## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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## EMPLOYMENT

AND PAY ROLLS

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## CONTENTS

Summary of employment reports for October 1941: Page
Total nonagricultural employment ..... 1
Industrial and business employment ..... 1
Public employment ..... 3
Detailed tables for October 1941:
Nonagricultural employment ..... 5
Industrial and business employment ..... 7
Public employment ..... 31
Tables
Summary
Table 1.-Regular Federal services and projects financed wholly or partially from Federal funds-summary of employment and pay rolls, September and October 1941 ..... 5
Nonagricultural Employment
Table 2.-Estimates of nonagricultural employment, by major groups_ ..... 6
Table 3.-Estimated number of employees in nonagricultural estab- lishments, by States ..... 6
Industrial and Business Employment
Table 4.-Manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries-employ- ment, pay rolls, hours, and earnings, October 1941 ..... 13
Table 5.-Manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries-employ- ment, pay rolls, hours, and earnings, August through October 1941 ..... 19
Table 6.-Additional manufacturing industries-indexes of employment and pay rolls, August, September, and October 1941 ..... 25
Table 7.-Manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries-indexes of employment and pay rolls, October 1940 through October 1941 ..... 26
Table 8.-Metropolitan areas-indexes of factory employment ..... 27
Table 9.-Manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries-wage-rate changes during month ending October 15,1941 ..... 29
Public Employment
Table 10.-Executive service of the Federal Government-employment and pay rolls, September and October 1941 ..... 33
Table 11.-Regular Federal appropriations, construction projects-em- ployment, pay rolls, man-hours worked, hourly earnings, and value of material orders placed, by type of project, October 1941 ..... 33
Page
Table 12.-United States Housing Authority, low-rent housing-construc-tion projects-employment, pay rolls, man-hours worked,hourly earnings, and value of material orders placed, bygeographic division, October 194134
Table 13.-Public Works Administration, Federal and non-Federal con- struction projects-employment, pay rolls, man-hours worked, hourly earnings, and value of material orders placed, by type of project, October 1941 ..... 34
Table 14.-Reconstruction Finance Corporation, construction projects- employment, pay rolls, man-hours worked, hourly earn- ings, and value of material orders placed, by type of project, October 1941 ..... 35
Table 15.-Work Projects Administration, defense and nondefense projects-employment, pay rolls, man-hours worked, and hourly earnings, October 1941 ..... 35
Table 16.-Work Projects Administration program, by type of project- employment, pay rolls, man-hours worked, and hourly earnings, September 1941 ..... 35
Table 17.-National Youth Administration, student work program and out-of-school work program-employment and pay rolls, September and October 1941 ..... 36
Table 18.-Civilian Conservation Corps-employment and pay rolls, by type of personnel, September and October 1941 ..... 36
Table 19.-State roads, construction and maintenance projects financed wholly from State or local funds-employment and pay rolls, October 1940, and September and October 1941 ..... 36

# Employment and Pay Rolls 

## SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT FOR OCTOBER 1941

## Total Nonagricultural Employment

TOTAL civil nonagricultural employment in October amounted to $40,767,000$ according to revised estimates, an increase of approximately 59,000 over September, $3,392,000$ since October 1940, and more than $3,400,000$ since the 1929 peak. In each month since February 1941, the total has exceeded all previously recorded levels. These figures do not include the armed forces, C. C. C. enrollees, or workers on W. P. A. and N. Y. A. projects; the armed forces numbered $2,014,000$ in the month of October, and other emergency employment totaled 1,780,000.

Private factory employment as a whole showed virtually no change from mid-September to mid-October, the gain in the durable-goods industries having been offset by a decline in the nondurable-goods group, due largely to a seasonal decrease in canning. Contract construction employment (which includes employees of construction contractors only and does not include construction workers employed directly by other industries) showed a gain of 44,000 and the number of workers engaged in trade increased by 60,000 . Finance, service, and miscellaneous establishments reduced their forces by 73,000 and the remaining groups showed little change.

Gains in nonagricultural employment between October 1940 and October 1941 were reported by all major groups as follows: Manufacturing ( $1,872,000$ ) ; Federal, State, and local Government ( 390,000 ); trade $(362,000)$; contract construction $(326,000)$; transportation and public utilities $(243,000)$; finance, service, and miscellaneous ( 147,000 ); and mining $(52,000)$.

The military and naval forces of the Nation increased $1,281,000$ persons during the past year, while other emergency employment decreased 911,000 . The reductions were distributed as follows: W. P. A., 733,000 ; N. Y. A., 22,700 ; and C. C. C., 146,000 .

## Industrial and Business Employment

Gains in employment between mid-September and mid-October were reported by 88 of the 157 manufacturing and 6 of the 16 non-
manufacturing industries regularly surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Pay-roll increases were reported in 107 manufacturing and 11 nonmanufacturing industries.

For all manufacturing industries combined, the gains were 0.1 percent in employment ( 11,100 wage earners) and 2.5 percent in weekly wages ( $\$ 7,756,000$ ). The durable-goods group of manufacturing industries showed gains of 1.3 percent in employment and 4.3 percent in pay rolls, while the nondurable-goods group reported declines of 1.2 percent in employment and 0.2 percent in pay rolls. Among the industries which contributed to the gains in the durable-goods group were aircraft, engines, electrical machinery, foundry and machineshop products, machine-tool accessories, and machine tools. Two important defense industries showed slight decreases in employment due largely to material shortages, namely, "blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills" and "brass, bronze, and copper products." Other durable-goods industries showing employment declines were: Tin cans and other tinware (10.3) percent; cement (2.2 percent); brick, tile, and terra cotta ( 2.0 percent); smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc ( 1.6 percent); wirework ( 1.5 percent); and sawmills (1.4 percent). The major employment decline among the nondurablegoods industries was the seasonal decrease in canning and preserving (32.1 percent). Other nondurable-goods industries showing declines due partly to seasonal factors or to material shortages were: Millinery ( 9.5 percent), corsets and allied garments ( 9.0 percent), knitted cloth ( 6.2 percent), beverages ( 4.0 percent), women's clothing ( 2.8 percent), and silk and rayon goods ( 2.2 percent).

A comparison with June 1940, when the defense program was inaugurated, showed that employment of wage earners in all private manufacturing industries combined had increased by more than $2,500,000$ or 31 percent. Of this total $1,100,000$ workers were absorbed in the following 18 defense industries: Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills; foundry and machine-shop products; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies; smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc; brass, bronze, and copper products; aluminum manufactures; machine tools; machine-tool accessories; abrasives; screwmachine products; aircraft; aero engines; shipbuilding; firearms; ammunition; explosives; optical goods; and instruments.

Among the nonmanufacturing industries surveyed, wholesale trade employment showed a seasonal increase of 1.0 percent and retail trade a slightly smaller than seasonal gain of 0.9 percent. Slight employment gains were also reported in anthracite and bituminous-coal mining, metal mining, and telephone and telegraph exchanges. The remaining nonmanufacturing industries showed employment declines, the largest being in laundries ( 1.8 percent), private building construction ( 1.3 percent), and electric light and power ( 1.1 percent).

A preliminary report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for class I steam railroads showed an employment gain of 0.5 percent between September and October, the total number employed in October being 1,217,750. Corresponding pay-roll figures for October were not available when this report was prepared. For September they were $\$ 196,757,736$, a decrease of $\$ 3,195,439$ since August. This decrease was due to the fact that September had only 30 days as against 31 days for August.
Hours and earnings.-The average hours worked per week by manufacturing wage earners were 41.1 in October, a gain of 0.4 percent since September. The corresponding average hourly earnings were 77.0 cents, a gain of 1.7 percent over the preceding month. The average weekly earnings of factory wage earners (both full and part time combined) were $\$ 32.89$, an increase of 2.3 percent since September. Of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries regularly surveyed, 10 reported an increase in average weekly earnings. Of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries for which man-hours are available, 7 showed gains in average hours worked per week and 12 reported increases in average hourly earnings. Wage-rate increases averaging 8.7 percent and affecting 400,060 wage earners were reported by 1,186 manufacturing plants out of a reporting sample of approximately 34,000 plants employing nearly $7,800,000$ wage earners. About 72,000 workers out of a sample of more than $3,000,000$ were reported as having received wage increases in nonmanufacturing industries. About half of these were anthracite miners. 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.

## Public Employment

Employment in all regular branches of the Federal Government excluding the military and naval forces, increased 24,000 in the month of October and reached a total of $1,521,000$ persons. Civilian employees of the War and Navy Departments and of such defense agencies as the Office for Emergency Management and the Selective Service System, which are included in the above figure, numbered 703,000 , or 46 percent of all regular Federal employees. These 4 defense departments and agencies accounted for 85 percent of the 421,000 increase in employment since October 1940. Employees inside the District of Columbia represented 13 percent of those in the executive service in October 1941, and 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) represented 12 percent.

The military service, including the uniformed personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, added 22,000 persons in the past month. The total of $2,014,000$ persons engaged in military activities in the month of October represented a gain over a year ago of $1,281,000$.

In addition to the direct employment in the regular Federal service, the Government also gave employment on construction projects and on work-relief programs. All construction projects, including those financed by P. W. A. and R. F. C. funds, and low-rent housing projects of the U. S. H. A., in the month ending October 15, employed $1,092,000$ persons of whom almost 80 percent were engaged in defense construction. During the month, employment increases of almost 119,000 on defense construction projects (mainly on nonresidential building construction and the construction of naval and other vessels) more than offset the minor decreases in nondefense construction work. Pay rolls for all construction projects were $\$ 164,224,000$ in the current month. Of this amount, $\$ 136,733,000$, or 83 percent of the total, was for defense work. Of the various types of construction projects, those financed from appropriations to regular Federal agencies employed the largest number of persons. Employees on such projects have increased during the past year from 84 to 94 percent of those on all Federal construction projects and numbered 1,023,000 persons in the current month, as compared with 477,000 a year ago.

Work-relief programs, including the W. P. A., N. Y. A., and C. C. C., showed an increase in personnel of 208,000 over the past month, due mainly to the continued seasonal expansion of the school-work program of the N. Y. A. Over the past year, however, personnel on work-relief programs was reduced 911,000 and pay rolls were reduced $\$ 43,679,000$. These were declines of more than one-third. In October 1941 employment on defense projects of the W. P. A. was 328,000 or almost one-third of the total W. P. A. employment. The decline over last month of 17,500 persons in the number on the pay rolls of the Civilian Conservation Corps, was largely in the enrollee group.

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 1.

