```
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Frances Perkins, Secretary bUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS Isador Lubin, Commissioner
```



## EMPLOYMENT

AND PAY ROLLS

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

## SEPTEMBER 1940

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE •WASHINGTON • 1940

## CONTENTS

Page
Summary of employment reports for September 1940:
Total nonagricultural employment ..... 1
Industrial and business employment ..... 1
Public employment ..... 5
Detailed tables for September 1940:Nonagricultural employment8
Industrial and business employment ..... 11
Use of average hourly earnings in "escalator" clauses ..... 14
Public employment ..... 29
Tables
SummaryTable 1.-All manufacturing industries combined and nonmanufacturingindustries-employment, pay rolls, and weekly earnings,September 19405
Table 2.-Federal employment and pay rolls-summary, September 1940. ..... 7
Table 3.-Value of material orders placed on projects financed wholly or partially from Federal funds and number of man-months of labor created in final fabrication of materials purchased, third quarter of 1940 , second quarter of 1940 , and third quarter of 1939 ..... 8
Nonagricultural Employment
Table 4.-Estimates of nonagricultural employment, by major groups_- ..... 9
Table 5.-Estimated number of employees in nonagricultural estab- lishments, by States ..... 10
Industrial and Business Employment
Table 6.-Manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries-employ- ment, pay rolls, hours, and earnings, September 1940 ..... 16
Table 7.-Manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries-employ- ment, pay rolls, hours, and earnings, July through Septem- ber 1940 ..... 21
Table 8.-Manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries-indexes of employment and pay rolls, September 1939 through Sep- tember 1940 ..... 26
Table 9.-The aircraft industry, the transportation group, the durable- goods group, and all manufacturing industries combined- revised indexes of employment and pay rolls, January 1939 to September 1940 ..... 27
Table 10.-Principal metropolitan areas-comparison of employment and pay rolls in identical establishments in August and Septem- ber 1940 ..... 28
Page
Table 11.-Manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries-wage rate changes during month ending September 15, 1940. ..... 29
Public Employment
Table 12.-Executive service of the Federal Government-employment and pay rolls in August and September 1940 ..... 30
Table 13.-Employment and pay rolls of Government establishments or corporations financed by non-Government funds ..... 31
Table 14.-Construction projects financed by Public Works Administra- tion funds-employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked, September 1940 , by type of project ..... 31
Table 15.-Housing projects of the United States Housing Authority- employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked, September 1940, by geographic division ..... 33
Table 16.-Projects financed by the Work Projects Administration- employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on Federal agency projects, September 1940, by type of project; em- ployment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration, September 1940 ..... 33
Table 17.-Projects operated by the Work Projects Administration- employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked, August 1940, by type of project ..... 34
Table 18.-National Youth Administration student work program and out-of-school work program, employment and pay rolls, August and September 1940 ..... 34
Table 19.-Civilian Conservation Corps-employment and pay rolls, August and September 1940 ..... 35
Table 20.-Construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation-employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked, September 1940, by type of project ..... 35
Table 21.-Construction projects financed from regular Federal appro- priations-employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked, September 1940, by type of project ..... 36
Table 22.-Construction and maintenance of State roads-employment and pay-roll disbursements, September 1940, August 1940, and September 1939 ..... 36
Purchases From Public Funds
Table 23.-Value of material orders placed on construction projects financed by Federal funds, third quarter of 1940, by type of project. ..... 38
Table 24.-Value of material orders placed on construction projects financed by Federal funds, second quarter of 1940, by type of project ..... 40
Table 25.-Rentals and services on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration, second quarter of 1940 , first quarter of 1940 , and second quarter of 1939 ..... 42
Table 26.-Value of public contracts awarded for materials, third quarter of 1940 , second quarter of 1940 , and third quarter of 1939 ..... 42

# Employment and Pay Rolls 

# SUMMARY OF REPORTS FOR SEPTEMBER 1940 

## Total Nonagricultural Employment

APPROXIMATELY $36,650,000$ persons were engaged in nonagricultural occupations in September 1940. This total is 620,000 greater than in August. The major factor contributing to the increase of more than 600,000 workers over the month was the rise in factory employment of approximately 310,000 wage earners. Increases from August to September were also reported in trade ( 157,000 ); Federal, State, and local Government service ( 43,000 , exclusive of the National Guard called into active service); transportation and public utilities $(37,000)$; finance, service, and miscellaneous ( 31,000 ) ; construction $(30,000)$; and mining $(11,000)$.

Employment in the nonagricultural industries was $1,200,000$ greater in September 1940 than in September of last year. When account is taken of the increase in the armed forces the gain in the nonagricultural nonmilitary employment was about $1,000,000$ workers. The greatest part of this increase is accounted for by an increase of 570,000 in the number of factory workers. The stimulation of defense contracts and purchases by the British government is apparent in such industries as aircraft, shipbuilding, and munitions, but is not restricted to these groups. An analysis of the year's employment gains shows that there was an increase of 230,000 workers in the primary defense industries, and an increase of nearly 270,000 in the secondary defense industries, such as iron and steel and chemical industries, which are primarily engaged in supplying civilian needs but also supply semifinished productṣ for primary defense activities. In the industries engaged almost exclusively in supplying civilian needs there was an aggregate gain of about 500,000 workers over the year interval.

## Industrial and Business Employment

Increases in employment from August to September were reported by 79 of the 90 manufacturing industries regularly surveyed and by 9 of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries. Pay rolls were larger in 79 of the manufacturing and 11 of the nonmanufacturing industries.

For all manufacturing industries combined there was a net employment expansion of 3.8 percent or about 300,000 wage earners. This was coupled with a pay-roll rise of 5.7 percent or $\$ 11,200,000$ in weekly wages. These gains were much larger than the seasonally expected gains for September of 2.4 percent $(196,000)$ in employment and 1.0 percent ( $\$ 1,970,000$ ) in weekly pay rolls, and with but few exceptions, were the largest aggregate gains of any single month since 1919.

Manufacturing industries stimulated directly or indirectly by war orders and showing large employment increases between August and September were foundries and machine shops ( 11,500 ), electrical machinery $(10,200)$, sawmills $(6,700)$, brass, bronze, and copper products $(5,400)$, and steel $(4,500)$. Employment continued to expand in aircraft $(8,000)$, shipbuilding $(3,800)$, machine tools $(3,000)$, and engines $(2,300)$. The increased production of new models was reflected in the gain of 106,300 wage earners in the automobile industry, and seasonal factors contributed to the increases of 13,200 workers in cotton goods, 10,200 in confectionery, 8,700 in women's clothing, and 6,200 in furniture. Among the few manufacturing industries showing reduced employment were beverages $(4,400)$, shoes $(3,000)$, and ice cream $(2,300)$, in each of which a seasonal curtailment is expected in September.

The nonagricultural estimates do not include emergency employment, which decreased 40,000 from August to September. A decrease of 10,000 was reported on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration, and a decrease of 31,000 in the Civilian Conservation Corps. An increase of 1,000 was shown on the out-of-school work program of the National Youth Administration.

Because of the demand for more comprehensive employment and pay-roll information concerning manufacturing industries, 67 additional industries have been distinguished in the monthly survey. Forty-eight of these 67 industries showed gains in employment and pay rolls between August and September. The percentage increases in employment from August to September in some of these newly added industries affected by defense activity were as follows: Fire extinguishers (9.9), instruments and apparatus (4.5), abrasives (7.7), ammunition (7.7), firearms (5.6), screw-machine products (5.5), and optical goods (2.6).

Retail stores added 4.6 percent more workers to handle fall business. This gain was larger than the average September increase of 3.9 percent for the past 11 years. Most of the lines of retail trade showed increases, marked gains being reported in department stores (13.3 percent), women's apparel ( 25.7 percent), shoes ( 24.8 percent), men's and boys' clothing ( 9.4 percent), and variety stores ( 7.9 percent).

The employment increase of 1.1 percent in wholesale trade equaled the usual fall gain in this industry. Among the various wholesale lines reporting increases were hardware ( 0.6 percent), lumber and building materials ( 1.5 percent), plumbing and heating equipment ( 1.3 percent), electrical goods ( 0.4 percent), furniture and housefurnishings ( 1.4 percent), iron and steel scrap ( 1.9 percent), metals and minerals ( 2.3 percent), paper and paper products ( 1.6 percent), and jewelry and optical goods ( 2.6 percent).

Anthracite mines curtailed employment slightly between midAugust and mid-September, but pay rolls rose 18.8 percent, reflecting increased production. A seasonal employment pick-up of 2 percent was reported in bituminous-coal mining, accompanied by a pay-roll gain of 0.7 percent. Employment in metal mining increased 1.6 percent, continuing the gains of the last 5 months and raising the employment index to the highest level since November 1937. Quarries and nonmetallic mines reported a contraseasonal increase of 1 percent, while oil companies reduced their forces by 0.7 percent.

Slight employment decreases in telephone and telegraph and street railway and bus companies were partially offset by a small gain in electric light and power companies. Year-round hotels reported the usual September employment gain ( 0.9 percent), laundries showed a seasonal loss of 1 percent, and dyeing and cleaning plants increased employment seasonally by 3.1 percent. Personnel in brokerage houses and insurance firms was curtailed by 3.2 percent and 0.5 percent, respectively.

Employment in the private building-construction industry showed a larger-than-seasonal increase of 2.9 percent from August to September, and weekly pay rolls, a gain of 4.1 percent. The September 1940 employment level was 18.2 percent higher than in September 1939, and weekly pay rolls were 23.0 percent above the level of a year ago. All of the geographic divisions reported increases over the month except the Middle Atlantic States, where a 12.4 percent decrease in the State of New York caused a 4.5 percent decrease for the area as a whole. The largest gains were in the East South Central, Mountain, West South Central, and South Atlantic States. General contractors continued to increase their working forces more rapidly than the special-trades group as a whole, as indicated by a 4.7 percent employment gain for the former compared with a slight average gain of 1.1 percent for the latter. Among the special trades which showed substantial employment gains were the following: Glazing ( 10.8 percent), roofing and sheet-metal work ( 8.0 percent), plumbing and heating ( 6.6 percent), carpentering ( 3.9 percent), building insulation ( 3.0 percent), and structural-steel erection ( 1.9 percent). Reductions in employment were reported by contractors engaged in plastering (12.8 percent), painting and decorating (10.9 percent), tile and terrazzo
contracting ( 6.9 percent), and excavating ( 4.7 percent). The reports on which the private building construction figures are based do not cover construction projects financed by the Work Projects Administration, the Public Works Administration, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or by regular appropriations of the Federal, State, or local governments.

A preliminary report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for class I steam railroads showed an employment gain of 0.7 percent between August and September. The total number employed in September was $1,066,612$. Corresponding pay-roll figures for September were not available when this report was prepared. For August they were $\$ 171,642,184$, an increase of $\$ 4,013,486$ since July.

Hours and earnings.-The average hours worked per week by manufacturing wage earners were 38.8 in September, an increase of 1.1 percent over August. The corresponding average hourly earnings were 67.1 cents, an increase of 0.6 percent from the preceding month. Average weekly earnings of factory workers were $\$ 26.54$, an increase of 1.9 percent since August. Wage-rate increases were reported by 130 manufacturing establishments out of a total of approximately 30,000 which supplied employment information to this Bureau in September. About 32,000 wage earners out of a total of approximately $5,400,000$ covered in this survey were affected by these wagerate increases which averaged 6.7 percent. Among the firms reporting increases were 8 paper and pulp mills with 5,070 workers affected, 5 beet-sugar mills ( 2,430 workers), 17 foundries and machine shops ( 1,693 workers), 4 steel mills ( 1,557 workers), 8 sawmills ( 1,530 workers), and 6 planing mills ( 1,375 workers).

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

Eleven of the sixteen nonmanufacturing industries surveyed reported gains in weekly earnings. Of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries for which man-hours are available, 10 showed gains in average hours worked per week, and 9 showed increases in average hourly earnings. In the group of nonmanufacturing industries surveyed, wage-rate increases were reported by 13 retail stores (affecting 1,827 employees), 35 metal mines (affecting 2,529 employees), and 4 street railway and bus companies (affecting 2,054 employees).

Employment and pay-roll indexes and average weekly earnings for September 1940 are given in table 1 for all manufacturing industries combined, for selected nonmanufacturing industries, for water transportation, and for class I railroads. Percentage changes over the month and year intervals are also given.

Table 1.-Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries, September 1940

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | A verage weekly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Percentage change from- |  | Index September 1940 | Percentage change from |  | Average in September 1940 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Au- } \\ & \text { gust } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { teraber } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Au- } \\ & \text { gust } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tem- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\mathrm{Au}-$ gust 1940 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} (1989-25 \\ =100) \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  | $\left.\begin{gathered} (1993-25 \\ =100) \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| combined ${ }^{1}$ | 107.7 | +3.7 | +7.2 | 109.6 | +5.7 | +16.8 | \$26. 54 | +1.9 | +9.0 |
| Class I steam railroads ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} 59.7 \\ (1929= \\ 100) \end{gathered}$ | +. 7 | +4.5 | $\begin{gathered} \left({ }^{(3)}\right) \\ (19299= \\ 100) \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Coal mining: Anthracite ${ }^{4}$ | 50.2 | -. 3 |  |  |  | -1.8 | 25.77 |  |  |
| Aituminous | 88.3 | +2.3 | +1.6 +3.5 | 83.0 | +18.8 +.7 | -3.8 | 25.01 | +19.1 | +(5) |
| Metalliferous mining | 72.6 | +1.6 | +15.4 | 69.6 | +1.6 | +26.4 | 30.00 | +(5) | +9.6 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 49.0 | +1.0 | +2.4 | 46.6 | +3. 1 | +9.0 | 23. 70 | +2.1 | +6.4 |
| Crude-petroleum production | 63.1 | $-.7$ | -2.9 | 57.4 | $-2.7$ | $-5.7$ | 33.31 | -2.0 | $-2.9$ |
| Public utilities: ${ }_{\text {Telephone and telegraph }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone and telegraph ${ }^{\text {Electric light and power }{ }^{6} \text {. }}$ | 78.9 93.1 | -.2 +.1 | +3.3 +2.8 | 100.8 105.7 | $\xrightarrow[-2.2]{+.4}$ | +4.0 +3.4 | 731.43 7 74.58 | +.6 -2.3 | +.7 +.6 |
| Street railways and busses ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ \% | 68.4 | -(s) | -1.2 | 71.3 | +1.2 | +3.0 | ${ }^{7} 34.08$ | +1.2 | +4.2 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale ${ }^{0}$. Retail ${ }^{6}$ | $91.1$ | +1.1 +4.6 | +.7 +25 | 81.0 | +2.9 +4.3 | +3.9 | ${ }^{7} 30.87$ | +1.8 -2 | +3.2 +2.5 +1.5 |
|  | 92.8 | +4.6 +.9 | +2.5 +.3 | 85.0 | +4.3 +7 | +5.1 +5.1 +1.1 | 7 21.16 7 7 15.44 | -.3 -.1 | +2.5 +1.4 |
| Laundries ${ }^{\text {4 }}$-.-.-.-.-. | 101.8 | $-1.0$ | +4.0 | 89.8 | -. 8 | +6.3 | 18.12 | +. 2 | +1.2 +2.2 |
| Dyeing and cleaning ${ }^{4}$ | 110.0 | +3.1 | +4.6 | 85.6 | +8.5 | +9.3 | 21.09 | +5.2 | +4.5 |
| Brokerage --.-.---- | (3) | $-3.2$ | $-12.1$ | (3) | -1.8 | -15.5 | ${ }_{7}^{735.71}$ | +1.5 | -3.9 |
| Insurance | ${ }^{(3)}$ | -. 5 | +1.7 | (8) | -. 3 | +2.3 | ${ }^{7} 36.13$ | +. 1 | +. 6 |
| Building construction | (3) | +2.9 | +18.2 | (3) | +4.1 | +23.0 | 32.92 | +1.2 | +4.0 |
| Water transportation ${ }^{11}$ | 79.6 | -1.7 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Revised indexes-Adjusted to 1937 Census of Manufactures. See also table 9.
${ }^{2}$ Preliminary-Source, Interstate Commerce Commission.
a Not available.
4 Indexes adjusted to 1935 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1938 issue of this pamphlet.
ssue of this pamphlet.

- Retail-trade indexes adjusted to 1935 census and public utility indexes to 1937 census. Not comparable with indexes published in pamphlets prior to January 1940 or in the Monthiy Labor Review prior to April 1940. Revised series available upon request.
7 Average weekly earnings not strictly comparable with figures published in issues of this pamphlet dated earlier than January 1938, or in the Monthly Labor Review dated earlier than April 1938 (except for the January figures appearing in the March issue), as they now exclude corporation ofticers, executives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory.
${ }^{8}$ Covers street railways and trolley and motorbus operations of subsidiary, affiliated, and successor companies.
${ }^{2}$ Indexes adjusted to 1933 census. Comparable series in November 1934 and subsequent issues of this pamphlet.
${ }_{10}^{10}$ Cash payments only: the additional ralue of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
${ }^{11}$ Based on estimates prepared by the U.S. Maritime Commission.


## Public Employment

Employment and pay-roll figures for the month of September on construction projects financed from appropriations to regular Federal agencies gave further evidence that America's defenses are rapidly taking shape. Increases of 28,500 in the number of workers employed on building construction projects, 8,000 on the construction of naval vessels, and 10,000 on airport construction can all be attributed to the national defense program. These sizable gains, together with ex-
panding employment on many other types of projects brought the total number of men employed on construction work financed from regular funds up to 390,000 for the month ending September 15. This represents an increase of 55,000 over August. Pay-roll disbursements on all types of projects totaled $\$ 42,796,000$.

Employment on low-rent projects of the United States Housing Authority showed a gain of approximately 100 during the month ending September 15. Pay-roll disbursements to the 51,000 buildingtrades workers on these projects amounted to $\$ 5,228,000$.

The Public Works Administration program, still operating with funds appropriated in 1938 and earlier years, furnished employment to 50,000 men during the month ending September 15, a decrease of 8,000 from August. Pay rolls of $\$ 5,283,000$ were $\$ 1,202,000$ less than in August.

Approximately 1,800 men were employed on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the month ending September 15. Pay-roll disbursements totaled $\$ 205,000$, a decrease of $\$ 78,000$ from the preceding month.

The expansion of industrial employment and the increased demand for workers on Federal construction projects is reducing the number of persons employed on relief programs of the Federal Government. Employment on work relief projects of the Work Projects Administration fell to $1,637,000$, a decrease of 10,000 from August and 83,000 from September 1939. Pay rolls for the month totaled $\$ 90,907,000$. The 69,000 persons working on Federal agency projects under the Work Projects Administration represent a decline of 2,000 from August and 14,000 from the corresponding month in 1939. Workers on these projects were paid $\$ 3,102,000$ in September.

With the beginning of a new school year in September the student work program gave employment to 22,000 students, which was, however, 48,000 less than the number employed on this program in September 1939. Pay rolls amounted to only $\$ 95,000$. Approximately 241,000 young persons were employed on the out-of-school work program in the same period. Pay-roll disbursements on this program were $\$ 4,827,000$.

