000 in May. Of the 261,400 persons on the pay-roll, 226,000 were enrollees; 1,500 , educational advisers; 100 , nurses; and 33,800 , supervisory and technical employees. Pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 12,243,000$ were $\$ 96,000$ less than in April.
In the regular services of the Federal Government sizable increases were again reported in the executive and military branches and slight increases in the legislative and judicial branches. Of the $1,306,000$ employees in the executive service, 177,000 were working in the District of Columbia and $1,129,000$ outside the District. Forceaccount employees (employees on the pay roll of the United States 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. Employment in the War Department increased almost 35,000 in May and the Navy Department showed a gain of 10,000 . Increased employment was also reported in the Post Office Department, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Employment on State-financed road projects showed a seasonal gain of 29,000 in May. Of the 174,000 on the pay roll, 55,000 were engaged in the construction of new roads and 19,000 on maintenance. Pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 14,671,000$ were $\$ 2,859,000$ more than in April.

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, May 1941

| Class | [Preliminary figures] |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | May 1941 | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | Prcentage change | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | Percentage change |
| Federal Services: <br> Executive 1. <br> Judicial $\qquad$ <br> Legislative. <br> Military <br> Construction projects: <br> Financed by regular Federal!appropriations | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 1,306,333 \\ 2,517 \\ 6,055 \\ 1,662,428 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,251,283 \\ 2,505 \\ 6,015 \\ 21,545.689 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +4.4 \\ +.5 \\ +.7 \\ +7.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 198,382,389 \\ 642,704 \\ 1,333,550 \\ 96,262,203 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 189,213,464 \\ 641,009 \\ 1,320,148 \\ 93,000,983 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +4.8 \\ +.3 \\ +1.0 \\ +3.5 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 809,402 | 890, 050 | -9.1 | 107, 643, 982 | 115, 909, 892 | -7.1 |
| Defense. | 608, 976 | 703, 802 | -13.5 | 86, 148, 474 | 97, 822, 631 | $-11.9$ |
| Other- | 200, 426 | 186, 248 | +7.6 | 21, 495, 508 | 18, 087, 261 | +18.8 |
| U. S. H. A. low-rent housing | 41,576 | 38,970 | $+6.7$ | 4, 505, 728 | 3, 892, 911 | +15.7 |
| Defense.. .... | 4, 837 | 6, 230 | -22.4 | 534,147 | 603, 642 | $-11.5$ |
| Other | 36, 739 | 32, 740 | +12.2 | 3,971, 581 | 3, 289, 269 | +20.7 |
| Financed by P. W. A. ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | 10, 209 | 10, 997 | -7.2 | 1,219,777 | 1, 338, 312 | -8.9 |
| Financed by R. F. C.4. | 9,258 | 8,403 | +10.2 | 1,261, 547 | 1, 135, 134 | +11.1 |
| Defense..- | 6, 852 | 6, 127 | +11.8 | 980, 240 | 861, 486 | +13.8 |
| Other .......-.............. | 2, 406 | 2,276 | +5.7 | 281, 307 | 273, 648 | +2.8 |
| Federal agency projects financed by Work Projects Administration | 54, 174 | 57, 827 | -6.3 | 2,711, 234 | 2, 696,470 | $+.5$ |
| Defense.. | 22,600 | 27,256 | $-17.1$ | 1,191, 626 | 1,273,492 | -6. 4 |
| Other | 31, 574 | 30, 571 | +3.3 | 1, 519,608 | 1, 422, 978 | +6.8 |
| Projects operated by W. P. A. | 1,446,994 | 1, 566, 325 | -7.6 | 86, 527, 291 | 92, 325,962 | $-6.3$ |
| Defense.. | 414, 187 | 426, 400 | $-2.9$ | ${ }^{5}$ ) | (5) |  |
| Other | 1,032, 807 | 1.139,925 | -9.4 | ${ }^{5}$ ) | (5) |  |
| National Youth Administration: Student work program. | 463, 978 | 480, 419 | -3.4 | 3,400, 476 | 3,369,480 | $+.9$ |
| Out-of-school work program. | 399,480 | 425, 302 | -6.1 | 8, 208, 793 | 8,486,681 | -3.3 |
| Civilian Conservation Corps.. | 261, 357 | 266, 645 | -2.0 | 12, 242, 700 | 12, 339,002 | -. 8 |

[^1]
## DETAILED TABLES FOR MAY 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 April and May 1941 and May 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 figures 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] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| lndustry | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ \text { 1941 } \\ \text { (prelim- } \\ \text { inary) } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | Change, April to 1941 1941 | May 1940 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change, } \\ \text { May } \\ 1940 \text { to } \\ \text { May } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total civil nonagricultural employment 1 | 38,283 | 37,676 | +607 | 35, 163 | +3,120 |
| Employees in nonagricultural establishments ${ }^{12}$ | 32, 140 | 31,533 | +607 +167 | 29,020 | $+3,120$ $+1,761$ |
| Manufacturing ${ }^{3}$ - | 11,537 | 11, 370 | +167 | 9,776 | +1,761 |
| Mining.---.-- .... | 875 | 564 | +311 | 845 | +30 |
| Construction. -----......-.------- | 1,748 | 1,775 | $-27$ | 1,249 | +499 |
| Transportation and public utilities. | 3, 184 | 3, 113 | +71 | 3,000 | +184 |
| Trade --......-.---.-.-...........- | 6, 419 | 6, 463 | -44 | 6, 197 | $+222$ |
| Finance, service, and miscellaneous | 4,325 | 4,265 | +60 | 4,202 | +123 |
| Federal, State and local Government: Civil employees. | 4, 052 | 3,983 | +69 | 3,751 | +301 |
| Military and naval forces ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 1,662 | 1,546 | +116 | 464 | +1,198 |

[^2]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 divisions and States | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ \text { 1941 } \\ \text { (prelim. } \\ \text { inary) } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | Change April to May 1941 |  | $\underset{1940}{\text { May }^{2}}$ | Change May 1940 to May 1941 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number | Percentage |  | Number | Percent- age |
| New Englend.......... | 2,844 | 2,789 | +55 | +1.9 | 2, 422 | +422 | +17.4 |
| Maine.............-- | 204 | 197 | +7 | +3.4 | 184 | +20 | +11.0 |
| New Hampshire. | 142 | 138 | +4 | +2.5 | 124 | +18 | +14.4 |
| Vermont...-.-.... | 77 | 74 | $+3$ | +4. 1 | 72 | $+5$ | +7.3 |
| Massachusetts | 1,481 | 1,457 | +24 | +1.7 | 1, 265 | $+216$ | +17.0 |
| Rhode Island. | 267 | 264 | $+3$ | $+8$ | 218 | +49 | +22.1 |
| Connecticut.- | 673 | 659 | +14 | +2.0 | 559 | +114 | +20.4 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 8,251 | 8,043 | +208 | +2.6 | 7, 562 | +689 | +9.1 |
| New York. | 4, 069 | 4,029 | +40 | +1.0 | 3, 838 | $+231$ | +6.0 |
| New Jersey. | 1, 270 | 1,250 | +20 | +1.6 | 1,116 | +154 | +13.8 |
| Pennsylvania. | 2,912 | 2, 764 | +148 | +5.4 | 2, 608 | +304 | +11.6 |
| East North Central... | 7,573 | 7,410 | +163 | +2.2 | 6, 640 | $+933$ | +14.0 |
| Ohio | 1,982 | 1,937 | +45 | +2.3 | 1, 724 | +258 | +15.0 |
| Indiana.- | 903 | 872 | +31 | $+3.6$ | 749 | +154 | +20.5 |
| Illinois... | 2,456 | 2,394 | +62 | $+2.6$ | 2, 201 | +255 | +11.6 |
| Michigan -- | 1,540 | 1,527 | $+13$ | + 8 | 1, 348 | +192 | +14.2 |
| Wisconsin.. | 692 | 680 | +12 | +1.7 | 618 | +74 | +12.0 |
| West North Central | 2,491 | 2,443 | +48 | +2.0 | 2,316 | $+175$ | +7.6 |
| Minnesota. | 553 | 539 | $+14$ | $+2.6$ | 516 | +37 | $+7.2$ |
| lowa | 421 | 409 | $+12$ | $+2.9$ | 396 | +25 | $+6.3$ |
| Missouri. | 834 | 823 | $+11$ | $+1.3$ | 760 | +74 | +9.8 |
| North Dakota | 77 | 75 | +2 | +2.9 | 74 | +3 | +3.7 |
| South Dakota | 83 | 81 | $+2$ | $+2.8$ | 81 | +2 | +3.2 |
| Nebraska. | 207 | 200 | $+7$ | +3.8 | 198 | +9 | +4.6 |
| Kansas.. | 316 | 316 | 0 | +. 1 | 291 | +25 | +8.5 |
| South Atlentic | 3,864 | 3,796 | +68 | +1.8 | 3,378 | +486 | +14.4 |
| Delaware | -78 | 74 | +4 | $+5.0$ | 70 | $+8$ | $+12.3$ |
| Maryland | 593 | 583 | $+10$ | $+1.8$ | 491 | +102 | $+20.7$ |
| Distriet of Columbia. | 397 | 392 | $+5$ | +1.3 | 334 | +63 | +19.1 |
| Virginia | 574 | 546 | +28 | +5.2 | 478 | $+96$ | +20.1 |
| West Virginia..... | 392 | 301 | +91 | +29.9 | 366 | +26 | $+7.0$ |
| North Carolina. | 627 | 658 | -31 | $-4.7$ | 564 | +63 | +11.1 |
| South Carolina. | 310 | 325 | -15 | -4.3 | 273 | $+37$ | +13.8 |
| Georgia | 520 | 524 | -4 | -. 8 | 465 | $+55$ |  |
| Florida. | 373 | 393 | -20 | -5. 1 | 337 | +36 | $+10.7$ |
| East South Central | 1,454 | 1,409 350 | +45 +32 | +3.2 +9.1 | 1,318 | +136 +18 | a +10.3 +7.9 |
| Kentucky... | 382 | 350 | +32 | +9.1 | 354 | +28 | +7.9 |
| Tennessee.......... | 474 | 479 | -5 | -. 9 | 432 | +42 | +9.8 |
| Alabama | 405 | 388 | +17 | +4.5 | 354 | +51 | +14.5 |
| Mississippi. | 193 | 192 | +1 | +. 4 | 178 | +15 | +8.2 |
| West South Central | 1,947 | 1,874 | -27 | -1.4 | 1,787 | +150 | +8. 3 |
| Arkansas... | 188 | 193 | +5 | +3.0 | 172 | +16 | +9.5 |
| Louisiana. | 386 | 399 | -13 | -3. 5 | 357 | +29 | +7.9 |
| Oklahoma | 297 | 295 | +2 | +. 7 | 285 | +12 | $+4.3$ |
| Texas, | 1,076 | 1,097 | -21 | -2.0 | 983 | +93 | +9.4 |
| Mountain. | 800 | 778 | +22 | +2.7 | 758 | +42 | +5.4 |
| Montana. | 114 | 111 | $+3$ | +2.2 | 110 | +4 | +3.1 |
| Idaho--- | 87 | 85 | $+2$ | +1.9 | 83 | +4 | +4.6 |
| W yoming | 54 | 53 | $+1$ | +1.8 | 51 | +3 | +5.8 |
| Colorado- | 231 | 221 | $+10$ | +4.8 | 214 | +17 | +7.9 |
| New Mexico | 72 | 70 | +2 | +2.7 | 72 | 0 | +. 5 |
| Arizona.. ... | 94 | 94 | 0 | $+1$ | 89 | +5 | +5.9 |
| Utah.-.. | 113 | 110 | +3 | +2.7 | 106 | +7 | +6. 1 |
| Nevada. | 35 | 34 | +1 | +1.8 | 33 | +2 | +4.9 |
| Pacific | 2,605 | 2, 589 | +16 | $+.7$ | 2,350 | +255 | $+10.8$ |
| Washington.. | 457 | 458 | -1 | $-.3$ | 411 | +46 | +11.3 |
| Oregon-..- | 264 | 253 | +11 | +4.7 | 234 | +30 | $+12.9$ |
| California. | 1,884 | 1,878 | +6 | +. 3 | 1,705 | +179 | $+10.5$ |

## 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 from 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 nommanufacturing 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 slightly smaller number of reporting firms. As the size and composition of the reporting sample vary somewhat from month to month, 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 May 1940 are computed from chain indexes based on the month-to-month percentage changes.

## EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROIL 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 May 1941 are shown in table 5. Percentage changes from April 1941 and May 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 March, April, and May 1941, where available, are presented in table 6. The March and April figures, where given, may differ in some instance from those previously published because of revisions necessitated primarily by the inclusion of late reports. Indexes of employment and pay rolls are given in table 7 for 55 of the 67 newly added manufacturing industries for the months of March, April, and May 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 8 indexes of employment and pay rolls are given for all manufacturing industries combined, for the durable- and nondurablegoods groups of manufacturing industries, and for each of 13 nonmanufacturing industries, by months, from May 1940 to May 1941, inclu-

## EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

all manufacturing industries

sive. 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 May 1941.