Table 1.-Summary of Employment and Pay Rolls in Regular Federal Services and on Projects Financed Wholly or Partially from Federal Funds, September and October $1941{ }^{\text {I }}$
[Subject to revision]

| Class | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | September 1941 | Percent- <br> age <br> change | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | September $_{1941}$ | ```Percent- age change``` |
| Federal services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Executive ${ }^{2}$ | 1,512, 428 | 1,487,925 | $+1.6$ | \$235, 855, 055 | \$224, 140, 668 | +5. 2 |
| Judicial | 2, 569 | 2,571 | (3) | 653,725 $1,341,587$ | 661,970 | . 2 |
| Military | 2, 014, 453 | 1,992, 022 | +1.1 | 138, 645,087 | 133, 030, 642 | +4.2 |
| Construction projects: <br> Financed from regular Federal appropriations. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1, 023, 182 | 944, 138 | +8.3 | 155, 745, 748 | 137, 443, 603 | +13.3 |
| Derense | 830,883 | 720, 244 | +15.4 | 132, 240, 571 | 112, 907, 236 | +17.1 |
| Other | 192, 299 | 223,894 | $-14.1$ | 23, 505, 177 | 24, 536, 367 | -4.2 |
| U.S. H. A. low-rent housing | 40, 820 | 40,836 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 4, 552, 414 | 4, 559, 452 | -. 2 |
| Defense | 12, 791 | 11,955 | +1.1 | 1,341,940 | 1, 352, 783 | -. 8 |
| Other | 28,729 | 28,881 | -. 5 | 3,210, 474 | 3, 206, 669 | +. 1 |
| Financed by P. W. A.t | 4,381 | 4,562 | -4.0 | 494, 334 | 525, 514 | -5.9 |
|  | 23, 853 | 16,500 | +44.6 | 3,431, 600 | 2, 662, 639 | +28.9 |
| Defense | 21,806 | 14,173 | +53.9 | 3, 149, 994 | 2,355,073 | +33.8 |
| Other | 2,047 | 2,327 | -12.0 | 281, 606 | 307, 566 | -8.4 |
| Work Projects Administration projects. | 1,040,483 | 1,036,981 | $+.3$ | 62, 933, 276 | 61, 224, 870 | +2.8 |
| Dere | 328, 350 | 335, 296 | $-2.1$ | 20, 079, 987 | 19, 867, 586 | +1.1 |
| Oerense | 712, 133 | 701, 685 | +1.5 | 42, 853, 289 | 41, 357, 284 | +3.6 |
| National Youth Administration: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Student work program Out-of-school work program. | $\begin{aligned} & 273,942 \\ & 292,970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33,000 \\ 312,074 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +730.1 \\ -6.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,735,728 \\ & 7,141,030 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 147,000 \\ 7,452,277 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | 312,074 190,110 |  | $7,141,030$ $8,465,633$ | $7,452,277$ $9,258,055$ | -4.2 -8.6 |

1 For explanation of employment count and pay roll period, see footnotes to detailed tables.
2 Includes force-account and supervisory and technical employees shown under other classifications to the extent of 207,680 employees and $\$ 33,536,584$ pay roll for October, and 205,386 employees and $\$ 31,402,701$ pay roll for September.
${ }^{3}$ Decrease less than 110 of 1 percent.
${ }^{4}$ Includes data covering P. W. A. projects financed from Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937 funds, as follows: For October, 1,955 wage earners and $\$ 212,581$ pay roll; for September, 2,476 wage earners and $\$ 202,031$ pay roll. Also includes data covering P. W. A. projects financed from Public Works Administration Appropriation Act, 1938 funds, as follows: For October, 2,328 wage earners and $\$ 271,580$ pay roll; for September, 1,981 wage earners and $\$ 228,054$ pay roll. Also includes data for P. W. A. projects financed from National Industrial Recovery Act funds, as follows: For October, 98 wage earners and $\$ 10,173$ pay from National for September, 104 wage earners and $\$ \theta, 825$ pay roll.
roll; for September, 104 wage earners and $\$ 9,825$ pay roll.
includes 613 employees and $\$ 95,224$ pay roll for October and 677 employees and $\$ 96,391$ pay roll for September on projects financed by the RFC Mortgage Co.

## DETAILED REPORTS FOR OCTOBER 1941

## Estimates of Nonagricultural Employment

IN TABLE 2 are given estimates of nonagricultural employment, by major groups. The figures represent the number of persons working at any time during the week ending nearest the middle of the month and, for all groups combined, have been adjusted to the number of nonagricultural "gainful workers" shown by the 1930 Census of Occupations less the number who were unemployed for 1 week or more at the time of the census. The estimates for the individual groups 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.

[^0]Estimates of "Employees in nonagricultural establishments," by States, are given in table 3. Because the State figures do not include employees on merchant vessels, and because of certain adjustments in the United States estimates which have not been made on a State basis, the totals of the State estimates will not agree exactly with the figures for the United States as a whole.

Table 2.-Estimates of Total Nonagricultural Employment, by Major Groups
[In thousands]

| Employment group | October <br> 1941 (pre- <br> liminary) | September 1941 | Change September to October 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | Change October 1910 to October 1941 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total civil nonagricultural employment ${ }^{\text {- }}$-...-------- | 40,767 | 40,708 | +59 | 37,375 | +3,392 |
| Civil employees in nonagricultural establishments ${ }^{2}$ - | 34,624 | 34, 565 | +59 | 31, 232 | +3,392 |
| Manufacturing ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | 12,786 | 12, 775 | +11 | 10,914 | +1,872 |
| Mining.......... | 908 | 906 | +2 | 856 | +52 |
| Contract construction ${ }^{4}$ | 1,980 | 1,936 | +44 | 1,654 | +326 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 3, 364 | 3,367 | -3 | 3,121 | +243 |
| Trade ${ }^{\text {che..........-.-.-.-.- }}$ | 7, 068 | 7,008 | +60 | 6, 706 | +362 |
| Finance, service, and miscellaneous ${ }^{6}$ | 4,252 | 4,325 | $-73$ | 4, 105 | +147 |
| Federal, State, and local governments | 4,266 | 4,248 | +18 | 3, 876 | +390 |
| Military and naval forces (not included above)...... | 2,014 | 1,992 | +22 | 733 | +1,281 |

${ }^{1}$ Excludes employees on W. P. A. and N. Y. A. projects and employees in C. C. C. camps. Includes proprietors, firm members, self-employed persons, casual workers, and domestic servants. Includes allowance for adjustment of factory and trade totals to preliminary 1939 census figures. Revised series available on request.
${ }^{3}$ Excludes all of the groups omitted from "Total civil nonagricultural employment" as well as proprietors firm members, self-employed persons, casual workers, and domestic servants.
${ }^{3}$ Adjusted to preliminary 1939 Census of Manufactures.
4 Includes employees of construction contractors only. Does not include construction workers employed directly by other industries.
${ }^{6}$ Adjusted to preliminary 1939 Census of Retail Trade.
${ }_{6}$ Revised series.
Table 3.-Estimated Number of Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by States
[Excludes proprietors, flm members, self-employed persons, casual workers, domestic workers, the armed forces of the United States, and employees on merchant vessels]
[In thousands]

| Geographic division and State | October <br> 1941 (pre- <br> liminary) | Septem- <br> ber 1941 | Change September to October 1941 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | Change October 1940 to October 1941 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Num. ber | Percent- age |  | Number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent- } \\ & \text { age } \end{aligned}$ |
| New England. | 2,970 | 2,980 | -10 | -0.4 | 2, 021 | +349 | +18.2 |
| Maine. | 208 | 220 | -12 | -5.4 | 187 | +21 | +11. 1 |
| New Hampshire | 148 | 152 | -4 | -3.0 | 131 | $+17$ | +13.0 |
| Vermont | 80 | 81 | -1 | $-7$ | 73 | +7 | +9.6 |
| Massachusetts | 1,552 | 1,546 | +6 | +. 4 | 1,382 | +170 | +12.3 |
| Rhode Island. | 272 | 274 | -2 | $-.9$ | 241 | +31 | +12.5 |
| Connecticut. | 710 | 707 | +3 | +. 4 | 607 | +103 | +16.8 |
| Middle Atlantic | 8,621 | 8, 648 | $-22$ | -. 2 | 7,882 | +729 | +9.2 |
| New York. | 4,231 | 4,267 | -36 | -. 8 | 3, 844 | $+287$ | +7.3 |
| New Jersey. | 1,340 | 1,344 | -4 | $-.3$ | 1,195 | +145 | +12.1 |
| Pennsylvania..----------.-- | 3, 050 | 3,032 | +18 | $+.6$ | 2, 753 | +297 | +10.8 |
| East North Central | 7,917 | 7,955 | -38 | $-.5$ | 7, 085 | +832 | +11.7 |
| Ohio... | 2,085 | 2,081 | +4 | +. 1 | 1,835 | $+250$ | +13.6 |
| Indiana. | 930 | 958 | -28 | -2.9 | 818 | +112 | +13.7 |
| Illinois. | 2,588 | 2,581 | +7 | $+.3$ | 2, 308 | +282 | +12.2 |
| Michigan | 1, 583 | 1, 592 | -9 | $-.5$ | 1,467 | +116 | +7.9 |
| Wisconsin. | 731 | 743 | -12 | -1.6 | 659 | +72 | +11.0 |

Table 3.-Estimated Number of Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by States-Continued

| Geographic division and State | October <br> 1941 (preliminary) | September 1941 | Change September to October 1941 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | Change October 1940 to October 1941 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Num- }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent- } \\ & \text { age } \end{aligned}$ |  | Number | Percent- age |
| West North Central. | 2, 663 | 2, 630 | +33 | +1.2 | 2,401 | +262 | $+10.9$ |
| Minnesota. | 590 | 593 | -3 | -. 6 | 536 | +54 | +9.9 |
| Iowa | 449 | 443 | +6 | +1.3 | 411 | +38 | +9.4 |
| Missouri | 907 | 881 | +26 | +3.0 | 782 | +125 | +16.0 |
| North Dakota | 82 | 81 | +1 | +1.1 | 77 | +5 | $+5.6$ |
| South Dakota | 87 | 86 | $+1$ | +1.1 | 85 | +2 | $+2.2$ |
| Nebraska.. | 220 | 219 | $+1$ | +. 4 | 203 | $+17$ | $+8.6$ |
| Kansas | 328 | 327 | +1 | +. 3 | 307 | $+21$ | +6.9 |
| South Atlantic | 4,087 | 4,071 | +16 | +. 4 | 8, 656 | $+431$ | +11.8 |
| Delaware | 78 | 82 | -4 | -4.4 | 77 | +1 | +2.2 |
| Maryland....-...-.... | 621 | 626 | -5 | $-8$ | 529 | +92 | +17.5 |
| District of Columbia. | 423 | 421 | +2 | +. 6 | 362 | +61 | $+16.7$ |
| Virginia--.-. | 598 | 601 | -3 | (1). 5 | 520 | +78 | $+15.0$ |
| West Virginia | 414 678 | 414 668 | 0 +12 | $\stackrel{(1)}{+}$ | 378 <br> 621 | +36 +57 | +9.6 +9.2 |
| South Carolina- | 332 | 332 | 0 | (1) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 293 | +39 | +13.4 |
| Georgia. | 559 | 555 | +4 | +.8 | 496 | +63 | +12.6 |
| Florida.. | 384 | 374 | +10 | +2.7 | 380 | +4 | $+.9$ |
| East South Central | 1,571 | 1, 570 | +1 | (1) | 1,406 | +165 | +11.7 |
| Kentucky- | 399 | 401 | -2 | -. 6 | 367 | +32 | +8.7 |
| Tennessee | 504 | 504 | 0 | $+.1$ | 457 | +47 | +10.5 |
| Alabama | 452 | 449 | +3 | +. 6 | 386 | +66 | $+17.0$ |
| Mississippi | 216 | 216 | 0 | -. 4 | 196 | +20 | $+9.9$ |
| West South Central | 2,083 | 2,051 | +12 | +. 6 | 1,809 | +154 | +8.1 |
| Arkansas. | 204 | 204 | 0 | +. 1 | 188 | +15 | $+8.0$ |
| Louisiana | 408 | 399 | $+9$ | +2.2 | 403 | $+5$ | +1.3 |
| Oklahoma | 315 | 314 | +1 | $+.3$ | 295 | $+20$ | $+7.0$ |
| Texas...... | 1,136 | 1,134 | +2 | +. 2 | 1,022 | +114 | +11.2 |
| Mountain.- | 874 | 884 | +10 | +1.2 | 790 | +78 | +8.6 |
| Montana | 120 | 12I | $-1$ | -. 5 | 115 | +5 | +4.3 |
| Idaho...- | 94 | 94 | 0 | $-.4$ | 88 | +6 | +5.9 |
| Wyoming | 61 | 59 | +2 | +1.8 | 54 | +7 | +11.2 |
| Colorado...- | 256 | 246 | +10 | +4.0 | 231 | . +25 | $+10.6$ |
| New Mexico. | 78 | 81 | -3 | $-2.7$ | 72 | +6 | +8. 5 |
| Arizona. | 102 | 96 | +6 | +5.7 | 89 | +13 | +14.7 |
| Utah | 125 | 128 | -3 | -2.2 | 113 | +12 | $+10.5$ |
| Nevada. | 38 | 39 | -1 | -. 1 | 34 | +4 | +13.3 |
| Pacific. | 2,880 | 2,883 | +3 | +. 1 | 2,492 | +394 | +15.8 |
| Washington. | 524 | 520 | +4 | +. 7 | 438 | +86 | $+19.7$ |
| Oregon-.--- | 291 | 295 | $-4$ | -1.2 | 245 | +46 | $+19.1$ |
| California---------- | 2, 071 | 2,068 | +3 | +. 1 | 1,809 | +262 | +14.5 |

${ }^{1}$ Less than 1 io of 1 percent.