The number of persons at work in camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps declined 31,000 in September. Of the 294,600 on the pay roll, 259,000 were enrollees; 1,500 , educational advisers; 200, nurses; and 33,700 , supervisory and technical employees. Total pay rolls amounted to $\$ 13,524,000$.

In the regular services of the Federal Government employment increases were reported in the executive, judicial, and military branches while a decrease was reported in the legislative branch. Of the $1,059,000$ employees in the executive service, 146,000 were working in the District of Columbia and 913,000 outside the District.

Force-account 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. In the executive service increased employment was reported in the War, Navy, and Post Office Departments, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Panama Canal, while decreases were reported in the Treasury Department, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Commerce.
Five thousand fewer workers were given employment on Statefinanced road projects in September. Of the 197,000 on the pay roll, 66,000 were engaged in the construction of new roads and 131,000 on maintenance. Wage payments for the month totaled $\$ 14,178,338$.
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, September and August
1940
[Preliminary figures]

| Class | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Septem- ber | August | Percentage change | September | August | Percentage change |
| Federal services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Judicial | 1,058, 2,746 | 2 $1,038,876$ 2,702 | +1.9 +1.6 | $\$ 159,581,436$ 686,424 | 2\$159, 199, 273 | +0.2 +6.8 |
| Legislative | 5,938 | 6,011 | $-1.2$ | 1,298, 842 | 1,313,988 | -1.2 |
| Military | 633, 589 | 549, 290 | +15.3 | 38, 532, 284 | 38, 364, 271 | $+.4$ |
| Construction projects: <br> Financed by regular Federal appropriations | 389, 615 | 334, 593 | +16.4 | 42, 796, 030 | 39, 006, 635 | +9.7 |
| U.S. H. A. low-rent housing- | 50,829 | 50,695 | +.3 | 5, 228, 033 | 5, 602, 339 | $-6.7$ |
| Financed by P. W. A. ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | 50,051 | 58,303 | -14.2 | 5,282, 875 | 6,484,992 | $-18.5$ |
| Financed by R.F.C. | 1,845 | 2, 133 | -13.5 | 205, 252 | 283, 288 | -27.5 |
| Federal agency projects financed by Work Projects Administration. | 60, 156 | 70,841 | -2.4 | 3,102,015 | 2,768, 053 | +12.1 |
| Projects operated by W. P. A--..- | 1,636, 824 | 1,647, 123 | $-.6$ | 90, 907, 258 | 94, 784, 451 | -4.1 |
| National Youth Administration: <br> Student work program | 21,776 | 1, 0 |  | -95,276 | 0 |  |
| Out-of-school program........ | 241, 060 | 240, 067 | +. 4 | 4, 827, 087 | 4, 777, 920 | +1.0 |
| Civilian Conservation Corps.....- | 294, 622 | 326, 244 | -9.7 | 13, 523, 515 | 14, 420,968 | $-6.2$ |

[^0]The value of material orders placed on projects financed from regular Federal appropriations during the third quarter of 1940 amounted to $\$ 221,671,000$. Approximately 417,000 man-months of labor were involved in the final fabrication of these materials. On P. W. A. projects orders were placed for $\$ 31,597,000$ worth of materials, for which it is estimated 66,000 man-months of labor were required in final fabrication processes.

The value of material orders placed on the various programs financed by Federal funds during the third quarter of 1940, the second quarter of 1940 , and the third quarter of 1939, and the man-months of employment created in the final fabrication of the materials used are shown in table 3.

# Table 3.-Value of Material Orders Placed on Projects Financed Wholly or Partially From. Federal Funds and Number of Man-Months of Labor Created 

[Subject to revision]

| Program | Value of material orders placed |  |  | Man-months of labor created in final fabrication |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Third quarter of 1940 | Second quarter of 1940 | Third quarter of 1939 | Third quarter of 1940 | Second quarter of 1940 | Third quarter of 1939 |
| Public Works Administration 1......... | \$31, 597, 398 | \$42, 624, 146 | \$125, 182, 989 | 65, 710 | 88,349 | 246, 106 |
| U. S. H. A., low-rent housing --.---.-.... | 23, 636,679 | 22, 889,484 | 10,377, 907 | 53, 922 | 53, 442 | 39, 586 |
| Reconstruction Finance Corporation ${ }^{2}$-. | 1, 010, 378 | 1, 077, 339 | 1,867, 852 | 1,980 | 2,094 | 3,797 |
| Regular Federal appropriations------.-- | 221, 671, 123 | 128,933, 372 | 136,010, 243 | 417, 217 | 242, 488 | 253,612 |
| Federal agency projects financed from <br> W. P. A. funds ${ }^{3}$ | 1, 759,319 | 2, 152, 477 | 3, 251, 517 | 3,481 | 4, 130 | 6,449 |
| Projects operated by W. P. A | () | 72, 354, 605 | 81, 285, 041 | (4) | 166, 976 | 178, 552 |
|  | (4) | 67, 118, 105 | 59, 344, 055 | (4) | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ | (4) |

1 Data covering profects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935, 1936, 1937, and P. W. A. A. 1938 funds are included. These data are not shown under projects financed from W. P. A. funds. Includes low-rent housing projects financed from funds of N. I. R. A. and E. R. A. A. 1935.
${ }_{2}$ Includes RFC Mortgage Co.
${ }^{3}$ Includes projects financed by transfer of W. P. A. funds to other Federal agencies under sec. 3,
E. R. A. A. 1938, and sec. 11-A, E. R. A. A. 1939.

4 Data not available.

## DETAILED TABLES FOR SEPTEMBER 1940

## Estimates of Nonagricultural Employment

THE estimates of "Total nonagricultural employment," given on the first line of table 4, represents the number of persons engaged in gainful work in the United States in nonagricultural industries, including proprietors and firm members, self-employed persons, casual workers, and domestic workers. The series described as "Employees in nonagricultural establishments," does not include proprietors, selfemployed persons, and domestic or casual workers. Neither set of figures includes persons employed on W. P. A. or N. Y. A. projects or enrollees in C. C. C. camps. 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 5 for each of the 48 States and the District of Columbia for August and September 1940 and September 1939. Tables showing monthly figures for each State from January 1938 to date are a vailable on request. The State figures do not include the armed forces of the United States nor employees on merchant vessels. Certain adjustments have been made in the United States estimates which cannot be made on a State basis, and for this reason the total of the State estimates will not agree exactly with the United States figures even if allowance is made for military, naval, and maritime employment. 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 4.-Estimates of Total Nonagricultural Employment, by Major Groups
[In thousands]

| Industrial group | September 1940 (prelimi- | $\underset{1940}{\text { August }}$ | Change August to September 1940 | September 1939 | Change September 1939 to September 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total nonagricultural employment ${ }^{\text {a }}$.-...---.........-- | 36,651 | 36,029 | +622 | 35,450 | +1,201 |
| Employees in nonagricultural establishments ${ }^{2}$. | 30, 499 | 29,884 | +615 | 29,298 | +1,201 |
| Manufacturing. | 10, 184 | 9,878 | +306 | 9,586 | +598 |
| Mining | 850 | 839 | +11 | 823 | +27 |
| Construction | 1,462 | 1,432 | $+30$ | 1,390 | +63 |
| Transportation and pubijc utilities | 3,076 | 3,039 | $+37$ | 2,993 | +83 |
| Trade... | 6,244 | 6,087 | +157 | 6,161 | +83 |
| Finance, service, and miscellaneous .-...-.-.--- | 4,252 | 4,221 | +31 | 4, 209 | +43 |
| Federa, state, and local government, including armed forces ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 4,431 | 4,388 | +43 | 4,127 | +304 |

[^1]Table 5.-Estimated Number of Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by States
[Excludes proprietors, firm members, selfemployed persons, casual workers, domestic workers, the armed forces of the United States, and employees on merchant vessels]
[In thousands]

| Geographic division and State | September 1940 (preliminary) | $\underset{1940}{\text { August }}$ | Change August to September 1940 |  | September 1939 | Change September 1939 to September 1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent- } \\ & \text { age } \end{aligned}$ |  | Number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent- } \\ & \text { age } \end{aligned}$ |
| New England. | 2,568 | 2,525 | +43 | +1.8 | 2, 466 | +102 | +4.2 |
| Maine. | 198 | 198 | 0 | (1) | 198 | 0 | -. 1 |
| New Hampshire | 132 | 133 | -1 | $-.3$ | 131 | +1 | +. 9 |
| Vermont.--...... | 80 | 79 | +1 | +. 4 | 75 | $+5$ | +6.7 |
| Massachusetts | 1,333 | 1,308 | +25 | +2.0 | 1, 295 | +38 | +3.0 |
| Rhode Island. | 233 | 228 | +5 | +2.2 | 225 | +8 | +3.7 |
| Connecticut. | 592 | 579 | +13 | +2.4 | 542 | +50 | +9.3 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 7,826 | 7,681 | +145 | +1.9 | 7, 524 | +902 | +4.0 |
| New York. | 3,909 | 3,836 | +73 | $+1.9$ | 3, 862 | +47 | +1.2 |
| New Jersey | 1,217 | 1, 190 | +27 | +2.3 | 1, 113 | +104 | +9.4 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,700 | 2,655 | +45 | +1.7 | 2,549 | +151 | +5.9 |
| East North Central | 6,883 | 6, 704 | +189 | +2.8 | 6, 568 | +327 | $+5.0$ |
| Ohio.- | 1,786 | 1,753 | +33 | +1.8 | 1, 713 | +73 | +4.2 |
| Indiana. | , 803 | 779 | +24 | $+3.2$ | 755 | $+48$ | +6. 4 |
| Illinois. | 2, 253 | 2,230 | +23 | $+1.0$ | 2,156 | $+97$ | +4.5 |
| Michigan | 1, 406 | 1, 308 | $+98$ | $+7.4$ | 1,315 | $+91$ | +6.9 |
| W isconsin | ${ }^{1} 645$ | 634 | +11 | +1.8 | -627 | +18 | +2.8 |
| West North Central. | 2,394 | 2, 350 | +44 | +1.9 | 2, 365 | +29 | +1.2 |
| Minnesota.... | 2, 542 | 2, 532 | $+10$ | $+2.0$ | 2, 533 | +9 | +1.7 |
| Iowa... | 410 | 406 | +4 | $+1.1$ | 407 | $+3$ | +. 7 |
| Missouri | 777 | 754 | +23 | $+3.0$ | 768 | +9 | +1.1 |
| North Dakota | 80 | 80 | 0 | +. 4 | 80 | + 0 | $+.5$ |
| South Dakota | 85 | 85 | 0 | $+.3$ | 84 | +1 | +. 7 |
| Nebraska. | 204 | 203 | +1 | $+.7$ | 203 | +1 | +. 5 |
| Kansas.- | 296 | 290 | $+6$ | +2.0 | 290 | $+6$ | +2.0 |
| South Atlantic. | 3, 514 | 3,438 | +78 | +2.2 | 3, 364 | +160 | +4.4 |
| Delaware | 78 | 75 | +3 | +3.8 | , 71 | $+7$ | +9.6 |
| Maryland | 521 | 515 | $+6$ | +1.0 | 493 | +28 | +5.7 |
| District of Columbia | 358 | 342 | +16 | +4.8 | 323 | +35 | +11.0 |
| Vırginia--.-.- | 494 | 483 | +11 | +2.2 | 480 | +14 | +2.8 |
| West Virginia. | 373 | 369 | +4 | $+.9$ | 362 | +11 | +2.9 |
| North Carolina | 606 | 598 | $+8$ | +1.4 | 600 | +6 | +1.0 |
| South Carolina | 284 | 276 | $+8$ | $+3.0$ | 271 | +13 | +4.9 |
| Georgia | 467 | 456 | +11 | +2.4 | 454 | +13 | +2.9 |
| Florida | 333 | 324 | +9 | +2.5 | 310 | +23 | +7.2 |
| East South Central. | 1,982 | 1, 952 | +30 | +2.1 | 1,330 | +52 | +3.8 |
| Kentucky--- | 363 | 358 | +5 | +1.4 | 1,360 | $+3$ | +.9 |
| Tennessee | 470 | 454 | +16 | +3.4 | 435 | +35 | +8.1 |
| Alabama | 368 | 359 | +7 | +1.9 | 347 | +19 | +5.4 |
| Mississippi | 183 | 181 | +2 | +.8 | 188 | +5 | $\underline{+2.7}$ |
| West South Central. | 1, 828 | 1,704 | +84 | +1.0 | 1,813 | +15 | +. 8 |
| Arkansas.- | 178 | 175 | +3 | +1.9 | 1,182 | +4 | +2.8 |
| Louisiana | 378 | 368 | +10 | +2.9 | 365 | +13 | +3.8 |
| Oklahoma | 293 | 288 | $+5$ | +1.6 | 294 | $-1$ | +3.8 |
| Texas. | 979 | 963 | +16 | +1.7 | 972 | +7 | +.8 |
| Mountain | 788 | 780 | +8 | +1.1 | 767 | +21 |  |
| Montana | 114 | 115 | $-1$ | $-.4$ | 111 | +3 | +2.8 +2.5 |
| Idaho-- | 87 | 86 | +1 | $+.8$ | 87 | + | + +1 |
| Wyoming | 54 | 54 | 0 | -. 1 | 53 | +1 | +1.6 |
| Colorado | 230 | 226 | +4 | +1.9 | 222 | +8 | +3.8 |
| New Mexico. | 68 | 68 | 0 | -. 4 | 68 | 0 | +3.8 |
| Arizona | 88 | 86 | +2 | +2. 6 | 85 | +3 | +3.6 |
| Utah | 114 | 112 | +2 | +1.7 | 110 | +4 | +3.6 +3.7 |
| Nevada | 33 | 33 | 0 | +1.6 | 31 | +2 | +7.1 |
| Preific. | 2,472 | 2,485 | +7 | +. 3 | 2,406 | +66 |  |
| Washington | 448 | 431 | +17 | +4.0 | 2,435 | +13 | +2.8 +2.8 |
| Oregon | 248 | 240 | +8 | +3.1 | 242 | +6 | +2.8 +2.3 |
| Californis. | 1,776 | 1,794 | -18 | -1.0 | 1,729 | +47 | +2.7 |

[^2]
## Industrial and Business Employment

Monthly reports on employment and pay rolls are available for 90 manufacturing industries; 16 nonmanufacturing industries, including private building construction; water transportation; and class I steam railroads. The reports for the first 2 of these groups-manufacturing and nonmanufacturing-are based on sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The figures on water transportation are based on estimates prepared by the Maritime Commission, and those on class I steam railroads are compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission. They are presented in the foregoing summary.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are based on the 3-year average 1923-25 as 100 and are adjusted to 1937 census data. They relate to wage earners only and are computed from reports supplied by representative manufacturing establishments in 90 manufacturing industries. These reports cover more than 55 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country and more than 65 percent of the wage earners in the 90 industries included in the monthly survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. A complete employment survey of the aircraft industry was made for August 1940. On the basis of this survey the indexes of employment and pay rolls for this industry, the affected groups, and "all manufacturing" have been revised from January 1939 to date. The revised indexes are given in table 9.

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

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

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

The average weekly earnings shown in tables 6 and 7 are computed by dividing the total weekly pay rolls in the reporting establishments by the total number of full- and part-time employees reported. As not all reporting establishments supply man-hours, average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are necessarily based on data furnished by a smaller number of reporting firms. The size and composition of the reporting sample vary slightly from month to month. Therefore, the average hours per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings shown may not be strictly comparable from month to month. The sample, however, is believed to be sufficiently adequate in virtually all instances to indicate the general movement of earnings and hours over the period shown. The changes from the preceding month, expressed as percentages, are based on identical lists of firms for the 2 months, but the changes from September 1939 are computed from chain indexes based on the month-to-month percentage changes.

## EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL INDEXES, AVERAGE HOURS, AND

 AVERAGE EARNINGSThe 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 September 1940 are shown in table 6. Percentage changes from August 1940 and September 1939 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 July, August, and September 1940, where available, are presented in table 7. The July and August figures, where given, may differ in some instances from those previously published because of revisions necessitated primarily by the inclusion of late reports.

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 September 1939 to September 1940, inclusive. The accompanying chart indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to September 1940.

Table 9 gives the revised indexes of employment and pay rolls in the aircraft industry from January 1939 to September 1940, inclusive. They have been adjusted to census totals for 1939 and levels indicated by a complete survey made by the Bureau for August 1940. The revised indexes for the affected groups and "all manufacturing" are also shown in this table.