Use of average hourly earnings in "escalator" clauses.-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 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 Manufactuing and Nonmanufachuring Industries, May 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 1039 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 |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Avcrage weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index } \\ & \text { May } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | Index May 1941 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | April $1941$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{1941}^{\text {April }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{1941}{ }^{\text {April }}$ | $\underset{1940}{\text { May }}$ |  | ${ }_{1941}^{\text {April }}$ | May 1940 |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 124.8 | +1.8 | +21.8 | 144.0 | +6.9 | +47.2 | 830.69 | +5.0 | $+21.0$ | 40.8 | +2.1 | +9.7 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { Cents } \\ \hline 72.6\end{array}$ | +2.5 | +9.1 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ <br> Nondurable goods ${ }^{2}$ | 131.2 118.7 | +2.7 +.8 | +32.3 +12.4 | 163.0 122.7 | +8.7 +4.2 | +65.1 +26.8 | 35.51 24.47 | +5.8 +3.5 | +24.8 +12.8 | 42.5 38.9 | +2.5 +1.5 | +11.5 +7.1 | 80.6 64.1 | +2.8 +1.8 | +11.1 +4.9 |
| Durable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery | 132.9 | +2.7 | +30.4 | 180.8 | +6.6 | +85.5 | 35. 74 | +3.9 | +26.9 | 41.5 | +1.7 | +13.0 | 85.8 | +2.0 | +18.3 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 140.4 | +2.2 | +28.7 | 172.5 | +5.1 | +67. 2 | 39.05 | +2.8 | +30.0 | 40.4 | +1.7 | +13.6 | 96.8 | +1.1 | +14.6 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets. | 161.1 | +4.1 | +52.2 | 233.7 | +10.2 | +112.7 | 34.92 | +5.9 | +39.8 | 45.1 | +.8 | +24.4 | 77.5 | +5.1 | +12.4 |
| Cast-iron pipe <br> Cutlery (not including silver and plated cut- | 94.4 | +1.9 | +24.4 | 110.3 | +5.8 | +65.2 | 27.93 | +3.8 | $+32.8$ | 41.7 | -. 2 | +19.4 | 66.6 | +4.2 | +11.2 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools. | 118.5 | +1.7 | +15.6 | 134.3 | +7.6 | +46.0 | 29.67 | +5.9 | +26.4 | 43.2 | +2.4 | +10.6 | 69.6 | +3.1 | +14.1 |
| Forgings, iron and steel ${ }^{3}$-. | 102.1 | +2.7 | $+53.0$ | 152.3 | +8. 5 | +107.3 | 39.62 | +5.7 | +35.6 | 46.0 | +2.2 | +19 4 | 86.4 | +3.4 | +13.7 |
| Hardware............ | 116.7 | + 1 | $+21.7$ | 141.5 | +4.2 | +38.8 | 29.89 | +4.1 | +14.0 | 42.3 | +2.2 | +11.3 | 70.7 | +1.9 | +2.5 |
| Plumbers' supplies ${ }^{\text {a }}$--.-.---. .- .- | 102.1 | +1.2 | +24.8 | 104.8 | +6. 5 | +40.7 | 29.62 | +5.2 | +12.8 | 40.5 | +2.9 | +5.4 | 73.1 | +2.3 | $+6.9$ |
| Stamped and enameled ware | 218.0 | +3.8 | +39.3 | 265.0 | +9.3 | +63.5 | 28.51 | +5.3 | +17.3 | 40.5 | +. 3 | +6.8 | 70.2 | +5.0 | $+9.9$ |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. | 112.1 | +3.0 | +31.9 | 123.6 | +10.1 | +72.6 | 34. 63 | +6.8 | +30.8 | 44.0 | +.8 | +16.9 | 78.8 | +6.1 | +12.0 |
|  | 113.4 | +3.9 | +24.5 | 119.3 | +7.9 | +42.2 | 29.66 | +3.9 | +14.2 | 41.2 | +1.8 | +6.0 | 72.1 | +2.2 | +6.5 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork--...- | 102.3 123.4 | +3.2 +12.7 | +43.9 +29.2 | 113.8 151.6 | +10.1 +19.1 | +84.6 +50.3 | 33. 13 | +6.7 +5.7 | +28.3 +16.4 | 44.0 | +1.6 | +16.3 +2.0 | 82.5 | +5.1 +2.4 | +10.7 +68 |
| Tin cans and other tinware ${ }^{5}$ $\qquad$ Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, | 123.4 | +12.7 | +29.2 | 151.6 | +19.1 | $+50.3$ | 27.65 | +5.7 | +16.4 | 42.3 | +3.2 | +0.0 | 65.5 | +2.4 | +6.8 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | 135.5 | +1.8 +1.8 | +47.3 +310 | 171.7 | +3.7 +12 | +90.4 +60.8 | 32.01 | +2.0 | +29.3 | 46. 1 | -. 7 | +16.0 | 70.0 | +2.7 | +11.5 |
| Wirework ${ }^{3}$. | 211.1 | +1.8 | +31.0 | 273.0 | +12.4 | $+60.8$ | 31.37 | +10.5 | +22.8 | 42, 7 | +6.3 | +13.8 +18 | 72.9 | +3.9 | +7.8 |

Machinery, not including transportation equipment Agricultural implements (neruding tractors) Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies Engines, turbines, water wheels, and windFoundry and machine-shop products Machine tools
Radios and phonographs
Textile machinery and parts
ypewriters and parts
Transportation equipment ${ }^{8}$....... Aircraft ${ }^{8}$.
Automobiles ${ }^{2}$ Cars, electric- and steam-railroad
Cars, electric-
Shipbuilding-
Nonferrous metals and their products.
Aluminum manufactures 10
Brass, bronze, and copper product
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices Jewelry
Silverware and plated ware
Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zine
Lumber and allied products
Furniture
Millwork.
Sawmills.-
Stone, clay, and glass products
Brick, tile, and terra cotta
Cement
Marble, granite, siate, and other products Pottery
See footnotes at end of table.

| 162.0 | +3.7 | +42.2 | 217.1 | +9.9 | $+77.5$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 170.7 | $+1.4$ | +22.3 | 229.0 | -. 3 | $+39.7$ |
| 151.3 | + ${ }^{(6)}$ | +17.3 | 196.0 | +2.6 | +45.8 |
| 154.0 | +4.5 | +512 | 215.3 | +12.0 | +88.3 |
| 271.6 | +5.6 | +82.3 | 452.0 | +21.4 | +133.3 |
| 134.0 | +3.1 | +38.8 | 165.0 | +8.2 | +74.5 |
| 325.6 | +2.8 | +47.3 | 505.3 | +7.0 | +74.4 |
| 173.7 | +9.6 | +27.2 | 191.5 | +16.9 | +50.9 |
| 101.3 | +2.4 | +23.2 | 124.3 | +10.8 | +61.4 |
| 143.5 | +3.8 | +26.9 | 189.6 | +8.7 | +66.4 |
| 171.3 | +2.9 | +46.8 | 218.8 | +13.3 | +88.0 |
| 6, 293.8 | +6. 2 | +135. | 7, 700.9 | +7.9 | +196.0 |
| 133.8 | +1.1 | +21.9 | 171.1 | +16.2 | +54.1 |
| 79.5 | +8.0 | +42.7 | 84.2 | +14.8 | +65.8 |
| 65.1 | +9.1 | +131.2 | 79.9 | +11.6 | +197.4 |
| 307.1 | +4.3 | +94. 1 | 430.2 | +9.6 | +138.4 |
| 139.9 | $+.7$ | +32.9 | 186.3 | $+5.9$ | +80.5 |
| 233.5 | +1.1 | +29.6 | 322.0 | +10.9 | +53.1 |
| 184.4 | +1.0 | +45.9 | 245.4 | +5.0 | +82.8 |
| 115.9 | +1.4 | +29.2 | 143.4 | +7.4 | +52.5 |
| 104.4 | +6) | +17.8 | 97.7 | +4.3 | +34.5 |
| 112.0 | -1.1 | +33.1 | 110.4 | +4.3 | +52.5 |
| 82.9 | +1.7 | +17.7 | 90.8 | +10.7 | +48.1 |
| 102.5 | +1.1 | +19.8 | 111.4 | +3.6 | +32.1 |
| 74.8 | +1.4 | $+10.0$ | 78.0 | +3.0 | +23.2 |
| 100.1 | +2.5 | +14.7 | 102.5 | +7.7 | +37.1 |
| 70.0 | +. 5 | +15.4 | 62.4 | +5.1 | +30.4 |
| 65.8 | +. 9 | +6.2 | 66.0 | $-.6$ | +13.3 |
| 95.6 | +2.8 | +16.6 | 97.8 | $+7.4$ | +31.1 |
| 72.7 | +5.0 | +19.3 | 69.0 | +10.6 | +40.2 |
| 78.0 | +5.1 | +10.3 | 85.2 | +12.9 | +23.2 |
| 124.0 | +1.8 | +18.8 | 150.3 | +4.7 | +34.2 |
| 46.3 | +2.2 | -5.7 | 38.7 | +11.7 | 3 |

## 




| +2.0 | +12.4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| -3.4 | +4.3 |
| +1.4 | +16.4 |
| +. 8 | +11.6 |
| +9.3 | +9.3 |
| +2.2 | +14.4 |
| +2.0 | +9.5 |
| +3.9 | +7.5 |
| $+3.6$ | +17.3 |
| +3.4 | +19.3 |
| +6.9 | +16.4 |
| +. 1 | +9.3 |
| +11.4 | +16.8 |
| +3.1 | +8. 5 |
| $-2.7$ | +18.7 |
| $+2.8$ | $+12.3$ |
| +2.0 | $+10.0$ |
| +2.1 | $+6.0$ |
| +1.8 | +13.0 |
| +2.6 | $+9.2$ |
| +1.6 | +10.0 |
| +3.5 | +7.4 |
| +4.6 | +16.8 |
| +. 5 | +. 5 |
| $-3$ | +3.8 |
| +2.5 | +9.7 |
| +2.8 | +5.3 |
| $-2.6$ | - (6) |
| +1.3 | +3.6 |
| +. 1 | +3.9 |
| +1.2 | +3.9 |
| +1.1 | +6.5 |
| +6.4 | +2.0 |


$++++++++++\quad++++++\quad++++++++\quad++\quad++\quad+++^{1}++$

| +3.8 | +11.0 |
| :---: | :---: |
| +1.7 | +9.6 |
| +1.3 | $+$ |
| +6.3 | +11.3 |
| +5.3 | +17.0 |
| +2.8 | +9.8 |
| +2.1 |  |
| +2. 7 | +10. |
| +4. 4 | +11.7 |
| +1.3 | +9.9 |
| +2. 5 | +8.5 |
| +. 9 | + |
| +3.2 | +8. |
| +3.1 | +8. |
| +5.2 | +8.3 |
| +2.2 | + |
| +2.9 | +10.1 |
| +7.5 | +11.5 |
| +2.2 | +10.3 |
| +3.1 | +8.5 |
| +2.1 | +4.6 |
| +2.0 | +6.7 |
| +4.2 | +8.6 |
| 1.9 |  |
| +1.9 | +7.7 |
| 2.9 |  |
| +1.9 | +7.4 |
| 1.3 |  |
| +2.3 | +7.1 |
| $+5.4$ | +16.7 |
| 6. 2 | +7. |
| 2.5 | +3 |

Table 5.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Houss, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, May 1941-Continued MANUFACTURING-Continued

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Average weekly earnings 1 |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hourly earnings ! |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index May 1941 | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index } \\ & \text { May } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | Percentaga change from- |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{1941}^{\text {April }}$ | May 1940 |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{1941}^{\text {April }}$ | $\underset{1940}{\text { May }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nondurable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Textiles and their products | 112.4 | +0.3 | +17.1 | 110.3 | +3.1 | +41.6 | \$20. 12 | +2.7 | +21.0 | 37.9 | +1.8 | +12.9 | 53.0 | $+1.0$ | +7.1 |
| Fabrics ............... | 105. 1 | +1.4 | $+20.8$ | 109.2 | +4.9 | +47.8 | 20.08 | +3.5 | +22.4 | 38.8 | +1.4 | +13.2 | 52.0 | $+1.9$ | $+7.8$ |
| Carpets and rugs.. | 89.2 | +2.5 | +17.8 | 89.6 | +9.9 | +49.6 | 27.78 | $+7.2$ | +27.1 | 39.3 | +5. 1 | +20.4 | 70.7 | +2.0 | +5. 6 |
| Cotton goods | 106.3 | +1.5 +1.7 | +19.8 +35.0 | 116.9 | +3.2 +6.3 | +49.8 +67.3 | 17.83 21.70 | +1.6 +4.5 | +25.1 +23.8 +17. | 39.5 41.5 | +6 +29 | +14.6 +15.5 | 45.1 | +1.0 +1.6 | +9.3 +7.8 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles. | 141.2 | $-1.5$ | +15.2 | 133.9 | +6.3 | + +35.4 | 23.06 | +4.9 | +17.6 | 38. 6 | +-. 5 | +8.6 + | 59.4 | +1.2 | +7.9 |
| Hats, fur-felt. | 79.9 | $-1.0$ | +20.8 | 74.8 | +11.7 | +62.4 | 25.77 | +12.8 | +31.5 | 33.5 | +13.8 | +26.3 | 77.1 | +1.6 | +9.3 |
| Hosiery -.......... | 143.0 | +.7 | +6.9 | 158.1 | +19 | +18.4 | 19.64 | +1.1 | +10.7 | 35.8 | +1.2 | +8.7 | 54.8 | + ${ }^{6}$ ) | $+{ }_{+}$ |
| Knitted outerwear.- | 76. 5 | +7.1 | +24.2 | 71.5 | +12.0 | +43.3 | 19.38 | +4.6 | +15.3 | 38.5 | +3.7 | +8.4 | 50.0 | +1.5 | +6. 6 |
| Knitted underwear. | 82.3 | $-.3$ | +11.8 | 84.6 | +1. 7 | +30.4 | 17.21 | +1.1 | $+16.9$ | 38.0 | +. 4 | +10.2 | 45.1 | +. 6 | +5.0 |
| Knitted cloth ${ }^{3}$....... | 154.7 | +9.3 | +21.5 | 149.2 | +12.4 | +44.1 | 21.79 | +2.8 | +18.8 | 40.4 | +. 4 | +11.2 | 53.3 | +1.6 | +5.8 |
| Silk and rayon goods..--.-- | 68.5 | $+1$ | $+10.3$ | 62.4 | $+3.8$ | +23.4 | 18.72 | +3.7 | +15.2 | 33.5 | +2.6 | +10.2 | 48.4 | +1.0 | +5.6 |
| Woolen and worsted goods.. | 106.9 | +2.5 | +43.9 | 113.3 | +11.6 | +89.1 | 24.53 | +8.9 | +23.3 | 39.7 | +2.6 | +15.2 | 61.6 | +6.1 | +9.4 |
| Wearing apparel ${ }^{3}$ | 124.0 | $-1.7$ | $+10.5$ | 105.7 | $\bigcirc$ | +30.5 | 20.24 | +1.2 | $+18.0$ | 33.2 | +2.4 | $+10.0$ | 55.0 | -. 6 | +5.9 |
| Clothing, men's ${ }^{3},-{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 118.8 | +.8 | +25.0 | 101.2 | +2.9 | +56.8 | 21.71 | +2.1 | +24.7 | 35. 9 | +1.5 | +15.8 | 60.3 | +.5 | +5.9 |
| Corsets and allied garments. | 165.2 | $\underline{-3.9}$ | +1.6 +3.2 | 131.3 138.6 | +-. 7 | +16.8 +17.3 | 21.36 19.12 | +3.2 +3.1 | +15.0 +13.6 | 35.7 38.7 | +1.7 +3.2 +3.8 | +6.4 +8.4 | 54.5 48.8 | -1.2 -.1 | +5.7 +5.1 |
| Corsets and allied garments. | 118.1 | $+(4)$ + -.5 | +3.2 +5.9 | 138.6 129.9 | +3.1 +4.8 | +17.3 +34.9 | 19.12 15.88 | +3.1 +5.2 | +13.6 +27.5 | 38.7 36.4 | +3.2 +4.8 | +8.4 +14.2 | 48.8 42.8 | -.1 +.3 | +5.1 +11.7 |
| Millinery -.....- | 75.7 | $-13.8$ | +1.4 | 51.0 | $-32.4$ | -5.7 | 20. 59 | -21.6 | -7.0 | 23.6 | $-12.0$ | $-11.2$ | 66.6 | -4. 5 | +.4 |
| Shirts and collars. | 131.1 | +.8 | +8.2 | 129.8 | +2.8 | +28.2 | 15.49 | +1.9 | +18.4 | 37.0 | +1.6 | +11.3 | 42.9 | +. 4 | +6.6 |
| Leather and its manufactures.. | 95.5 | -2.8 | $+10.0$ | 91.0 | -1.4 | +43.1 | 22.09 | +1.2 | +30.0 | 37.5 | -1.3 | +22.1 | 59.0 | +2.0 | +8.2 |
| Boots and shoes. Leather | 93.0 89.6 | -2.3 | +9.9 +11.2 | 86.7 97.6 | -2.7 +2.6 | +49.3 +27.2 | ${ }_{27.29}^{20.89}$ | +.2 +3.0 | +35.9 +14.3 | 36.9 40.1 | -2.3 +2.1 | +26.1 +8.6 | 56.7 63.1 | +2.3 + + | +8.8 +5.5 |