## Industrial and Business Employment

Monthly reports on employment and pay rolls are available for 157 manufacturing industries; 16 nonmanufacturing industries, including private building construction; water transportation; and class I steam railroads. The reports for the first 2 of these groups-manufacturing and nonmanufacturing-are based on sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The figures on water transportation are based on estimates prepared by the Maritime Commission and those on class I steam railroads are compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission.
The employment, pay-roll, hours, and earnings figures for manufacturing, mining, laundries, and dyeing and cleaning, cover wage earners
only, but the figures for public utilities, brokerage, insurance, and hotels, relate to all employees except corporation officers and executives, while for trade they 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, and 90 percent for metal mining.

The general manufacturing indexes are computed from reports supplied by representative manufacturing establishments in 90 of the 157 industries surveyed. These reports cover more than 55 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country and more than 65 percent of the wage carners in the 90 industries covered.

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

The average weekly earnings shown in tables 4 and 5 are computed by dividing the weekly pay rolls in the reporting establishments by the total number of full- and part-time employees reported. As not all reporting establishments supply information on man-hours, average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are necessarily based on data furnished by a slightly smaller number of reporting firms. The size and composition of the reporting sample vary somewhat from month to month and, 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 October 1940 are computed from chain indexes based on the month-to-month percentage changes.

## EMPIOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL INDEXES, AVERAGE HOURS, AND AVERAGE EARNINGS

The indexes of employment and pay rolls as well as average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and average wcekly earnings in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries in October 1941 are shown in table 4. Percentage changes from September 1941 and October 1940 are also given.

Employment and pay-roll indexes, as well as average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings for August, September, and October 1941, where available, are presented in table 5. The August and September figures, where given, may differ in some instances from those previously published because of revisions necessitated primarily by the inclusion of late reports. Indexes of employment and pay rolls are given in table 6 for 55 additional manufacturing industries for the months of August, September, and October 1941. These indexes are based on 1939 as 100 and are available in mimeographed form for the period from January 1939 to January 1941, inclusive.

In table 7 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 October 1940 to October1941, inclusive. The chart on page 11 indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to October 1941.

Indexes of factory employment by metropolitan areas and cities of 100,000 population or over according to the 1930 Census of Population are given in table 8 for September and October 1941 and October 1940, together with percentage changes from September to October 1941 and from October 1940 to October 1941.

Use of average hourly earnings in "escalator" clauses.-Average hourly earnings of wage earners, such as those shown in table 4, 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 gencrally 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 4 for all manufacturing, for durable goods, for nondurable goods, and for the various subgroups of industries, such as "iron and steel and their products,"
reflect both types of influence upon hourly earnings; and they measure the average of the actual earnings of the wage earners actually at work in each respective period.

To an increasing extent, use is being made of these average hourly earnings figures in so-called "escalator" clauses in Government contracts. These are designed to protect contractors from losses that might arise from general wage increases over which they could exercise no control. A number of contracts extending over many months have been written recently with clauses that provide for increased payments to the contractor in case of increases in the average of the hourly earnings in the durable-goods industries.
It should be pointed out that the characteristics of the Bureau's average hourly earnings figures, as described above, make it desirable to use these averages for other than their designed purpose with a certain degree of caution. The purpose for which they were compiled limits their usefulness, especially in July and August, as a measure of change in labor rates. In these months the averages usually 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 1940 to 72.7 cents in July 1940. 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 were about 95 cents an hour. Between June and July 1940 employment in the automobile industry dropped from 104.9 to 82.3. This relative decline, of a purely seasonal 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 1940 that they had in June 1940 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 1940 to August 1940, 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 4.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, October 1941
MANUFACTURING

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | A verage weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hourly earningst |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Inder } \\ \text { Oct. } \\ \text { Oct. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index } \\ & \text { Oct. } \\ & \text { Oct. } \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1991 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { Sept. }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |  | Sept. <br> 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |  | Sept. <br> 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |  | Sept. <br> 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |  | Sept. <br> 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |
| All manufacturing ${ }^{3}$ | 185.3 | +0.1 | +18.8 | 188. 6 | +2. 5 | +43.4 | \$32. 89 | +2.3 | +20.0 | 41.1 | +0.4 | +4.8 | $\begin{array}{r} C_{\text {ents }}^{8} \\ 77.0 \end{array}$ | +1.7 | +14.7 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{2} s$ Nondurable goods? | $\begin{aligned} & 144.0 \\ & 127.1 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{-1.2}^{+1.3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +27.7 \\ & +10.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 191.1 \\ & 139.2 \end{aligned}$ | +4.3 -.2 | +54.9 +28.8 | 37.97 <br> 26.10 | +2.9 +1.0 | +21.3 +16.2 | 42.9 39.1 | ${ }_{-1.0}^{+1.5}$ | +4.8 +4.1 | 85.3 88.0 | +1.2 +1.8 | +15.5 +11.8 |
| Durable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery | 139.5 | -. 7 | +19. 1 | 173.0 | +1.5 | +40.1 | 36. 38 | +2.1 | +17.5 | 41.5 | +1.9 | +3.5 | 87.7 | +. 2 | +13.4 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills. Boits, | 114.9 | -. 6 | +18.1 | 181.0 255 | +1.4 +3.8 | +38.2 | 38.65 | +2.1 | +17.0 +201 | 39.9 4.9 | +2.5 +3 +8 | +2.9 +4.8 | 86.9 | - +3 | +13.7 |
|  | 169.8 98.0 | -. ${ }_{+}$ | +40.0 +16.7 | 255. 119.1 | +2.8 <br> +2.8 | +71.0 +40.3 | 35.90 29.16 | +4.3 +2.6 | +22.1 +20.2 | 44.3 41.3 | +3.2 +-.4 - | +4.8 +2.8 | 81.6 70.0 | +1.1 +2.6 | +16.5 +16.6 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools. | 131.7 | +3.1 |  |  | +3.2 | +45.2 | 30.80 |  |  | 44.0 | -. 7 |  | 70.7 |  |  |
|  | 113.8 | + +8 | +41.5 | 180.0 | +3.8 | +76.2 | ${ }^{32} 9.91$ | +3.0 | +24.6 | 46.2 | +2.3 | +6.8 | 93.3 | + 7 | +16.4 |
| Hardware ${ }^{\text {a }}$--.-.-. | 115.2 99.5 |  |  |  | ${ }_{+1.8}^{+1}$ | +27.5 |  |  |  | 43.1 |  |  |  | + 3 |  |
| Plumbers' supplies ${ }^{\text {Stamped and enameled }}$ | 99.5 297.2 | +. ${ }^{+1}$ | +9.3 +19.9 | 114.7 296.2 | +7.9 +1.9 | +31.5 +36.7 | 33.38 30.48 | +7.7 +2.2 | +20.5 +14.0 | 42.0 41.7 | +3.8 +1.3 | +4.6 +2.2 | 79.4 73.2 | +3.9 +.9 | +14.9 +10.7 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and team fittings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 44.9 |  | +4.6 |  |  |  |
|  | 115.7 | -. 5 | +8.9 | ${ }^{130.6}$ | +2.2 | +22.5 | 31. 64 | +2.7 | +12.5 | 42.0 | +1.3 | - 3 | 76.0 | +1.4 | +11.9 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork. | 1090.5 130.1 |  | +27.9 +28.4 | ${ }_{156.6}^{126.9}$ | +3.0 -16.5 | +59.5 +38.4 | 37.90 26.95 | ${ }_{-7.0}^{+2.8}$ |  |  | ${ }_{-1.3}^{+2.4}$ |  |  | +6.2 | +15.1 +2.0 |
| Tin cans and other tinware---.-.-.-.-.- | 130.1 | $-10.3$ | +28.4 | 156.6 | $-16.5$ | +38.4 | 26.95 | -7.0 | +7.9 | 41.9 | -1.3 | +5.3 | 64.3 | -6.2 | +2.0 |
|  | 145.5 204.9 | $\begin{array}{r} +.7 \\ -1.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +37.2 \\ & +775 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{277.1}^{202.0}$ | $\begin{gathered} +2.7 \\ +1.8 \end{gathered}$ | +77.4 +22.5 | 35.50 32.63 | +2.0 +3.4 | +29.3 +14.0 | 46.9 42.0 | $\begin{aligned} & +1.7 \\ & +1.8 \end{aligned}$ | +10.7 -.8 | 75.4 77.9 | +.3 +1.6 | +17.5 +14.7 |

Table 4.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, October 1941—Continued
MANUFACTURING-Continued

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Average weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index <br> Oct. <br> 1941 | Percentage change from- |  | Index 1941 | Percentage change from- |  | Oct. 1941 | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change trom- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change trom- |  |
|  |  | Sept. 1941 | Oct. 1940 |  | Sept. 1941 | Oct. 1940 |  | Sept. 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { Sept. }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |  | Sept. 1941 | Oct. 1940 |
| Durable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment | 180.1 | +0.8 | +41. 5 | 255.6 | +3.0 | +75.8 | 937. 29 | +2.1 | +24.3 | 45.4 | +0.8 | +7.4 | Cents 86.1 | +1. 2 | +15.1 |
| Agricultural implements (including tractors) | 169.9 | -. 4 | +26.0 | 231.6 | +. 4 | +45.8 | 37.46 | +.8 | +15.6 | 40.7 | +. 3 | +1.5 | 92.3 | +. 5 | +14.1 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines | 174.9 | +1.3 | +32.3 | 233.1 | +1.3 | +6.8 +63.8 | 41.45 | -(2) | +23.8 | 44.9 | -. 1 | +10.9 | 92.7 | -. 1 | +11.5 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 169.0 | +1. | +45.5 | 244.9 | +1.5 | +63.8 +7.2 | 37.82 | +1.3 | +23.8 +21.8 | 43.8 | +. 6 | +10.9 +5.3 | 86.3 | +. 7 | +15.5 |
| Engines, turbines, water wheels, and wind- mills | 338.8 | +4.5 | +76.8 | 614.3 | +7.4 | +131.7 | 47.81 | +2.8 | +31.0 | 46.9 | +. 4 | +5.1 | 102.9 | +2.4 | +24.4 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products. | 147.8 | +4.6 | + +38.6 | 191.7 | +3.4 | +131.7 | 38.84 | +3.8 | +25.9 | 46.0 | +1.4 | +9.1 | 84.3 | +1.6 | +14.7 |
| Machine tools....................... - | 361.5 | +1.3 | +40.2 | 593.8 | +2.7 | +68. 5 | 45. 47 | +1.4 | +20.3 | 51.8 | +1.0 | +5.8 | 87.4 | +. 4 | +13.6 |
| Radios and phonographs | 217.9 | +2.5 | +33.2 | 261.8 | +2.9 | +59.3 | 29.36 | $+.4$ | +19.6 | 41.8 | -. 6 | +4.5 | 70.3 | +1.0 | +14.6 |
| Textile machinery and parts | 109.2 | + 6 | +37.0 | 142.3 | +.8 | +80.7 | 35. 92 | +. 2 | +31.9 | 47.0 | -. 5 | +15.9 | 75.9 | +. 6 | +13.8 |
| Typewriters and parts | 160.7 | +1.6 | +26.7 | 232.8 | $-.2$ | + 42.7 | 35. 52 | -1.8 | +12.7 | 47.0 | -1.5 | +2.6 | 75.6 | -. 3 | $+9.7$ |
| Transportation equipment ${ }^{3}$ | 202.9 | +6.5 | +45.4 | 231.4 | +11.8 | +72.4 | 43. 61 | +4.8 | +18.5 | 43.0 | +3.1 | +4.1 | 101.9 | +1.6 | +13.9 |
| Aircraft ${ }^{3}{ }^{9}$ | 9, 174.8 | +7.7 | +122.9 | 12,301.6 | +10.4 | +165.2 | 39. 21 | +2.4 | +18.9 | 45.2 | -5.8 | +1.6 | 86.9 109.3 | +2.9 | +15.9 +15.5 |
| Automobiles ${ }^{\text {Cars, electric- and steat }}$ | 128.8 968 | +8.9 +1.9 | +2.9 +721 |  | +10.8 +13.9 | +18.2 +129.0 | 44.32 37.84 | +6.7 +119 | +18.9 +14.9 | 49.7 | +5.5 +9.9 | -.6 +11.9 | $\begin{array}{r}109.3 \\ 88.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +1.2 +1.8 | +15.5 +18.4 |
| Cars, electric- and | 96.8 74.7 | +1.8 +3 +3 | +72.1 +96.5 | 115.3 102.9 | +13.9 +4.5 | +129.0 +152.4 | 37.84 42.12 | +11.9 +1.1 | +33.1 +28.4 | 42.8 45.8 | +9.9 +1.3 | +11.9 +10.5 | 88.4 92.0 | +1.8 +1.2 | +18.4 +16.2 |
| Shipbuilding .....-.-. | 492.0 | +11.9 | +149.3 | 797.7 | +13.9 | +226.9 | 47.54 | +1.8 | +31.1 | 45:4 | +1.0 | +9.3 | 105.4 | +1.4 | +21.6 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 147.4 | +1.8 | +16.9 | 185.1 | - 4 | +35.8 | 34.89 | -1.8 | +16.2 | 42. 7 | -1.2 | +.9 | 82.2 | +. 2 | +15.3 |
| Aluminum manufactures ${ }^{\text {a }}$-..- | 242.5 | $-.3$ | +15.6 | 355.0 | +(8) | +36.7 | 36.54 | +. 3 | +18.4 | 42.4 | $-3$ | +1.9 | 86.1 | +. 6 | +16.1 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products | 192.6 | -. 5 | $+24.3$ | 264.7 | -2.2 | +39.3 | 38.05 | $-1.8$ | +12.2 | 43.0 | -2.0 | -2.1 | 88.7 | +. 2 | $+14.8$ |
| devices ${ }^{3}$... watches and | 117.8 | +5.8 | +12.7 | 160.6 | +7.9 | +34.8 | 30.10 | +2.0 | +19.7 | 43.3 | +1.2 | +3.2 | 69.6 | +. 8 | +16.1 |
| Jewelry .-- | 121.0 | +. 7 | +9.6 | 122.4 | +. 8 | +25.8 | 27.03 | +. 1 | +14.7 | 43.1 | $-1.3$ | +2.8 | 63.3 | +1.4 | +13.3 |
| Lighting equipment ${ }^{3}$ - | 126.3 | +4.0 | +18.2 | 139.2 | -1.4 | +44.2 | 34. 29 | $-5.3$ | +22.0 | 42.5 | -2.9 | +3.3 | 81.1 | $-2.5$ | +18.1 |
| Silverware and plated ware. | 87.1 | +1. 6 | +13.8 | 102.9 | -1.8 | +29.5 | 34. 41 | $-2.3$ | +13.7 | 45.7 | -1.5 | +1.0 | 75.5 | -1.1 | +11.8 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc- | 101.4 | $-1.6$ | +7.1 | 120.2 | +1.7 | 7 | 33. 24 | +3.4 | +20.1 | 39.5 | +. 9 | +3.0 | 84.6 | +2.5 | +16.6 |
| Lumber and allied products. | 79.7 | -. 9 | +7.1 | 92.3 | +1.7 | +25.2 | 25.12 | +2.6 | +16. 9 | 41.5 | +1.2 | +2.4 | 59.8 | +1.1 | +14.1 |
| Furniture....... | 107.4 | -. 3 | +10.9 | 120.4 | $+2.0$ | +31.9 | 26. 55 | +2.3 | +19.0 | 42.9 | +1.0 | +3.3 | 62.4 | +1.1 | +15.3 |
| Lumber: <br> Millwork | 76.8 | +. 5 | +10.8 | 74.9 | +2.7 | +28.2 | 26.95 | +2,2 | +15.6 | 43.3 | +1.1 | +2.2 | 61.8 | +1.1 | +13.2 |
| Sawmills. | 69.4 | -1.4 | +4.3 | 78.3 | +.9 | +20.1 | 23.25 | +2.3 | +14.9 | 40.2 | +1.3 | +. 6 | 57.8 | +1.0 | +14.3 |