## Use of Average Hourly Earnings in "Escalator" Clauses ${ }^{1}$

Average hourly earnings of wage earners, such as those shown in table 7, 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 7 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

[^3]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 6.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, September 1940

## MANUFACTURING

[Indexes are based en 3-year average, $1923-25=100$. New series-adjusted to 1937 Census of Manufactures for all industries except automobiles and not comparable with indexes pub-

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | A verage weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index tember 1940 | Percentage change from- |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}\right.$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | September 1940 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{\text { t940 }}{\text { August }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { August } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { August } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { August } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| All manufacturing ${ }^{2}$ <br> Durable goods ${ }^{2}$ <br> Nondurable goods | 107.7 | +3.8 | +7.4 | 110.0 | +5.8 | +17.1 | \$26. 54 | +1.9 | +9.1 | 38.8 | +1.1 | +2.1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cents } \\ 67.1 \end{gathered}$ | +0.6 | +5.5 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 105.5 \\ & 109.7 \end{aligned}$ | +6.7 +2.0 | +17.5 -.5 | 114.0 105.6 | +8.1 +3.1 | +29.7 +5.1 | 30.57 22.20 | +2.3 +1.2 | +10.4 +5.6 | 40.2 37.5 | +1.3 +.8 | +5.4 -.9 | 73.7 81.1 | +1.0 +.2 | +4.2 +5.3 |
| Durable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery | 113.5 | +2.5 | +16.8 | 118.0 | +4.0 | +27.2 | 30.60 | +1.5 | +8.9 | 39.2 | +1.1 | +5. 7 | 77.9 | +. 3 | +2.4 |
| Blast uurnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.- | 123.2 | +.9 | +21.9 | 128.2 | +2.7 | + +34.5 | 32.93 | +1.8 | +10.3 | 38.5 | +.9 | +9.2 | 85.7 | +.6 | +1.1 |
| Bolts, muts. washers, and rivets. | 118.1 | +2.7 | +17.3 | 139.6 | +.6 | +25. 7 | 28.43 | -2.0 | +6.1 | 40.9 | $-1.4$ | +4.7 | 69.4 | $-6$ | +1.7 |
| Cast-iron pipe. <br> Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools | 81.9 | +2.1 | +9.7 | 79.3 | $+3.9$ | +26.1 | 23.02 | +1.8 | +14.9 | 35.3 | +1.4 | +10.7 | 60.2 | +. 4 | +4.2 |
|  | 107.0 | +5.5 | +10.5 | 100. 7 | $+8.0$ | +18.9 | 24.49 | +2.4 | +7.6 | 39.8 | +2.6 | +1.6 | 62.4 | $-1$ | +5.6 |
| Forgings, iron and steel. . -- | 76.7 | +5.4 | +30.2 | 91.9 | +6.4 | +45.8 | 32. 51 | +1.0 | +12.0 | 40.9 | +.6 | +6.2 | 79.6 | +. 4 | +5.7 |
| Hardware, .........---- | 100.6 | +5.1 | +6.8 | 112.9 | +6.0 | -.9 | 27.64 | +.9 | -7.2 | 39.8 | +1.4 | -4.3 | 69.3 | $-7$ | -3.4 |
| Plumbers' supplies...-.....-- | 88.5 | +2.0 | +11.4 | 80.8 | +1.1 | +12.5 | 26.57 | $-.9$ | +1.0 | 38.3 | $-1.4$ | $-3.2$ | 70.0 | +.4 | +4.2 |
| Stamped and cnameled ware ................. | 175.8 | +6.9 | $+12.2$ | 200.6 | $+9.9$ | +26. 3 | 26. 96 | +2.8 | +12.5 | 40.6 | +2.4 | +5.4 | 66.0 | +. 5 | $+6.7$ |
| Steam and hot water heating apparatus and steam fittings. - - | 94.3 | +5.2 | +18.1 | 91.1 | +7.6 | $+27.7$ | 29.34 | +2.4 | $+10.0$ | 41.2 | +2.2 | +6.9 | 71.5 | +. 1 | +3.0 |
|  | 101.2 | +3.5 | +10.0 | 97.4 | +9.6 | +18.5 | 27. 54 | +5.5 | +7.8 | 40.4 | +4.1 | +3.8 | 68.2 | +1.3 | +4.0 |
| Structural and crnamental metalwork | 83.4 | +4.4 | +13.1 | 74.8 | +2.7 | +18.2 | 28.99 | $-1.6$ | +4.6 | 39.5 | $-1.4$ | +2.3 | 73.5 | $-3$ | +2.4 |
| Tin cans and other tinware ........-.-.-...-- | 105.2 | -2.7 | $-1.6$ | 110.8 | -4.2 | -. 5 | 25.21 | -1.6 | +1.2 | 39.6 | $-2.1$ | -3.0 | 64.0 | +. 1 | $\pm 40$ |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | 99.9 | +4.5 | +16.4 | 104.0 | +8.8 | +27.4 | 26. 33 | +4. 1 | +9.5 | 41.4 | +3.5 | +5.8 | 63.8 | +. 6 | +3. 6 |
| Wirework-............ ... .... | 162.0 | +10.9 | +11.8 | 185.5 | +13.6 | +15.0 | 28.69 | +2.5 | +2.9 | 40.1 | +1.1 | +. 6 | 71.5 | +1.0 | -1.8 |

Machinery, not including transportation equipment Agricultural implements (including tractors)lating machines
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies Engines, turbines, water wheels, and windFound Foundry and maehine-shop products............... Radios and phonographs. Textile machinery and par

## Transportation equipment 2

 Aircraft ${ }^{2}$Cars, electric- and steam-railroad Locomotives
Shipbuilding--- .-........................
Aluminum manufactures
Brass, bronze, and copper product Clocks and watches and time-recording devices Jewelry-
Lighting equipment
Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc
Lumber and allied products.
Furniture.
Millwork
Sawmills
Stone, clay, and glass products
Brick, tile, and terra cotta
Cement
Marble, granite, slate, and other products 4
Pottery.
Nondurable goods
Textiles and their products
Fabrics.
Carpets and ru
Cotton goods......--

See footnotes at end of table.

| 123.1 | +3. 3 | +22. 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 133.5 | +1.7 | +15.0 |
| 131.8 | +2.4 | +4.1 |
| 111.2 | +4.3 | +20.7 |
| 182.2 | +4.2 | +83.7 |
| 103.4 | +2.8 | +20.5 |
| 248.0 | +4.4 | +58.8 |
| 159.5 | +1.5 | +6.3 |
| 78.1 | +2.3 | +1.1 |
| 122.5 | $+3.9$ | +. 5 |
| 126.7 | +20.8 | +29.7 |
| 3.764.3 | +8.2 | +136.6 |
| 111.8 | $+30.9$ | +13.3 |
| 53.6 | +4.8 | +61.6 |
| 35.6 | +7.8 | +28.9 |
| 188.1 | +3.9 | +45.8 |
| 119.8 | +5.3 | +19.4 |
| 195.3 | +3.2 | +29.4 |
| 146.5 | +6.0 | +27.1 |
| 100.5 | +5.5 | +16.9 |
| 102.6 | +3.3 | +2.7 |
| 99.7 | +13.6 | +12.9 |
| 72.8 | +6.0 | +2.0 |
| 92.4 | +1.1 | +19.4 |
| 73.4 | +2.9 | +4.9 |
| 94.7 | +3.9 | +4.4 |
| 66.8 | +4.0 | +7.3 |
| 66.3 | +2.1 | +4.6 |
| 85.8 | +1.5 | +5.0 |
| 64.7 | +. 5 | +2.3 |
| 75.1 | $+.8$ | +5.2 |
| 109.3 | +2.3 | +8.4 |
| 48.7 | +.2 | $-5.7$ |
| 93.5 | +2.9 | +8.8 |
| 102.7 | +8.0 | -1.5 |
| 92.8 | +2.7 | -. 5 |
| 75.8 | +6.2 | -3.2 |
| 91.7 | +3.4 | +2.6 |
| 79.0 | +3.0 | -6.2 | 137.9

156.2
140.3
131.4
249.4
105.4
332.3
161.5
76.4
137.2
141.3
, 21.9
124.9
49.5
36.6
227.5
127.9
23.3
177.5
108.6
90.5
90.2
70.0
91.8
71.9
87.6
54.8
63.8
79.5
7.9
76.8
120.7
37.6
85.0


## 










+3.5
+3.3
+1.7
+4.0

+2.0
+2.0
+1.3
+0.7
+2.4
+2.2
+3.0
+6.7
+5.9
+6.8
+8.8

ー
+4.9
+3.8
+3.8
+5.8
+3.7
+3.0
+1.8
+4.2
+3.7
+3.9

+7.1
+6.6
+2.4
+8.4
+5.1
+2.0

Table 6.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, September 1940—Continued
MANUFACTURING-Continued

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average hours worked per week |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\int_{1940}^{\text {August }}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1939 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { August } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { August } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { August } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{1940}{\text { August }}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1939 \end{array}$ |
| Nondurable goods-Contin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textiles and their products-Continued. Fabrics-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Hats, fur-felt $6 . .$. | 86.4 | -0.1 | -4.0 | 77.1 | -7.2 | +5.0 | \$24.32 | -7.1 | $+9.2$ | 33.1 | -9.6 | +6.8 | 73.8 | +1.2 | +8. 6 |
| Hosiery K -.......... | 138.6 73.2 | +1.9 +4.2 +4.2 | -7.4 | 146.9 64.3 | +2.3 +7.3 +7 | -6.1 +3.8 +1 | 18.87 18.41 | +.4 +3.0 | +1.4 +11.2 | 33.8 38.0 | -.3 +2.6 | -5.3 +4.1 + | 55.7 48.0 | +.6 +.5 | +6.7 +6.5 |
| Knitted underwear | 73.8 | +1.2 +1.0 | -4.9 | 68.0 | +3.8 | +1.4 | 15. 59 | +2.8 | +6.8 | 36.0 | +2.8 | -1.3 | 43.6 | +.1 | +8.4 |
| Knitted cloth..... | 153.6 | +4.1 | +7.3 | 138.3 | +6.9 | +14.4 | 20.25 | +2.7 | +6.8 | 40.7 | +2.2 | +2.0 | 49.2 | $-.3$ | +3.3 |
| Silk and rayon goods | 63.8 | +1.2 | -12.5 | 51.2 | -. 2 | -7.7 | 16.53 | $-1.4$ | +5.6 | 36.1 | $-1.7$ | $-1.6$ | 45.5 | +. 1 | +6.9 |
| Woolen and worsted go | 88.8 | +2.2 | +8.2 | 82.1 | +5.4 | +21.4 | 21. 26 | +3.1 | +12.4 | 37.6 | +2.6 | +3.9 | 57.1 | $+.5$ | $+7.6$ |
| Wearing apparel .-....--- | 120.7 | +3.4 | $-3.3$ | 102.6 | +8. 1 | +11.4 | 19. 51 | +4.6 | +15.2 | 34.4 | +2.4 | +3.3 | 56.3 | +1.3 | +8. 0 |
| Clothing, men's | 107.8 | +. 4 | -2.5 | 82.9 | +1.3 | +4.1 | 19.73 | +1.0 | +7.0 | 32.7 | -. 2 | +2.2 | 60.4 | +1.1 | +4.8 |
| Clothing, women's | 171.1 | +4.1 | -4.3 | 141.5 | +9.2 +9.2 | +19.8 | 22.15 | +4.9 +10.5 | +25.1 | 35.1 | +2.3 +118 | +5.8 $+\quad .8$ | 57.6 | +1.5 | +10.9 +5.9 |
| Corsets and allied ga | 112.1 | +2.5 +4.9 | -3.2 | 122.9 120.7 | +13.2 +5.9 | +2.2 | 18. 22 | +10.5 +1.0 | +5.6 +8.4 +1.4 | 37.8 34.2 | +11.8 +1.3 | -.2 -1.5 | 48.3 <br> 42.1 <br> 1 | -1.2 | +5.9 +10.6 |
| Men's furnishings | 122.4 87.1 | +4.9 +18.9 | $-7.7$ | $\begin{array}{r}120.7 \\ 93.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +5.9 +45.0 | 0 +15.3 | 14.81 31.87 | +1.0 +21.9 | +8.4 +17.1 | 34.2 <br> 39.8 <br> 8 | +1.3 +14.6 | -1.5 +7.3 | 42.1 71.1 | +5.5 | +10.6 +7.3 |
| Shirts and collars | 121.5 | +3.8 +1 | $-1.4$ | 108.2 | +6.0 | +5.8 | 14. 25 | +2.1 | +7.3 | 34.3 | +2.0 | $-1.6$ | 41.6 | $-.5$ | +8.9 |
| Leather and its manufactures | 90.8 | -1.3 | -7.2 | 74.6 | -3.1 | -2.6 | 19.37 | -1.8 | +5.0 | 34.8 | -2.8 | -1.1 | 55.8 | +1.0 | +5.9 |
| Boots and shoes | 89.7 | $-1.5$ | $-7.1$ | 72.0 | -4.0 | $-6$ | 18.32 | $-2.6$ | +7.0 | 34.3 | -3.5 | $-.4$ | 53.7 | +1.1 | $+6.9$ |
| Leather | 79.9 | . 6 | $-7.7$ | 76.8 | -. 1 | $-8.8$ | 24.09 | +. 5 | $-1.3$ | 37.1 | -. 2 | -4.2 | 65.3 | +. 7 | +2.5 |
| Food and kindred products | 147.4 | +1.1 | -2.2 | 138.5 | -. 4 | -. 9 | 23.48 | -1.4 | +1.4 | 40.3 | -(b) | -3.0 | 60.3 | -2.0 | +3.6 |
| Baking-.---.- | 146.6 | +(s) | $-1.0$ | 140.8 | +. 5 | +1.4 | 26. 60 | +. 5 | +2.6 | 41.6 | +1.3 | -. 4 | 64.1 | $\rightarrow 7$ | +3.0 |
| Beverages | 283.1 | $-5.3$ | -1.5 | 331.3 | -7.2 | -1.3 | 34.34 | -2.0 | +. 2 | 39.2 | -2.8 | $-2.6$ | 88.8 | $+.5$ | +2.8 |
| Butter ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 99.8 | $-3.2$ | +. 7 | 88.4 | -1.2 | +5.4 | 23.30 | +2.1 | +4.5 | 47.3 | +.6 | +2.3 | 48.7 | +1.7 | +3.1 |
| Canning and preserving | 268.6 | +1.9 | -11.5 | 231.3 | -6.9 | $-12.5$ | 16. 61 | -8.6 | $-.9$ | 38.6 | -2.8 | -6.7 | 43.5 | $-6.3$ | $+3.1$ |
| Confectionery | 96.1 | +20.4 | +5.1 -4.2 | 98.1 | +27.3 +6.4 | +7.2 | ${ }_{27}^{20.10}$ | +5.7 +5.1 | +1.9 +9.3 | 40.3 | +10.0 +4.1 | --7 | ${ }_{61.1}^{50.1}$ | -3.2 +4 | ${ }_{-1.7}^{+2.7}$ |
| Flour --------- | 80.7 81.2 | +1.3 -10.8 | $\begin{array}{r}+4.2 \\ -1.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 81.3 69.9 | +6.4 | +13.1 +1.9 | 27.04 29.84 | +5.1 +.4 | -9.3 +3.2 +3.8 | 43.7 45.6 | +4.1 -2.0 | -7.5 | 61.6 64.4 | +.4 +2.2 | -1.7 +2.2 |
| Iee cream-.....-.-.-.-...-...-- | 81.2 108.0 | +10.8 +1.0 | -1.4 +6.5 | 69.9 112.6 | -10.4 +.3 | +1.9 +4.4 | 29.84 27.38 | +. 4 | +3.2 +2.1 +18.2 | 45.6 39.6 | -2.0 -1.6 | -1.1 | 64.4 69.1 | +2.2 +.2 | +2.2 +8 |
| Sugar, beet......---......-- .-- | 101.8 | +14.1 | -15. 7 | 116.2 | +32.7 | $-.4$ | 29.42 | +16.2 | +18.2 | 42.3 | +11.1 | +1.6 | 71.4 | +5.9 | +16.9 |
| Sugar refining, cane | 96.2 | -2.1 | +6.1 | 82.3 | -3.6 | $-4.6$ | 24.07 | -1.5 | $-10.0$ | 36.7 | $-1.6$ | -14.8 | 65.7 | +. 1 | +5.6 |


| Tobacco manufactures | 65.8 | +2.2 | $-.8$ | 65.9 | +5.8 | +4.8 | 18. 42 | $+3.6$ | +5.8 | 37.8 | +4. 6 | +2. 5 | 48.7 | -. 7 | +3.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff....- | 56.1 | +1.4 | $-8.3$ | 67.1 | +3.8 | + ${ }^{(5)}$ | 19.32 | +2.4 | +9.1 | 35.7 | +3.1 | +3.5 | 54.4 | -. 5 | +6.0 |
| Cigars and cigarettes. | 66.9 | +2.1 | . 2 | 65.7 | +6.2 | +5.5 | 18.24 | +4.0 | +5.7 | 38.0 | +4.8 | +2.3 | 48.1 | -. 7 | +3.4 |
| Paper and printing | 116.2 | +. 9 | +2.7 | 113.3 | +2.2 | +3.7 | 29.18 | +1.2 | +. 8 | 38.4 | +. 4 | $-1.8$ | 79.2 | +. 7 | +3.1 |
| Boxes, paper | 120.3 | +2.3 | +1.3 | 134.3 | +2.8 | +.8 | 22.19 | +. 5 | $-.5$ | 39.8 | +1.0 | -2.9 | 56.0 | $-.6$ | +2.5 |
| Paper and pulp | 116.7 | -. 2 | +7.3 | 124.2 | -. 5 | +9.5 | 26.13 | -. 3 | +2.0 | 39.9 | $-1.3$ | -4.2 | 65.5 | +. 9 | +6.1 |
| Printing and publishing: Book and job |  | + | + | 87.8 | +2 2 |  |  | +2.2 |  | 38.5 | +1. | + 1 | 80.5 |  |  |
| Nowspapers and periodical | 116.0 | +1.9 | -. 2 | 111.0 | +4.5 | +1.1 | 38.59 | +2.5 | +1.4 | 36.0 | +.9 | $-.7$ | 103.8 | +. 7 | +1.4 +2.2 |
| Chemical, petroleum, and coal products | 122.6 | +2.7 | +3.9 | 138.2 | +2.8 | +10.9 | 30.08 | +. 1 | +6.7 | 39.0 | +. 8 | +1.3 | 77.3 | -. 8 | +5.1 |
| Petroleum refining | 122.6 | -. 1 | $-.4$ | 139.3 | +1.3 | +3.3 | 35.43 | +1.4 | +3.8 | 36.1 | $+.7$ | +1.5 | 98.3 | +. 6 | +2.0 |
| Other than petroleum refining | 122.6 | +3.4 | +5.1 | 137.8 | +3.2 | +13.4 | 28.31 | -. 2 | +8.0 | 40.0 | +. 7 | +1.0 | 70.0 | -1.0 | +7.4 |
| Chemicals. | 143.4 | +1.3 | +16.1 | 170.9 | +. 9 | +22.3 | 32.06 | -. 4 | +5.4 | 39.8 | -. 4 | +. 4 | 80.7 | +. 1 | +5.0 |
| Cottonseed--oil, cake, and meal | 81.0 | +54.7 | $-32.6$ | 78.1 | +60.8 | -21.9 | 15. 25 | +4.0 | +15.9 | 43.1 | +3.2 | $-5.9$ | 34.0 | +1.6 | +21.2 |
| Druggists' preparations | 117.5 | +2.7 | +3.1 | 132.4 | +4.1 | +6.9 | 25.53 | +1.3 | +3.6 | 40.1 | +1.0 | +1.2 | 61.5 | + ${ }^{5}$ | +3.3 |
| Explosives. | 147.8 | +5.6 | +48.0 | 175.4 | +1.9 | +53.3 | 32.74 | $-3.5$ | +3.6 | 39.0 | $-3.9$ | +. 1 | 84.0 | +. 4 | +3.5 |
| Fertilizers | 95.6 | +17.8 | -2.8 | 85.4 | +20.7 | -1.0 | 16.59 | +2.5 | +1.3 | 36.1 | +4.1 | -2.5 | 45.9 | -1.5 | +4.0 |
| Paints and varnishes | 126.1 | +2.1 | +3.2 | 135.6 | +2.6 | +6.4 | 29.40 | +. 5 | +3.0 | 40.8 | +. 3 | +. 3 | 72.2 | +. 3 | +2.6 |
| Rayon and allied prod | 311.7 | +1.3 | +3.8 | 327.7 | +3.0 | +14.4 | 26.99 | +1.7 | +10.2 | 39.6 | $+.3$ | +4.7 | 68.2 | +1.4 | +5.2 |
| Soap. | 82.4 | -1.4 | $-6.9$ | 107.0 | +5.1 | -. 1 | 30.60 | $+6.7$ | +8.0 | 43.2 | +7.3 | +7.2 | 70.9 | -. 6 | +. 8 |
| Rubber products. | 89.5 | +4.2 | +4.1 | 95.8 | +9.2 | +5.3 | 29.15 | +4.8 | +1.1 | 37.5 | +4.0 | -. 1 | 78.0 | +. 4 | +1.7 |
| Rubber boots and shoes | 56.1 | +2.7 | $-6.1$ | 59.5 | +5.0 | -4.3 | 24.38 | +2.2 | +2.0 | 39.2 | +2.4 | +1.1 | 62.2 | -. 2 | +1.0 |
| Rubber tires and inner | 72.7 | +3.1 | +3.9 | 84.8 | +11.1 | +2.6 | 34.10 | +7.8 | $-1.2$ | 35.1 | +6.6 | -2.8 | 97.2 | +1.2 | +1.4 |
| Rubber goods, other | 152.7 | +6.1 | +7.8 | 152.9 | +7.6 | +13.4 | 24.43 | +1.5 | +5.2 | 39.7 | +1.7 | +2.3 | 61.7 | $-1$ | +2.9 |