Food and kindred products
Baking
Butter
Canning and preserving
Confectionery．
Flour－．．．
Slaughtering and meat packing．
Sugar，beet
Sugar refining，cane
Tobacco mannfactures．
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff
Cigars and cigarettes
Paper and printing
Boxes，
paper
Boxes，paper
Paper and pulp
Printing and publishing：
Newspapers and periodieals
Chemical，petroleum，and coal products
Petroleum refining
Other than petroleum refing－
Chemicals
Cottonseed－oil，cake，and meal
Druggists＇preparations＿
Explosives
Fertilizers
Paints and varnishes
Rayon and allied products．
Soap．
Rubber products
Rubber boots and shoes
Rubber tires and inner tubes
Rubber goods other．

| 127.5 | ＋3．2 | $+4.8$ | 134.7 | ＋7．6 | $+10.9$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 149.0 | ＋1．7 | ＋2．9 | 148.4 | $+5.4$ | ＋7．7 |
| 293.0 | ＋7．9 | $+5.1$ | 362.4 | ＋9．4 | ＋9．6 |
| 109.6 | ＋7．1 | ＋9．7 | 97.4 | ＋8． 3 | ＋14．9 |
| 99.9 | ＋3．1 | －． 2 | 91.1 | ＋4．2 | ＋1．9 |
| 81.0 | $-6.2$ | ＋6．5 | 83.7 | －2．4 | ＋11．0 |
| 76.5 | $-1.0$ | －2．5 | 75.6 | －1．1 | ＋3．4 |
| 87.9 | ＋11．6 | ＋4．9 | 75.9 | ＋9．1 | ＋－8．3 |
| 116.8 | ＋5．9 | $+10.4$ | 133.1 | ＋15．7 | ＋20．5 |
| 47.4 | ＋8．7 | ＋．1 | 53.8 | ＋11．6 | ＋9．1 |
| 102.5 | －． 2 | ＋ 2.6 | 90.0 | －2．7 | ＋12．5 |
| 64.9 | ＋2．2 | ＋4．3 | 66.8 | ＋13．4 | $+10.0$ |
| 52.8 | $-1.3$ | －9．9 | 66.9 | ＋8．6 | ＋． 6 |
| 66.4 | ＋2．7 | ＋6．0 | 66.7 | ＋14．1 | ＋11．4 |
| 120.8 | ＋1．2 | ＋5．0 | 124.9 | ＋3．1 | ＋10．4 |
| 129.5 | ＋2．3 | ＋13．6 | 159.0 | ＋5．6 | $\underline{+27.7}$ |
| 122.7 | ＋2．1 | ＋6．5 | 145.6 | ＋4．6 | ＋17．2 |
| 103.2 | $+.4$ | ＋3．9 | 95.7 | ＋2．1 | ＋8．2 |
| 117.6 | ＋． 4 | ＋． 4 | 114.0 | ＋1．4 | ＋1．6 |
| 133.5 | －． 7 | $+10.7$ | 162.4 | ＋3．7 | ＋21．6 |
| 122.0 | ＋1．2 | ＋． 2 | 146.3 | ＋2．8 | ＋6．9 |
| 136.3 | －1．0 | ＋13．2 | 167.4 | ＋4．0 | ＋26．3 |
| 166.8 | ＋2．7 | ＋22．5 | 221.8 | $+6.5$ | ＋37．0 |
| 70.9 | －20．1 | ＋11．1 | 65.5 | －20．8 | ＋15．8 |
| 125． 2 | ＋2．3 | ＋5． 7 | 142.8 | ＋3．7 | ＋11．1 |
| （11） | （11） | （11） | （1） | ${ }^{(11)}$ | （1） |
| 127.1 | －28．9 | －1．4 | 127.4 | －28．0 | ＋7．9 |
| 141.4 | ＋2．9 | ＋12．3 | 170.4 | ＋7．9 | ＋25．0 |
| 323.5 | ＋1．8 | ＋6．3 | 356.2 | ＋4．1 | ＋14．4 |
| 92.2 | ＋． 7 | ＋13．3 | 125.7 | ＋8．7 | ＋28．3 |
| 106.3 | ＋1．2 | ＋28．8 | 129.0 | ＋5．0 | ＋48．1 |
| 74.9 | ＋3．4 | ＋38．5 | 88.3 | ＋5．7 | $+64.3$ |
| 83.2 | ＋1．1 | $+20.7$ | 111.6 | ＋4．3 | $+39.7$ |
| 181.5 | ＋． 6 | ＋30．0 | 207.2 | ＋6．3 | $+57.7$ |


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

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Average weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index } \\ & \text { May } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index } \\ & \text { May } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from - |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | $\underset{1940}{\text { May }}$ |  | April | May 1940 |  | ${ }_{1941}^{\text {April }}$ | May 1940 |  | April | May 1940 |  | ${ }_{1941}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |
| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Anthracite ${ }^{12} 13$. | 48.6 | -0.3 | -6. 2 | 33.4 | +37.1 | $-16.5$ | \$22. 59 | +37.5 | $-11.0$ | 22.9 | +23.6 | $-18.0$ | 94.5 | +2.4 | +2.3 |
| Bituminous ${ }^{12} \ldots$ | 89.9 | +282.0 | +5.6 | 99.2 | +528.4 | +31.8 | 29.63 | + 44.5 | $+17.9$ | 30.2 | +31.9 | +13.8 | 97.3 | +15.7 | $+9.0$ |
| Metalli ierous mining ${ }^{14}$---.-.-.... | 78.3 | +1.5 | +13.2 | 81.8 | +4.1 +14 | +24.6 | 32.91 | $+2.6$ | +10.0 | 41.8 | +1.6 | + +8 | 79.0 | +1.0 | +9.2 |
| Quarrying and nonmetalic mining.- | 51.3 | +6.4 +6 | +9.4 | 53.6 | +14.0 | +25.3 +1.5 | 26. 10 | +7.1 +2.6 | +14.6 +6.3 | 42.3 | +4.1 | +4.8 | 61.5 | +2.5 | +9.0 +5.8 |
| Crude-petroleum production. | 60.4 | +. 6 | -4.5 | 59.6 | +3.2 | +1.5 | 36.22 | +2.6 | +6.3 | 37.9 | -. 3 | -. 8 | 92.7 | +3.0 | +5.8 |
| Telephone and telegraph ${ }^{1516}$ | 84.6 | +1.7 | +9.5 | 109.2 | +2.0 | +10.5 | 31.63 | +. 2 | +. 9 | 39.8 | 0 | +1.2 | 79.7 | +. 1 | -. 5 |
| Electric light and power ${ }^{15} 16$ | 92.3 | +1.1 | +1.9 | 110.3 | $+2.5$ | +5.8 | 36. 46 | +1.4 | +3.8 | 40.1 | +. 8 | $-.1$ | 91.3 | +. 8 | +4.1 |
| Street railways and busses ${ }^{151617}$. | 68.9 | +1.0 | +.8 | 73.0 | +1.3 | +5.4 | 34. 49 | +. 3 | +4.5 | 46.5 | +. 2 | $+3.1$ | 73.2 | +. 2 | +1.9 |
| Trade. ${ }_{\text {Wholesale }}{ }^{15}{ }^{18}$ | 92.3 | -. 2 | +3.8 | 84.6 | +1.5 | +9.4 | 31.88 | +1.6 | +5.3 | 41.3 | $+.7$ | +. 1 | 78.2 | +1.0 | +6.1 |
| Retail 15 16... | 96.0 | -1.8 | +5.3 | 91.5 | -. 2 | +9.7 | 21.92 | +1.6 | +4.3 | 42.5 | -(6) | $-.5$ | 56.1 | +1.9 | +4.9 |
| Food ${ }^{16}$ | 107.8 | +. 3 | +3.4 | 101.4 | +. 6 | +6.5 | 24.00 | $+.3$ | +3.1 | 42.6 | $-.9$ | -1.0 | 53.7 | +1.0 | +3.3 |
| General merchandising 1510. | 103.0 | -5.2 | +8.3 | 95.8 | -2.8 | +10.6 | 18.49 | +2.5 | +2.1 | 38.3 | -. 9 | +. 4 | 47.8 | +3.6 | +2.6 |
| Apparel ${ }^{16} \ldots$... | 90.8 | -9.1 | +4.2 | 84.8 | -10.2 | +8.2 | 21.67 | -1.2 | +3.8 | 33.1 | $-.2$ | +. 2 | 56.9 | $-.7$ | +3.8 |
| Furniture 16 - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 77.8 | +1.3 | $+.6$ | 75.0 | +4.3 | +6. 1 | 30.28 | +3.0 | +5.4 | 44.7 | $+.8$ | $-.4$ | 71.9 | +2.2 | +3.8 |
| Automotive ${ }^{16}$. | 91.7 | +1.1 | +6. 5 | 99.7 | +4.1 | +20.7 | 32.44 | +2.9 | +13.3 | 47.7 | +. 1 | -. 8 | 68.3 | +2.8 | +14.2 |
| Lumber ${ }^{16}$----- | 76.6 | +2.3 | +2.7 | 76.5 | +5.4 | +8.2 | 27.94 | +3.1 | +5.4 | 43.0 | +1.5 | -. 4 | 65.7 | +1.4 | +6.6 |
| Hotels (year-round) ${ }^{12} 1519$. | 96.8 | +1.6 | +3.6 | 88.4 | +1.5 | +6.6 | 15.86 | $-.1$ | +2.9 | 44.7 |  | -2.1 | 34.5 | +1.4 | +4.6 |
| Laundries ${ }^{12} \ldots$ | 108.4 | +3.4 | $+9.4$ | 98.9 | +3.2 | +11.7 | 18. 95 | $-.2$ | +2. 2 | 43.7 | -. 2 | $+1.1$ | 43.6 | +. 5 | +1.7 |
| Dyeing and cleaning ${ }^{12}$ | 120.7 | $+3.0$ | +11.0 | 95. 6 | -2. 2 | +12.0 | 21. 77 | -5.1 | $+.8$ | 44.7 | $-2.5$ | ${ }_{\text {(1i) }}{ }^{7}$ | (19.7 | -2.8 |  |
| Brokerage ${ }^{15}$ Insurance ${ }^{\text {5 }}$-- | (11) | -. 6 | -14.7 +1.5 | (11) | -.5 +.3 | +14.2 +2.3 | 38.57 37.34 34 | +. 1 | +6 +.8 |  | (11) | (11) | (11) | (i1) | (i1) |
| Insurance ${ }^{15}$--...-....-- | (11) | +.2 +5.4 | +1.5 +24.0 | (II) | +.3 +8.0 | +2.3 +33.6 | 37.34 34.87 | 0 +2.5 | +.8 +7.7 | ${ }^{(11)} 35.1$ | (11) +2.1 | (1) +3.9 | ${ }_{99.3}$ | $\stackrel{(11)}{+.4}$ | (II) +3.6 |

Mimeographed sheets giving averages by years, 1932 to 1939, inclusive, and by months, January 1938 to August 1940 , inclusive, available, on request. A verage hours and average than average weekly earnings, as not all reporting firms furnish man-hours. The fgures are not strictly comparable from month to month because of changes in the size and composition of the reporting sample.
${ }^{2}$ See tables 9 , 10 , and 11 in the December 1940 issue of Emplofment and Par Rolls or comparable series back to January 1919 for all manufacturing and back to January ${ }^{3}$ Because of chaage in the compositionds groups.
$t$ compare hours and earnings are comparable with those previously published as indicated:

Forgings.-A verage weekly earnings, average weekly hours, average hourly earnings Wirework. - A Feraruary wigures $\$ 36.95,45.0$ hours, 82.3 cents). ings (comparable February figures $\$ 29.46,41.9$ hours, 70.4 cents).
Knitted cloth.-A verage weekly earnings and average hourly earnings (comparable February figures $\$ 20.37$ and 51.1 cents).
Wecring apparel group-A verage hourly earnings (comparable January and Feb-
ruary figures 55.7 and 56.1 cents).
Women's clothing.-A verage weekly earnings and average weekly hours (com-
parable January figures $\$ 19.60$, 33.4 hours); average hourly earnings (comparable parable January figures $\$ 19.60,33.4$ hours); average
January and February figures 56.7 and 57.8 cents).
${ }^{4}$ Not comparable with previously publishod figures. Ses table 7 in the A pril 1941 issue of Employment and pay Rolls for revised figuras from fanuary 1940 to March 1941. Pevisions in the following industries have been made as indicated
 January and February pay-roll indexce to 114.8 and 115.7 .
Transportation group.-E Ebruary average hourly candings to 91.7 cents.
hourly earnings to $\$ 21.43,35.7$ hours, 50.9 coats; February pay-roll indes to 9.2 ${ }_{i}{ }^{\circ}$ Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.
weekly hours and average hourly January and February 1941 weekiy earnings, average
45.5, 45.4, 45.3 hours; $84.2,84.1,86.5,85.3$ cents; employment indexes to $200.5,210.5$, 222.4,
$236.3 ;$ pay-roll indexcs to 274.8. $303.3,329.9,345.4$. Beginning with January 1941, average 236.3; pay-roll indexes to $274.8,303.3,329.9,345.4$. Beginning with January 1941, average vious months because of expansion in the reporting sample (comparable December weekly and hourly earnings $\$ 38.04$ and 83.8 cents).
${ }^{8}$ A djusted 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-
lished indexes from January 1939 to August 1940 , inclusive. Comparable figures for this period given in table 9 of the September 1940 issue of Employment and Pay Rolis. ${ }^{8}$ The indexes for "automobiles" have been adjusted to 1933 census figures, but not to later census figures because of problems involving integrated industries.
10 See table 8 in March 1941 Employment and Pay Rolls pamphlet for revised figures from January 1935
${ }^{12}$ Indexes adjusted to 1935 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1938 issue of Employment and Pay Rolls.
${ }^{13}$ See table 7 of October 1940 Employment And Pay Rolas for revised employment and pay-roll indexes, average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings in anthracite mining, February 1940 to September 1940, inclusive. alliferous mining from January 1938 to January 1941, inclusive.
${ }^{15}$ A verage weekly earnings, honrly earnings, and hours not comparable with figures published in Exployment and Pay ronls pamphlets prior to January 1938, as they supervisory
rade indezes adjusted to 1935 census and pubiic-utility indexes to 1937 census Not comparable to indexes published in Employment and Pay Rolls pamphlets prior to anuary 1940 or in Monthly Labor Review prior to april 1940 , with but one excep-
tion, retail furniture, which has been revised since publication of July 1940 pamphlet back to January 1936. Comparable series for earlier months availaole upon request.
17 Covers strcet-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 LMploymen and Pay Rolls.

Cash payments only; additional vaiue of board, rootn, and tips not included

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 preliminary 1939 census figures. The indexes for all other manufacturing groups and iudustries 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 |  |  | Average weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage huurly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1941}{\text { May }}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mareh } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wareh } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }^{2}}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { March } \\ 1941 \end{array}$ |
| All manufacturing ${ }^{2}$ | 124.8 | 122.6 | 119.9 | 144.0 | 134.7 | 131.2 | \$30.69 | \$29. 15 | \$29. 11 | 40.8 | 40.0 | 40.4 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 72.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ \mathbf{7 0 . 8} \end{array}$ | Cents 69.7 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{2}-\ldots$ | 131.2 | 127.7 | 123.7 | 163.0 | 149.9 | 144.6 | 35.51 | 33. 52 | 33.49 | 42.5 | 41.5 | 42.0 | 80.6 | 78.5 | 76.8 |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{2}$.. | 118.7 | 117.8 | 116.3 | 122.7 | 117.7 | 116.3 | 24.47 | 23. 61 | 23.63 | 38.9 | 38.4 | 38.8 | 64.1 | 62.9 | 62.4 |
| Durable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including | 132.9 | 129.4 | 127.2 | 18) 9 | 150.9 | 141.2 | 35.74 | 34.39 | 32. 65 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 85.9 | 84.1 | 79.5 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and roling milis.- | 140.4 | 137.4 | 135.0 | 172.5 | 164.1 | 149.0 | 39.05 | 3i. 87 | 34.94 | 40.4 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 96.8 | 95.4 | 87.3 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.. -- | 161.1 | 154.7 | 150.5 | 233.7 | 212.0 | 199.4 | 34.92 | 32.99 | 31.87 | 45.1 | 44.7 | 44.0 | 77.5 | 73.8 | 72.4 |
| Cast-iron pipe...... | 94.4 | $\underline{9.6}$ | 90.5 | 110.3 | 104.2 | 99.2 | 27.93 | 27.00 | 26.22 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.5 | 66.6 | 64.1 | 62.8 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.... | 118.5 | 116.5 | 113.3 | 134.3 | 124.8 | 123.1 | 29.67 | 27.96 | 23. 44 | 43.2 | 42.2 | 42.6 | 69.6 | 67.4 | 67.8 |
| Forgings, iron and steel ${ }^{3}$ - | 102. 1 | 99.5 | 97.3 | 152.3 | 140.3 | 137.7 | 39.62 | 37.57 | 37.94 | 46.0 | 45.0 | 45. 7 | 86.4 | 83.6 | 83.1 |
| Hardware..- | 116.7 | 116.6 | 117.1 | 141.5 | 135.7 | 138.1 | 29.89 | 28.64 | 23.95 | 42.3 | 41.4 | 42.0 | 70.7 | 69.3 | 69.0 |
| Plumbers' supplies ${ }^{4}$ - - .-....- | 102.1 | 100.8 | 100.5 | 104.8 | 98.4 | 100.5 | 29.62 | 23.18 | ${ }^{28.97}$ | 40.5 | 39.4 | 40.4 | 73.1 | 71. 6 | 71.5 |
| Stamped and cnameled ware | 218.0 | 210.0 | 207.4 | 235.0 | 242.5 | 240.9 | 28.51 | 27.08 | 27.04 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 70.2 | 66.8 | 66.7 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. | 112.1 | 108.9 | 107.3 | 128.6 | 116.8 | 112.1 | 34.63 | 32. 28 | 31.49 | 44.0 | 43.6 | 42.6 | 78.8 | 74.1 | 74.2 |
|  | 113.4 | 109.2 | 103.4 | 119.3 | 110.6 | 102.8 | 29.66 | 28.60 | 28.03 | 41.2 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 72.1 | 70.8 | 69.9 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork.. | 102.3 | 99.1 | 97.2 | 113.8 | 103.4 | 97.1 | 36.13 | 33. 71 | 32.35 | 44.0 | 43.2 | 42.9 | 82.5 | 78.2 | 75.6 |
| Tin cans and other tinware ${ }^{5}$--.............- | 123.4 | 109.5 | 107. 1 | 151.6 | 127.3 | 121.8 | 27.65 | 26.17 | 25.53 | 42.3 | 41.0 | 40.1 | 65.5 | 64.2 | 63.9 |
| Tools (not including cdge tools, machine tools, files, and saws). | 135.5 | 133.2 | 130.1 | 171.7 | 165.5 | 160.5 | 32.01 | 31. 57 | 31. 36 | 46. 1 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 70.0 | 68.1 | 67.7 |

Machinery, not including transportation equipment Agricultural implements (including tractors) Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supEngines, turbines, water wheels, and windmills ${ }^{0}$.
Fo indry and machine-shop products
Machine tools
Radios and phonographs
extile machinery and parts.
riters and parts.
Transportation equipment ${ }^{5}{ }^{\text {i }}$ -
Aircraft 7
Automobiles 8 ,-..............................
Cars, electric-
Shipbuilding-
Nonferrous metals and their products. Aluminum manufactures
 watches and time-recording de vices,
ighting equipment
Smelting and refinins - copper, lead, and zinc
Lumber and allied products.
Furniture
cumber:
Sawmills.
Stone, clay, and glass products
Cement.
Mass Pottery.
See footnotes at end of table



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58
71.1

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

| Industry | Employment index |  |  | Pay-roll index |  |  | Average weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hourly earn- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | April 1941 | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | $\underset{19 £ 1}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ |
| Nondurable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textiles and their products | 112.4 | 112.1 | 111.6 | 110.3 | 107.0 | 107.0 | \$20. 12 | \$19.46 | 819.37 | 37.9 | 37.3 | 37.8 | Cents ${ }^{53.0}$ | Cents 56 | Cents 51.7 |
| Fabrics....-.......- | 105. 1 | 103.7 | 102.7 | 109.2 | 104.1 | 101.1 | 20.08 | 19.30 | 18.89 | 38.8 | 38.3 | 38.6 | 52.0 | 50.9 | 49.4 |
| Carpets and rugs.- | 89.2 | 87.0 | 85.5 | 89.6 | 81.5 | 83.1 | 27.78 | 25.94 | 26.86 | 39.3 | 37.4 | 39.0 | 70.7 | 69.4 | 68.9 |
| Cotton goods.-.-.--- | 106.3 | 104.7 | 103.6 | 116. 9 | 113.3 | 104.8 | 17.83 | 17. 54 | 16.39 | 39.5 | 39.3 | 38.8 | 45.1 | 44.6 | 42.3 |
| Cotton small wares.. | 102.6 | 100.8 | 98.2 | 114.1 | 107.4 | 104.5 | 21. 70 | 20.73 | 20.87 | 41.5 | 40.2 | 41.1 | 52.5 | 51.6 | 50.8 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles. | 141.2 | 143.3 | 142.0 | 133.9 | 134.7 | 133.3 | 23.06 | 22.78 | 22.91 | 38.6 | 38.7 | 40.8 | 59.4 | 58.4 | 55.5 |
| Hats, fur-felt. | 78.9 | 80.7 | 84. 7 | 74.8 | 66.9 | 88.1 | 25.77 | 23.00 | 29.12 | 33.5 | 29.4 | 37.8 | 77.1 | 75.9 | 77.1 |
| Hosiery ----------- | 143.0 | 141.9 | 143.8 | 153.1 | 155.2 | 160.5 | 19.64 | 19.37 | 19.80 | 35.8 | 35. 4 | 36.2 | 54.8 | 54.7 | 54.6 |
| Knitted outerwear.- | 76.5 | 71.4 | 68.2 | 71.5 | 63.9 | 60.8 | 19.38 | 18.53 | 18.34 | 38.5 | 37.3 | 37.4 | 50.0 | 49.2 | 49.1 |
| Knitted underwear | 82.3 | 82.6 | 80.4 | 84.6 | 84.0 | 81.7 | 17.21 | 17.03 | 17.00 | 38.0 | 37.8 | 38.3 | 45.1 | 44.8 | 44.2 |
| Knitted cloth ${ }^{\text {3 }}$. | 154.7 | 141.5 | 145.6 | 149.2 | 132.7 | 133.0 | 21. 79 | 21.17 | 20.57 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 39.6 | 53.3 | 52.6 | 51.7 |
| Silk and rayon goods | 68.5 | 68.5 | 67.2 | 62.4 | 60.1 | 57.5 | 18.72 | 18. 04 | 17.55 | 38.5 | 37.6 | 37.8 | 48.4 | 47.8 | 46.2 |
| Woolen and worsted goods | 106.9 | 104.3 | 102.7 | 113.3 | 101.5 | 100.3 | 24.58 | 22. 44 | 22.51 | 39.7 | 38.7 | 39.1 | ${ }^{61.6}$ | 58.1 | 57.6 |
| Wearing apparel ${ }^{3}-\ldots$ | 124.0 | 126.2 | 127.0 | 105.7 | 106.2 | 112.2 | 20.24 | 19.91 | 20.68 | 36.2 | 35. 3 | 36. 3 | 55.0 | 55.3 | 56.1 |
| Clothing, men's ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 118.8 | 117.9 | 115.9 | 101. 2 | 93.3 | 93.2 | 21. 71 | 21.32 | 21.90 | 35.9 | 35.6 | 35.2 | 60. 3 | 60.0 | 60.1 |
| Clothing, women's ${ }^{3}$.-....-- | 165.2 | 171.9 | 177.8 | 131.3 | 132.3 | 148.0 | 21. 33 | 20.53 | 22.12 | 36.7 | 35.0 | 36. 3 | 54.5 | 55.0 | 57.2 |
| Corsets and allied garments | 118. 1 | 118.1 | 117.8 | 136. 6 | 132.5 | 133.4 | 19.12 | 18.65 | 18.87 | 38.7 <br> 38 | 37.5 | 38.5 | 43.8 | 49.2 | 48. 7 |
| Men's furnishings | 121.8 | 128.3 | 122.6 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 129.1 | 15. 88 | 15. 13 | 15. 66 | 36.4 | 34. 9 | 3. 1 | 42.8 | 42.6 | 42.4 |
| Millinery ....-.... | 75.7 | 87.8 | 91.0 | 51.0 | 75.5 | 81.5 | 20.59 | 26.37 | 28.53 | 28.6 | 32.6 | 34.9 | 66. 6 | 69.7 | 70.0 |
| Shirts and collars. | 131.1 | 130.0 | 127.5 | 129.8 | 125.3 | 121.1 | 15.49 | 15.20 | 14.87 | 37.0 | 35.4 | 36.2 | 42.9 | 42.6 | 41.7 |
| Leather and its manufactures.. | 95.5 | 98.0 | 98,7 | 91.0 | 92.3 | 98.1 | 22.09 | 21.87 | 22.87 | 37.5 | 33.0 | 39.7 | 59.0 | 57.9 | 57.2 |
| Boots and shoes.. | 93.0 | 95.8 | 97.0 | 83.7 | 89.1 | 94.2 | 20.89 | 20. 84 | 21. 77 | 36.9 | 37.7 | 39.7 | 56.7 | 55.5 | 54.9 |
| Leather | 89.6 | 90.0 | 89.1 | 97.6 | 95.1 | 94.3 | 27.29 | 26. 52 | 26.47 | 40.1 | 39.2 | 39.6 | 68.1 | 67.7 | 67.0 |
| Food and kindred products.. | 127.5 | 123.6 | 120.3 | 134.7 | 125.2 | 122.4 | 26.67 | 25. 57 | 25.74 | 4 3 .3 | 33. 6 | 49.0 | 67.0 | 65.5 | 65.5 |
| Baking....- | 149.0 | 146. 5 | 145. 0 | 118.4 | 140.9 | 140.0 | 27. 56 | 26. 59 | 25.66 | 41.8 | 41. 1 | 41.6 | 65.9 | 64.7 | 64.1 |
| Beverages. | 293.0 | 271.5 | 263.9 | 362.4 | 331.4 | 312.9 | 3¢. 19 | 35.67 | 34. 63 | 40.7 | 40.1 | 38.9 | 89.8 | 89.8 | 90.1 |
| Butter--.-.-.-...------ | 109.6 | 102.3 | 95.9 | 97.4 | 89.9 | 85.2 | 23. 15 | 22.93 | 23. 14 | 45.9 | 45.3 | 45.3 | 49.5 | 50.0 | 50.5 |
| Canning and preserving. | 99.9 | ${ }^{96.9}$ | 80.4 | 91.1 | 87.5 | 75.6 | 17.44 | 17.33 | 17.90 | 34.3 | 34.2 | 34.5 | 51.7 51.0 | 51.4 | 52.5 |
| Confectionery. | 81.0 | 86.4 | 89.3 | 83.7 | 85.8 | 93.5 | 19,91 | 19.17 | 20.30 | 37.6 | 37.1 | 39.2 | 54.0 | 52.5 | 52. 4 |