| Stone, clay, and glass products | 101.9 | $+.1$ | $+16.5$ | 109.3 | +8.7 | +31.7 | 29.41 | +8.7 | +13.1 | 39.2 | +2.0 | +1.2 | 74.4 | $+1.3$ | $+11.4$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brick, tile, and terra cot | 77.5 | -2.0 | +19.3 | 75.7 | -. 6 | +37.5 | 25.76 | +1.5 | +15.3 | 39.2 | +.9 | +. 6 | 65.6 | +. 3 | +15.1 |  |
| Cement | 82.0 | $-2.2$ | +8.3 | 92.8 | -. 8 | +22.8 | 32.17 | +1.5 | +13.3 | 40.9 | +2.0 | +2.9 | 78.2 | -. 5 | +10.2 |  |
| Glass | 132.3 | +1.6 | +16.9 | 173.7 | +8.2 | +33.8 | 32.14 | +6.6 | +14.5 | 38.8 | +3.5 | $+2.8$ | 83.6 | +2.9 | +11.5 |  |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products -- | 46.6 | +1.6 | -2.5 | 37.4 | +1.6 | $+$ | 28.18 | - ${ }^{(6)}$ | +2.7 | 38.8 | $+.5$ | +1.1 | 72.4 | -. 5 | +2.1 |  |
| Pottery---...-... ................... | 124.0 | $+2.5$ | +26.5 | 130.8 | +4.8 | +40.9 | 26.93 | +2.3 | +11.4 | 38.8 | +1.6 | +1.2 | 60.5 | +. 6 | +10.8 |  |
| Nondurable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textiles and their products. | 114.7 | . 7 | +9.8 | 122.3 | -. 8 | +31.2 | 21.84 | -. 2 | +19.5 | 37.6 | -1.7 | +4.4 | 58.1 | +2.2 | +14.4 |  |
| Fabrics .-.--------- | 106.2 | $-.1$ | $+10.5$ | 120.1 | +1.8 | +34.2 | 21.81 | +1.9 | +21.5 | 38.8 | $-.7$ | $+3.5$ | 56. 6 | +2.8 | +17.2 |  |
| Carpets and rugs | 90.5 | $-6$ | +13.6 | 93.6 | -3.2 | +28.6 | 28.58 | $-2.6$ | +13.1 | 39.0 | -2.2 | +4.2 +5 | 73.3 | $-4$ | +8.6 |  |
| Cotton goods.... | 111.0 | +. 7 | +16.8 | 135.8 | +4.3 | +50.3 | 19.76 | +3.6 | +28.8 | 39.3 | $-6$ | +5.6 | 50.3 | +4.2 | +22.0 |  |
| Cotton smallwares. | 109.2 | +1.2 | +31.3 | 128.1 | $-1$ | +54.3 | 22.91 | -1.3 | $+17.5$ | 40.9 | -1.5 | +4.8 | 56.3 | +.2 | +12.4 |  |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles. | 135.1 | $-.7$ | +5.0 | 135.9 | $+.2$ | +22.0 | 24.53 | +. 9 | +16.1 | 39.2 | -2.1 | +1.4 | 61.5 | +3.1 | +14.0 |  |
| Hats, fur-felt.. | 77.8 | -1.7 | $-2.7$ | 75.1 | -6.6 | +12.1 | 26.53 | $-5.0$ | +15.3 | 32.2 | -5.9 | +3.7 | 82.8 | +2.1 | +12.8 |  |
| Hosiery ${ }^{3}$ - | 135. 2 | -. 6 | $-5.3$ | 160.6 | +6.3 | +1.6 | 20.87 | +7.0 | $+7.2$ | 36.6 | +2.3 | +.2 | 57.3 | +4.7 | +6.6 |  |
| Knitted outerwear | 82.8 | +. 4 | +10.0 | 79.8 | $-1.0$ | $+21.6$ | 19.92 | -1.4 | +10.6 | 38.1 | -2.0 | +2.4 | 51.4 | +. 5 | +8.3 |  |
| Knitted underwear | 88.4 | $+.4$ | $+16.3$ | 98.6 | +3.0 | +36.7 | 18. 88 | $+2.6$ | $+17.9$ | 39.0 | $-8$ | +6.3 | 48.1 | +3.3 | +9.8 |  |
| Knitted cloth ${ }^{10}$ | 151.2 | -6.2 | $-3.9$ | 148.4 | -5.2 | +8.9 | 22.61 | +1.0 | +13.3 | 39.7 | -. 7 | $-.8$ | 56.4 | +2.1 | +13.9 |  |
| Silk and rayon goods. | 61.9 | -2.2 | -4.2 | 61.5 | +.2 | +17.4 | 20.73 | +2.4 | +22.4 | 38.4 | +1.0 | +3.4 | 53.8 | +1.5 | +18.7 |  |
| Woolen and worsted goods. | 109.6 | $-.9$ | $+16.4$ | 126.7 | -2.0 | +44.6 | 26.81 | -1.1 | +24.3 | 39.0 | -2.0 | +2.2 | 68.9 | +.9 | +21.7 |  |
| Wearing apparel -- | 129.1 | $-1.6$ | +8.6 | 119.2 | -5.7 | +25.7 | 22.30 | -4.2 | +15.8 | 35.4 | -3.8 | +6.0 | 61.0 | +1.3 | +9.7 |  |
| Clothing, men's | 123.6 | + ${ }^{5}$ ) | +18.5 | 113.4 | -1.1 | +46.8 | 23.43 | -1.1 | +23.1 | 35.2 | -3.8 | +11.1 | 66.0 | +2.3 | +10.8 |  |
| Clothing, women's. | 172.5 | -2.8 | +. 6 | 145.0 | -10.6 | +10.5 | 22.44 | $-8.0$ | $+10.0$ | 34.9 | -4.9 | +2.5 | 61.0 | $-1.1$ | +7.1 |  |
| Corsets and allied garments. | 111.5 | -9.0 | -1.0 | 142.9 | $-5.3$ | +15.0 | 21.29 | +4.0 | +16.2 | 38.8 | +. 4 | +2.4 | 53.6 | +2.5 | +12.0 |  |
| Men's furnishings_- | 133.6 | +1.6 | +5.1 | 166.8 | $+6.6$ | +25.4 | 18. 65 | +5.0 | +19.5 | 37.9 | +1.6 | +3.0 | 48.1 | +4.0 | +14.8 | rrser |
| Millinery | 77.2 | -9.5 | +1.4 | 59.6 | $-29.2$ | +7.7 | 23.57 | -21.8 | +6.1 | 29.1 | $-16.1$ | -5.0 | 75.0 | $+1.5$ | +16.3 | Or |
| Shirts and collars | 137.1 | $\pm .5$ | $+12.4$ | 156.5 | $\pm 6.7$ | +36.6 | ${ }_{23}^{18.15}$ | +6. 1 | +21.5 | 38.0 | -. 2 | $+5.1$ | 48.1 | +6.0 | +15.3 |  |
| Leather and its manufactures.. | 98.4 | -. 5 | +-3. 3 | 100.5 | -1.1 | +36.9 | 23. 60 | -. 6 | +25.1 | 37.8 | -. 5 | +10.2 | 63.2 | +. 2 | +14.8 |  |
| Boots and shoes | 94.7 | -. 5 | +7.2 | 93. 3 | $-2.0$ | +35.0 | 22.07 | $-1.5$ | +26.1 | 37.1 | $-9$ | +11.3 | 60.2 | $-1$ | +14.4 |  |
| - Leather--.........-. | 96.6 | $-.3$ | +18.4 | 116. 4 | +1.9 | +42.7 | ${ }^{30.44}$ | +2.3 | +20.4 | 40.5 | +.9 | +5.2 | 74.9 | +1.1 | +14.4 |  |
| Food and kindred products ${ }^{3}$ - | 152.4 | $-6.3$ | +7.9 | 162.9 | -4.2 | +21.4 | 27.14 | +2.3 | +12.5 | 40.9 | $-1.7$ | +2.5 | 67. 9 | +3.4 | $+11.4$ |  |
| Baking.---. --- | 154.5 | +. 7 | $+6.0$ | 157.6 | +. 2 | +13.2 | 28.18 | $-6$ | +6.8 | 41.9 | -. 4 | +. 6 | 67.5 | +. 1 | +6.4 |  |
| Beverages.- | 302.6 | -4.0 | +11.5 | 381.3 | $-5.0$ | +21.3 | 36.92 | -1.1 | +8.8 | 40.6 | $-1.1$ | +5.0 | 92.2 | +.3 | +3.6 |  |
| Bntter...-- | 102.4 | -3.7 | +7.0 | 96.8 | -2.8 | $+18.4$ | 24.74 | +. 9 | +10.6 | 45.9 | $-.6$ | +1.9 | 53.4 | +1.5 | +8.7 |  |
| Canning and preserving | 218.4 | -32.1 | +8.3 | 244.4 | -31.9 | +43.6 | 21. 23 | $+.2$ | +32.5 | 39.8 | $-5.4$ | +8.1 | 54.7 | +7.1 | +23.2 |  |
| Confectionery . | 106. 3 | +4.7 | +4.2 | 122.0 | +6.3 | +18.2 | 22. 16 | +1.5 | +13.4 | 40.6 | +1.0 | +. 8 | 54.7 | $+.3$ | +12.0 |  |
| Flour--.-- | 80.1 | -. 5 | $-5$ | 88.3 | $-4.5$ | +13.4 | 29.66 | $-4.0$ | +14.0 | 44.3 | $-2.4$ | +6. 2 | 66.1 | -1.9 | $+7.8$ |  |
| Ice cream-1.............-.-....- | 78.2 | $-7.3$ | +5.9 | 71.1 | -7.9 | +11.1 | 30.78 | -. 6 | +5.1 | 44.7 | $-1.6$ | +. 7 | 68.2 | $-.5$ | +5.2 |  |
| Slaughtering and meat packing- | 125.9 | +1.8 | +14.8 | 151.0 | $+3.6$ | +30.4 | 31. 20 | $+1.7$ | +13.5 | 39.8 | +1.1 | -1.1 | 78.7 | $+.7$ | +14.8 |  |
| Sugar, beet....---- | 244.5 | +170.3 | -8.4 | 229.1 | +140.6 | $+5.5$ | 24.41 | -11.0 | +15.3 | 36.8 | +3.4 | +2.1 | 65.3 | -15.9 | +13.1 |  |
| Sugar refining, cane.. | 103. 3 | $-{ }^{-3}$ | +8.7 | 93.9 | $-9.1$ | +13.3 | 25.75 | -8.8 | +4.2 | 37.7 | $-9.3$ | -1.5 | 68.4 | +. 6 | $+5.8$ |  |
| Tobacco manufactures --. | 67.3 | +5.3 | +1.2 | 75.6 | +7.4 | +13.7 | 20.36 | +1.9 | +12.3 | 38.7 | +1.1 | +3.5 | 52.7 | +.6 | +8.9 |  |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff | 54.3 | $+1.1$ | $-4.1$ | 70.8 | +2.1 | +4.7 | 21. 14 | $+.9$ | +9.3 | 36. 7 | -1 1 | +2.8 | 57.9 | $+.9$ | $+6.4$ |  |
| Cigars and cigarettes.- | 69.0 | +5.9 | +2.0 | 76.0 | $+7.9$ | +14.8 | 20.22 | +1.9 | +12.4 | 38.9 | +1.2 | +3.2 | 52.2 | $+.6$ | $+9.5$ |  |
| Paper and printing. | 126.5 | +1.3 | $+7.6$ | 135.9 | +2.0 | +18.0 | 32. 71 | $+7$ | $+9.6$ | 40.3 | +. 4 | +4.2 | 83. 5 | $+.4$ | +4.8 |  |
| Boxes, paper- | 146.8 | +1.4 | +18.3 | 194. 5 | +3.5 | +37.2 | 26. 58 | +2. 1 | +15.9 | 42.7 | $+.8$ | +3.6 | 62.5 | +1.2 | +11.8 |  |
| Paper and pulp------ | 128.2 | -. 2 | +11.3 | 165.2 | +1.4 | +33.5 | 31.73 | +1.5 | +19.9 | 43.4 | +1.1 | $+7.8$ | 73.1 | +. 3 | +11.1 |  |
| Printing and publishing: Book and job | 108.1 | +3.1 | +5.4 | 102.6 | +3.3 | +12.7 | 33.08 | +. 2 | +6.9 | 39.9 | -. 1 | +3.1 | 83.2 |  | +3.3 |  |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 118.1 | $+1.0$ | +. 4 | 114.8 | +. 7 | +3.0 | 39.42 | -. 4 | $+2.5$ | 35.8 | 0 | +. 3 | 108.2 | +. 4 | +2.7 |  |