## NONMANUFACTURING

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

|  | Coal mining: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Anthracite ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | Bituminous ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | Metalliferous mining |
|  | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining |
|  | Crude-petroleum production.- |
|  | Public utilities: |
|  | Telephone and telegraph 10 It |
|  | Electric light and power 10 It |
|  | Street railways and busses ${ }^{1011} 12$ |
|  | Trade: |
|  | Wholesale ${ }^{10} 13$ |
|  | Retail 1011 |
|  | Food ${ }^{11}$ |
|  | General merchandising 1011 |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50.2 | -0.3 | +1.6 | 39.3 | +18.8 | -1.8 | $\$ 25.77$ | +19.1 | -3.4 |
| 88.3 | +2.0 | +3.5 | 83.0 | +.7 | +3.5 | 25.01 | -1.2 | $+(5)$ |
| 72.6 | +1.6 | +15.4 | 69.6 | +1.6 | +26.4 | 30.00 | $+(5)$ | +9.6 |
| 49.0 | +1.0 | +2.4 | 46.6 | +3.1 | +9.0 | 23.70 | +2.1 | +6.4 |
| 63.1 | -.7 | -2.9 | 57.4 | -2.7 | -5.7 | 33.31 | -2.0 | -2.9 |
| 78.9 | -.2 | +3.3 | 100.8 | +.4 | +4.0 | 31.43 | +.6 | +.7 |
| 93.1 | +.1 | +2.8 | 105.7 | -2.2 | +3.4 | 34.58 | -2.3 | +.6 |
| 68.4 | $-(5)$ | -1.2 | 71.3 | +1.2 | +3.0 | 34.08 | +1.2 | +4.2 |
| 91.1 | +1.1 | +.7 | 81.0 | +2.9 | +3.9 | 30.87 | +1.8 | +3.2 |
| 92.8 | +4.6 | +2.5 | 85.0 | +4.3 | +5.1 | 21.16 | -.3 | +2.5 |
| 103.6 | +.6 | -.2 | 95.9 | +.2 | +2.6 | 23.55 | -.3 | +2.8 |
| 99.3 | +10.2 | +3.7 | 90.6 | +10.1 | +6.2 | 17.63 | -.1 | +2.5 |


|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28.4 | +17.1 | $+(5)$ |
| 28.8 | +1.0 | +1.7 |
| 41.4 | +.6 | +4.0 |
| 41.6 | +1.7 | +2.4 |
| 36.6 | -3.8 | -4.6 |
| 39.4 | +.3 | -1.8 |
| 38.3 | -4.2 | -3.0 |
| 46.5 | +1.3 | +3.6 |
| 41.7 | +1.1 | -1.2 |
| 43.2 | +.3 | $(4)$ |
| 43.8 | +.1 | $(14)$ |
| 38.9 | +2.1 | $(14)$ |


|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 92.9 | +1.2 | +1.0 |
| 87.5 | -1.4 | -.7 |
| 72.7 | -.6 | +5.5 |
| 56.8 | +.1 | +4.2 |
| 89.2 | +1.8 | +2.1 |
| 80.1 | +.4 | +1.1 |
| 90.5 | +2.3 | +4.2 |
| 72.2 | $-(5)$ | +1.3 |
| 74.0 | +.5 | +3.2 |
| 53.7 | -.8 | $(14)$ |
| 52.0 | -.1 | $(14)$ |
| 45.7 | -2.9 | $(14)$ |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, September 1940—Continued NONMANUFACTURING-Continued

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | A verage weekly earnings |  |  | A verage hours worked per week |  |  | A verage hourly earn. ings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index tember 1940 | Percentage change from- |  | Index September 1940 | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\underset{1940}{ }$ |  |  | $\underset{1940}{\text { August }}$ | $\begin{gathered}\text { Sep. } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1939\end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { August } \\ 1940 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1939 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\underset{1940}{\text { August }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Auqust } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ |
| Trade-Continued. Retail-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Apparel ${ }^{11}$ | 87.8 | +20.1 | +1.2 | 79.4 | +16.1 | +2.1 | \$21. 20 | -3.4 | +0.9 | 38.4 | -0.9 | (14) | 54.5 | -2.0 | (14) |
| Furniture ${ }^{11}$ | 76.0 | +1.9 | $-2.1$ | 68.6 | +4.1 | +1.0 | 28.55 | +2.3 | +3.2 | 44.3 | +. 4 | (14) | 69.1 | +1.7 | (14) |
| Automotive ${ }^{11}$ | 85.2 | $-1.0$ | +6.1 | 77.4 | $-2.8$ | +10.3 | 26.89 | $-1.8$ | +3.9 | 47.7 | +.3 | (14) | 56.5 | -2.0 | (14) |
| Lumber ${ }^{11}$ | 78.3 | +3.0 | +4.1 | 75.6 | +4.4 | +7.2 | 26.87 | +1.4 | +3.0 | 43.3 | +. 7 | (14) | 63.0 | +.9 |  |
| Hotels (year-round) ${ }^{9} 1015$ | 91.1 | +.9 | - 3 | 81.3 | +.7 | +1.1 | 15. 44 | $\square .1$ | +1.4 | 48.5 | -. 5 | +0.8 | 33.3 | +1.0 +7 | +2.3 |
| Laundries ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 101.8 110.0 | -1.0 +3.1 | +4.0 +46 | 89.8 85.6 | +8.8 | +6.3 +9.3 | 18. 12 | +.2 | +2.2 +45 | 42.8 | -. 4 | +.2 +3 | 42.5 48 | +.7 | +2.1 +6 |
| Dyeing and cleaning Brokerage | ${ }_{(14)}^{110.0}$ | +3.1 -3.2 | +4.6 -12.1 | ${ }_{(14)}^{85}$ | +8.5 -1.8 | +9.3 -15.5 | 21.09 35.71 | +5.2 +1.5 | +4.5 -3.9 | ${ }_{(14)}$ | $\underset{(14)}{+3.0}$ | $\underset{\text { (14) }}{+3.4}$ | ${ }_{(14)}^{48.9}$ | ${ }_{(14)}+1$ | (19) ${ }^{+}$ |
| Insurance ${ }^{10}$ | (14) | -. 5 | +1.7 | (14) | $-3$ | +2.3 | 36.13 | +. 1 | +.6 | (is) | (14) | (14) | (14) | (14) | (14) |
| Building construction | (19) | +2.9 | +18.2 | (14) | +4.1 | +23.0 | 32.92 | +1.2 | +4.0 | 34.8 | +2.3 | +3.3 | 94.7 | $-1.1$ | $+.7$ |

${ }^{1}$ Revised series. Mimeographed sheets giving averages by years, 1932 to 1938, inclusive, and by months, January 1938 to September 1939, inclusive, available on request. A verage hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a smaller number of establishments than average weekly earnings, as not all reporting firms furnish man-hours. The figures are not strictly comparable from month to month because of changes in the size and composition of the reporting sample. ment survey made of the aircraft industry by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for August 1940. Not comparable with previonsly published indexes from January 1939 to date. Comparable figures for this period given in table 9 .
3 A verage weekly earnings, average hours, and average hourly earnings not comparable with those previously published due to expansion of the reporting sample. Comparable June figures are $\$ 20.97,37.0$ hours, and 56.4 cents, respectively.
viously published due to expansion of the reporting sample. Comparable June weekly earnings and hourly earnings are $\$ 25.45$ and 72.9 cents, respectively.
6 Less than 110 of 1 percent.
6 Average hourly earnings not comparable with those previously published due to expansion of the reporting sample. Comparable June hourly earnings are 70.9 cents.
7 A verage weekly earnings not comparahle with those previously published due to expan-
sion of the reporting sample. Comparable June weekly earnings are $\$ 13.10$ ${ }^{8}$ A verase weekly earnings not comparable with those previously published due to expansion of the reporting sample. Comparable June weekly earnings are $\$ 22.63$.
${ }^{9}$ Indexes adjusted to 1935 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1938 issue of pamphlet
${ }^{16}$ A verage weekly earnings, hourly earnings, and hours not comparable with figures published in pamphlets prior, to January 1938 as they now exclude corporation officers, executives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory. In addition, the average hours and hourly ear ombs for retail trade from Janusty 1939 averages because of a change in method of weighting.
${ }^{11}$ Retail-trade indexes adjusted to 1935 census and public-utility indexes to 1937 census. Not comparable with indexes puidished in pamphlets prior to January 1940 or in M ONTHLY Labor Review prior to April 1940. Indexes for retail furniture have been revised back to January 1936 since publication of the July 1940 pamphlet. Comparable series for ${ }_{12}$ earlier mors street raile upon request.
and successor companies; formerly "electric-railroas operations of subsidiary, affliated.
nance."
${ }^{3}$ Indexes adjusted to 1933 census. Comparable series in November 1934 and subsequent issues of this pamphlet.
${ }_{15}$ Cash payments only; value of board, room, and tips not included.


Table 7.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries—Continued
MANUFACTURING-Continued

| Industry | Employment index |  |  | Pay-roll index |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average hours worked per week |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\underset{\text { I } 940}{\text { August }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{1940}{\text { August }}$ |  | September 1940 | $\underset{1940}{\text { August }}$ | July | Sep. tember 1940 | $\underset{1940}{\text { August }}$ | July | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1940}{\text { August }}$ | $\underset{\mathbf{I} 940}{\text { July }}$ |
| Durable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Foundry and machine-shop products | 103.4 | 100.5 | 98.0 | 105.4 | 101.3 | 96.3 | \$30. 31 | \$30. 12 | \$29.33 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 40. 1 | 73.4 | 73.3 | 73.0 |
| Machine tools......- | 248.0 | 237.5 | 234.8 | 332.3 | 302.9 | 307.8 | 37.27 | 35.48 | 36.45 | 48.4 | 46.7 | 47.5 | 76.6 | 76.0 | 76.8 |
| Radios and phonographs. | 159.5 | 157.1 | 143.4 | 161.5 | 149.8 | 138.5 | 24.89 | 23. 49 | 23. 90 | 40.2 | 38. 5 | 38.5 | 62.1 | 61.1 | 62.1 |
| Textile machinery and parts. | 78.1 | 76.4 | 77.0 | 76.4 | 73.5 | 73.4 | 26.84 | 26. 30 | ${ }^{26.13}$ | 40. 4 | 39.6 | 39.2 | 66.6 | 66.9 | 66.8 |
| Typewriters and parts.-- | 122.5 | 118.0 | 114.3 | 137.2 | 125.4 | 116.9 | 27.43 | 26.04 | 25.05 | 42.1 | 39.7 | 38.5 | 65.2 | 65.6 | 65.1 |
| Transportation equipment | 126.7 | 104.9 | 99.7 | 141.3 | 115.7 | 98.9 | 35.60 | 35.41 | 31. 88 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 36.2 | 90.0 | 89.7 | 89.1 |
| Aircraft ${ }^{\text {a }}$--.---- | 3, 764.3 | 3,478. 6 | 3, 146.6 | 4,211.9 | 3,727. 4 | 3. 124.6 | 32. 56 | 31.79 | 30.48 | 44.9 | 43.8 | 42.0 | 73.8 | 73.9 | 73.8 |
| Automobiles | 111.8 | 85.4 | 82.3 | 124.9 | 96.1 | 80.5 | 35. 86 | 37.13 | 32.26 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 34.0 | 95.4 | 95.8 | 94.9 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad. | 53.6 | 51.2 | 50.6 | 49.5 | 47.2 | 42.7 | 28.94 | 28.86 | 26.43 | 37.9 | 38.4 | 35.0 | 76.0 | 75.3 | 75.5 |
| Locomotives.................- | 35.6 | 33.0 | 31.1 | 36.6 | 32.8 | 31.3 | 31.57 | 30.47 | 30.99 | 40.2 | 39.0 | 39.1 | 78.5 | 78.2 | 79.2 |
| Shipbuilding | 188.1 | 181.1 | 170.2 | 227.5 | 211.6 | 193.4 | 36. 08 | 34.86 | 34.03 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 39.3 | 87.8 | 86.7 | 86.2 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 119.8 | 113.8 | 107.0 | 127.9 | 117.0 | 105.9 | 29.38 | 28.18 | 27.12 | 41.5 | 40.1 | 38.6 | 71.0 | 70.3 | 70.1 |
| Aluminum manufactures...... | 195.3 | 189.2 | 181.1 | 239.3 | 224.5 | 194.1 | 29.75 | 28.91 | 26.05 | 41.1 | 40.1 | 36. 5 | 72.4 | 72.0 | 71.4 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products | 146.5 | 138.2 | 129.6 | 177.5 | 160.7 | 146.2 | 32.91 | 31.55 | 30.73 | 42.7 | 41.4 | 40.4 | 77.4 | 76.5 | 76.2 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording de- vices.............-. | 100.5 | 95.2 | 90.1 | 108.6 | 101.4 | 91.1 | 23.98 | 23.67 | 22.42 | 40.3 | 39.6 | 37.6 | 59.4 | 59.7 | 59.5 |
| Jewelry------------------ - | 102.6 | 99.3 | 93.2 | 90.5 | 82.9 | 75.8 | 24. 64 | 23.32 | 22.49 | 41.9 | 39.5 | 38.1 | 58.4 | 58.0 | 58.1 |
| Lighting equipment | 99.7 | 87.7 | ${ }^{76.8}$ | 90.2 | 76.5 | 64.4 | ${ }^{28 .} 26$ | 27.17 | 26. 13 | 40.8 | 39.1 | 37.7 | 69.3 | 69.4 | 69.3 |
| Silverware and plated ware .-.................. | 72.8 | 68.7 | 63.3 | 70.0 | 60.4 | 51.5 | 27. 69 | 25.34 | ${ }^{23.44}$ | 42.4 | 38. 9 | 38.4 | 65.8 | 64.8 | 64.6 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc. | 92.4 | 91.4 | 89.0 | 91.8 | 88.8 | 86.8 | 27.79 | 27.17 | 27. 29 | 39.1 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 71.8 | 71.2 | 71.5 |
| Lumber and allied products. | 73.4 | 71.3 | 68.2 | 71.3 | 68.3 | 60.7 | 21.08 | 20.81 | 19.37 | 39.9 | 39.4 | 37.0 | 52.5 | 52.8 | 51.9 |
| Furniture......-........ | 94.7 | 91.1 | 87.7 | 87.6 | 81.8 | 74.3 | 22.07 | 21. 49 | 20. 28 | 40.6 | 39.5 | 37.1 | 55.0 | 54.8 | 55.0 |
| Lumber: | 66.8 | 64.2 | 62.6 | 54.8 | 52.4 | 48.8 | 22.82 | 22.59 | 21.66 | 41.7 | 41.5 | 39.7 | 54.6 | 54.2 | 54.4 |
| Millwork | 66.3 | 64.9 | 61.5 | 63.8 | 62.2 | 53.9 | 19.85 | 19.79 | 18.02 | 39.2 | 38.9 | 36.4 | 50.7 | 50.9 | 49.6 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products. | 85.8 | 84.5 | 82.4 | 79.5 | 76.7 | 71.1 | 25.27 | 24.81 | 23.49 | 37.4 | 37.0 | 35.5 | 67. 2 | 66.8 | 68.5 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta ${ }^{3}$. | 64.7 | 64.4 | 64.1 | 53.9 | 53.6 | 51.8 | 21.62 | 21. 44 | 20.95 | 38.1 | 37.7 | 36.8 | 56.5 | 56.6 | 56.6 |
| Cement.-.-.----...-...... | 75.1 | 74.5 | 72.0 | 76.8 | 72.6 | 68.4 | 29.18 | 27.94 | 27.12 | 40.1 | 38.8 | 37.9 | 72.4 | 71.6 | 71.5 |
| Glass | 109.3 | 106.9 | 103.3 | 120.7 | 116.0 | 105.2 | 26. 90 | 26.56 | 24.91 | 36.0 | 35.9 | 33.8 | 75.0 | 74.3 | 74.2 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products | 48.7 | 48.6 | 47.5 | 37.6 | 36.7 | 34.2 | 26. 69 | 26. 06 | 24.97 | 36.9 | 36.4 | 34.7 | 72.7 | 72.0 | 72.2 |
| Pottery. ---.-.-.....-.-.-.........- | 93.5 | 90.9 | 87.3 | 85.0 | 79.8 | 71.0 | 22. 96 | 22. 17 | 20. 53 | 37.2 | 36.0 | 34.6 | 63.6 | 64.2 | 63.7 |



Table 7.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries-Continued
MANUFACTURING-Continued

| Industry | Employment index |  |  | Pay-roll index |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  | Average hours worked per week |  |  | A verage hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep. } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1940}{\text { August }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1940}{\text { August }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1940}{\text { August }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1940}{\text { August }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1940}^{\text {August }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| Nondurable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Chemical, petroleum, and coal products | 122.6 | 118.4 | 118.5 | 138.2 | 134.4 | 133.0 | 830.08 | 830.16 | \$30.12 | 39.0 | 38.7 | 38. 5 | 77.3 | 77.8 | 78.3 |
| Petroleum reflning. | 122.6 | 122.7 | 122.9 | 139.3 | 137.4 | 136.6 | 35. 43 | 34.94 | 34.73 | 36.1 | 35.8 | 35. 3 | 98.3 | 97.7 | 98.6 |
| Other than petroleum refining. | 122.6 | 118.6 | 117.4 | 137.8 | 133.5 | 131.9 | 28.31 | 28.34 | ${ }^{28.27}$ | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 70.0 | 70.7 | 70.9 |
| Chemicals....-.-.-...-.-- | 143.4 | 141.6 52.4 | 140.4 45.3 | 170.9 | 169.3 48.5 | 167.2 43.4 | 32.06 | 32. 18 | 31. 95 | 39.8 | 39.9 41.8 | 39.7 | 80.7 | 80.6 | 80.4 |
| Druggists' preparations .-.-.-- | 117.5 | 114.4 | 113.4 | 132.4 | 127.1 | 124.5 | 25. 53 | 25. 16 | 24. 94 | 40.1 | 39.5 | 40.1 | 61.5 | 61.5 | 61.2 |
| Explosives..-- | 147.8 | 139.9 | 132.7 | 175.4 | 172.1 | 166.8 | 32.74 | 33.94 | 34.67 | 39.0 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 84.0 | 83.6 | 84.7 |
| Fertilizers | 95.6 | 81.1 | 79.8 | 85.4 | 70.7 | 69.7 | 16.59 | 16. 14 | 16.05 | 36.1 | 34.6 | 35.2 | 45.9 | 46.6 | 45.6 |
| Paints and varnishes. | 126.1 | 123.5 | 124.6 | 135.6 | 132.1 | 132.4 | 29.40 | 29.28 | 29.13 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 72.2 | 72.0 | 72.1 |
| Rayon and allied products. | 311.7 | 307.7 | 306.9 | 327.7 | 318.0 | 314.7 | 26. 99 | ${ }^{26.53}$ | ${ }^{26.32}$ | 39.6 | 39.4 | 38.9 | 68.2 | 67.2 | 67.6 |
| Soap.--......------- | 82.4 | 83.6 | 81.3 | 107.0 | 101.8 | 99.9 | 30.60 | 28.68 | 28.77 | 43.2 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 70.9 | 71.2 | 71.2 |
| Rubber products. | 89.5 | 85.9 | 83.5 | 95.8 | 87.7 | 85.2 | 29. 15 | 27.81 | 27.76 | 37.5 | 36.3 | 35.7 | 78.0 | 77.9 | 78.5 |
| Rubber boots and shoes | 56.1 | 54.6 | 54.0 | 59.5 | 56.7 | 51.2 | 24.38 | 23.86 | 21. 77 | 39.2 | 38.3 | 35.7 | 62.2 | 62.3 | 60.9 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes. | 72.7 | 70.5 | 69.3 | 84.8 | 76.3 | 77.4 | 34. 10 | 31. 64 | 32. 66 | 35. 1 | 33.0 | 33.8 | 97.2 | 96.0 | 97.1 |
| Rubber goods, other.....- | 152.7 | 143.9 | 137.8 | 152.9 | 142. 1 | 131.6 | 24.43 | 24.07 | 23.25 | 39.7 | 39.0 | 37.7 | 61.7 | 62.1 | 62.2 |