Flour－

Sugar，beet
Sugar ref．．．．．．．．．
Tobacco manufactures
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff． Cigars and cigarettes．．．
Paper and printing
Boxes，paper－．－．
Paper and pulp．
Printing and publishing：
Book and job．
Newspapers and periodicals．
Chemical，petroleum，and coal products Pether than petroleum refining．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

Chemicals．．．
Cottonseed－oil，cake，and meal．
Druggists＇preparations．
Fertilizers
Paints and varnishes
Rayon and allied products． Soap．．
Rubber products．
Rubber boots and shoes．
Rubber boots and shoes－1－．－．
Rubber goods，other－

## See footnotes at end of table．

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## NONMANUFACTURING

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

| Industry | Employment index |  |  | Pay-roll index |  |  | Average weekly earnings ${ }^{\text {: }}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hourly earn- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May | ${ }_{1941}^{\text {April }}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }^{2}}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }^{2}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { March }}$ |
| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Anthracite ${ }^{11} 18$ | 48.6 | 48.7 | 50.2 | 33.4 | 24.3 | 42.4 | \$22. 59 | \$16. 43 | \$27.79 | 22.9 | 18. 5 | 29.9 | 94.5 | 92.3 | 92.7 |
| Bituminous ${ }^{11}$ | 89.9 | 23.5 | 91.1 | 99.2 | 15.8 | 93.8 | 29.63 | 18. 02 | 27.64 | 30.2 | 22.9 | 31.6 | 97.3 | 84.1 | 88.3 |
| Metalliferous mining ${ }^{13}$---.-....... | 78.3 | 77.2 | 74.3 | 81.8 | 78.6 | 72.7 | 32.91 | 32.08 | 30.85 | 41.8 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 79.0 | 78.2 | 75.4 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.- | 51.3 | 48.2 | 44.2 | 53.6 | 47.0 | 40.3 | 26.10 | 24.37 | 22.85 | 42.3 | 40.7 | 38.9 | 61.5 | 60.0 | 58.9 |
| Crude-petroleum production.. | 60.4 | 60.1 | 60.2 | 59.6 | 57.8 | 56.1 | 36.22 | 35.31 | 34.25 | 37.9 | 38.0 | 37.3 | 92.7 | 90.0 | 89.3 |
| Public utilities: Telephone and telegraph ${ }^{14} 1{ }^{15}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | 84.6 | 83.2 | 81.8 | 109.2 | 107.1 | 106.4 | 31.63 | 31. 55 | 31.93 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 30.8 | 79.7 | 79.6 | 80.6 |
| Electric light and nower ${ }^{14} 15^{--}$ | 92.3 | 91.3 | 90.3 | 110.3 | 107.6 | 108.1 | 36.46 | 35.96 | 35. 82 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 39.3 | 91.3 | 90.6 | 91.4 |
| Street railways and busses ${ }^{1+151070}$ | 68.9 | 68.3 | 68.2 | 73.0 | 72.0 | 72.5 | 34. 49 | 34.37 | 34. 59 | 46.5 | 46.4 | 46.6 | 73.2 | 73.1 | 73.2 |
| Trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale ${ }^{1417}$.. | 92.3 | 92.4 | 91.8 | 84.6 | 83.4 | 82.0 | 31.88 | 31. 36 | 31. 17 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 78.2 | 77.5 | 77.2 |
| Retail 14 is... | 96.0 | 97.8 | 92.5 | 91.5 | 91.7 | 86.2 | 21. 92 | 21.56 | 21. 59 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 42.7 | 56.1 | 55.0 | 54.8 |
| Food ${ }^{15}$..... | 107.8 | 107.5 | 106.1 | 101.4 | 100.8 | 99.1 | 24.00 | 23. 88 | 23. 83 | 42.6 | 43.0 | 43.1 | 53.7 | 53.1 | 52.9 |
| General merchandising ${ }^{14} 16$ - | 103.0 | 108.7 | 96.6 | 95.8 | 98.6 | 88.3 | 18. 49 | 18.13 | 18.18 | 38.3 | 38.7 | 38.5 | 47.8 | 46. 1 | 48.6 |
| Apparel ${ }^{15}$-... | 90.8 | 99.9 | 83.0 | 84.8 | 94.4 | 76.5 | 21.67 | 21.97 | 21. 50 | 38.1 | 38.1 | 38.0 | 56.9 | 57.3 | 55.7 |
| Furniture ${ }^{15}$ | 77.8 | 76.8 | 74.2 | 75.0 | 71.9 | 66.3 | 30.28 | 29.44 | 28. 36 | 44.7 | 44.4 | 44.1 | 71.9 | 70.3 | 67.0 |
| Automotive ${ }^{18}$-- | 91.7 | 90.7 | 87.9 | 99.7 | 95.8 | 87.9 | 32. 44 | 31.52 | 29.96 | 47.7 | 47.6 | 47.1 | 68.3 | 66.4 | 64.3 |
|  | 76.6 | 74.9 | 72.5 | 76.5 | 72.6 | 89.2 | 27. 94 | 27.11 | 26.72 | 43.0 | 42.4 | 42.0 | 65.7 | 64.8 | 64. 8 |
| Hotels (year-round) 111418 . | 96.8 | 95.2 | 94.2 | 88.4 | 87.1 | 85.7 | 15.86 | 15.87 | 15.67 | 44.7 | 45.4 | 46.0 | 34.5 | 34.0 | 33.7 |
| Laundries "1-.........- | 108.4 | 104.9 | 102.5 | 98.9 | 95.8 | 90.9 | 18. 95 | 18. 98 | 18.37 | 43.7 | 43.8 | 43.3 | 43.6 | 43.4 | 42.6 |
| Dyeing and cleaning ${ }^{11}$ - | 120.7 -.6 | 117.2 -.8 |  | 95.6 -.5 | 97.8 +8 | 77.2 -1.4 | 21.77 38.57 | 22. 94 | 20.34 37.85 | ${ }_{(19)}^{44} 7$ | ${ }_{(10)}^{45.8}$ | (10) 4 | ${ }_{(10)} 7$ | ${ }_{(10)} 51$ | (10) 4 |
| Brokerage $1419{ }^{\text {a }}$ - | +.6 | -.8 +.3 | -1.6 +.2 | +.5 | +.2 +.4 | 1.4 +.6 | 38.57 37.34 | 38.54 37.34 | 37.85 37.24 | (19) | ${ }_{(10)}^{(10)}$ | (10) | (10) | (10) | (10) |
| Building construction ${ }^{19}$. | +5.4 | +11.1 | +. 2 | +8.0 | +15.5 | +. 5 | 34.87 | 33.96 | 32.61 | 35.1 | 34.4 | 32.8 | 99.3 | 98.9 | 100.0 |

1 Mimeographed sheets giving averages by years, 1932 to 1939, inclusive, and by months, January 1938 to August 1940, inclusive, available on request. A verage hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a smalier 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 Employment and Pay Rolls for comparable series back to January 1919 for all manufacturing and back to January 1923
for the durable- and nondurable-goods groups. for the durable and nondurable-goods groups.
s Because of change in the composition of the reporting sample, hours and earnings are
not comparable with those previously published as indicated:
Forgings.- A verage weekly earnings, average weekly hours, average hourly earnings (comparable Februar y igures \$30.95, 45.0 hours, 82.3 cents. earnings (comparable February figures $\$ 29.46,41,9$ hours, 70.4 cents). Knitted cloth,-A verage weekly earnings and average hourly earnings (comparable
Wearing apparel group.-Average hourly earnings (comparable January and
Wearing apparel group.-A Average hourly earnings (comparable January and
February figures 55.7 and 56.1 cents). Women's clothing.-A verage weekly earnings and average weekly hours (comparable January figures $\$ 19.60,33.4$ hours); average hourly earnings (comparable January and February figures 56.7 and 57.8 cents).
i Not comparable with previously published figures. See table 7 in the April 1941 issue of Employment and Pat rolls for revised ifures from January 1940 to March 1941. - Revisions in the following industries have been made as indicated:

Tin cans.-January and February 1941 average weekly and hourly earnings to J25.31 and \$24.98; 63.9 and 63.8 cents; January average
Transportation group.-February average hourly earnings to 91.7 cents.
hourly earnings to $\$ 21.43,35.7$ hours, 59.9 cents, February week-roll hours, average
November and Decermber 1940, January and February 1941 weekly earnings, average

236.3; pay-roll indexes to $274.8,303.3,329.9,345.4$. Beginning with January 1941, average weekly earnings and average hourly earnings not comparable with figures given for previous months because of expansion in the reporting sample (comparable December weekly and hourly earnings $\$ 38.04$ and 83.8 cents).
the Bureau of Labor Statistics for August 1940 N lished indexes from January 1939 to August 1940, Not comparable with previously pubperiod given in table 9 of the September 1940 issue of Emp. Comparable figures for ${ }^{8}$ The indeses for "automobiles" have been adjusted to 1933 census figures, but not to later census figures, because of problems involving integrated industries. from January 1935 to February 1941.
${ }^{10}$ Not available.
${ }^{11}$ Indexes adjusted to 1935 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1938 issue of Emplorment and Pay Rolls.
12 See table 7 of October 1940 EMPLOTMENT AND PAY Rolls for revised employment and pay-roll indexes, ayerage hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and ${ }_{13}$ See table 7 of February 1941 E MPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS for revised figures for metalliferous mining from January 1938 to January 1941, inclusive. is A Aerage weekly earnings, hourly earnings, and hours not comparable with figures
published in EMPLOMENT AND PAY RoLIS prior to January 1938 as hey now exclude corporation officers, executives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory.
it Retail-trade indexes adjusted to 1935 census and public-utility indexes to 1937 census. Not comparable to indexes published in EMPLOYMENT AND PAY RoLLs pamphlets prior to January 1940 or in Monthly Labor Review prior to April 1940, with but one exception, retail furniture, which has been revised since publication of July 1940 pamphlet back to January 1936. Comparable series for earlier months available upon request.
${ }^{13}$ Covers street-railways and trolley and motorbus operations of subsidiary, affliated, and successor companies; formerly "electric-railroad and motorbus operation and mainte${ }_{17}$ nance. Indexes adinsted to 1933 census Comparable series in November 1934 and subsequent issues of Employment And Pay rolls.
${ }^{18}$ Cash payments ony; additional value of board, room, and tips not included.
19 Indexes of employment and pay rolls are not available; percentage changes from
preceding month substituted.

Table 7.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Fifty-five Additional Manufacturing Industries
[12-month average 1939=100]