Table 4.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, October 1941-Continued
manufacturing-Continued

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Average weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index Oct. 1041 | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inder } \\ & \text { Oct. } \end{aligned}$$1941$ | Perceatage change from- |  | Oct. 1941 | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & \text { 1941 } \end{aligned}$ | Perceatage change from- |  | Oct. <br> 1941 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | Sept. 1941 | Oct. <br> 1940 |  | Sept. 1941 | Oct. 1940 |  | Sept. 1941 | Oct. 1940 |  | Sept. 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |  | Sept. 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nondurable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Chemical, petroleum, and coal products | 148.1 | +1.2 | +18.1 | 190.7 | +2.1 | +38.9 | 834. 56 | +1.0 | +15.9 | 40.2 | $+0.7$ | +2.3 | 85.0 | +0.6 | +13.3 |
| Petroleum refining......-........... | 129.2 | +. 5 | +6.6 | 168.0 | +1.0 | +23.4 | 40.40 | +. 5 | +15.8 | 36.9 | $-.7$ | +1.9 | 109.6 | +1.2 | +13.8 |
| Other than petroleum refining | 152.7 | +1.3 | +20.7 | 197.7 | +2.5 | +41.0 | 32. 64 | +1.3 | +1989 | 41.1 | $+1.0$ | +2.1 | 77.9 | $+.5$ | +14.3 |
| Cottonseed ${ }^{\text {Conil, cake, and meal }}$ | 182.5 136.0 | +.3 +18.0 | +25.3 $-\quad .9$ | 248.4 146.5 | -.3 +26.9 | + +81.5 +8.0 | 36.34 17.32 | +7. 7 | +12.9 +8.8 | 41.0 | +6 +4.6 +4 | +.9 +1.4 | 88.6 35.9 | -1.2 +1.4 | +12.0 +8.6 |
| Druggists' preparations........ | 145.6 | +1.9 | +23.1 | 183.4 | +4.2 | +37.6 | 28.08 | +2.2 | +11.6 | 41.9 | +4.2 +2.3 | +1.4 | 63.9 | +1.4 +1.5 | +6.8 |
| Explosives .-.......-- | (11) | (11) | (11) | (11) | (11) | (11) | 40.24 | +3.2 | +18.0 | 43.3 | +2.5 +.5 | +8.1 | 93.0 | +2.7 | +9.2 |
| Fertilizers | 103.6 | -6.0 | +7.2 | 1027 | -7.9 | +24.7 | 18.45 | $-2.6$ | +16.5 | 36.8 | +. 5 | +2.4 | 50.1 | $-3.1$ | +13.7 |
| Paints and varnishes | 144.0 | + (s) | +15.1 | 173.7 | +2.2 | +27.9 | 33. 27 | +2.2 | +11.2 | 41.2 | -. 1 | +. 2 | 80.9 | +2.5 | +11.3 |
| Rayon and allied products | 325.0 | - -6 | +4.5 | 386.4 | +3.2 | +19.8 | 30. 42 | +3.9 | +14.6 | 39.4 | +.3 | +1.6 | 77.3 | +3.6 | +12.8 |
| Boap. | 97.7 | -. 5 | +10.1 | 142.2 | +1.8 | +32.7 | 34. 28 | +2.3 | +20.6 | 41.2 | +. 2 | +3. 1 | 83.2 | +2.2 | +17.0 |
| Rubber products..... | 111.8 | $+3$ | +20.7 | 133.3 | +3. 1 | +39.0 | 33.58 | +2.7 | +15.1 | 39.1 | +1.5 | +3.1 | 86. 5 | +. 8 | +12.4 |
| Rubher boots and shoes-- Rubber tires and inner tube | 80.4 86.2 | +4.1 +-3 | +37.0 +16.6 | 108.9 112.3 | +2.7 +4.7 | +70.0 +29.7 | 30.58 38.03 | -1.4 +5.0 | +24.1 +112 | 41.8 <br> 35.8 | -2.0 +3.7 | +6.0 +1.0 | 73.0 105.8 | +.6 +1. | +17.1 +96 |
| Rubber goods, other....- | 192.4 | -. 4 | +19.8 | 234.0 | +1. +1 | +44.4 | 29.52 | +1.5 | +20.4 | 41.6 | +. 6 | +3.6 | 71.2 | +.8 | +9.6 +15.7 |

NONMANUFACTURING
[Inderes are based on 12-month average, 1929=100 except for class I Railroads, which are based on 1935-39 as 100]

(Frootnotes continued on p. 18)
${ }^{4}$ See table 7 in the April 1941 issue of "Employment and Pay Rolls" for revised figures from January 1940 to March 1941
${ }_{8}^{5}$ Less than 140 of 1 percent.
${ }^{*}$ Adjusted on basis of a complete employment survey of the aircraft industry made by lished indexes from January 1939 to August 1940, inclusive. Comparable figures for this period given in table 9 of the September 1940 issue of "Employment and Pay Rolls." ${ }^{7}$ The indexes for "Automobiles" have been adjusted to 1933 cansus figures, but not to later census figures because of problems involving integrated industries.
8 Locomotives.--Indexes, hours and earnings revised as follows:

| Year and month | Indexes |  | Average hours worked per week | A verage hourly earnings | Average weekly earnings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment | Pay rolls |  |  |  |
| 1940 |  |  |  |  |  |
| August | 32.6 | 32.7 | 38.7 | Cent 79 | \$30. 62 |
| September.- | 34.5 | 37.2 | 41.3 | 79.9 | 32. 98 |
| October-..- | 38.0 | 40.8 | 41.4 | 79.2 | 32. 79 |
| November | 40.6 | 43.1 | 40.2 | 80.6 | 32.43 |
| December.. | 43.4 | 48.2 | 41.9 | 81.1 | 34.00 |
| 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January .-- | 46.1 | 52.5 | 42.8 | 81.4 | 34. 79 |
| February.- | 49.2 | 57.5 | 43.6 | 82.0 | 35. 72 |
| March.. - | 51.6 | 60.7 | 43.7 | 82.2 | 35. 91 |
| April.. . .. ..... .- | 55.1 | 67.8 | 44.4 | 84.6 | 37. 59 |
| May . ........ | 59.4 | 75.9 | 43.9 | 89.1 | 39.08 |
| June. | 61.8 | 84.1 | 45.8 | 90.9 | 41. 62 |
| July | 67.8 | 92.5 | 45.3 | 92.0 | 41. 70 |

"See table 8 in March 1941 "Employment and Pay Rolls" pamphlet for revised figures from January 1935 to February 1941
${ }^{10}$ Knitted cloth.-June and July 1941 hourly earnings revised to 53.4 and 54.5 cents, Because of change in composition of the reporting sample, these figures not comparable ${ }^{11}$ Not available.
${ }^{12}$ Indexes adjusted to 1935 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1938 issue of pamphlet.
${ }^{13}$ See table 7 of October 1940 "Employment and Pay Rolls" for revised employment and pay-roll indexes, average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings in February 1941 pamphlet for revised figures for metalliferous min from January 1938 to January 1941, inclusive.
15 Does not include well drilling or rig building.
${ }^{16}$ Average weekly earnings, hourly earnings, and hours not comparable with figures ${ }^{16}$ 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, published in pamphlets prior to January 1938 as they now exclude cor
${ }^{17}$ Retail-trade indexes adjusted to 1935 census and public-utility indexes to 1937 census. Not comparable to indexes published in pamphlets prior to January 1940 or in Monthly Labor Reviews prior to April 1940, with but one exception, retail furniture, which has been revised since publication of.July 1940 pamphlet back to January 1936. Comparable series for earlier months available upon request.
${ }^{18}$ Covers street-railways and trolley and motorbus operations of subsidiary, affiliated, and suceessor companies; formerly "electric-railroad and motorbus operation and main-
${ }^{19}$ Indexes adjusted to 1933 census. Comparable series in November 1934 and subsequent issues of "Employment and Pay Rolls.