NONMANUFACTURING

| [Indexes are based on 12-month average, 1929=100] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite ${ }^{8}$ | $\begin{array}{r}50.2 \\ 88 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 50.3 | 50.8 84 | 39.3 83 | ${ }_{82}^{33.1}$ | 36.5 75.2 | 25.77 25.01 | 21.63 25.32 | 23.63 23.36 | 28.4 | 24. 2 | 26.5 26.6 | 92.9 87.5 | 91.8 | 91.8 88 |
| Bituminous ${ }^{8}$. | 88.3 | 86.6 | 84.9 | 83.0 | 82.5 | 75.2 | 25.01 | 25.32 | ${ }^{23.36}$ | 28.8 | 28.5 | 26.6 | 87.5 | 88.7 | 88.0 |
| Metalliferous mining | 72.6 | 71.5 | 71.0 | 69.6 | 68.5 | 63.7 | 30.00 | 29.99 | 27.95 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 38.7 | 72.7 | 73.1 | 72.4 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining -- | 49.0 | 48.5 | 48.1 | 46.6 | 45.2 | 43.5 | 23.70 | 23.20 | 22.57 | 41.6 | 40.9 | 39.7 | 56.8 | 56.7 | 56.9 |
| Crude-petroleum production....... | 63.1 | 63.6 | 63.7 | 57.4 | 59.0 | 59.1 | 33. 31 | 33.99 | 33.97 | 36.6 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 89.2 | 87.6 | 87.4 |
| Public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone and telegraph ${ }^{910}$ | 78.9 | 79.0 | 78.8 | 100.8 | 100.4 | 101. 3 | 31. 43 | 31. 23 | 31.56 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 80.1 | 79.8 | 80.4 |
| Electric light and power ${ }^{9} 10$ | 93.1 | 93.0 | 92.2 | 105.7 | 108.1 | 105.8 | 34. 58 | 35.39 | 34.96 | 38.3 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 90.5 | 88.5 | 88.7 |
| Street railways and busses ${ }^{91011}$ | 68.4 | 68.4 | 68.4 | 71.3 | 70.4 | 70.0 | 34.08 | 33. 66 | 33. 62 | 46.5 | 46.0 | 45.8 | 72.2 | 72.2 | 72.4 |


| Trade: Wholesale ${ }^{9} 12_{2}$ | 91.1 | 90.1 | 89.2 | 81.0 | 78.7 | 78.3 | 30.87 | 30.32 | 30.36 | 41.7 | 41. 2 | 41.0 | 74.0 | 73.6 | 74.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Retail 10 10...- | 92.8 | 88.7 | 89.1 | 85.0 | 81.5 | 82.6 | 21.16 | 21,35 | 21.71 | 43.2 | 43.1 | 43.0 | 53.7 | 54.1 | 74.0 54.9 |
| Food ${ }^{10}$ | 103.6 | 103.0 | 103.6 | 95.9 | 95.7 | 96.0 | 23.55 | 23. 63 | 23.84 | 43.8 | 43.8 | 43.9 | 52.0 | 52.1 | 52.9 |
| General merchandising | 99.3 | 90.1 | 90.3 | 90.6 | 82.3 | 84.0 | 17.63 | 17.65 | 18.29 | 38.9 | 38.1 | 38.4 | 45.7 | 47.1 | 47.6 |
| Apparel ${ }^{10}$ | 87.8 | 73.1 | 75.1 | 79.4 | 68. 4 | 70.8 | 21. 20 | 21.91 | 22.04 | 38.4 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 54.5 | 55.6 | 55.8 |
| Furniture ${ }^{10}$ | 76.0 | 74.6 | 75.4 | 68.6 | 65.9 | 66.6 | 28. 55 | 28.03 | 28.00 | 44.3 | 44.1 | 43.8 | 69.4 | 68.3 | 69.9 |
| Automotive ${ }^{10}$ | 85.2 | 86.1 | 86.8 | 77.4 | 79.6 | 82.3 | 26.89 | 27.35 | 28.50 | 47.7 | 47.6 | 47.1 | 56.5 | 57.6 | 60.6 |
| Lumber ${ }^{10}$ | 78.3 | 76.0 | 75.6 | 75.6 | 72.4 | 71.9 | 26.87 | 26. 47 | 26. 64 | 43.3 | 43.0 | 42.8 | 63.0 | 62.5 | 62.8 |
| Hotels (year-round) ${ }^{8} 813$ | 91.1 | 90.3 | 90.3 | 81.3 | 80.7 | 80.5 | 15.44 | 15. 46 | 15. 42 | 46.5 | 46.7 | 46.7 | 33.3 | 33.0 | 32.9 |
| Laundries ${ }^{8}$ - | 101.8 | 102.8 | 102.5 | 89.8 | 90.5 | 90.0 | 18.12 | 18. 09 | 17.96 | 42.8 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 42.5 | 42.2 | 42.1 |
| Dyeing and cleaning ${ }^{8}$ | 110.0 | 106.7 | 108.2 | 85.6 | 78.9 | 80.0 | 21. 09 | 20.05 | 20.13 | 44.2 | 42.9 | 42.5 | 48.9 | 48.1 | 48.6 |
| Brokerage ${ }^{9} 14$ | -3.2 | -3.3 | $-1.6$ | $-1.8$ | -5. 7 | -3.5 | 35. 71 | 35.18 | 36.34 | (15) | (15) | (i) | (15) | (15) | (15) |
| Insurance ${ }^{14}$ | -. 5 | + 2 | +. 9 | -. 3 | -1.3 | +. 1 | 36.13 | 36. 10 | 36.45 |  | (15) |  |  | (15) |  |
| Building construction ${ }^{14}$ | +2.9 | +5.2 | +-5.9 | +4.1 | +6.7 | +5.2 | 32.92 | 32. 47 | 31.78 | 34.8 | 34.1 | 33.6 | 94.7 | 95.6 | 94.7 |

${ }^{1}$ Revised series. Mimeographed sheets giving averages by years, 1932 to 1939, inclusi ve, and by months, January 1938 to September 1939, inclusive, available on request. A verage hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a smaller number of establishments than average weekly earnings, as not all reporting firms furnish man-hours. The figures are not strictly comparable from
${ }_{2}$ Revised employment and pay roll indexes-Adjusted on basis of a complete employment survey of the aircraft industry made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for August 1940. Not comparable with previously published indexes from January 1939 to date. Comparable figures for this period given in table 9 .
${ }^{3}$ Average weekly earnings, average hours, and average hourly earnings not comparable with those previously published due to expansion of the reporting sample. Comparable ${ }^{4}$ Average weekly earnings and average hourly earnings not comparable with those previously published due to expansion of the reporting sample. Comparable June weekly earnings and hourly earnings are $\$ 25.45$ and 72.9 cents, respectively.
${ }^{5}$ A verage hourly earnings not comparable with those previously published due to expan. sion of the reporting sample. Comparable June hourly earnings are 70.9 cents
sion of the reporting samps not comparable with those previously published, due to expan. Average, weekly earnings not comparable with those previously published due to expan sion of the reporting sample. Comparable June weekly earnings are $\$ 22.63$.
${ }^{8}$ Indexes adjusted to 1935 census. Comparaole series back to January 1929 presented in January 1933 issue of this pamptet.
published in wamphlets prior hourly earnings, and hours not comparable with figures published in pamphlets prior to January 1938 as they now exclude corporation officers. average hours and hourly eyees whose duties are mainly supervisory. In addition, the comparable with the previously published 1939 averages because of a change in method of weighting.
${ }^{10}$ Retail-trade indexes adjusted to 1935 census and public-utility indexes to 1937 census. Not comparable with indexes published in pamphlets prior to January 1940 or in MoNTHLY Labor Review prior to April 1940. Indexes for retail furniture have been revised back to January 1936 since publication of the July 1940 pamphlet. Comparable series for ${ }_{11}$ Covers street-railways and troliey and motorbus operations of subsidiary, affiliated, and successor companies; formerly "electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance.
${ }^{12}$ Indexes adjusted to 1933 census. Comparable series in November 1934 and subsequent issues of this pamphlet
${ }_{13}$ Cash payments only; additional value of board, room, and tips not included. preceding month substituted
${ }_{15}$ Not available

Table 8.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Manufacturing ${ }^{1}$ and Nonmanufacturing ${ }^{2}$ Industries, September 1939 to September 1940, Inclusive

${ }^{1} 3$-year average $1923-25=100$-adjusted to 1937 Census of Manufactures. See table 9 for further revisions. 2 12-month average for $1929=100$. Comparable indexes for wholesale trade, quarrying, metal mining, an d crude-petroleum production are in November 1934 and subsequent issues of this pamphlet, or in Februar y 1935 and subsequent issues of Monthly Labor Review. For other nonmanufacturing indexes see notes 5 and 6.
${ }_{3}$ Includes: Iron and steel, machinery, transportation equipment, nonferrous metals, lumber and allied products, and stone, clay, and glass products.
${ }_{4}$ Includes: Textiles and their products, leather and its manufactures, food and kindred products, tobacco manufactures, paper and printing, chemicals and allied products, products of petroleum and coal, rubber products, and a number of miscellaneous industries not included in other groups.
5 Indexes have been adjusted to the 1935 census. Comparable series from January 1929 forward are presented in January 1938 and subsequent issues of pamphlet.

6 Retail-trade indexes adjusted to 1935 census and public-utility indexes to 1937 census. Not comparable with indexes published in Employment and Pay Rolls pamphlets prior to January 1940 or in Monthly Labor Review prior to April 1940. Comparable series January 1929 to December 1939 available in mimeographed form.
${ }_{7}$ Covers street railways and trolley and motorbus operations of subsidiary, affiliated, and successor companies.

Table 9.-Revised Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in the Aircraft Industry, the Transportation Equipment Group, the Durable-Goods Group, and "All Manufacturing," January 1939 to September 1940, Inclusive
[Revised to conform with census averages for 1939 and leads indicated by a complote survey of the aircraft industry made by the Bureau for August 1940. 1923-25=100]

| Year and month | Aircraft |  | Transportation equipment group |  | Durable-goods group |  | All manufacturing |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment index | Pay-roll index | Employment index | Pay-roll index | Employ. ment index | Pay-roll index | Employment index | Pay-roll index |
| 1939: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 899.5 | 911.2 | 96.6 | 93.2 | 82.3 | 76.0 | 92.3 | 83.7 |
| February | 974.7 | 976.9 | 96.9 | 91.7 | 83.3 | 77.7 | 93.6 | 86.0 |
| March. | 1,006.5 | 1,017.5 | 96.6 | 91.9 | 84.1 | 79.4 | 94.3 | 87.6 |
| April | 1,137.8 | 1,107.5 | 96.3 | 94.5 | 84.8 | 79.5 | 94.1 | 85.5 |
| May | 1,260. 6 | 1,227. 7 | 91.5 | 87.7 | 84.0 | 78.9 | 93.0 | 85.0 |
| June. | 1,378.9 | 1,397. 3 | 91.2 | 89.4 | 84.7 | 80.8 | 93.4 | 86.5 |
| July-... | 1,491.5 | 1,455.8 | 80.4 | 77.2 | 83.0 | 76.1 | 93.5 | 84.4 |
| August | 1,520.4 | 1, 519.9 | 75.8 | 79.0 | 84.0 | 81.6 | 96.3 | 89.8 |
| September | $1,591.3$ | 1,515.8 | 97.7 | 100.3 | 89.8 | 87.9 | 100.3 | 93.9 |
| October-. | 1,703. 5 | 1,702.5 | 106.1 | 110.8 | 96.2 | 99.8 | 103.7 | 101.7 |
| November | 1,931.5 | 1,955.8 | 103.9 | 106.7 | 98.3 | 101.1 | 103.9 | 101. 7 |
| December | 2,100. 0 | 2,046. 5 | 117.6 | 125.4 | 100.2 | 104.8 | 104.2 | 103.9 |
| Average. | 1, 416.4 | 1,402.9 | 95.9 | 95.7 | 87.9 | 85.3 | 96.9 | 90.8 |
| 1940: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 2, 274.6 | 2,197.0 | 116.7 | 119.8 | 97.6 | 98.4 | 101.5 | 98.4 |
| February | 2, 302.6 | 2,183. 9 | 116.1 | 120.1 | 96.7 | 96.9 | 101.5 | 97.9 |
| March... | 2,379.4 | 2,344. 3 | 118.5 | 125.9 | 96.6 | 97.8 | 100.9 | 98.4 |
| April. | 2, 474.3 | $2,415.0$ | 116.9 | 124.3 | 96.2 | 97.5 | 99.7 | 96.5 |
| May. | 2.676. 4 | 2, 601.5 | 116.7 | 118.5 | 96.7 | 97.8 | 99.1 | 96.4 |
| June | 2,913. 5 | 2,968. 2 | 114.3 | 121.0 | 97.3 | 100.4 | 99.6 | 98.1 |
| July | 3, 146.6 | 3, 124.6 | 99.7 | 98.9 | 95.9 | 96.5 | 99.7 | 96.8 |
| August | 3,478. 6 | 3,727.4 | 104.9 | 115.7 | 99.8 | 105.5 | 103.8 | 104.0 |
| September | 3, 764.3 | 4,211.9 | 126.7 | 141.3 | 105.5 | 114.0 | 107.7 | 110.0 |

## INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT IN PRINCIPAL METROPOLITAN AREAS

A comparison of employment and pay rolls in August and September 1940 is made in table 10 for 13 metropolitan areas, each of which had a population of 500,000 or over in 1930. Cities within these areas 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 10.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in August and September 1940, by Principal Metropolitan Areas

| Metropolitan area | Number of establishments September 1940 | Number on pay roll September 1940 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { August } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week) September 1940 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { August } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York ${ }^{1}$ | 13,688 | 729,731 | +4.4 | \$21, 234, 410 | +5. 6 |
| Chicago ${ }^{2}$ | 4,393 | 494, 950 | +2.0 | 14, 296,433 | +2.6 |
| Philadelphia ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,463 | 250,869 | +4.0 | 7,131, 973 | +4.9 |
| Detroit | 1,636 | 361, 107 | +19.7 | 12,949, 352 | +19.1 |
| Los Angeles ${ }^{4}$ | 3,096 | 201, 341 | +2.6 | 6, 118, 242 | +3.5 |
| Cleveland | 1,277 | 143, 329 | +4.7 | 4,302,564 | +3.7 |
| St. Louis. | 1,385 | 135, 932 | $+5.7$ | 3, 383, 082 | +4.8 |
| Baltimore | 1,137 | 123,953 | +2.8 | 3, 303, 476 | +6.5 |
| Boston ${ }^{5}$ | 3,014 | 198,686 | $+2.5$ | 5, 210, 023 | +4.0 |
| Pittsburgh | 1,330 | 228,089 | +2.0 | 6,995, 646 | +2.1 |
| San Francisco ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,729 | 98, 579 | +1.2 | 3,048, 244 | $-.1$ |
| Buffalo. | 790 | 96, 516 | $+5.1$ | 2, 831, 063 | +6.7 |
| Milwaukee | 979 | 111, 791 | +3.3 | 3, 264, 334 | +3.1 |

[^4]
## WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN AMERICAN INDUSTRIES

The following table gives information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring during the month ending September 15, 1940, as shown by reports received from manufacturing and nonmanufacturing establishments which supply employment data to this Bureau.

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

Table 11.-Wage-Rate Changes Reported by Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Establishments During Month Ending September 15, $1940{ }^{1}$

| Group and industry | Establishments |  |  | Employees |  |  | Average percentage change in wage rates of employees receiving- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total number reporting | Num-berreport-ingin-creases | Number report ing decreases | Total number covered | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & \text { receiv- } \\ & \text { ing } \\ & \text { in- } \\ & \text { creases } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber } \\ \text { receiv- } \\ \text { ing } \\ \text { de- } \\ \text { creases } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In- } \\ & \text { creases } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{De}- \\ & \mathrm{c} \text { creases: } \end{aligned}$ |
| All manufacturing.......-.....-- .---- | 27, 274 | 130 |  | 5, 424, 758 | 31,946 |  | 6.7 |  |
| Iron and steel group | 2,250 | 15 |  | 787, 589 | 2,960 |  | 8.9 |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and roling mills | 327 | 4 |  | 458, 500 | 1,557 |  | 8.5 |  |
| Machinery group | 3, 492 | 18 |  | 786, 330 | 1,773 |  | 7.1 |  |
| Foundries and machine shops | 2, 283 | 17 |  | 287, 275 | 1,693 |  | 7.0 |  |
| Transportation equipment group.- | 690 | 3 |  | 625, 590 | 492 |  | 8.0 |  |
| Nonferrous metals group .-....-.-- | 829 | 4 |  | 174, 746 | 583 |  | 3.7 |  |
| Lumber and allied products group- | 2,079 596 | 18 |  | 276,256 38,913 | 3,751 1,375 |  | 5. 0 |  |
| Millwork. | 596 777 | 8 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 38, } \\ 139,14 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,375 1,530 |  | 5.0 5.3 | --- |
| Stone, clay, and glass group | 1,228 | 7 |  | 159, 911 | ${ }^{6} 672$ |  | 5. 9 |  |
| Fabrics group. | 2,956 | 5 |  | 859, 412 | 571 |  | 7.4 |  |
| Food group...-- | 4,543 | 16 |  | 499, 360 | 3, 267 |  | 8.8 | --- - |
| Beet sugar | 80 | 5 |  | 8,673 | 2. 430 |  | 9. 6 |  |
| Paper and printing group. | 3,480 | 22 |  | 313, 228 | 6,450 |  | 4.4 | --- |
| Paper boxes.... | 669 | 3 | -. ---- | 43, 670 | - 82 |  | 3. 0 |  |
| Paper and pulp......... | 435 1,629 | 8 |  | 127, 102 | 5, 070 |  | 4.0 |  |
| Book and job printing. | 1,629 | 5 |  | 79.418 | 52 |  | 7.1 |  |
| Chemical group. .-.-.. | 1,646 | 14 |  | 256. 835 | 10,792 |  | 7.4 |  |
| Paints and varnishes | 523 | 4 |  | 22, 538 | - 74 |  | 4.9 |  |
| All nonmanufacturing (except building construction) | 65, 024 | 62 | 5 | 1,934, 219 | 6, 495 | 104 | 6.7 | 10.4 |
| Metalliferous mining | 291 | 35 |  | 49,987 | 2,529 |  | 9.3 |  |
| Street railways and busses. | ${ }_{10} 269$ | 5 | --- | 91, 103 | 2, 054 |  | 1.6 |  |
| Wholesale trade | 10,773 | 5 |  | 233, 822 | 16 |  | 9.8 |  |
| Retail trade | 37, 812 | 13 |  | 690, 626 | 1,827 |  | 8.8 |  |
| Brokerage. | 1,142 |  |  | 17,002 |  | 104 |  | 10.4 |

[^5]
## 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 August and September 1940 are given in table 12.