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ |
| Iron and steel group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal doors and shutters. | 128.8 | 126.9 | 125.7 | 142.7 | 135.9 | 136.7 |
| Firearms | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |  |
| Screw-machine products | 183.6 | 178.3 | 173.3 | 246.4 | 224.4 | 222.7 |
| Wire drawing | 137.5 | 136.7 | 133.3 | 169.0 | 158.4 | 154, 8 |
| Wrought pipe not made in rolling mills. | 156.2 | 155.7 | 144.9 | 201.4 | 175.7 | 167.9 |
| Steel barrels, kegs, and drums | 128.4 | 117.4 | 108.1 | 168.4 | 147.5 | 126.7 |
| Machinery group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pumps_---.--....--- | 173.9 | 165.5 | 158.0 | 243.1 | 218.6 | 203.9 |
| Refrigerators and refrigerating apparatus .- | 156.4 | 153.7 | 150.9 | 194.3 | 182.7 | 177.5 |
| Sewing machines | 125.3 | 122.3 | 117.8 | 178.1 | 165. 4 | 149.0 |
| Washing machines, wringers, and driers | 137.5 | 130.8 | 125.4 | 173.0 | 162.6 | 145, 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 144.6 |
| Nonferrous metals group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sheet-metal work. | 141.3 | 142.2 | 140.1 | 170.9 | 161.2 | 155. 3 |
| Smelting and refining of scrap metal_ | 138.4 | 141.2 | 135.9 | 163.6 | 167. 5 | 161.8 |
| Lumber group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wood preserving | 120.2 | 121.0 | 117.3 | 143.5 | 142.8 | 137.8 |
| Wood, turned and shaped. | 117.4 | 117.2 | 116.3 | 134.9 | 130.9 | 130.7 |
| Wooden boxes, other than cigar. | 121.6 | 118.3 | 115.9 | 149.5 | 137.7 | 129.7 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings...- | 119.1 | 116.2 | 114.5 | 135.7 | 127.7 | 125.7 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Abrasive wheels...- | 178.1 | 172.3 | 164.1 | 219.8 | 202.8 | 181.9 |
| Asbestos products. | 126.8 | 121.3 | 115.7 | 158.3 | 139.6 | 138. 8 |
| Lime....- | 126.3 | 120.5 | 111.9 | 158.5 | 141.0 | 120.8 |
| Gypsum. | 118.1 | 112. 2 | 109.2 | 135.3 | 126.6 | 112.8 |
| Glass products made from purchased glass - | 144. 6 | 134.6 | 130.0 | 160.9 | 143. 5 | 141.2 |
| Wallboard and plaster, except gypsum.. | 127.9 | 122.8 | 122.2 | 148.9 | 137.1 | 136.5 |
| Textiles: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cordage and twine- | 129.2 | 124.6 | 120.4 | 161. 1 | 148. 1 | 138.3 |
| Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads . | 101.0 | 98.2 | 102.8 | 115.9 | 115.0 | 119. 1 |
| Housefurnishings, other-- | 143.0 | 136.0 | 129.6 | 159.8 | 141.3 | 143. 4 |
| Jute goods, except felt | 120. 1 | 121. 5 | 113.5 | 151.4 | 150.7 | 136. 5 |
| Handkerchiefs.. | 103. 2 | 101. 1 | 100.3 | 120.0 | 112.8 | 117.1 |
| Leather group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings. | 103. 7 | 103.3 | 104.8 | 115. 2 | 111.9 | 117.5 |
| Leather gloves and mittens.... ... | 135.7 | 135. 7 | 130.1 | 172.1 | 169.4 | 156.6 |
| Trunks and suitcases.. | 142. 1 | 136.4 | 131.7 | 138.4 | 131.6 | 131.1 |
| Food group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cereal preparations. | 106.4 | 102.2 | 100.2 | 118.9 | 114.3 | 107.6 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk. | 119.8 | 109.6 | 102.6 | 134.9 | 117.7 | 107.9 |
| Feeds, prepared......- | 106.9 | 105.4 | 101.3 | 117.7 | 113.5 | 104. 6 |
| Paper and printing group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Envelopes. | 113.8 | 112.0 | 111.0 | 125.3 | 118.5 | 116.7 |
| Paper goods, not elsewhere classified. | 118.8 | 117.7 | 115.5 | 129.0 | 124.7 | 123.8 |
| Bookbinding-. | 106.7 | 105.9 | 105.7 | 119.6 | 121.5 | 121.8 |
| Lithographing | 100.2 | 98.7 | 96.6 | 110.5 | 107.4 | 106.1 |
| Chemical, petroleum, and coal products group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compressed and liquefied gases. | 138.1 | 135.7 | 133.1 | 180.1 | 160.9 | 162.9 |
| Perfumes and cosmetics.... | 89.4 | 92.7 | 90.3 | 93.8 | 94.3 | 91.0 |
| Coke-oven products. | 120.8 | 115.8 | 118.5 | 141.5 | 125. 6 | 123. 2 |
| Paving materials-- | 117.9 | 97.2 | 86.4 | 130.7 | 102.2 | 93.7 |
| Roofing materials.- | 124.7 | 121.5 | 115.9 | 149.3 | 136.0 | 126.1 |
| Miscellaneous group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemical fire extinguishers. | 240.7 | 224.4 | 218.4 | 330. 2 | 271.0 | 279.9 |
| Buttons | 114.8 | 111.9 | 111.5 | 138.2 | 129.6 | 127.8 |
| Instruments, professional, scientific, and commercial. | 175.8 | 169.2 | 161.0 | 218.5 | 203.7 | 192.9 |
| Optical goods | 160.1 | 155.9 | 149.8 | 182. 5 | 174.8 | 165.2 |
| Photographic apparatus.- | 115.6 | 113.6 | 110.6 | 135.3 | 128.9 | 120.8 |
| Pianos, organs, and parts ................. | 121. 1 | 123.1 | 121.5 | 131.2 | 129.3 | 127.0 |
| Toys, games, and playground equipment. | 122.2 | 106.6 | 111.4 | 127.0 | 108.5 | 117.0 |

1 Not available.

Table 8.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Manufacturing ${ }^{1}$ and Nonmanufacturing ${ }^{2}$ Industries, May 1940 Through May 1941


All industries.
Durable goods ${ }^{3}$
Nondurable goods ${ }^{4}$-.

## Nonmanufacturing

Anthracite mining 5 .
Bituminous coal mining $s$
Metalliferous mining ${ }^{6}$.
Quarrying and nonmetal-
lic mining --.-.-------...-
Crude-petroleum production
Telephone and telegraph ${ }^{7}$
Electric light and power ${ }^{7}$
Streetrailways and busses 78
Wholesale trade-
Retail trade 7
Year-round hotels ${ }^{5}$.-
Laundries ${ }^{5}$.
Dyeing and cleaning $5^{-}$

Pay rolls

| 105.4 | 97.8 | 99.5 | 98. 2 | 105.5 | 111.6 | 116.2 | 116.4 | 122.4 | 120.7 | 126.8 | 131.2 | 134.7 | 144.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 107. |  | 101. 4 | 97.4 | 106.5 | 115.1 | 123.4 | 125.1 | 131.7 | 132.0 | 139.3 | 144.6 |  | 163.0 |
| 102.7 | 96.8 | 97.4 | 99.1 | 104. | 107.7 | 108.1 | 106.6 | 112.1 | 108.1 | 112.9 | 116.3 | 11 | 122.7 |
|  | 40.0 | 40. 6 | 36.5 | . 1 | 39. 3 | 32.3 | 37.6 | 42.7 | 38.5 | 45.2 | 42.4 | 24.3 | 33.4 |
| 81. | 75.3 | 73.9 | 75.2 | 82.5 | 83.2 | 83.6 | 84.5 | 91.4 | 87.8 | 90.8 | 93.8 | 15.8 | 99.2 |
| 66.7 | 65.7 | 65.3 | 63.6 | 68.5 | 69.5 | 71.3 | 69.8 | 72.8 | 70.4 | 71.8 | 72.7 | 78.6 | 81.8 |
| 5 | 42.7 | 43 | 43 | 45.2 | . 2 | 46.7 | 42. | 42.4 | 36.9 | 38.2 | 40.3 | 47.0 | 53.6 |
| 58.2 | 58.7 | 58.8 | 59. | 59.0 | 58 | 57. | 56. |  | 5 | 57.3 | 56.1 | 7.8 | 59.6 |
| 100.2 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 101.3 | 100.4 | 101.8 | 102.2 | 103.2 | 103.5 | 103.9 | 104.3 | 106. 4 | 107.1 | 109.2 |
| 104.8 | 104.2 | 104.8 | 105.8 | 108.1 | 105.8 | 107.0 | 106.9 | 106.0 | 105. 1 | 105.4 | 106.1 | 107. 6 |  |
| 70.4 | 69.2 | 70.5 | 70.0 | 70.4 | 71.5 | 70.7 | 70.3 | 73.1 | 70.7 | 71.0 | 72.5 | 72.0 | 73.0 |
| 79.0 | 77.4 | 78.4 | 78.3 | 78.7 | 81.1 | 80.2 | 80.7 | 83.4 | 80.5 | 81.4 | 82.0 | 83 | 84. 6 |
| 84.2 | 83.4 | 84.8 | 82. | 81.5 | 85.1 | 85. 8 | 87.1 | 97.3 | 83.7 | 84.6 | 86.2 | 91 | 91.5 |
| 87. | 83.0 | 82.0 | 80.5 | 80.7 | 81.8 | 84. 2 | 83.6 | 84. 1 | 84. | 86.1 | 85. | 8. 8 | 88.4 |
| 87.7 78.2 | 88.5 85.4 | 92.4 88.6 | 90.0 80.0 | 90.5 78.9 | 89.9 85.6 | 88.0 82.4 | 87.2 77.8 | 89.2 | 89.8 73.3 | 89.7 74.4 | 90.9 | ${ }_{95} 98$ | 98.9 |
|  |  | 88.6 | 80.0 | 78.9 | 85.6 | 82.4 | 77.8 | 75.8 | 73.3 | 74.4 | 77.2 | 97.8 | 95.6 |


#### Abstract

${ }^{1} 3$-year average 1923-25=100-adjusted to preliminary 1939 Census of Manufactures. See tables 9, 10,


 and 11 of December 1940 Employment AND PAY Rolls for comparable figures back to January 1919 for "all manufacturing" and January 1923 for "durable goods" and "nondurable goods.'212 -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.
${ }^{1}$ Includes: Textiles and their products, leather and its manufactures, food and kindred products, tobacco manufactures, paper and printing, chemieals and allied products, products of petroleum and coal, rubber products, and a number of miscellaneous industries not included in other groups.
6 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 anthraeite mining February 1940 to September 1940.

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

| Metropolitan area | Number of establishments May 1941 | Number on pay roll May 1941 | Percentage change from April 1941 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) May 1941 | Percentage change from April 1941 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York ${ }^{\text {P }}$. | 13, 480 | 796, 781 | $-0.3$ | \$24, 837, 036 | +3.3 |
| Chicago ${ }^{2}$ | 4,379 | 537, 482 | $+2.6$ | 17,025, 228 | +6.2 |
| Philadelphia ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 2, 400 | 275, 729 | +1.8 | 8, 604, 633 | +8.1 |
| Detroit...-...- | 1,146 | 398, 648 | +.9 | 16, 405, 519 | +17.9 |
| Los Angeles ${ }^{4}$. | 2,876 | 243, 329 | $+2.4$ | 7,945, 452 | +3.9 |
| Cleveland. | 1,311 | 165,332 | $+.8$ | 5, 797, 062 | +6.4 |
| St. Louis | 1,370 | 156,015 | $+1.7$ | 4,241, 534 | $+3.6$ |
| Baltimore. | 1, 126 | 151,545 | $+3.1$ | 4, 650, 927 | $+8.3$ |
| Boston ${ }^{5}$ - | 2, 680 | 219,788 | $+1.2$ | $6,430,905$ | +3.9 |
| Pittsburgh. | 1, 251 | 246,754 | +6.8 | $9,086,333$ | +12.2 |
| San Francisco ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 1,738 | 107,310 | $+3.5$ | 3, 543, 735 | +5.2 |
| Buffalo-.... | 801 | 114,384 | $+2.1$ | 3, 842,737 | +8.8 |
| Milwaukee.. | 979 | 132,848 | +3.0 | 4, 357, 640 | +6.1 |

${ }^{1}$ Does not include Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, or Paterson, N. J., or Yonkers, N. Y.
2 Does not include Gary, Ind.
${ }^{8}$ Does not include Camden, N. J.

- Does not include Long Beach, Calif.
- Does not include Cambridge, Lynn, or Somerville, Mass.
${ }^{6}$ Does not include Oakland, Calif.


## WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN AMERICAN INDUSTRIES

The following table gives information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring during the month ending May 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 10.-Wage-Rate Changes Reported by Manufacturing and Nonmanufocturing Establishments During Month Ending May 15, $19411^{12}$

| Group and industry | Establishments |  | Employees |  | A verage percentage change in wage rates of employees having increases |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total number covered | Number reporting increases | Total number covered | Number having increases |  |
| All manufacturing .. ......... | 33,791 | 19, 26 | 7, 104,962 | 720, 958 | 8.9 |
| Iron and steel group | 2,550 | 255 | 1, 025, 192 | 106, 048 | 11.4 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.. | 339 | 60 | 546, 417 | 44, 576 | 10.2 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | 64 | 10 | 17,941 | 3,202 | 8.3 |
| Cast-iron pipe | 69 | 9 | 19,327 | 5,505 | 9.7 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools | 115 | 4 | 14,759 | 861 | 8. 2 |
| Forgings, iron and steel. - | 98 | 11 | 18, 304 | 2,570 | 12.3 |
| Hardware. -.......- | 158 | 6 | 53,420 | 4,055 | 6.6 |
| Plumbers' supplies, | 112 | 12 | 29, 015 | 1,803 | 10.3 |
| Stamped and enameled ware. | 238 | 22 | 51, 090 | 5, 411 | 9.3 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | 107 | 14 | 39,573 | 4,214 | 7.7 |
|  | 247 | 22 | 42,563 | 3,237 | 8.3 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork- | 301 | 18 | 34, 529 | 9, 057 | 13.7 |
| Tin cans and other tinware .-...--.-..-...-.- | 134 | 10 | 32,327 | 3,191 | 8.6 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws). | 131 | 10 | 19,367 | 1,774 | 7.4 |
| Wirework --...-.-.-.-...- | 164 | 16 | 28,072 | 5,787 | 10.9 |
| Metal doors and shutters. | 21 | 4 | 4,092 | 1,435 | 8.3 |
| Screw-machine products ---... | 78 | 7 | 14,578 | 1,285 | 11.7 |
| Wire not made in rolling mills. | 44 | 9 | 17,316 | 2,879 | 11.2 |
|  | 3,867 | 324 | 1, 144, 467 | 201, 279 | 9.1 |
| Agricultural implements (including tractors) -- | ${ }^{1} 110$ | 17 | 69,930 | 31, 750 | 5.6 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.-- | 596 | 62 | 322, 906 | 90, 182 | 11.0 |
| Engines, turbines, water wheels, and windmills | 68 | 8 | 78. 497 | 18,747 | 6.2 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products | 2,285 | 177 | 363, 149 | 33, 198 | 9.1 |
| Machine tools -......-.-.-- | 203 | 18 | 92, 054 | 6,297 | 7.0 |
| Radios and phonographs.-.-. | 72 | 6 | 50,817 | 5,773 | 8.3 |
| Textile machinery and parts.. | 127 | 15 | 23, 123 | 5,304 | 10.0 |
| Pumps....-.-.-. | 109 | 7 | 24,375 | 1,231 | 8.8 |
| Sewing machines. | 9 | 3 | 9,365 | 6,257 | 8.8 |
| Transportation group. | 773 | 36 | 861, 752 | 17, 163 | 7.0 |
| Aircraft - .-. | 96 | 7 | 170, 973 | 8,544 | 4.3 |
| Automobiles.-.-- | 400 | 10 | 469, 162 | 3, 093 | 9.7 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad. | 74 | 7 | 42, 160 | 2,823 | 10.5 |
| Shipbuilding- | 160 | 8 | 156, 012 | 1,846 | 9.7 |
|  | 1,091 | 76 | 245, 228 | 35,566 | 8.3 |
| Aluminum manufactures | 44 | 5 | 18,643 | 8, 613 | 9.9 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products | 336 | 37 | 96, 333 | 10, 453 | 8.0 |
| Lighting equipment...-.-....-..................-- | 94 | 6 | 14,383 | -475 | 4.9 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc.- | 53 | 10 | 30, 027 | 11,386 | 8.0 |
| Sheet-metal work-.-....-.-......---.-..........- | 129 | 6 | 7,197 | 306 | 9.1 |
| Smelting and refining of scrap metal.-.-...-..-- | 27 | 5 | 3,237 | 952 | 8.4 |
| Lumber group.. | 2,646 | 177 | 346, 887 | 41, 120 | 7. 6 |
| Furniture. | 722 | 28 | 109, 104 | 5, 186 | [7.1 |
| Lumber: <br> Millwork | 573 | 22 | 38, 961 | 3, 063 | 6.6 |
| Sawmills. | 785 | 109 | 142, 479 | 29,468 | 7.5 |
| Wooden boxes, other than cigar_ | 135 | 6 | 14, 153 | 568 | 10. 1 |