2n Cash payments only; additional value of board, room, and tips not included, ${ }^{21}$ See note 18 in table 10 in the July 1941 issue of "Employment and Pay Rolls"' for re1941. average weekly earnings in the brokerage industry from January 1939 to January ment on steam and motor merchant vessels of 1,000 gross tons or over in deep-sea trades ${ }_{23}$ Preliminary-Source: Interstate Commerce Commission

Table 5.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries

## MANUEACTURING

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

| Industry | Employment index |  |  | Pay-roll index |  |  | Average wreekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Au- } \\ & \text { gust } \\ & \text { 1941 } \end{aligned}$ | October 1941 | Sep- tember 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Au- } \\ & \text { gust } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ $1941$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Au- } \\ & \text { gust } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{Au}-$ gust 1941 | October 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ $1941$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Au- } \\ & \text { gust } \\ & \text { 1941 } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents | Cents | $\mathrm{Cents}_{74.5}$ |
| All manufacturing ${ }^{\text {Durab }}$ | 135.3 | 145.2 | 133.1 | 188.6 | 182.8 | 158.1 | \$32.89 | ${ }_{36}^{83.05}$ | \$31.88 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 77.0 | 75.8 84.3 | 74.5 83.0 |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{2}$ 9 | 127.1 | 128.7 | 127.7 | 139.2 | 139.5 | 136.3 | 26.10 | 25.78 | 25.38 | 39.1 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 68.0 | 66.8 | 85.8 |
| Durable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| marhinerv-...-.- --...........-.-. | 139.5 | 140.5 | 139.9 | 178.0 | 170.5 | 172.0 | 36. 36 | 35. 60 | 35.07 | 41.5 | 40.7 | 41.4 | 87.7 | 87.5 | ${ }_{96} 87$ |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.- | 147.9 169.8 | 148.9 170.6 | 179.1 | 181.0 255 25 | 178.4 246.3 | 183.3 257.3 | 38.65 35.90 | 37.81 34.51 | 38.81 36.02 | 39.9 44.3 | 38.9 42.9 | 40.1 45.0 | 96.9 81.6 | 97.1 80.5 | 96.8 80.0 |
| Cast-iron pipe | 169.8 98.0 | 18.6 97.8 | 196.1 | 119.1 | 115.8 | 111.8 | ${ }_{29.16}^{39.9}$ | 28.42 | 27.91 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 70.0 | 68.3 | 67.6 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools. | 131.7 | 127.8 | 127.4 | 154.3 | 149.5 | 147.5 | 30.80 | 30.76 | 30.38 | 44.0 | 44.3 | 44.0 | 70.7 | 70.2 | 70.2 |
| Forgings, iron and steel.- | 113.8 | 112.9 | 110.6 | 180.0 | 173.4 | 169.8 | 42.91 | 41.75 | 41. 58 | 46. 2 | 45. 2 | 45. 9 | 93.3 | 92.6 | 90.8 |
| Hardware ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 115.2 | 116.0 | 113.2 | 151.5 | 148.7 | 145.7 | 32. 29 | 31.35 | 31.42 | 43.1 | 42.1 | 42.7 | 74.9 | 74.4 | 73.6 |
| Plumbers' supplies ${ }^{4}$ | 99.5 | 99.4 | 102.6 | 114.7 | 106.3 | 107.1 | 33.38 | 31.04 | 30.21 | 42.0 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 79.4 | 76.6 | 75.3 |
| Stamped and enameled ware ................... | 227.2 | 227.9 | 224.5 | 296.2 | 290.5 | 286.0 | 30.48 | 29.81 | 29. 82 | 41.7 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 73.2 | 72.4 | 71.9 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. | 128.4 | 127.4 | 125.2 | 157.7 | 154.9 | 147.7 | 37.00 | 36. 64 | 35.51 | 44.9 | 44.8 | 44.0 | 82.6 | 82.0 | 81.1 |
| Stoves..--..--.-......- | 115.7 | 116. 2 | 117.2 | 130.6 | 127.9 | 127.4 | 31. 64 | 30.97 | 30.48 | 42.0 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 76.0 | 74.9 | 73.7 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork .- | 109.5 | 109.3 | 110.0 | 126.9 | 123.2 | 124. 9 | 37.90 | 36.57 | 36. 82 | 44.2 | 43.3 | 44.2 | 85.2 | 84.6 | 83.5 |
| Tin eans and other tinware | 130. 1 | 145.0 | 145.3 | 156. 6 | 187.6 | 184.7 | 26.95 | 28.92 | 28.42 | 41.9 | 42.5 | 42.9 | 64.3 | 68.3 | 66.9 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | 145.5 | 144.4 | 142.6 | 202.0 | 196.6 | 190.1 | 35. 50 | 34.80 | 34.03 | 46.9 | 46. 3 | 46.5 | 75.4 | 75.2 | 73.5 |
| Wirework.. | 204.9 | 208.0 | 189.8 | 277.1 | 272.2 | 247.9 | 32.63 | 31. 70 | 31.68 | 42.0 | 41.3 | 42.0 | 77.9 | 76.8 | 75.5 |

See footnotes at end of table.

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

| Industry | MANUFACTURING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment index |  |  | Pay-rull index |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ $1941$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep. } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Au- } \\ & \text { gust } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Octcber 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Au- } \\ & \text { gust } \\ & \text { 1941 } \end{aligned}$ | October 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Au- } \\ \text { gust } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | Octo ber 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Au- } \\ & \text { gust } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | September 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Au}- \\ & \text { gust } \\ & \text { 19441 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Durable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment | 180.1 | 178.6 | 176.5 | 255.6 | 248.2 | 248.4 | 839. 29 | \$38.48 | 838.19 | 45.4 | 45.1 | 45.1 | 88.1 | 85.0 | 84.4 |
| Agricultural implements (including tractors)... | 169.9 | 170.7 | 172.0 | 231.6 | 230.7 | 227.5 | 37.46 | 37.12 | 36.31 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 92.3 | 92.0 | 90.7 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines | 174.9 | 172.6 | 170.3 | 233.1 | 230.2 | 223.1 | 41.45 | 41.47 | 40.76 | 44.9 | 45.0 | 44.6 | 92.7 | 92.8 | 91.8 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 169.0 | 168.7 | 167.4 | 244.9 | 241.4 | 240.0 | 37.82 | 37.28 | 37. 44 | 43.8 | 43.5 | 43.9 | 86.3 | 85.7 | 85.3 |
| Engines, turbines, water wheels, and windmills | 338.8 | 324.3 | 314.1 | 614.3 | 571.8 | 545.1 | 47.81 | 46.62 | 46.02 | 46.9 | 46.5 | 46.2 | 102.8 | 100.5 | 99.7 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products. | 147.8 | 147.0 | 145.6 | 194.7 | 187.8 | 186.0 | 38.84 | 37.77 | 37.72 | 46.0 | 45.4 | 45.6 | 84.3 | 82.9 | 82.6 |
| Machine tools. | 361.5 | 356.8 | 351.5 | 593.8 | 578.2 | 553.4 | 45.47 | 44.74 | 43.53 | 51.8 | 51.4 | 51.2 | 87.4 | 87.0 | 85.0 |
| Radios and phonographs. | 217.9 | 212.5 | 202.4 | 261.8 | 254.4 | 234.0 | 29.36 | 29.25 | 28.32 | 41.8 | 42.1 | 41.3 | 70.3 | 69.7 | 68.7 |
| Textile machinery and parts | 109.2 | 108.5 | 108.4 | 142.3 | 141.1 | 135.8 | 35. 92 | 35. 84 | 34. 49 | 47.0 | 47.6 | 46.6 | 75.9 | 75.4 | 74.4 |
| Typewriters and parts...- | 160.7 | 158.2 | 155.7 | 232.8 | 233.4 | 222.3 | 35. 52 | 36.16 | 35.01 | 47.0 | 47.7 | 46.4 | 75.6 | 75.8 | 75.4 |
| Transportation equipment ${ }^{3 /}$ | 202.9 | 100.6 | 172.0 | 281.4 | 252.1 | 224.4 | 49. 61 | 41.65 | 41.23 | 43.0 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 101.9 | 100.3 | 88.8 |
| Aircraft ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 9,174.8 | 8, 515.7 | 7, 897.3 | 12,301.6 | 11,145.8 | 10,303.0 | 39.21 | 38.19 | 38.08 | 45.2 | 45.6 | 45.6 | 86.9 | 84.5 | 84.5 |
| Automohiles ${ }^{\text {B }}$ - | 128.8 | 124.0 | 110.9 | 176.4 | 159.1 | 139.2 | 44.32 | 41.73 | 41.09 | 40.7 | 38.7 | 39.0 | 109.3 | 108.0 | 105.5 |
| Cars, electric-and steam-railroad | 96.8 | 95.1 | 89.2 | 115.3 | 101.2 | 93.7 | 37.84 | 33.80 | 33. 29 | 42.8 | 38.9 | 39.4 | 88.4 | 86.8 | 84.4 |
| Locomotives ${ }^{\text {²,................. }}$ | 74.7 | 72.2 | 70.2 | 102. 9 | 98.5 | 93.4 | 42.12 | 41.68 | 40.71 | 45.8 | 45.2 | 44.7 | 92.0 | 92.3 | 91. 1 |
| Shipbuilding. | 492.0 | 439.6 | 388.3 | 797.7 | 700.1 | 614.6 | 47.54 | 46.69 | 46.47 | 45.4 | 44.9 | 44.4 | 105.4 | 104.0 | 103.9 |
| Wonferrous metals and their products ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 147.4 | 146.5 | 145.5 | 185.1 | 185.8 | 182.8 | 34.89 | 35. 24 | 34. 88 | 42.7 | 43.1 | 43.0 | 82.2 | 82.1 | 80.8 |
| Aluminum manufactures ${ }^{8}$ - | 242.5 | 243.1 | 240.9 | 355.0 | 354.8 | 345.8 | 36. 54 | 36.27 | 35. 67 | 42.4 | 42.4 | 42.6 | 86.1 | 85.5 | 83.7 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products. | 192.6 | 193.5 | 192.9 | 264.7 | 270.8 | 273.6 | 38.05 | 38.65 | 39.17 | 43.0 | 43.8 | 44.4 | 88.7 | 88.7 | 88.7 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices ${ }^{3}$ | 117.8 | 111.3 | 118.0 | 160.6 | 148.8 | 156.4 | 30.10 | 29.54 | 29. 30 | 43.3 | 42.7 | 43.0 | 69.6 | 69.2 | 68.2 |
| Jewelry --.- | 121.0 | 120.1 | 118.0 | 122.4 | 121.4 | 113.3 | 27.03 | 27.04 | 25. 76 | 43.1 | 43.6 | 42.4 | 63.3 | 62.5 | 60.5 |
| Lighting equipment ${ }^{3}$ | 126.3 | 121.4 | 111.8 | 139.2 | 141.2 | 118.7 | 34. 29 | 36. 20 | 32.85 | 42.5 | 43.5 | 41.9 | 81.1 | 83.2 | 78. 4 |
|  | 87.1 | 85.8 | 84.8 | 102.9 | 103.7 | 94.4 | 34. 41 | 35.10 | 32.33 | 45.7 | 46.4 | 44.1 | 75.5 | 763 | 74.1 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc-- | 101.4 | 103.0 | 103.5 | 120.2 | 118.2 | 118.4 | 33.24 | 32.32 | 32.29 | 39.5 | 39.1 | 39.5 | 84.6 | 82.6 | 81.7 |
| Lumber and allied products | 78.7 | 80.4 | 81.0 | 92.3 | 90.8 | 92.3 | 25.12 | 24.47 | 24.68 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 41.8 | 59.8 | 59.0 | 58.8 |
| Furniture..--............... | 107.4 | 107.6 | 108.4 | 120.4 | 118.0 | 116.1 | 26.55 | 26.03 | 25.49 | 42.9 | 42.3 | 42.2 | 62.4 | 61.7 | 60.8 |
| Lumber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Millwork. Sawmills. | 76.8 69.4 | 76.4 70.4 | 78.0 70.7 | 74.9 78.3 | 72.9 77.5 | 74.8 80.3 | 26.95 23.25 | 26.17 22.72 | 26.44 23.49 | 43.3 40.2 | 42.8 39.7 | 43.3 41.0 | 61.8 67.8 | 61.1 67.2 | 61.0 57.3 |