Table 12.-Employment and Pay Rolls for the Executive Service of the United States Government, September and August $1940{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Class | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Septem- ber | August ${ }^{2}$ | Percentage change | September | August ${ }^{2}$ | Percentage change |
| Entire service: Total. | 1,058,596 | 1, 038, 876 | +1.9 | \$159, 581, 436 | \$159, 199, 273 | +0.2 |
| Regular appropriation. | 893,487 | 884, 988 | +1.0 | 138, 078, 595 | 138, 417, 266 | -. 2 |
| Emergency appropriation | 50,437 | 50,267 | +. 3 | 6, 718,996 | 6, 727, 484 | -. 1 |
| Force account. | 114,672 | 103, 621 | $+10.7$ | 14, 783, 845 | 14, 054, 523 | +5.2 |
| Inside the District of Columbia: Total. | 145, 572 | 142,821 | +1.9 | 25, 201, 714 | 24, 881,086 | +1.3 |
| Regular appropriation | 128, 810 | 125,740 | +2.4 | 22, 519,911 | 22, 158,997 | +1.6 |
| Emergency appropriation | 7,586 | 7,969 | -4.8 | 1, 186, 114 | 1, 242,759 | +4.6 |
| Force account | 9,176 | 9,112 | $-7$ | 1, 495,689 | 1, 479, 330 | +1.1 |
| Outside the District of Columbia: Total. | 913, 024 | 896, 055 | +1.9 | 134, 379, 722 | 134, 318, 187 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Regular appropriation | 764, 677 | 759, 248 | +. 7 | 115, 558, 684 | 116, 258, 269 | -. 6 |
| Emergency appropriation | 42, 851 | 42, 298 | +1.3 | 5, 532, 882 | 5, 484, 725 | $+.9$ |
| Force account....- | 105, 496 | 94, 509 | +11. 6 | 13, 288, 156 | 12,575, 193 | +5.7 |

1 Data cover number of employees receiving pay during the last pay period of the month.
2 Revised
${ }^{3}$ Increase less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.

## INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANK DIVISION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, AND GOVERNMENT OR GOVERNMENT-OWNED CORPORATIONS

Semiannually the Civil Service Commission collects data for the Insolvent National Bank Division of the Treasury Department, Federal Reserve Banks, and Government or Government-owned Corporations. Employees of these agencies are not paid directly by the Federal Government.

Employment and pay rolls for these agencies are shown in table 13.

Table 13.-Employment and Pay Rolls of Government Establishments or Corporations Financed With Non-Governmental Funds

| Establishment | Number of employees ${ }^{\text {: }}$ |  | Total pay roll |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June 1940 | Decem- <br> ber <br> 1939 | 6 -month <br> period <br> ending <br> June 30, <br> 1940 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 6-month } \\ \text { period } \\ \text { ending } \\ \text { Dec. 31, } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| All establishments. | 26, 387 | 26, 288 | \$21,576,006 | \$21,978,412 |
| Treasury: <br> Office of the Comptroller of the Currency: |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Division of Insolvent National Banks..--- | 253 | 277 | 311, 219 | 345, 208 |
| Legal Division-......- | 55 | 52 | 75,351 | 67, 835 |
| Farm Credit Administration: |  |  |  |  |
| Banks for cooperatives .-........ | 209 | 210 | 300, 878 | 300, 266 |
| Federal intermediate credit banks. | 427 | 440 | 535, 155 | 546, 325 |
| Federal land banks ${ }^{2}$------- | 4,386 | 4,810 | 3, 986, 341 | 4, 607, 250 |
| General ageuts' offices... | 419 | 413 | 515, 885 | 516, 393 |
| Joint stock land banks. | 495 | 526 | 502, 807 | 537, 539 |
| Production Credit Corporation-..... | 291 | 301 | 435, 763 | 438, 232 |
| Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: -- ${ }_{\text {F }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| National receivership trust funds. | 32 | 28 | 28,027 | 24,461 |
| State receivership trust funds... | 70 | 61 | 52, 228 | 42, 521 |
| Federal reserve banks .-..-------. | 11, 473 | 11, 355 | 10, 172, 113 | 10, 162, 557 |
| Inland Waterways Corporation..-- | 3,212 | 3, 243 | 1,967, 214 | 2, 066, 954 |
| Panama Railroad Company ${ }^{3}$---.--- | 5, 061 | 4,568 | 2, 594, 235 | 2,214,081 |
| Spruce Production Corporation..... | 4 | 4 | 8,790 | 8,790 |

${ }^{1}$ Data on the number of employees refer to employees on the pay roll with pay during the last pay period of the month.
${ }^{2}$ Includes land bank appraisers and their pay rolls.
${ }^{3}$ Includes the Panama Railroad Steamship Line which is owned and operated by the Panama Railroad Company.

## CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Details concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during September on construction projects financed by Public Works Administration funds are given in table 14, by type of project.

Table 14.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds, September $1940{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Wage earners |  | Monthly pay roll disbursements | Number of manhours worked during month | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Maximum } \\ \text { number } \\ \text { employed ? }}}{ }$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All programs | 50, 051 | 41,210 | \$5,282, 875 | 5,437, 497 | \$0.972 | \$8, 424, 259 |
|  | Federal projects financed from National Industrial Recovery Act funds |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects.......-- .-.- .-------- | ${ }^{3} 1,070$ | 905 | \$87, 183 | 151,856 | \$0. 574 | \$117,438 |
| Building construction | 587 | 484 | 44,329 | 86, 472 | . 513 | 58,406 |
| Naval véssels... | (5) 1 | 1 | 157 | 164 | . 957 | 454 |
| Public roads ${ }^{4}$ - |  | 207 | 22, 275 | 34,468 | . 646 | 45, 000 |
| Reclamation -------.-.-. | 87 | 76 | 8,357 | 11,852 | . 705 | 5, 228 |
| River, harbor, and flood control. | 110 | 68 | 3,078 | 5,120 | . 601 | 4, 138 |
| Water and sewerage. - .-. -Miscellaneous | 31 | 22 | 1,182 | 3,182 | . 371 | 2,417 |
|  | 47 | 47 | 7,805 | 10,598 | . 736 | 1,795 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed From Public Works. Administration Funds September 1940-Continued
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Wage earners |  | Monthly pay roll disbursements | Number of manhours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material' orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum number employed | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All projects..--------------.----------- | Federal projects financed from Public Works Administration Appropriation Act, 1938, funds |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,348 | 4, 807 | \$579, 111 | 640,639 | \$0.904 | \$618, 047 |
| Airport construction (exclusive of buildings) | 475 | 471 | 51, 356 | 72, 249 | .711 | 36, 283 |
| Building construction | 2,457 | 2, 101 | 262, 751 | 237,945 | 1. 104 | 297, 761 |
| Electrification. | 388 | 380 | 25,635 | 39,528 | . 649 | 10, 806. |
| Reclamation. | 1,319 | 1,242 | 176, 854 | 214,387 | . 825 | 175, 621 |
| River, harbor, and flood control.....- | 370 | 335 | 35, 833 | 42,792 | . 837 | 48, 090 |
| Streets and roads. | 127 | 119 | 10,789 | 16,692 | 646 | 36, 086 |
| Water and sewerage | 73 | 50 | 4,630 | 3,844 | 1. 204 | 5,322 |
| Miscellaneous. .-.-.------.-.------ | 94 | 73 | 5, 861 | 6, 505 | . 901 | 8,078 |
| Professional, technical, and clerical.- | 45 | 36 | 5,402 | 6,697 | . 807 | 0 |
| All projects ${ }^{6}$ <br> Building construction ${ }^{6}$ $\qquad$ <br> Streets and roads $\qquad$ <br> Miscellaneous. $\qquad$ | Non-Federal projects financed from National Industrial Recovery Act funds |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,458 | 1,301 | \$160, 188 | 156,772 | \$1. 022 | \$485, 697 |
|  | 855 | 755 | 11f, 096 | 89, 142 | 1.202 | 191,761 |
|  | 349 | 313 | 26, 779 | 42, 250 | . 634 | 33, 139 y |
|  | 254 | 233 | 17,313 | 25,380 | . 682 | 260, 797 |
|  | Non-Federal projects financed from Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, 1935, 1936, and 1937, fund 6 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,785 | 4,999 | \$567.057 | 757, 411 | \$0.749 | \$924, 984 |
| Building construction. | 508 | 505 | 71, 154 | 56, 610 | 1. 257 | 214, 101 |
| Electrification | 1,056 | 881 | 78, 278 | 107, 091 | . 731 | $305,072$. |
| Heavy engineering | 3,691 | 3, 268 | 379, 774 | 544, 747 | . 697 | 376, 310 |
| Reclamation..... | $\stackrel{0}{0}$ | ${ }^{0}$ |  |  |  | 4, 864 |
| Streets and roads | 440 | 345 | 37,851 | 48,963 | . 773 | 22, 876 |
| Miscellaneous. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - - | 1,761 |

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

All projects
Building construction
Electrification

| Appropriation Act, 1938, funds |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 36,390 | 29,198 | $\$ 3,889,336$ | $3,730,819$ | $\$ 1.042$ | $\$ 6,278,093$ |
| 9,793 | 8,010 | $1,078,759$ | 906,058 | 1.191 | $1,678,706$ |
| 766 | 563 | 94,422 | 82,054 | 1.151 | 469,869 |
| 9.140 | 7,154 | $1,016,901$ | 965,415 | 1.053 | $1,230,964$ |
| 335 | 279 | 38,924 | 44,708 | .871 | 17,199 |
| 12 | 11 | 545 | 974 | .560 | 5,827 |
| 7,229 | 5,358 | 569,77 | 695,466 | .819 | 870,936 |
| 9,15 | 7,823 | $1,090,008$ | $1,036,144$ | 1.052 | $1,411,684$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $-\cdots$ | 592,908 |

[^6]
## UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

Table 15 shows data concerning employment, pay rolls, and manhours worked in September 1940 on low-rent projects of the United States Housing Authority.

Table 15.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Low-Rent Housing Projects Operated by the United States Housing Authority, September 1940
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Employment |  | Monthly pay rolls | Manhours worked during month | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum ${ }^{1}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All divisions. | 50,829 | 43, 242 | \$5, 228, 033 | 5, 685, 980 | \$0.919 | \$9, 107, 991 |
| New England | 5,576 | 4,918 | 725, 672 | 656,687 | 1. 105 | 1,114, 124 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 8,998 | 7,534 | 1, 195, 162 | 919, 738 | 1. 299 | 1,660, 422 |
| East North Central | 5,133 | 4,220 | 652, 722 | 560, 277 | 1. 165 | 1, 123, 388 |
| West North Central South Atlantic...... | 407 | -348 | 40,634 894,070 | 43, 193 | . 941 | 56,722 |
| South Atlantic...-.. | 11, 209 | 9,419 | 894, 070 | 1,206, 051 | . 741 | 2,161,950 |
| East South Central. | 8,663 | 7,433 | 759, 708 | 977,975 | . 777 | 1,287,918 |
| West South Central | 6,507 | 5, 545 | 579, 557 | 751, 931 | . 771 | 1, 003, 444 |
| Mountain. | 712 | 554 | 82, 690 | 66, 557 | 1. 242 | 133, 855 |
| Pacific | 1,776 | 1,515 | 222, 085 | 217, 425 | 1. 021 | 448, 329 |
| Outside continental United States.- | 1,848 | 1, 756 | 75, 733 | 286, 146 | . 265 | 117, 839 |

${ }^{1}$ Maximum employed during any 1 week of the month.

## WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

A record of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in September on projects financed by the Work Projects Administration is shown in table 16, by type of project.

Table 16.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Work Projects Administration, September 1940
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Employment |  | Monthly pay rolls | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Man-hours } \\ \text { Worked } \\ \text { during } \\ \text { month } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum ${ }^{1}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
|  | Projects operated by Work Projects Administration ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,636, 824 | \$90, 907, 258 | 199, 588, 876 | \$0.455 | (3) |
|  | Projects operated by other Federal agencies |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 69, 156 | 65, 774 | \$3, 102, 015 | 7, 146, 566 | \$0.434 | \$568, 684 |
| Airport construction (exclusive of buildings) | 6, 779 | 6,674 | 75, 218 | 413,847 | . 182 | 60,519 |
|  | 31,587 | 29, 267 | 1,511, 700 | 3, 246,199 | . 466 | 264, 739 |
| Forestry---------.-- | 6,978 | 6,901 | 307, 897 | 779, 016 | . 395 | 27, 258 |
| Grade-crossing elimination ' | 159 | 131 | 11, 180 | 17,131 | . 653 | 11,854 |
| Hydroelectric power plants ${ }^{\text {B }}$ Plant, crop, and livestock conservation. | 1,094 | 1, 058 | 47,914 | 185, 371 | . 258 | 43,317 |
|  | 8,891 | 8,830 | 432,869 | 960, 762 | . 451 | 41,226 |
| Professional, technical, and clerical. | 4,670 | 4,541 | 318, 072 | 516, 788 | . 615 | 18,237 |
| Public roads ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 116 | 85 | 5,504 | 9,324 | . 590 | 916 |
| Reclamation | 6,774 | 6,613 | 302, 879 | 820,292 | . 369 | 33, 465 |
| River, harbor, and flood control...- | 336 | 303 | 30, 446 | 44,621 | . 682 | 21,499 |
| Streets and roads.....-----.--- | 857 | 677 | 36, 860 | 99, 421 | . 371 | 10, 128 |
| Water and sewerage | 493 | 298 | 7,854 | 26,089 | . 301 | 10,056 |
| Miscellaneous | 422 | 396 | 13, 622 | 27, 705 | . 492 | 25, 470 |

[^7]Data on employment, pay rolls, and man hours worked in September on each type of project operated by the Work Projects Administration were not available when this report was prepared. The figures for August are presented in table 17.

Table 17.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Operated by the Work Projects Administration, by Type of Project, August 1940
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Employment | Pay rolls | Man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All projects. | 1,647, 123 | \$94, 784, 451 | 208, 508, 192 | \$0. 455 |
| Conservation | 37, 027 | 2, 121, 634 | 4,768, 498 | 445 |
| Highway, road, and street | 692, 250 | 36, 083, 804 | 86, 812, 905 | . 416 |
| Professional, technical, and clerical | 291, 389 | 19, 714, 624 | 38, 123,758 | . 517 |
| Public buildings.......-...------- | 152, 939 | 9, 366, 364 | 18, 911, 253 | . 495 |
| Publicly owned or operated utilities | 157, 769 | 9, 067, 882 | 19, 459,085 | . 466 |
| Recreational facilities. | 85, 324 | 5, 320, 855 | 10, 864, 658 | . 490 |
| Sanitation and health. | 22,538 | 1, 196, 192 | 2,902, 377 | . 412 |
| Sewing, canning, gardening, etc | 115,912 | 6, 067, 582 | 15, 154, 539 | . 400 |
| Transportation...- | 28,978 | 1,625, 098 | 3, 400, 949 | . 478 |
| Not elsewhere classified-total | 62,997 | 4, 220, 416 | 8, 110, 170 | . 520 |
| National defense vocational train | 20,645 | 1, 117, 194 | 2, 522, 812 | . 443 |
| Other | 42,352 | 3, 103, 222 | $5,587,358$ | . 555 |

${ }^{1}$ Average of the month.

## NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

Employment and pay rolls on the National Youth Administration projects for August and September 1940 are shown in table 18.

Table 18.-Employment and Pay Rolls on National Youth Administration Projects September and August 1940
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | August | September | August |
| Total | 262,836 | 240, 067 | \$4, 922, 363 | \$4,777, 920 |
| Student work program 1 $\qquad$ Out-of-school work program. | $\begin{array}{r} 21,776 \\ 241,060 \end{array}$ | 240,067 | $\begin{array}{r} 95,276 \\ 4,827,087 \end{array}$ | 0 $4,777,920$ |

1 Not in operation during August.

## CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

Employment and pay rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps in August and September 1940 are presented in table 19.

Table 19.-Employment and Pay Rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps, September and August $1940{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Group | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | August | September | August |
| All groups. | 294,622 | 326, 244 | \$13, 523, 515 | \$14, 420,968 |
| Enrolled personnel ${ }^{2}$ | 250, 204 | 290, 675 | 8,283, 092 | 9, 038, 917 |
| Nurses ${ }^{3}$-..........- | 217 | 224 | 29, 383 | 30, 166 |
| Educational advisers ${ }^{3}$ | 1,545 | 1, 554 | 258,775 | 260, 250 |
| Supervisory and technical ${ }^{8}$ | 33,656 | 33,791 | 4,952, 265 | 5,091,635 |

1 Employment figure is monthly average for enrolled personnel, and number employed on last day of month for other groups.
${ }^{2}$ September data include 3,838 enrollees and pay roll of $\$ 74,013$ outside continental United States; in August the corresponding figures were 3,560 enrollees and pay roll of $\$ 73,298$.

3 Included in executive service, table 12.

## CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED BY RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Statistics of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in September are presented in table 20, by type of project.

Table 20.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, September $1940{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Employment ${ }^{2}$ | Monthly pay rolls | Man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All projects.- | 1,845 | \$205, 252 | 193,611 | \$1.060 | \$321,013 |
| Building construction ${ }^{3}$ | 1, 554 | 170, 359 | 157, 158 | 1.034 | 219,972 |
| Streets and roads.- | 94 | 8, 413 | 10, 187 | . 826 | 8, 018 |
| Water and sewerage | 156 | 25, 435 | 25, 236 | 1. 008 | 92, 253 |
| Heavy engincering | 41 | 1,045 | 1,030 | 1.015 | 770 |

[^8]Data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations during September are given in table 21, by type of project.