[^3]Table 10.-Wage-Rate Changes Reported by Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Establishments During Month Ending May 15, $19411^{12}$-Continued

| Group and industry | Establishments |  | Employees |  | Average percentage change in wage rates of employees having increases |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total number covered | Number reporting increases | Total number covered | Number having increases |  |
| Stone group | 1,615 | 157 | 226, 398 | 27, 232 | 10.0 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta. | 542 | 61 | 46,335 | 12,015 | 11.3 |
| Cement.-. ....-....... | 134 | 52 | 22,857 | 9,298 | 10.3 |
| Glass- | 151 | 4 | 70,416 | 1,213 | 5. 6 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products. | 252 | 13 | 6,362 | 1, 488 | 3. 9 |
| Pottery-.--....---.-......... | 134 | 9 | 33,359 | 1,098 | 7.6 |
| Asbestos products. | 21 | 3 | 9,766 | 666 | 8.1 |
| Concrete products | 98 | 3 | 2, 633 | 199 | 9.2 |
| Gypsum---.........--.... | 26 | 6 | 3,291 | 1,142 | 7.1 |
| Textiles and their products.. | 6, 600 | 324 | 1, 392, 612 | 120, 601 | 9.2 |
| Fabrics group.-........... | 3,569 | 289 | 1, 050,994 | 115, 291 | 9.2 |
| Carpets and rugs...... | 33 | 4 | 28,415 | 5,081 | 5.6 |
| Cotton goods -....--- | 815 | 18 | 425,067 | 7,718 | 8.9 |
| Cotton small wares - --------- | 130 | 7 | 14,898 | 890 | 7.7 |
| Dyeing and flnishing textiles.- | 211 | 9 <br> 3 | 59, 205 6,403 | 1,312 | 8.4 |
| Hosiery . .-...-. | 315 | 3 | 99,947 | 1,155 | 5. 2 |
| Knitted underwear | 136 | 3 | 40, 233 | - 570 | 6. 4 |
| Knitted cloth.----- | 75 | 4 | 7,369 | 535 | 7.1 |
| Silk and rayon goods..--..- | 408 | 17 | 78, 656 | 1,588 | 8. 6 |
| Woolen and worsted goods. | 418 | 182 | 168,737 | 87, 845 | 9.6 |
| Textile bags ------- | 54 | 5 | 6,562 | ${ }^{640}$ | 6. 7 |
| Cordage and twine. | 57 | 5 | 12, 230 | 1,029 | 8.0 |
| Wearing apparel group | 38 3.031 | 9 | 6, 503 | 1,681 | 6.0 |
| Wearing apparel group | 3,031 | 35 | 341, 618 | 5, 310 | 8.4 |
| Clothing, men's.j-- | 1, 165 | 26 | 153, 270 | 3, 603 | 9.8 |
| Clothing, women's.- | 1,209 | 5 | 94, 269 | 439 | 8.3 |
| Shirts and collars..... | 269 | 3 | 57, 302 | 1,247 | 4.5 |
| Leather group....... | 1,085 | 60 | 242, 830 | 15, 763 | 5.7 |
| Boots and shoes. | 508 | 25 | 170,017 | 9,451 | 5. 6 |
| Leather --....----.-...-.-......... | 181 | 27 | 39, 273 | 4,959 | 5. 6 |
| Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.. | 130 | 3 | 10, 559 | 557 | 6. 8 |
| Food group -- .-...... | 5,425 | 193 | 463, 488 | 63, 243 | 8.1 |
| Baking.-.- | 1. 054 | 13 | 83.825 | 651 | 9.5 |
| Beverages | 623 | 21 | 42, 486 | 1, 034 | 6.9 |
| Butter---- | 319 | 3 | 6, 146 | 184 | 8.6 |
| Confectionery - | 288 | 10 | 35, 102 | 2,938 | 8.2 |
| Ice cream_...................... | 270 | 4 | 10,383 | 149 | 7.6 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing. | 343 | 68 | 120, 639 | 52. 625 | 8.1 |
| Canning and preserving --.-.-.- | 1, 034 | 28 | 62, 381 | 1, 578 | 10.5 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk. | 111 | 7 | 6, 860 | 239 | 9.8 |
| Feeds, prepared. - | 101 | 6 | 3, 802 | 215 | 7.7 |
| Tobacco group | 231 | 3 | 70,452 | 637 | 9.6 |
| Cigars and cigarettes.. | 188 | 3 | 59,374 | 637 | 9.6 |
| Paper group.----............ | 4,058 | 105 | 405, 324 | 18,536 | 7.9 |
| Boxes, paper -.- | 670 | 17 | 47, 662 | 1,269 | 10.4 |
|  | 450 | 42 | 143, 216 | 12, 564 | 7.0 |
| Printing and publishing: |  |  |  | 12, |  |
| Book and job $\qquad$ | 1,632 | 19 | 85, 343 | 1,387 | 12.6 |
| Newspapers and periodicals. | 733 | 10 | 64, 180 | -621 | 3.9 |
| Envelopes ${ }_{\text {Paper }}$ goods, not elsewhere classified | 62 139 | 10 5 | 7,010 21,979 | 2, 000 | 10.0 8.6 |
| Paper goods, not elsewhere classified | 139 | 5 | 21,979 | 209 | 8.6 |
| Chemical group....----- | 2,303 | 154 | 347, 171 | 56,157 | 7.4 |
| Chemicals.----------. | 239 | 34 | 73, 687 | 20, 540 | 7.1 |
| Druggists' preparations.. | 92 | 3 | 13, 060 | 11.8 | 4.0 |
| Explosives | 34 | 16 | 8, 009 | 6,597 | 8.5 |
| Fertilizers. --- | 319 | 7 | 16,639 | 1,100 | 11. 2 |
| Paints and varnishes. | 531 | 27 | 25, 967 | 2, 022 | 8.3 |
| Petroleum refining .-...-.-- | 182 | 23 | 73, 241 | 9, 585 | 5.3 |
| Rayon and allied products.- | 30 | 3 | 51, 305 | 5,481 | 5.2 |
| Soap _-.----.---- | 87 | 12 | 17,042 | 5,001 | 9.0 |
| Grease and tallow--- | 23 | 4 | 7 509 | 116 | 8.0 |
| Coke-oven products.. | 20 | 3 | 7,426 | 634 | 16.5 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10.-Wage-Rate Changes Reported by Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Establishments During Month Ending May 15, $19411^{12}$ —Continued

| Group and industry | Establishments |  | Employees |  | Average percentage change in wage rates of employees having increases |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total number covered | Number reporting increases | Total number covered | Number having increases |  |
| Rubber group Rubber goods, other. | 260 208 | 8 6 | 135,871 51,360 | 3,546 | 7.8 7.8 |
|  | 1,287 | 54 | 197, 192 | 14,065 | 8.2 |
| Instruments-professional, scientific, and commercial | -63 | 5 | 23, 526 | 1,841 | 8.8 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings.- | 190 | 3 | 11, 662 | 202 | 11.6 |
| Photographic apparatus...-.-...... | 46 | 3 | 6,624 | 392 | 6. 4 |
| Surgical and orthopedic appliances.......... | 48 | 4 | 8,987 | 2, 528 | 5. 4 |
| Fabricated plastic and wood-pulp products. | 73 | 9 | 19,150 | 2,017 | 10.5 |
| All nonmanufacturing (except building construction) | *94, 110 | 1,844 | *3, 064, 500 | 349, 121 | 15.6 |
| Anthracite mining .-..... .-. .. | ${ }^{*} 90$ | , 44 | *58,500 | 58, 500 | 7.5 |
| Bituminous-coal mining.- | *1,110 | $\left(^{3}\right)$ | *254,900 | (3) |  |
| Metalliferous mining ...-.-.-.---- | * 390 | 27 | *72,900 | 6,327 | 8.1 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining. | *1, 120 | 39 | *38, 800 | 2, 593 | 10.0 |
| Crude-petroleum production. | *480 | 25 | *39,300 | 2,754 | 5. 1 |
| Natural gas....-.-.-...... | *660 | 52 | ${ }^{*} 25,000$ | 2,510 | 9.9 |
| Electric light and power.... | *2,870 | 37 | *249, 100 | 5, 275 | 5.0 |
| Street railways and busses.. | *350 | 31 | * 130,600 | 5,415 | 4.6 |
| Wholesale trade. | * 15,140 | 402 | *347, 200 | 5, 147 | 6.8 |
| Retail trade. | *53, 840 | 645 | ${ }^{*} 1,100,400$ | 3,488 | 7.7 |
| Hotels.---- | *2,020 | 8 | ${ }^{*} 151,600$ | 270 | 11.1 |
| Laundries.-.--.-...- | *1,340 | 7 | *85, 200 | 364 | 9.8 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | *890 | 5 | *20, 200 | 50 | 9.3 |
| Insurance. | *2,700 | 32 | * 125,400 | 806 | 2.9 |

${ }^{1}$ 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.
${ }^{3}$ It is estimated that nearly 400,000 bituminous-coal miners received wage-rate increases averaging approximately 18 percent.
*A pproximate-based on previous month's sample.

## Public Employment

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

## EXECUTIVE SERVICE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

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

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

| Class | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 1941 | $\underset{1941}{\text { April }}$ | Percent age change | May 1941 | April 1941 | Percentage change |
| Entire service: Total | 1,306, 333 | 1, 251, 283 | +4.4 | \$198, 382, 389 | \$189, 213, 464 | +4.8 |
| Regular appropriation .-- | 1, 116, 503 | 1, 061, 520 | +5.2 | 170,169, 547 | 161, 374, 753 | +5.4 |
| Emergency appropriation.. | 47,326 | 1 47,647 | $-.7$ | 6,578, 430 | 6,513,579 | +. 1 |
| Force-account. ......... | 142, 504 | 142, 116 | +. 3 | 21, 634, 412 | 21, 325, 132 | +1.5 |
| Inside District of Columbia: Total | 177, 328 | 172, 876 | +2.6 | 30, 268, 124 | 29, 426, 672 | +2.9 |
| Regular appropriation --.-- | 160, 794 | 156, 071 | +3.0 | 27, 316, 671 | 26, 432, 190 | +3.3 |
| Emergency appropriation.. | 7,741 | 7,656 | +1.1 | 1, 210, 124 | 1, 184, 746 | +2.1 |
| Force-account . .-... | 8,793 | 9, 149 | -3.9 | 1,741, 329 | 1, 809,736 | -3.8 |
| Outside District of Columbia: Total | 1, 129, 005 | 1, 078, 407 | $+4.7$ | 168, 114, 265 | 159, 786, 792 | +5.2 |
| Regular appropriation | 955, 709 | 905, 449 | $+5.6$ | 142, 852, 876 | 134, 942, 563 | +5.9 |
| Emergency appropriation. | 39,585 | 39,991 | $-1.0$ | 5, 368, 306 | 5, 328, 833 | +. 7 |
| Force-account. | 133, 711 | 132,967 | $+.6$ | 19,893, 083 | 19,515,396 | +1.9 |

${ }^{1}$ 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 May on construction projects financed from Public Works Administration funds are given in table 12, by type of project.

Table 12.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds, May $1941{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Employment |  | Monthly <br> pay rolls | Manhours worked during month | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum ${ }^{2}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All programs.. | 10,209 | 8,862 | \$1, 219, 777 | 1,263,636 | \$0.965 | \$2,468, 053 |
|  | Federal projects financed from National Industrial Recovery Act funds |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | ${ }^{3} 169$ | 156 | \$15,810 | 25, 143 | \$0.629 | \$20, 226 |
| Building construction.... | 41 | 32 | 4,472 | 3, 342 | 1.338 | 5,852 |
| Public roads ${ }^{\text {4 }}$............. | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 86 | 5,561 | 13, 533 | .411 | 11,000 |
| Reclamation...- | 40 | 36 | 5,722 | 8,228 | . 685 | 885 |
| Miscellaneous. | 2 | 2 | 55 | 40 | 1.375 | 2,489 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds, May $1941^{1}$--Continued

| Type of project | Employment |  | Man- <br> Monthly | Mours <br> worked <br> during <br> month | Average <br> earnings <br> par hour <br> mum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| All projects. | Federal projects financed from Public Works Administration Appropriation Act 1938 funds |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1,533 | 1,368 | \$188, 098 | 226, 451 | \$0. 831 | \$273, 391 |
| Airport construction (exclusive of buildings) | 244 | 244 | 26,616 | 42, 708 | 623 | 28,833 |
| Building construction.- | 267 | 237 | 36, 246 | 32, 265 | 1. 123 | 156, 203 |
| Reclamation......--...- | 909 | 794 | 119,087 | 143, 724 | . 829 | 85, 165 |
| River, harbor, and flood control....... | 100 | 82 | 4, 641 | 5,845 | . 794 | 790 |
| Professional, technieal, and clerical... | ${ }^{2}$ | $\stackrel{2}{9}$ | , 232 | , 340 | . 682 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous. | 11 | 9 | 1,276 | 1,569 | . 813 | 2, 400 |

All projects.
Building construction.
Miscellaneous.