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

| Industry | Employment index |  |  | Pay-roll index |  |  | Average weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week |  |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ \text { I941 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aur- } \\ & \text { gust } \\ & \text { 1941 } \end{aligned}$ | Octo- <br> ber <br> 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Au- } \\ & \text { gust } \\ & \text { 1941 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Au- } \\ & \text { gust } \\ & \text { 1941 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Au- } \\ & \text { gust } \\ & \text { 1941 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Au- } \\ & \text { gust } \\ & \text { lo41 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Nondurable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and printing | 128.5 | 124.9 | 123.9 | 135.9 | 138.3 | 130.9 | 832.71 | \$32. 34 | 832.04 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 40.1 | Cents | Cents | Cents 82.4 |
| Boxes, paper- | 146.8 | 144.7 | 142.0 | 194.5 | 187.9 | 181.9 | 26.58 | 26.06 | 25.72 | 42.7 | 42.3 | 41.9 | 62.5 | 62.0 | 61.8 |
| Paper and pulp | 128.2 | 128.4 | 127.8 | 165.2 | 163.0 | 162.7 | 31.73 | 31.17 | 31.18 | 43.4 | 42.9 | 43.1 | 73. 1 | 72.8 | 72.5 |
| Printing and publishing: Book and job | 108.1 | 104.8 | 105.5 | 102.6 | 99.3 | 98.5 | 33.08 | 32.82 | 32.23 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 83.2 | 82.9 | 81.6 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 118.1 | 116.9 | 114.7 | 114.8 | 114.0 | 109.8 | ${ }_{39.42}^{30 .}$ | 39.63 | 38. 88 | 39.8 | 35.9 | 35.7 | 108.2 | 107.6 | 107.0 |
| Chemical, petroleum, and coal products | 148.1 | 146.4 | 141.9 | 190.7 | 188.7 | 179.8 | 34.58 | 34. 15 | 93. 78 | 40.2 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 85.0 | 84.5 | 88.7 |
| Petroleum refining .----.-.-.-.---- | 129.2 | 128.5 | 127.9 | 168.0 | 166.4 | 159.1 | 40.40 | 40.14 | 38.57 | 36.9 | 37.2 | 38.0 | 109.6 | 108.3 | 102.5 |
| Other than petroleum refining | 152.7 | 150.8 | 145. 3 | 197.7 | 192.8 | 186.2 | 32. 64 | 32. 17 | 32. 16 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 77.9 | 77.6 | 78.0 |
| Chemicals ${ }^{3}$-.............. | 182.5 | 181.9 | 180. 1 | 249.4 | 250.1 | 247.2 | 36.34 | 36.57 | 36. 57 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 41.3 | 88.6 | 89.6 | 88.5 |
| Cottonseed-oil, cake, and meal | 136.0 | 115.2 | 70.9 | 146.5 | 115.4 | 65.1 | 17.32 | 16.05 | 14.82 | 46.6 | 44.7 | 38.7 | 35.9 | 35.6 | 37.1 |
| Druggists' preparations.-. | 145.6 | 142.9 | 135.7 | 183.4 | 176.1 | 165. 0 | 28.08 | 27.44 | 27.03 | 41.9 | 41.0 | 40.3 | 63.9 | 63.0 | 63.8 |
| Explosives. | ${ }^{(10)}$ | $\left.{ }^{19}\right)$ | (10) | (10) | (10) | (10) | 40.24 | 38.89 | 38.46 | 43.3 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 93.0 | 90.4 | 89.4 |
| Fertilizers.-- | 103.6 | 110.2 | 89.6 | 102.7 | 111.6 | 90.8 | 18. 45 | 18.77 | 18. 67 | 36.8 | 36.5 | 36.1 | 50.1 | 51.4 | 61.7 |
| Paints and varnishes. | 144. 0 | 143.9 | 144.8 | 173.7 | 169.9 | 171.5 | 33. 27 | 32. 56 | 32.65 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 80.9 | 78.9 | 78.4 |
| Rayon and allied products | 325.0 | 327.0 | 329.3 | 386.4 | 374.3 | 368.2 | 30.42 | 29.29 | 28. 60 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 77.3 | 74.6 | 72.8 |
| Soap-..-----------........- | 97.7 | 98.2 | 97.4 | 142.2 | 139.6 | 135.1 | 34.28 | 33.50 | 32.66 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 83.2 | 81.5 | 79.0 |
| Rubber products | 111.8 | 111.5 | 111.8 | 138.3 | 134.2 | 138.8 | 33. 56 | 32.86 | 33. 78 | 39.1 | 38.5 | 39.4 | 86.5 | 85.9 | 86.1 |
| Rubber boots and shoes | 80.4 | 77.2 | 79.4 | 106. 9 | 104.1 | 102.2 | 30. 58 | 31. 00 | 29.60 | 41.8 | 42.7 | 41.4 | 73.0 | 72.6 | 71.5 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes | 86.2 | 86.5 | 86.7 | 112.3 | 107.3 | 116.4 | 38.03 | 36. 19 | 39.17 | 35.8 | 34.7 | 37.0 | 105.8 | 104.6 | 106.2 |
| Rubber goods other. | 192.4 | 193.2 | 192.9 | 234.0 | 231.6 | 228.3 | 29.52 | 29.00 | 28.76 | 41.6 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 71.2 | 70.9 | 70.0 |

NONMANUFACTURING
[Indexes are based on 12-month average, $1929=100$ except for class I railroads, which are based on 1935-39 as 100]

(Footnotes continued on p. 24)

4See table 7 in the April 1941 issue of "Employment and Pay Rolls" for revised figures from January 1940 to March 1941. s Adjusted on basis of a complete employment survey of the aircraft industry made by
the Bureau of Labor Statistics for August 1940 N the Bureau of Labor Statistics for August 1940. Not comparable with previously pub. period given in table 9 of the September 1940 issue of "Employment and Pay Rolls." "The indexes for "Automobiles" have been adjusted to 1933 census figures, but not to later census figures because of problems involving integrated industries.

Locomotives.-Indexes, hours, and earnings, revised as follows:

| Year and month | Indexes |  | A verage hours worked per week | A verage hourly earnings | Average weekly earnings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ment }}{\text { Employ- }}$ | Pay rolls |  |  |  |
| 1940 |  |  |  | Cents |  |
| August ---- | 32.6 | 32.7 | 38.7 | 79.2 79.9 | $\$ 30.62$ 3298 |
| Oeptober | 34.5 38.0 | 37.2 40.8 | 41.3 41.4 | 79.9 79.2 | 32.79 |
| November.. | 40.6 | 43.1 | 40.2 | 80.6 | 32.43 |
| December-. | 43.4 | 48.2 | 41.9 | 81.1 | 34.00 |
| 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January.-. | 46.1 | 52.5 | 42.8 | 81.4 | 34. 79 |
| February.. | 49.2 | 57.5 | 43.6 | 82.0 | 35. 72 |
| March ........-......- | 51.6 | 60.7 | 43.7 | 82.2 | 35.91 |
| April... --........ .- | 55.1 | 67.8 | 44.4 | 84.6 | 37. 59 |
| May | 59.4 | 75.9 | 43.9 | 89.1 | 39.08 |
| June... | 61.8 | 84.1 | 45.8 | 90.9 | 41.62 |
| July.---------.-.- | 67.8 | 92.5 | 45.3 | 92.0 | 41.70 |

${ }^{8}$ See table 8 in March 1941 "Employment and Pay Rolls" pamphlet for revised figures from January 1935 to February 1941.
${ }^{6}$ Knitted cloth.-June and July 1941 hourly earnings revised to 53.4 and 54.5 cents. Because of change in composition of the reporting sample, these figures not comparable 10 Not available.
11 Indexes adjusted to 1935 census. Comparable series back to January 1929 presented in January 1938 issue of this pamphlet.
${ }^{12}$ See table 7 of October 1940 "Employment and Pay Rolls" for revised employment and pay-roll indexes, a verage hours worked per week, a verage hourly earnings, and ${ }_{13}$ See table 7 of February 1941 pamphlet for revised figures for metalliferous mining from January 1938 to January 1941, inclusive.
${ }_{14}$ Does not include well drilling or rig building.
${ }^{15}$ 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 duthes are mainly supervisory.
sus. Not comparable to indexes published in pamphlets prior ty indexes to 1937 cen"Monthly Labor Review" prior to April 1940, with but 1 exception, retail furniture which has been revised since publication of July 1940 pamphlet back to January 1936 . Comparable series for earlier months available upon request.
${ }^{17}$ Covers street-railways and trolley and motorbus operations of subsidiary, affiliated, and successor companies; formerly "electric-railroad and motorbus operation and ${ }^{18}$ Indexes adjusted to 1933 census. Comparable series in November 1934 and subsequent issues of Employment and Pay Rolls.
${ }^{19}$ Cash payments only; additional value of board, room, and tips not included
20 Indexes of employment and pay rolls are not available; pereentage changes from preceding month substituted. ${ }_{21}$ See note 18 in table 10 in the July 1941 issue of "Employment and Pay Rolls" for revised average weekly earnings in the brokerage industry from January 1939 to January ${ }^{1941}{ }_{22}$ B
${ }_{22}$ Based on estimates prepared by the U. S. Maritime Commission covering employment on steam and motor merchant vessels of 1,000 gross tons or over in deep-sea trades ${ }_{23}$ only. Preliminary-Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

Table 6.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in 55 Additional Manufacturing Industries
[12-month average $1939=100$ ]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Not available.
3 Revisions of emplovment and pay-roll indexes in the following industries have been made as indicated: Steel barrels, kegs, and drums.-March, April, May, June, and July employment to 103.5, 112.4, 124.1, 130.3, and 135.6; pay-roll to $120.5,130.0,159.6,173.6$, and $167 . E$.

Sewing machines--January. February, March, April, May, June, and July employment to 111.7, 113.3, 117.5, 121.9, 125.0, 127.9 , and 129.3; pay-roll to $127.8,138.9,149.5,165.9,178.6,194.7$, and 190.7. Caskets and morticians' goods.-March, April, May, June, and July employment to 103.0, 102.6, 101.6, 101.0, and 102.9; February, June, and July pay-roll to 110.7 , 109.5 , and 112.3 .

Jute goods, except felt.-January, February, March, April, May, June, and July employment to 106.7, $108.3,115.1,123.0,122.2,128.3$, and $130.6 ;$ pay-roll to $115.3,122.3,137.6,1527,153.9,162.1$, and 165.1
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.-February, March, May, June, and July employment to 103.7, 105.2 , 103.4, 105.f, and 107.9; February, March, April, May, June, and July pay-roll to 114.4, 118.5, $111.7,114.5,124.8$, and 128.5 .
Trunks and suitcapes.-November and December 1940, January, February, March, April, May, June and July 1941 employment to $125.8,127.4,124.3,130.9,126.0,130.8,136.4,145.6$, and 152.2 ; pay-roll to 132.9, 146.2, 126.8, 132.7, 129.1, 133.3, 140.0, 151.6, and 149.7.