Table 21.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Federal Appropriations, by Type of Project, September $1940{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Employment |  | Monthly pay rolls | Manhours worked during month | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum ${ }^{9}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | ${ }^{8} 389,615$ | 365, 646 | \$42, 796, 030 | 56, 261, 315 | \$0.753 | \$97, 500, 548 |
| Airport construction. | 10,365 | 9, 629 | 742, 574 | 930,580 | . 798 | 3, 736, 706 |
| Building construction | 56,625 | 48, 431 | 5, 799, 591 | 8, 210, 908 | . 706 | 16, 926, 795 |
| Electrification: <br> Rural Electrification Administration projects 4 | 4,858 | 3,928 | 272, 502 | 475, 486 | 573 | 1,481, 095 |
| Other than R. E. A. prcjects | 552 | 427 | 33, 132 | 43, 352 | . 764 | 65, 397 |
| Forestry | 25 | 25 | 1,260 | 2, 464 | 511 | 3,665 |
| Heavy engineering | 118 | 104 | 15,864 | 10, 877 | 1. 458 | (5) |
| Public roads ${ }^{6}$ | (7) | 104, 621 | 9, 757, 457 | 15, 189, 684 | . 642 | 17,030.855 |
| Reclamation --..---..-.-.---......-- | 26,570 | 25,100 | 3, 774, 807 | 4, 155, 045 | . 908 | 11, 506, 241 |
| River, harbor, and flood control: <br> Dredging, dikes, revetments, etc. | 37.380 | 33, 174 | 3, 921, 998 | 5, 566, 658 | . 705 | 5, 610, 751 |
| Locks and dams....................- | 9,168 | 8,305 | 1,205, 785 | 1,410, 397 | . 855 | 1,367, 055 |
| Ship construction: <br> Naval vessels. | 94,356 | 89,738 | 13, 350, 666 | 14,996, 162 | . 890 | 31, 139, 368 |
| Other than naval vessels | 26,781 | 24, 925 | 2, 878, 029 | 3, 536, 141 | . 813 | 4,922,938 |
| Streets and roads. | 3,494 | 3, 108 | 298, 169 | 441, 161 | . 676 | 403, 342 |
| Water and sewerage | 572 | 480 | 45, 648 | 70,622 | . 646 | 108,989 |
| Miscellaneous. | 14, 130 | 13,651 | 700, 548 | 1, 221, 778 | . 573 | 3,197,351 |

1 Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
${ }^{1}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
8 Includes weekly average for public-road projects.
4 Financed by Rural Electrification Administration loans.
${ }^{8}$ No report received for heavy engineering.

- Under the jurisdiction of the Public Roads Administration.
? 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 September 1940, compared with August 1940, and September 1939, is presented in table 22.

Table 22.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads September 1940, August 1940, and September $1939{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Item | Employment ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September 1940 | $\underset{1940}{\text { August }}$ | September 1939 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { September } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1940}{\text { August }}$ | ${\underset{1939}{ }}_{\text {September }}$ |
| Total. | 196,957 | 201, 836 | 160,615 | \$14, 178, 338 | \$15, 045, 089 | \$11, 620, 870 |
| New roads | 66,036 | $64,133$ | 25, 780 | 4, 342, 663 | 4, 357,497 | 1,563, 140 |
| Maintenance | 130,921 | 137,703 | 134, 835 | 9,835, 675 | 10, 687, 592 | 10, 057, 730 |

[^9]
## PURCHASES FROM PUBLIC FUNDS ${ }^{1}$

Table 23 shows the value of material orders placed on construction projects financed by Federal funds in the third quarter of 1940. Material orders placed on construction projects operated by the Work Projects Administration, not included in this table because data were not available, will be included in the complete report for the third quarter to be published in the December pamphlet.

In the third quarter of 1940 , on construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations, orders were placed for materials valued at approximately $\$ 221,671,000$. Of this amount $\$ 46,982,000$ was expended for iron and steel products, $\$ 98,225,000$ for machinery, $\$ 22,454,000$ for cement and concrete products, and $\$ 7,917,000$ for forest products. Of the $\$ 31,597,000$ of material orders placed on the Public Works Administration program, $\$ 9,644,000$ was for iron and steel products, $\$ 6,561,000$ for machinery, $\$ 3,932,000$ for cement and concrete products, and $\$ 3,548,000$ for forest products.

Previous sections of this report have shown the number of workers employed at the site of construction projects financed from Federal funds. The direct employment, however, is only a partial picture, as the manufacture of the materials used on the projects also creates a large amount of employment.

Estimates have been made of the man-months of labor created in fabricating the materials used on the various programs (see table 3). The estimates include only the labor required in the fabrication of materials in the form in which it is to be used. No estimate is made of the labor required in producing the raw materials or in transporting them to the point of manufacture. In manufacturing structural steel, for example, the only labor included is that occurring in the fabricating mills; no estimate is made for the labor created in mining, smelting, and transporting the ore; nor for the labor in blast furnaces, the openhearth furnaces, and the blooming mills.

The information concerning man-months of labor created in fabricating materials is obtained by sending a questionnaire to each firm receiving an award for materials to be financed from Federal or State funds. The manufacturer is requested to make an estimate of the number of man-hours created in his plant in manufacturing the materials specified in the contract. For materials purchased directly by contractors the Bureau estimates the man-months of labor created. This estimate is based upon the findings of the Census of Manufactures, 1937.

[^10]Table 23.-Value of Material Orders Placed on Construction Projects Financed by Federal Funds for the Third Quarter of 1940

| Type of material | Projects |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Public Works Ad ministration 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U.S. H. A. } \\ & \text { low-rent } \\ & \text { housing } \end{aligned}$ | Recon- struction Finance Corpora- tion 2 | Regular | Federal agency projects from <br> W. P. A. <br> funds |
| All materials | \$31,597,398 | \$23,636,679 | \$1,010,378 | \$221,671,123 | \$1,759, 319 |
| Textiles and their products........................ | 109, 325 | 116, 065 | 2,373 | 163, 891 | 4,094 |
| Awnings, tents, canvas | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \rho 2 \\ 4,746 \\ 028 \\ 28 \\ 346 \\ 2,333 \end{array}$ |  | 19 | 49, 102 |  |
| Carpets and rugs |  | 469 |  |  | 13 |
| Cordage and twin |  | 32014$\cdots \cdots$1,2801,899 | 200 | , 705 | 杖 |
| Felt products.. |  |  |  | 2,608 | 124 |
| Jute products |  |  |  | 61 | 392 |
| Linoleum and asphalted-felt-base floor cover- | $\begin{array}{r} 34,515 \\ 3,504 \end{array}$ | 108, 523 | - 631 | 19,852485 | 588 |
| Sacks and bags, other than paper |  |  |  |  |  |
| Upholstering, flling, batting, padding, an |  |  |  |  |  |
| Waste and related products | ,142 | 112 | 7 | 2,589 | 124 |
| Textiles and their products, n. e. c | 61,421 | 2,443 | 1,516 | 62,480 | 1,187 |
|  | 3, 548, 479 | 2, 638, 794 | 33, 278 | 7,917, 284 | 188, 231 |
| Cork products.- | $\begin{array}{r} 32,178 \\ 2,515,369 \\ 704,859 \\ 276,669 \\ 19,404 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5,465 \\ 894 \\ 20,28 \\ 6,631 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,379 \\ 927,448 \\ 5,630,752 \\ 1,324,006 \\ 12,253 \\ 1,448 \\ 1,336,960 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87 \\ 10,729 \\ 128,505 \\ 48,910 \end{array}$ |
| Furniture and related products |  | $\begin{array}{r} 9,556 \\ 1,157,567 \\ 1,349,267 \\ 39,351 \\ 53 \\ 386,233 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Planing-mill products.. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Window and door screens and weatherstrip. Forest products, n.e.c |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products | 324,955 |  | 8,044 |  | 39,764 |
| Ammunition and related produc | 343 |  |  |  |  |
| Compressed and liquefled gases. | $\begin{array}{r} 18,445 \\ 115,563 \\ 169,480 \\ 21,151 \\ 8.420,742 \end{array}$ | 2,010 |  | 77,235 <br> 791,407 <br> 474,934 <br> 33,384 | 2,5677,36526,5543,278 |
| Explosives. |  | 7,649 |  |  |  |
| Paints, pigments, and varnishes |  | 370, 864 |  |  |  |
| Ohemicals and allied products, n . |  | 5,710 <br> $6,372,334$ |  |  |  |
| Asbestos products, n.e.c | 16,640 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 84, } 218 \\ 1,533,342 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 44,040 \\ 817.287 \end{array}$ |  |
| Brick, hollow tile, and other clay products, |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cement | $\begin{array}{r} 851,952 \\ 2,223,191 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,533,342 \\ 673,741 \\ 2322 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,748 \\ 59,079 \\ 29,409 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 20,624 \\ 105,629 \end{array}$ |
| Concrete product | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1, } 7808,789 \\ 7488 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,742,779 \\ 6,491,429 \end{array}$ | 26,32822,899 |
| Crushed stone |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 2, } 32,2,283 \\ 88,319 \\ 10,10 n \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,409 \\ 5,205 \\ 1,078 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Glass | 150,7943,401 | $\begin{gathered} 139,139 \\ 80,888 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,491,428 \\ 220,275 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,596 \\ \hline 365\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | 1,078 |  |  |
| and shaped. | 510,267 | 163, 318 | 73,611 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,178,627 \\ 2,893 \\ 12,428,233 \end{array}$ | 23,774 |
| Minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treated |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sand and gravel- | 1, 573,609 | 345, 883 | 8,517 |  | 58, 473 |
| steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets | $\begin{array}{r} 100,942 \\ 290,548 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 152,884 \\ & 106,937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,754 \\ 12,745 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58,209 \\ 158,412 \end{array}$ | 153,659 |
| Tiling, floor and wall, and terrazz |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wall plaster, wallboard, and building insulation. | $\begin{aligned} & 124,623 \\ & 116,769 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 626,760 \\ 74,416 \end{array}$ | 20,04963 | $\begin{array}{r} 654,167 \\ 37,346 \end{array}$ | 12,2941,713 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products, n. e. c-.....- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery | 9, 643, 978 | 8, 168,674 | 240, 775 | 46, 881, 510 | 305,234 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | 51, 469 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,481 \\ 746,235 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,654 \\ & 2,332 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 692,034 \\ 2,453,008 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 5,971 \\ & 4,596 \end{aligned}$ |
| Doors, shutters, window sash and frames, molding and trim, metal |  |  |  |  |  |
| Firearms mond trim, metal.. | $\begin{array}{r} 907,262 \\ 3,070 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 256, 801 | 436, 508 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,088 \\ 13,799 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,595,794 \\ \quad 779,909 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,607 \\ 40,195 \end{array}$ |
| Hardware, miscellaneous |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heating and ventilating equipment, except | $\begin{array}{r} 879,847 \\ 33,342 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 928,968 \\ 4,052 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Nails and spikes |  |  |  | 2, ${ }_{131,720}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,693 \\ 5,527 \end{array}$ |
| Pipe and fitings, cast-iron. | 669,885713,809 | $\begin{array}{r}641,376 \\ \text { 552,489 } \\ 151723 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8,16538,346 | $1,200,792$$1,980,042$ | 33, 639 |
| Pipe and fittings, wrought-iron and steel |  |  |  |  | 33,48726,618 |
| Plumbing fixtures and supplies, except pipe- | 326, 520 | 1,517,334 | 27,042 | ${ }^{930}, 593$ |  |
| Rails, fastenings, except spik | 13,86710$1,668,961$$2,917,813$11,284 | -----728 |  | 76,707 | $\cdots{ }^{-\cdots} 12,196$ |
| Springs, steel- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel, rel iforcing |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,377,933 \\ 913,886 \\ 726,681 \end{array}$ | 10,89340,424$-\ldots .$. | $\begin{array}{r} 4,79,229 \\ 21,570,459 \\ 746 \\ 22,043 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30,100 \\ & 61,434 \end{aligned}$ |
| Steel, structural.-. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Switches, rallway | 5,319 |  |  |  |  |

## See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23.-Value of Material Orders Placed on Construction Projects Financed by Federal Funds for the Third Quarter of 1940-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Type of material} \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Projects} <br>
\hline \& Public Works Ad-ministration \& $$
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { U. S. H. A. } \\
\text { low-rent } \\
\text { housing }
\end{gathered}\right.
$$ \& Reconstruction Finance Corporation \& Regular Federal \& Federal agency projects financed from W. P. A. funds <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Iron and steel and their products-Continued. Tools, other than machine tools Wire and wireworks products. Iron and steel and their products, n. e. c.....} \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 109,370 \& $\$ 11,749$
49,776 \& \$4,469 \& \$888,
1,328

259 \& \$14,355 <br>
\hline \& 815,666 \& 257, 478 \& 61, 261 \& 5,111, 521 \& 11,490 <br>
\hline Nonferrous metals and their products..........- \& 533, 892 \& 652, 928 \& 203, 106 \& 2, 368, 781 \& 10,772 <br>
\hline Aluminum products \& 31, 444 \& 167 \& \& 89,953 \& 6 <br>
\hline Copper products \& 145,247 \& 943 \& 96, 903 \& 1, 463, 439 \& 4,308 <br>
\hline Lead products. \& 5,079 \& 421 \& 6 \& 17, 641 \& ${ }^{17}$ <br>
\hline Sheet-metal products \& 234, 316 \& 248, 600 \& 105, 487 \& 655, 652 \& 5,633 <br>
\hline Zinc products. \& 4,461 \& \& \& 114 \& <br>
\hline Nonferrous metals and their products, n.e.c- \& 113,345 \& 402,797 \& 710 \& 141, 982 \& 808 <br>
\hline Mnchinery, not including transportation equipment \& 6,561,487 \& 2, 381,957 \& 270, 172 \& 98, 225, 428 \& 201, 275 <br>
\hline Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies \& 2,021, 387 \& 140, 280 \& 61,976 \& 15, 050, 750 \& 13,459 <br>
\hline Electrical wiring and fixtures .-.-.-...------- \& 1, 679, 148 \& 1,043, 241 \& 64, 438 \& 9, 056, 512 \& 23,437 <br>
\hline Elevators and elevator equipment \& -407, 462 \& 1, 29, 403 \& 7,295 \& 1, 005,584 \& 123 <br>
\hline Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels \& 295, 530 \& 1,023 \& 47 \& 27, 450, 645 \& 13,057 <br>
\hline Machine tools \& 86, 015 \& 1,29 \& 806 \& -712, 012 \& 3,192 <br>
\hline Meters (gas, water, etc.) and gas generators . \& 83, 587 \& 17,031 \& 32,988 \& 1,389 \& 29 <br>
\hline Pumps and pumping equipment \& 223, 598 \& 101, 549 \& 4,395 \& 4, 308, 786 \& 18,032 <br>
\hline Radio apparatus and supplies.- \& 2, 181 \& \& \& 756, 175 \& <br>
\hline Refrigerators and refrigerating and ice-making apparatus. \& 49,496 \& 858,052 \& \& 86,623 \& <br>
\hline Machinery, n. e. c.-.... \& 1,713,083 \& 191, 349 \& 97, 327 \& 39, 796, 952 \& 129,946 <br>
\hline Transportation equipment-air, land, and water. \& 236, 375 \& 113 \& 321 \& 955,057 \& 65,918 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Aircraft} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Aircraft parts.} <br>
\hline Boats, steel and wooden \& 2,632 \& \& \& 41, 365 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Locomotives, other than steam} \& 3, 551 \& \& \& 1,314 \& 51 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Locomotives, steam.} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Motorcycles and parts} <br>
\hline Motor vehicles, passenger \& 5,310 \& \& 196 \& 13,841 \& 2, 120 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Mator vehicles, trueks} \& 183, 372 \& \& 35 \& 59, 724 \& 27,718 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Railway cars, mail and exp
Railway cars, passenger - -}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Transportation equipment, n. e \& 41,510 \& 113 \& 90 \& 838, 813 \& 36,029 <br>
\hline  \& 2, 218, 165 \& 2,919,581 \& 6, 476 \& 19, 168, 342 \& 666, 650 <br>
\hline Belting, miscellaneous \& 1,875 \& 21 \& \& 437 \& 11 <br>
\hline Coal and coke \& 37,304 \& 962 \& \& 4, 558, 301 \& 3,888 <br>
\hline Creosote .-.--------------------- \& 4776 \& 105 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Instruments, professional and scientific \& 42, 208 \& 304 \& \& 130, 641 \& 1,192 <br>
\hline Mattresses and bed springs \& 47, 833 \& \& \& 134 \& <br>
\hline Models and patterns.. \& 5, 049 \& 323 \& \& 48 \& 510 <br>
\hline Paper products \& 1,815 \& 17,185 \& \& 18,395 \& 1,328 <br>
\hline Paving materials: Asphalt, tar, crushed slag, and mixtures \& 494,478 \& 68,714 \& \& 2, 729,301 \& 85, 647 <br>
\hline Petroleum products \& 486, 697 \& 132, 205 \& 2,971 \& 5, 762,988 \& 58,854 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Roofing: Built-up and roll asphalt shingles and roof coatings, except paint} \& 38, 110 \& 105 \& \& 13,964 \& 1,217 <br>
\hline \& 94,750 \& 319, 554 \& 25 \& 231, 599 \& 8,946 <br>
\hline  \& 66,802 \& 8,542 \& 922 \& 156, 323 \& 7,227 <br>
\hline Theatrical scenery and stage equipment...... \& 39,680 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Window shades and fixtures..-
Other materials.} \& 8, 814 \& 70, 682 \& \& 2,185 \& 3 <br>
\hline \& 852, 174 \& 2,300, 879 \& 2,558 \& 5, 563, 974 \& 497, 827 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

1 Includes material orders placed on Public Works Administration projects financed by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937, and P. W. A. A. 1938 funds. Data on low-rent housing projects financed from N. I. R. A. and E. R. A. A. 1935 funds are also included.
2 Includes projects financed by RFC Mortgage Co.
${ }^{2}$ Includes projects financed by transfer of W.P. A.funds to other Federal agencies*under sec. 3, E. R. A. A. 1938, and sec. 11-A, E. R. A. A. 1039.

The value of material orders placed on all construction projects financed by Federal funds during the second quarter of 1940 is presented in table 24, by type of project.