All projects
Building construction.
Electrification
Heavy engineering
W ater and sewerage

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

| 67 | 56 | \$6,985 | 6,839 | \$1.021 | \$9,693 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 49 18 | 39 17 | 4,573 2,412 | 4,427 2,412 | 1.033 1.000 | 9,693 0 |
| Non-Federal projects financed from Emergency Relief Appropriation Act 1935, 1936, and 1937 funds |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3,354 | 3,035 | \$374, 798 | 497, 712 | \$0. 753 | \$963, 351 |
| 49 | 39 | 3, 132 | 2, 540 | 1. 233 | 39,894 |
| 202 | 151 | 12,453 | 14,706 | . 847 | 59,121 |
| 3,016 | 2,792 | 356, 487 | 475, 081 | . 750 | 828,575 |
| 87 | 53 | 2, 726 | 5, 435 | . 502 | 35, 761 |

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

| 5,086 | 4,247 | \$634, 086 | 50,491 | \$1.249 | \$1, 201, 392 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,635 | 1,320 | 213, 422 | 142, 370 | 1. 499 | 544,711 |
| 194 | 158 | 39, 651 | 26, 129 | 1.517 | 27,599 |
| 1,868 | 1,597 | 237, 862 | 205, 869 | 1. 155 | 441,331 |
| -392 | 308 | 29, 530 | 29, 100 | 1.015 | 95, 560 |
| 997 | 864 | 113, 621 | 104, 023 | 1. 092 | 92, 191 |

[^4]
## UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

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

Table 13.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Low-rent Housing Projects Sponsored by the United States Housing Authority, May 1941
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Employment |  | Monthly pay rolls | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Man-hours } \\ \text { worked } \\ \text { during } \\ \text { month } \end{array}$ | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed. during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All divisions.. | 41,576 | 35,171 | \$4, 505, 728 | 4, 664, 209 | \$0.966 | \$6, 208, 613 |
| New England .-. | 3, 974 | 3,460 | 454, 436 | 433, 498 | 1.048 | 726, 778 |
| Middle Atlantic | 5, 670 | 4,785 | 826, 451 | 629, 873 | 1. 312 | 992,873 |
| East North Central.- | 6,896 | 5, 848 | 899,478 | 769, 680 | 1. 169 | 1,248, 696 |
| West North Central. | 214 | 173 | 19,292 | 20, 847 | . 925 | 29,467 |
| South Atlantic.. | 11, 410 | 9, 656 | 1,110, 290 | 1, 334, 723 | . 832 | 1, 523, 753 |
| East South Central. | 3,549 | 2, 858 | 286, 334 | 371, 555 | 771 | 335, 465 |
| West South Central. | 5,966 | 5, 125 | 526, 158 | 640, 316 | 822 | 987, 111 |
| Mountain. | 438 | 380 | 47,065 | 44, 805 | 1. 050 | 39, 171 |
| Pacific... | 2,234 | 1,795 | 295, 133 | 248, 236 | 1. 189 | 293, 394 |
| Outside continental United States. | 1,225 | 1,091 | 41,091 | 170, 666 | . 241 | 31,905 |

## WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

A record of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in May on projects financed by the Work Projects Administration is shown in table 14, by type of project.

Tarle 14.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Work Projects Administration, May 1941
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Employment |  | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | A verage carnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum number employed ${ }^{\text {t }}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All projects | Projects operated by Work Projects Administration ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,446,994 | \$86, 527, 291 | 190, 895, 422 | \$0. 453 | (3) |
|  | Projects operated by other Federal agencies |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects.. ...... ......---...........- | 54,174 | 52,212 | \$2, 711, 234 | 6,263, 822 | \$0. 433 | \$697,909 |
| Airport construction (exclusive of buildings) ${ }^{4}$ | 204 | 200 | 15, 866 | 29,464 | . 538 | 40,713 |
| Building construction...-.-.-...... | 26, 104 | 24, 856 | 1,339,329 | 3, 070, 123 | . 436 | 332, 600 |
| Forestry | 7,779 | 7,691 | 314,494 | 807, 201 | . 390 | 50,075 |
| Grade-crossing elimination ${ }^{5}$ - | 197 | 149 | 15,618 | 23, 293 | . 671 | 24,853 |
| Hydroelectric power plants ${ }^{\text {- }}$. | 1,254 | 1,228 | 57, 284 | 206,180 | . 278 | 109, 227 |
| Plant, crop, and livestock conservation. | 5,694 | 5,627 | 279,397 | 603, 481 | 463 | 45, 123 |
| Professional, technical, and clerical. | 2, 802 | 2,735 | 192,266 | 322, 668 | . 596 | 4. 040 |
| Public roads ${ }^{\text {s -- }}$ | 217 | 155 | 11, 219 | 21, 553 | . 521 | 14,751 |
| Reclamation -----------------1.--- | 8,944 | 8, 677 | 451, 416 | 1,070, 565 | . 422 | 36, 519 |
| River, harbor, and flood control...- | 41 | 31 | 1,973 | 3,441 | . 573 |  |
| Streets and roads - -- .-...............- | 542 | 500 | 20,970 | 60,773 | . 345 | 38, 224 |
| Water and sewerage_ ...............- | 171 | 142 | 4,736 | 17,920 | . 264 | 1,494 |
| Miscellaneous. .-... | 225 | 221 | 6,666 | 27,160 | . 245 | 290 |

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

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

| Type of project | ${\underset{\text { Employ- }}{ }}_{\text {Ement }}$ | Pay-roll disbursements | Man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All projects. | 1,566,325 | \$92, 325, 962 | 205, 148, 616 | \$0. 450 |
| Conservation | 39, 223 | 2, 304, 355 | 5, 208,697 | 442 |
| Highways, roads, and streets... | 567,953 | 30, 173, 534 | 73, 040, 327 | 413 |
| Community service programs, excluding sewing.. | 323, 199 | 20, 698, 176 | 42, 038, 396 | . 492 |
| Public buildings ${ }^{9}$-..---------------- | 144, 341 | 9, 418, 295 | 19, 420, 710 | . 485 |
| Publicly owned or operated utilities.. | 161, 599 | 10, 364, 634 | 22, 227, 555 | 466 |
| Recreational facilities ${ }^{3}$ - | 61, 188 | 3, 700, 457 | 7,493, 062 | 494 |
| Sanitation.. | 17, 258 | 923, 818 | 2, 247, 380 | 411 |
| Sewing... | 105, 118 | 5, 551, 881 | 13, 668, 735 | 406 |
| Airports and airways..---.-...- | 70,602 | 4, 058, 529 | 9,772,944 | 415 |
| Not elsewhere classified-Total | 75, 844 | 5, 132, 183 | 10, 030, 810 | 512 |
| National defense vocational training. | 33, 483 | 1, 860, 641 | 4, 111, 977 | 452 |
| Other. | 42, 361 | 3,271, 542 | 5, 918, 833 | 553 |

${ }^{1}$ Data for "All projects" represent the average of the weekly employment counts made as of each Wednesday during the calendar month. The distribution by type of project is, except for "National defense vocational training," estimated on the basis of employment on Apr. 30, 1941.
${ }_{3}^{2}$ Separate data for housing projects are not avaifable.
3 Exclusive of buildings.

## NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

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

Table 16.-Employment and Pay Rolls on National Youth Adininistration Projects, May and April 1941
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May | April | May | April |
| Total. | 863, 458 | 905, 721 | \$11, 609, 269 | \$11, 856, 161 |
| Student work program. | 463, 978 | 480, 419 | 3, 400, 476 | 3, 369, 480 |
| Out-of-school work program. | 399, 480 | 425, 302 | 8, 208, 793 | 8,486, 681 |

## CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

Employment and pay rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps in April and May 1941 are presented in table 17.

Table 17.-Employment and Pay Rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps, May $1941{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Group | Employment | Pay rolls |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

${ }^{1}$ Employment figure is an average of counts of enrolled personnel taken at 10 -day intervals, and number employed on last day of month for other groups.
${ }_{2}$ May data include 3,080 enrollees and pay roll of $\$ 62,007$ outside continental United States; in April the corresponding flgures were 3,409 enrollees and pay roll of $\$ 67,128$.
${ }^{3}$ Included in executive service, table 11.

## CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

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

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

| [Subject to revision] |
| :--- |
| Type of project |

${ }^{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
${ }_{3}^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor.
${ }^{3}$ Includes 348 employees; pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 70,313 ; 55,207$ man-hours worked; and material orders placed of $\$ 1,159$ 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 May 1941 are given in table 19, by type of project.

Table 19.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Federal Appropriations, by Type of Project, May $19411^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Employment |  | Monthly pay rolls | Man-hoursworkedduringmonth | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum ${ }^{2}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All projects-- | 3809,402 | 748, 115 | \$107, 643, 982 | 122, 545, 796 | \$0. 878 | \$189, 650, 571 |
| Airport construction. | 47,497 | 42,933 | 6,436, 588 | 6, 739, 018 | . 955 | 10,592, 823 |
| Building construction: Residential | 66,337 | 60,783 | 6,637, 069 | 7,848,834 | . 846 | 7, 645, 363 |
| Nonresidential... | 328, 813 | 292, 679 | 46, 305, 732 | 48, 160, 078 | . 961 | 70,297, 339 |
| Electrification: <br> Rural electrification administration projects ${ }^{4}$ | 10,659 | 8,870 | 591,955 | 1,133, 247 | . 522 | 2, 621, 174 |
| Other than R. E. A. projects.. .- | 755 | , 632 | 77, 604 | -78,967 | . 983 | 538,405 |
| Forestry ---------- | 1 | 1 | 150 | 176 | . 852 |  |
| Heavy engineering.- | 6,678 | 6,678 | 432, 783 | 803, 248 | 539 | 721, 138 |
| Public roads ${ }^{\text {S }}$....... | (6) | 70, 832 | 7,389, 632 | 11, 051, 300 | 669 | 7,874,450 |
| Reclamation.----------.-- | 28,542 | 27,422 | 4,358, 599 | 4, 712, 661 | . 925 | $5,604,346$ |
| River, harbor and flood control: <br> Dredging, dikes, revetments, etc. | 28, 779 | 25, 147 | 2,969, 997 | 4,170,964 | . 712 | 3, 821, 099 |
| Locks and dams. - | 6,580 | 6,075 | 885, 584 | 1, 057, 921 | . 837 | 1, 118,901 |
| Ship construction: <br> Naval vessels. | 145, 879 | 141, 899 | 24, 816,641 | 27,652, 719 | 897 | 62, 860,697 |
| Other than naval vessels. | 47,115 | 44, 002 | 5, 652, 945 | 6,340, 648 | . 892 | 13, 793, 298 |
| Streets and roads...- | 2,814 | 2,503 | 236, 160 | 333,043 | . 709 | 426, 278 |
| Water and sewerage. | 1,935 | 1,822 | 233, 659 | 391, 301 | . 597 | 623,097 |
| Miscellaneous. | 16,186 | 15,837 | 618, 884 | 2,071, 671 | . 299 | 1, 112, 163 |

${ }^{1}$ 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.

- Financed by Rural Electrification Administration loans.
${ }^{6}$ Under the jurisdiction of the Public Roads Administration.
${ }^{8}$ 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 May 1941, compared with April 1941, and May 1940, is presented in table 20.

Table 20.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads, May 1941, April 1941, and May $1940{ }^{\text {I }}$
[Subject to revision]

| Itern | Employment ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 1941 | April 1941 | May 1940 | May 1941 | April 1941 | May 1940 |
| Total | 174,159 | 145, 520 | 174, 655 | \$14, 671, 221 | \$11, 811, 753 | \$12,920, 046 |
| New roads...- Maintenance | 55,214 118,945 | 34,608 110,912 | 48,463 126,192 | $3,837,660$ $10,833,561$ | $2,528,657$ $9,283,096$ | $3,071,048$ $9,848,998$ |
|  |  |  |  | 10,833, 561 | 9, 28, 0 | 9,848, 998 |

[^6]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Irdexes adjusted to preliminary 1939 Census of Manufactures. See table 9 in December 1940 Employ. MENT AND Pay Rolls for comparable series back to January 1919.
    ${ }_{2}$ Preliminary-Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.
    ${ }^{3}$ Not available.
    ${ }^{4}$ Indexes adjusted to 1935 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1938 issue of Employment and Pay Rolls. See also table 7 of October 1940 pamphlet for revised flgures for anthracite mining February to September 1940 inchusive.
    ${ }^{5}$ See table 7 of February 1941 pamphlet for revised figures January 1938 to January 1941.
    ${ }^{6}$ 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 Employment and Pay Ronis 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.
    ${ }^{9}$ Indexes adjusted to 1933 census. Comparable series in November 1934 and subsequent issues of Employment and Pay Rolls February 1935 and subsequent issues of Monthly Labor Review.
    ${ }^{10}$ Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
    "Based on estimates prepared by the United States Maritime Commission.

[^1]:    1 Includes force-account and supervisory and teehnical employees shown under other classifications to the extent of 177,904 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 26,841,076$ for May 1941, and 176,999 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 26,447,715$ for April 1941.
    ${ }^{2}$ Revised.
    ${ }^{a}$ Data eovering P. W. A. projects financed from National Industrial Recovery Act funds, Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937 funds, and Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 funds are included. These data are not shown under projects financed by the Work Projects Administration. Includes 3,354 wage earners and $\$ 374,798$ pay roll for May $1941 ; 3,108$ wage earners and $\$ 402,329$ pay roll for April 1941, covering Public Works Administration projects financed from Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 funds. Includes 6,619 wage earners and $\$ 822,184$ pay roll for May
    1941 financed from funds provided by the Public Works Administration Appropriation act of 1938.
    ${ }_{4}$ Includes 348 employees and pay roll disbursements of $\$ 70,313$ for May 1941; 434 employees and pay roll disbursebients of $\$ 67,835$ for April 1941 on projects fanced by the RFC Mortgage Co.
    ${ }^{5}$ Pay-roll data not available.

[^2]:    Excludes military and naval forces as weil as employees on W. P. A. and N. Y. A. projects, and enrolees in C. C. C. camps. Includes proprietors, firm members, self-employed 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, self-employed persons, casual workers, and domestic servants.
    3 Adjusted to preliminary 1939 Census of Manufactures.
    4 Not included in total shown above. Includes members of the National Guard inducted into the Federa service by act of Congress.

[^3]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
    ${ }^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any I week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
    ${ }^{3}$ Inciudes weekly average for public roads.
    ${ }^{4}$ Under the jurisdiction of the Publie Roads Administration.
    ${ }^{5}$ Not available; weekly average included in total for all projects.

[^5]:    1 Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
    ${ }^{2}$ Data are for the calendar month; will be published by type of project in June pamphlet.
    ${ }^{3}$ Data on a monthly basis are not available.

    - Includes projects under construction in Puerto Rico.
    - Projects under the jurisdiction of the Public Roads Administration.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Projects financed wholly from State or local funds.
    ? Average number working during month.