Table 24.-Value of Material Orders Placed on Construction Projects Financed by Federal Funds for the Second Quarter of 1940

| [Subject to revision] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of material | Total | Projects |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Public Works Administration 1 | U. S. H. A. low-rent housing | Reconstruction Finance Corporation ${ }^{2}$ | Regular Federal | Federal agency projects financed from W. P. A.funds ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Operated by } \\ & \text { W.P.A. } 4 \end{aligned}$ |
| All materials. | \$270, 031, 423 | \$42,624, 146 | \$22, 889, 484 | \$1, 077, 339 | \$128, 933, 372 | \$2, 152, 477 | \$72,354, 605 |
| Textiles and their products | 3,915, 442 | 270,449 | 70,860 | 2,612 | 111, 505 | 30,870 | 3,429,146 |
| Cotton products Textiles and their products, n. $\theta$. c | $\begin{aligned} & 2,773,010 \\ & 1,142,432 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 141 \\ 270,308 \end{array}$ | 70,853 | 2,612 | 1,135 110,370 | 784 30,086 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,770,943 \\ 658,203 \end{array}$ |
| Forest products. | 19,370, 252 | 4, 469, 425 | 2, 348, 386 | 20, 926 | 4, 497, 252 | 214, 880 | 7, 819,383 |
| Furniture and related products..-- | $\begin{array}{r}3,206,281 \\ 16,089,573 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $2,466,687$ $1,941,874$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 126, } \\ \text { 2, } 221,543 \\ \hline 188\end{array}$ | 1,672 19,254 | $\begin{array}{r}272,488 \\ 4,211,887 \\ \hline 12,877\end{array}$ | 12,290 202,201 | 326,599 $7,492,784$ |
|  | 4, 241,380 | 528, 088 | 283, 058 | 1,642 | 1,072,387 | 111,834 | 2, 244, 371 |
| Explosives | 1, 642, 120 | 162, 932 | 17, 592 | 64 | 660, 438 | 12,076 | 789,018 |
| Paints, pigments, and varnishes | 2,040, 169 | 333, 109 | 254, 571 | 1,011 | 355, 601 | 61,951 | 1,033,926 |
| Chemicals and allied products, n, e, c | 559,091 | 32,047 | 10, 895 |  | 56, 348 | 37, 807 | 421,427 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products. | 73, 747, 341 | 13, 399, 832 | 6,751,394 | 115, 032 | 28, 887, 323 | 351,066 | 24, 242, 694 |
| Brick, hollow tile, and other clay products. | 6, 472, 631 | 1,011, 490 | 1,822, 087 | 8,880 | 523, 414 | 21, 333 | 3,085, 427 |
| Cement.... | 27, 362, 963 | 4, 455, 913 | 788, 823 | 39,024 | 14,729, 971 | 175, 265 | 7, 173, 967 |
| Concrete products. | 9, 890, 548 | 2,374, 155 | 2, 146, 578 | 22, 191 | 989, 714 | 14, 295 | 4, 343, 615 |
| Crushed stone --.-. | 9,006, 169 | 1, 227, 691 | 102,851 | 110 | 4, 409, 307 | 37,417 | 3, 228, 793 |
| Sand and gravel. | 13, 618,473 | 2, 135, 115 | -389,471 | 6,172 | 6,395,889 | 70, 205 | 4, 621, 621 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products, n.e.c | 7,396,557 | 2, 195, 468 | 1,501, 584 | 38,655 | 1,839,028 | 32,551 | 1,789, 271 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery..... | 62, 927,010 | 11, 547, 678 | 8,000, 465 | 278,805 | 27, 281, 087 | 304, 044 | 15, 514, 031 |
| Hardware, miscellaneous. | 3, 110, 542 | 514,755 | 459, 048 | 23,885 | 584,638 | 52,782 | 1,475, 434 |
|  | 5, 593, 605 | 572, 512 | 447, 735 | 20,442 | 670,442 | 19,282 | 3, 863, 192 |
| Plumbing, heating, and ventilating equipment, except pipe | 8,785, 370 | 1, 932,865 | 2, 291, 694 | 62, 783 | 2, 033,898 | 40, 396 | 2,423,734 |
|  | $24,789,749$ $1,058,885$ | 5, 410, 104,368 | $2,764,612$ 11,567 | 52,402 5,094 | $13,671,651$ 197,062 | 88,927 $\mathbf{1 5 , 7 1 5}$ | $2,801,742$ $\mathbf{7 2 5 , 0 7 9}$ |
|  | $1,058,885$ $19,588,859$ | 3,012,763 | 2,025,809 | 5,094 114,199 | 10,124, 296 | 15,72 86,942 | 4, 224, 850 |


|  | 3,381,060 | 709, 955 | 585, 938 | 184, 928 | 1,517,860 | 20,916 | 361,463 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment. | 68, 652,841 | 8,584, 162 | 2, 238, 011 | 442, 185 | 54, 142, 840 | 238,476 | 3,009, 167 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. <br> Machinery, n. e.c | $\begin{aligned} & 26,727,329 \\ & 41,925,512 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,727,434 \\ & 3,856,728 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 812,633 \\ 1,425,378 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 157,731 \\ & 284,454 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,389,145 \\ & 34,753,695 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 96,757 \\ 139,719 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,543,629 \\ & 1,465,538 \end{aligned}$ |
| Transportation equipment-air, land, and water | 918,544 | 31,934 | 448 | 156 | 266,048 | 101, 471 | 518,487 |
| Miscellaneous. | 32,877, 553 | 3, 082,623 | 2,610,924 | 31,053 | 11, 156, 170 | 780,920 | 15, 215, 863 |
| Coal and coke Paving materials: Asphalt, tar, crushed slag, ete | 516,613 $5,784,949$ | 80,658 628,376 | 4,982 13,144 | 257 120 | 119,744 $1,521,531$ | 837 43,886 | 310,135 $3,577,892$ |
| Petroleum products --.-.-. | 7,611, 833 | 653, 415 | 130, 831 | 7,888 | 4, 134, 243 | 73,915 | 2, 311,541 |
| Roofing: Built-up and roll, asphalt singles and coatings, except paint <br> Rubber products | 805,611 446,738 | 120,389 103,618 | 341,098 | 1,135 | 101,334 106,930 | 11, 191 | 320,464 223,125 |
| Othermaterials.. | 17,621, 809 | 1, 496, 167 | 2, 114,932 | r 19,925 | 5,172, 388 | 11,401 645,691 | 8, $\mathbf{2 3 2 , 1 2 5}$ |

1 Includes material orders placed on Public Works Administration projects financed by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937, and P. W. A. A. 1938 funds. Data on low-rent housing projects financed from N. I. R. A. and E. R. A. A. 1935 funds are also included.
${ }_{3}$ Includes projects financed by transfer of W. P. A. funds to other Federal agencies under sec. 3, E. R. A. A. 1938, and sec. 11-A, E. R. A. A. 1939.
4 Does not include National Youth Administration projects.

The needs of the Work Projects Administration for motor vehicles, construction and otber equipment, and miscellaneous services for use on work relief projects are supplied in part through the rental of equipment and the purchase of services. These rentals and services on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration for the second quarter of 1940 , the first quarter of 1940 , and the second quarter of 1939 are shown in table 25, by type of rental and service.

Table 25.-Rentals and Services on Projects Operated by Work Projects Administration
[Subject to revision]

| Type of rental and service | Second"quarter of 1940 | First quarter of 1940 | Second quarter of 19391 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All rentals and services. | \$67, 118, 105 | \$50, 644, 414 | \$63,716, 331 |
| Motor vehicles. | 25, 770, 644 | 20, 442, 715 | 28, 094, 494 |
| Teams and wagons | - 40505,360 | $358,256$ |  |
| Paving, road building, and construction equi Other equipment (including office equipment | $17,404,927$ $2,585,824$ | $15,066,908$ $2,081,725$ | $\begin{array}{r}19,459,545 \\ 1,609 \\ \hline 177\end{array}$ |
| Other rentals and services. | 20, 851, 350 | 12,694,810 | 13, 975,879 |

${ }^{1}$ Revised.
In connection with the administration of the Public Contracts Act the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been collecting data on supply contracts awarded by Federal agencies of the United States for the manufacture or furnishing of materials, supplies, articles, and equipment in any amount exceeding $\$ 10,000$. The first public contracts were awarded under the act in September 1936.

Table 26 shows the value of public contracts awarded under the act for supplies during the third quarter of 1940 , the second quarter of 1940, and the third quarter of 1939.

## Table 26.-Value of Supply Contracts Awarded by the Federal Government, Which Contain Agreements to Comply With the Public Contracts Act, by Type of Material

[Subject to revision]


Table 26.—Value of Supply Contracts Auarded by the Federal Government, Which Contain Agreements to Comply With the Public Contracts Act, by Type of MaterialContinued

${ }^{2}$ Labor only. Materials furnished by United States Government.

Table 26.-Value of Supply Contracts Awarded by the Federal Government, Which Contain Agreements to Comply With the Public Contracts Act, by Type of MaterialContinued

| Type of materials | Value of contracts awarded |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Third quarter } \\ & \text { of } 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1940}{\text { Second }} \underset{\text { quarter of }}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Third } \\ \text { quarter of } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| Iron and steel and their products, not includ | \$397, 439, 383 | \$21, 510,748 | \$34, 427, 896 |
| Bolts, nuts, rivets, washer | 706, 135 | 269,378 | $\begin{array}{r} 69,231 \\ 315,889 \\ 47,893 \end{array}$ |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings. | $\begin{array}{r} 376,379 \\ 101,143 \\ 348,892,919 \\ 10,880,158 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 282,882 \\ 15,125 \end{array}$ |  |
| Fencing materials |  |  |  |
| Firearms and artillery |  | 2, 925,400 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,678,605 \\ 10,650 \end{array}$ |
| Forgings, iron and steel- |  | 5,160, 285 |  |
| Metal doors, window sash and frames, | $\begin{array}{r} 00,206 \\ 3,300,612 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85,504 \\ 1,645,609 \end{array}$ |  |
| Metal furniture- |  |  | 892,947 |
| Metal shingles and roofing | 121,064 | $1,645,693$ 57,813 | 40,456185,660 |
| Pipe and fittings, not elsewhere classif | $\begin{aligned} & 229,684 \\ & 184,960 \end{aligned}$ | 66,15283,2338, |  |
| Plumbing fixtures and supplies. |  |  | 185,660 24,271 |
| Rails and fastenings Reinforcing steol. |  |  | 48, 337 |
| Steel pipe and fittings | 7,870,406 | $\begin{aligned} & 78,129 \\ & 315,605 \end{aligned}$ | 176,291334, 451$7.231,066$ |
| Steel sheets, plates, shapes, and strips. |  | 845, 435 |  |
| Stoves and ranges, other than electric |  | 740,554 <br> 834,912 | $\begin{array}{r}127,058 \\ 7,692 \\ \hline 147,236 \\ \hline 120\end{array}$ |
| Structural steel, fabricated, and sheet-s |  |  |  |
| Tools, othor than machine tool | 1,159, 754 | $\begin{array}{r}190,677 \\ 6613 \\ \hline 689\end{array}$ |  |
| Wire products Miscellaneous iron and steel prod |  |  | 147,126 259,99 |
| Nonferrous metals and their all | $\begin{aligned} & 17,368,727 \\ & 29,347,052 \end{aligned}$ | 6, 626, 938 $7,912,411$ | $13,446,336$ <br> 4, 421, 360 |
| Aluminum manufactures | 3, 201, 107 | $1,761,269$ | 540,470 |
| Brass products. | $\begin{array}{r}3, \\ 9966,687 \\ 255,354 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $1,303,807$449,874 |
| Bronze products. |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,513,688 \\ 88,741 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Copper products. | - $\begin{array}{r}708,898 \\ 19,687,699\end{array}$ | - ${ }^{339,989}$ | 346,04564,275 |
| Fixtures, gas and |  |  |  |
| Lead products | $19,687,689$ 20,880 108 | -98,972 | 140,345 |
| Magnesium | 177,189 | 40,971 192,314 | 192,928 |
| Plated ware |  | 25, 479 |  |
| Sheet-metal work | 511, 8183 2198 |  |  |
| Tin. | $\begin{array}{r} 258,150 \\ 219,643 \\ 2,731,235 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,725 \\ 2,368,318 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,597 \\ 33,000 \\ 1,334,019 \end{array}$ |
| Miscelianeous nonferrous metals and alloy |  |  |  |
| Machinery, not including electrical and transportation equipment | 45, 103, 341 | 22, 619, 486 | 12,038, 083 |
| Air-conditioning equi |  | 39, 182 | $\begin{aligned} & 62,852 \\ & 87,623 \end{aligned}$ |
| Business machines | 88,950 | 886,682387 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}683,276 \\ 69,108 \\ \hline 68\end{array}$ |  | 4i, ${ }^{-181}$ |
| Elevators and elevator equipment |  |  |  |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and part | 12, 0311,581 | 9, 653,219 | 2, 226,79491,312 |
| Filter and purification equipment. |  |  |  |
| Laundry machinery and equipm | 99,121$16,327,332$ | $\begin{array}{r} 309,798 \\ 4,094,962 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 78,591 \\ 3,289,972 \end{array}$ |
| Machine tools |  |  |  |
| Power shovels and draglines. | 585,138 |  | 90, 339 |
| Printing and publishing machinery |  | $\begin{array}{r} 249,890 \\ 2,14,735 \\ 2,227 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 567,072 \\ 1,411,556 \end{array}$ |
| Pumps and pumping equipment. |  |  |  |
| Refrigerators and refrigerating and ice-making machiner | $\begin{array}{r}4.810,283 \\ \hline 10 \\ \hline 0738\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,145,227 \\ 112,037 \end{array}$ |  |
| Road machinery | 973,829 | 196,429 |  |
| Windlasses, hawsers, winches, and capstans | 6,978, ${ }^{460}$ | 3,964, 784 |  |
| Miscellaneous machinery and par |  |  |  |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 58, 910, 186 | 18,049, 741 | 11, 142, 542 |
| Batteries | 206,459960,011 | $\begin{aligned} & 897,075 \\ & 273,204 \end{aligned}$ | 58,747$1,255,834$ |
| Circuit breakers and switehes |  |  |  |
| Communication equipment. | $22,739,039$$8,890,481$ | $3,899,678$$4,227,949$ | 5,679, 006 $1,297,083$ |
| Electric cable, wire, and other conductors |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,463,257 \\ 1,23,337 \end{array}$ |
| Generators and spare parts. | $9,518,500$48,745 | 3, 392, ${ }_{84,811}$ |  |
| Heaters and ranges.--..-- |  |  |  |
| Lamps, incandescent, and X-ray tubes Motors | $\begin{array}{r} 390,766 \\ 220,760 \end{array}$ | 12,800$1,630,180$$1,873,149$220,542$1,538,170$ | 12,586249,906316,96126,840729,986 |
| 8witchboards, relay and control equipment |  |  |  |
| Transformers. | 553,681 |  |  |
| Welding equipment | $\begin{array}{r} 416,318 \\ 15,093,344 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Miscellaneous electrical machinery, apparatus, and suppli |  |  |  |

Table 26.—Value of Supply Contracts Auarded by the Federal Government, Which Contain Agreements to Comply With the Public Contracts Act, by Type of MaterialContinued

| Type of materials | Value of contracts awarded |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Third quarter of 1940 | Second quartar of 19401 | Third quarter of 19391 |
| Transportation equipment. | \$719, 364,900 | \$35, 397, 971 | \$74,313, 438 |
| Aircraft | 266, 505, 431 | 402, 708 | 66, 982, 735 |
| Aircraft parts and equipment | 84, 885, 986 | 2,740,036 | 3, 817, 618 |
| Boats and boat equipment | 7,236,654 | 9,121, 052 | 141, 148 |
| Motor vehicles, passenger | 81, 030, 516 | $6,096,001$ | 1, 717, 792 |
| Motor vehicles, trucks. | 115, 642, 160 | 6,002,901 | 1,465, 985 |
| Motorcycles and parts. | 459,152 | 205, 100 |  |
| Railway cars. | 74,287 | 458, 002 |  |
| Railway locomotives | 224,883 | 132, 347 |  |
| Miscellaneous transportation equipment | 163, 305, 831 | 10,238, 924 | 188, 160 |
| Miscellaneous | 45, 978, 484 | 23,736, 905 | 4,986,843 |
| Brooms, brushes, bristles, etc | 324,415 | 38,901 | 18,455 |
| Dental goods and equipment | 253, 014 | 172, 673 |  |
| Instruments, professional and scientific. | 17, 974,909 | 10,025,567 | 2, 509, 253 |
| Office equipment and supplies, not elsewhere classified | 720,973 | 1, 348, 997 | 109, 460 |
| Paper and allied products | 680,587 | 5, 141, 376 | 685, 213 |
| Photographic apparatus and material | 1,044, 052 | 1, 598, 379 | 259, 544 |
| Printing, publishing, and subscriptions | 143,946 | 413,425 | 105,740 |
|  | 3, 062, 800 | 1,071,451 | 157, 897 |
| Surgical and orthopedic supplies and appliances | 2, 274,924 | 350,715 | 210,911 |
| Tobacco manufactures.- | 173, 679 | 203, 133 | 16, 375 |
| Other materials. | 18, 464, 382 | 2, 678, 586 | 723, 762 |
| Rentals, services, etc. (equipment rental, repairs, general surveys, etc.) | 860, 803 | 693, 702 | 190,233 |

The value of public contracts awarded for supplies by Federal agencies totaled $\$ 1,697,284,000$ during the third quarter of 1940. Of the contracts awarded in the third quarter of $1940, \$ 719,365,000$ was for transportation equipment; $\$ 397,439,000$ for iron and steel products, not including machinery; $\$ 252,691,000$ for chemicals; and $\$ 120,237,000$ for textiles.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes force-account and supervisory and technical omployees shown under other classifications to the extent of 150,090 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 20,024,268$ for September 1940, and 139,190 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 19,436,574$ for August 1940.
    ${ }^{2}$ Revised.
    ${ }^{3}$ Data covering P. W. A. projects financed from National Industrial Recovery Act funds, Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937 funds, and Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 funds are included. These data are not shown under projects financed by the Work Projects Administration. Includes 5,785 wage earners and $\$ 567,057$ pay roll for September 1940; 6,023 wage earners And $\$ 682,614$ pay roll for August 1940 , covering Public Works Administration projects financed from Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 funds. Includes 41,738 wage earners and $\$ 4,468,447$ pay roll for September 1940; 49,781 wage earners and $\$ 5,565,863$ pay roll for August 1940, covering Public Works Administration projects financed from funds provided by the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 .
    ${ }^{4}$ Includes 795 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 96,927$ for September 1940; 1,173 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 181,105$ for August 1940 on projects financed by the RFC Mortgage Company.
    ${ }^{-}$Not in operation during August.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes proprietors, firm members, self-employed persons, casual workers, and domestic workers.
    ${ }^{2}$ Does not include proprietors, firm members, self-employed persons, casual workers, and domestic workers.
    ${ }^{3}$ Not including National Guard now in active service.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Less than 0.1 percent.

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

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

    - Does not include Oakland, Caliif.

[^5]:    1 As the Bureau's survey does not cover all establishments in an industry, and furthermore, as some firms may have failed to report wage changes, the figures should not be construed as representing the total number of wage changes occurring. 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.

[^6]:    1 Data are for the month ending on the 15 th.
    ${ }^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Clovernment agency doing force-account work
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes weekly average for pablic roads
    4 Under the jurisdiction of the Public Roads Administration
    ${ }^{5}$ Not availahle; weekly average included in total for all projects.
    ${ }^{6}$ Includes data for workers engaged in construction of underground tunnel who, because of the additional risk involved, were paid at rates higher than those usually paid for building construction.

[^7]:    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. Data by type of project will be published in October pamphlet.
    ${ }^{3}$ Data on a monthly basis are not a vailable.

    - Projects under the jurisdiction of the Public Roads Administration.
    ${ }^{6}$ Projects under construction in Puerto Rico.

[^8]:    1 Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
    ${ }_{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes 795 employees; pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 96,927$; 76,445 man-hours worked; and material orders placed of $\$ 88,307$ on projects financed by RFC Mortgage Company.

    ## CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED FROM REGULAR FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS

[^9]:    1 Projects financed wholly from State or local funds. September and August 1940 data are for the oalendar month; September 1939 for the month ending on the 15 th.
    ${ }_{2}$ A verage number working during month.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ Unless otherwise specified, data presented are as of the 15 th of the month.