Table 6.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in 55 Additional Manufacturing Industries-Continued

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oct. <br> 1941 | Sept. 1941 | ${ }_{1941}^{\text {Aug. }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { Ang. }}$ |
| Miscellaneous group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemiral fire extinguishers. | 319.4 | 326. 2 | 301.4 | 471.3 | 483.3 | 430. 1 |
| Buttons Instruments-professional, scientific, and com- | 121.0 | 120. 2 | 116.2 | 156.9 | 151.5 | 148.2 |
| mercial. ........................................ | 218.1 | 200.3 | 200.0 | 280.2 | 249.5 | 2421 |
| Optical goods. | 177.1 | 174.3 | 173.2 | 215.2 | 208.5 | 233.7 |
| Photographic apparatus. | 124.9 | 128.2 | 128.9 | 1623 | 159.9 | 156. 4 |
| Pianos, organs, and parts.-- | 130.7 | 129.5 | 126.1 | 159.6 | 151.4 | 144. ${ }^{1}$ |
| Toys, games, and playground equipment........... | 139.7 | 144.3 | 144.6 | 157.8 | 155.4 | 157.1 |

Table 7.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Manufacturing ${ }^{1}$ and Nonmanufacturing ${ }^{2}$ Industries, October 1940 to October 1941

| Industry | 1940 |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Av. | Oct. |  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. |
|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing <br> All industries $\qquad$ | 7. 5 | 113.8 | 114.7 | 116.2 |  |  | 119.9 | 122.6 |  | 127.9 | 130.6 | 133.1 |  | 135.3 |
| Durable goods | 104.3 | 112.8 | 115. 5 | 117.7 | 118.3 | 121.0 | 123.7 | 127.7 | 131.3 | 135.1 | 137.6 | 138.7 | 142. | 144.0 |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 110.6 | 114.8 | 113.8 | 114.8 | 112.7 | 114.7 | 116.3 | 117.8 | 118.8 | 121.1 | 123.9 | 127.7 | 128.7 | 127.1 |
| Nonmanufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite mining s | 50.7 | 49.4 | 50.4 | 50.8 | 50.3 | 50.6 | 50.2 | 48.7 | 48.6 | 49.2 | 49.3 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.3 |
| Bituminous-coal mining 6. | 88.0 | 89.2 | 89.8 | 90.1 | 90.2 | 90.6 | 91.1 | 23.5 | 87.9 | 88.1 | 90.3 | 92.6 | 94.2 | 95.0 |
| Metalliferous mining 6 <br> Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 69.9 | 72.6 | 72.5 | 72.2 | 72.5 | 73.4 | 74.3 | 77.2 | 77.1 | 78.9 | 79.0 | 79.9 | 79.4 | 79.4 |
|  | . 3 | . 8 | 2 | 45.4 | . 7 | 42.4 | 44.2 | 48.2 | 51.0 | 51.9 | 52.7 | 53.9 | 54.2 | 53.8 |
| Crude-petroleum production <br> Telephone and telegraph? |  |  |  |  |  |  | 60.2 | 60.1 | 00.3 | 61.5 | 62.1 |  | 61.8 | 61.3 |
|  | 77.9 | 79.1 | 79.2 | 79.7 | 80.4 | 80.9 | 81.8 | 83.2 | 84.6 | 86.3 | 88.3 | 89.6 | 90.3 | 90.6 |
| Electric light and power ${ }^{7}$ Street railways and basses ${ }^{7} 8$ | 91.1 | 92.3 | 91.8 | 91.3 | 90.5 | 90.1 | 00.3 | 91.3 | 92.2 | 93.5 | 94.8 | 95.2 | 94.9 | 93.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 68.3 |  |  |  |  |  | 70.1 |
|  | 90.4 | 91.0 | 91.8 | 92.5 | 91.2 | 91.4 | 91.8 | 92.4 | 92.2 | 93.8 | 94.2 | 95.8 | 95.6 | 96.6 |
|  | 92.3 | 94.3 | 96.3 | 108.1 | 90.5 | 90.7 | 92.5 | 97.8 | 96.1 | 97.8 | 96.7 | 96. |  | 100.9 |
| Retar trade hore | 92.0 | 93.4 | 92.3 | 92.6 | 92.9 | 93.9 | 94.2 | 95. 2 | ${ }^{96.3}$ | 95.0 |  | 94.5 | 95. 7 | ${ }^{95.6}$ |
|  | 104.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 100.2 \\ & 109.4 \end{aligned}$ | $106.0$ | $103.3$ | $101.0$ | $\mathbf{1}^{101.4}$ | $104.4$ | $117.2$ | $108.3$ |  | $121.7$ |  | $121.5$ | $\begin{gathered} 0110.9 \\ 5121.0 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | $109.4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $120.6]$ |  |  | $118.9$ |  |  |
|  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing industries.......-. | 105.4 | 116.2 | 116.4 | 122.4 | 120.7 | 126.8 | 131.2 | 134.7 | 144.1 | 152.2 | 152.7 | 158. |  |  |
| Durable goods | 107.8 | 123.4 | 125.1 | 131.7 | 132.0 | 138.3 | 144.6 | 149.9 | 163.1 | 173.9 | 172. 2 | 177.6 | 183.2 | 191.1 |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 102.7 | 108.1 | 106. 6 | 112.1 | 108.1 | 112.9 | 116. 3 | 117.7 | 122.9 | 127.9 | 130.7 | 136.3 | 139.5 | 139.2 |
| Nonmanufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite mining ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 38.5 | 32.3 | 37.6 | 42.7 | 38.5 | 45.2 | 42.4 | 24.3 | 33.4 | 51.2 | 34.8 | 51.1 | 49.6 | 49.2 |
| Bituminous-coal mining ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 81.2 | 83.6 | 84.5 | 91.4 | 87.8 | 90.8 | 93.8 | 15.5 | 103. | 107.2 | 105. | 117.3 | 115.5 | 122.8 |
| Metalliferous mining ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 66.7 | 71.3 | 69.8 | 72.8 | 70.4 | 71.8 | 72.7 | 78.9 | 81.5 | 85.3 | 79.3 | 85.4 | 85 | 88.4 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 40.5 | 46.7 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 36.9 | 38.2 | 40.3 | 47.0 | 53.2 | 55.7 | 55.5 | 59.3 | 60.6 | 60.8 |
| Crude-petroleum produc- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone and telegraph 7 | 180. 2 | 102.2 | 103.2 | 103.5 | 103.9 | 57.3 | 106. ${ }^{66.1}$ | 107.3 | ${ }_{110.5}^{58}$ | 113.0 | 115.7 | 116.5 | 117.4 | ${ }_{117.6}^{63.0}$ |
| Electric light and power? | 104.8 | 107.0 | 106.9 | 106.0 | 105. 1 | 105.4 | 106.1 | 107.6 | 109.6 | 111.4 | 113.5 | 115.1 | 115.0 | 116.0 |
| Street railways and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |  | 2 |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Wholesale tra | 79.0 | 80.2 | 80.7 | 83.4 | 80.5 | 81.4 | 82.0 | 83.4 | 84.6 | 88. | 88.0 | 89. | 90.9 | 92.0 |
| Retail trade ${ }^{7}$ | 84.2 | 85.8 | 87.1 | 97.3 | 83.7 | 84.6 | 86.2 | 91.7 | 91.5 | 95.2 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 95.8 | 97.5 |
| Year-round hotels ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 82.4 | 84.2 | 83.6 | 84.1 | 84.1 | 86.1 | 85.7 | 87.1 |  |  | 87. | 88.2 | 90.0 | 92.0 |
| Laundries ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 87.7 | 88.0 | 87.2 | 89.2 | 89.8 | 89.7 | 90.9 | 95.8 | 98.7 | 102.5 | 106.7 | 104.7 | 105. | 103.2 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 78.2 | 82.4 | 77.8 | 75.8 | 73.3 | 74.4 | 77.2 | 97.8 | 96.1 | 98.4 | 96.4 | 92.1 | 99. | 98.4 |

(See footnotes at bottom of p. 27)

Table 8.-Indexes of Employment in Manufacturing Industries, by Metropolitan Area [12-month average $1937=100$ ]

| Metropolitan area | Employment index |  | Percentage change September to October 1041 | Employment index | PercentagechangeOctober1940 toOctober1941 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { September } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ |  | October 1940 |  |
| Akron, Ohio | 115.5 | 115.3 | +0.2 | 89.0 | +29.8 |
| Albany, N. Y | 115. 0 | 113.8 | +1.1 | 92.2 | +24.7 |
| Atlanta, Ga - | 114.1 | 109.6 | +4.1 | 99.0 | +15.3 |
| Baltimore, Md ${ }^{\text {Birgmingham, Ala }}$ | 161.6 131.5 | 157.8 130.8 | +2.4 +.5 | 118.9 114.9 | +35.9 +14.4 |
| Boston, Mass. ${ }^{1}$ | 141.7 | 140.4 | +. 8 | 111.0 | +27.7 |
| Cambridge, Mass | 110.3 | 111.4 | -1.0 | 88.5 | $+24.6$ |
| Lynn, Mass | 180.1 | 179.6 | +. 3 | 100.9 | +65.2 |
| Somerville, Mass | 96.9 | 99.8 | -2.9 | 101.9 | -4.9 |
| Boston City and outside | 143.1 | 141.2 | +1.3 | 114.0 | +25.5 |
| Bridgeport, Conn_ | 159.4 | 156.5 | +1.9 | 111.7 | +42.7 |
| Buffalo, N. Y.... | 143.7 | 142.0 | +1.2 | 113.5 | +28.6 |
| Canton, Ohio | 144.0 | 144.9 | -. 6 | 108.0 | +33.3 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn | 117.2 | 122.5 | -4.3 +.5 | 103.7 104.7 | +13.0 |
| Gary, Ind | 120.9 | 124.2 | $-2.7$ | 115.6 | +2.3 +4.6 |
| Chicago City and outside | 132.8 | 132.0 | +.6 | 104.1 | +27.6 |
| Cincinnatl, Ohio. | 124.6 | 122.7 | +1.5 | 98.8 | +26.1 |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | 133.6 | 134.6 | -. 7 | 106.1 | +25.9 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 133.0 | 131.8 | $+9$ | 105.2 | +26.4 |
| Dallas, Tex | 150.5 | 138.7 | +8. 5 | 109.9 | +36.9 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 109.8 | 109.2 | +. 5 | 90.6 | +21.2 |
| Denver, Colo | 121.7 | 123.7 | -1.6 | 96.1 | +26.6 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | 109.7 | 110.7 | -. 9 | 100.3 | +9.4 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 95.5 | 93.3 | +2.4 | 90.3 | +5.8 |
| Duluth, Minn | 85.5 | 87.3 | -2.1 | 69.4 | +23.2 |
| El Paso, Tex | 92.1 | 95.0 | -3.1 | 91.0 | +1.2 |
| Erie, Pa | 145.9 | 146.7 | -. 5 | 105.2 | +38.7 |
|  | 90.9 | 92.0 | -1.2 | 77.3 | $+17.6$ |
| Flint, Mich.- | 93.2 | 86.0 | +8.4 | 90.8 | +2.6 |
| Fort Wayne, Ind | 116.7 | 117.9 | -1.0 | 84.3 | +38.4 |
| Fort Worth, Tex | 116.6 | 113.2 | +3.0 | 90.4 | $+29.0$ |
| Grand Rapids, Mich. ${ }^{1}$ | 123.1 | 130.5 | -5.7 | 120.8 | +1.9 |
| Hartford, Conn. | 150. 1 | 148.8 | +.9 | 112.1 | +33.9 |
| Houston, Tex | 125.5 | 124.3 | +1.0 | 99.6 | +26.0 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 143.4 | 142.9 | $+3$ | 117.0 | +22.6 |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 148.0 | 144.0 | +2.8 | 113.4 | +30.5 |
| Kansas City, Mo- | 115.6 | 111.7 | +3. 5 | 101. 5 | +13.9 |
| Kansas City, Kans | 109.1 | 106.0 | +2.9 | 98.7 | +10.5 |
| Kansas City, Mo., and outs | 118.1 | 113.9 | +3.7 | 102.6 | +15.1 |
| Knoxville, Tenn | 121.9 | 117.6 | +3.7 | 96.0 | $+27.0$ |
| Los Angeles, Calit | 196.1 | 185.2 | +5.9 | 125.3 | +56.5 |
| Long Beach. Calif | 133.4 197.8 | 117.5 187.0 | +13.5 +5.8 | 91.9 126.2 | +45.2 +56.7 |

## (Footnotes from table 7, on p. 26)

13 -year average $1923-25=100$-adjusted to preliminary 1939 Census of Manufacturers. See tables 9,10 , and 11 of December 1940 "Employment and Pay Rolls" for comparable figures back to January 1919 for "All, manufacturing" and January 1923 for "Durable goods" and "Nondurable goods."
${ }^{2}$ 12-month average for $1929=100$. Comparable indexes for wholesale trade, quarrying, metal mining, and crude-petroleum production are in November 1934 and subsequent issues of "Employment and Pay Rolls" or in February 1935 and subsequent issues of Monthly Labor Review. For other nonmanufacturing indexes see notes 5,6 , and 7.
${ }^{\text {s }}$ Includes: Iron and steel, machinery, transportation equipment, nonferrous metals, lumber and allied products, and stone, clay, and glass products.

- Includes: Textlies and their products, leather and its manufactures, food and kindred products, tobaceo manufactures, paper and printing, chemicals and allied products, products of petroleum and coal, rubber products, and a number of miscellaneous industries not included in other groups.
${ }^{5}$ Indexes have been adjusted to the 1935 census. Comparable series from January 1929 forward are presented in January 1938 and subsequent issues of this pamphlet. See also table 7 of October 1940 pamphlet for revised figures for anthracite mining, February to September 1940.
${ }^{6}$ See table 7 of February 1941 pamphlet for revised indexes January 1938 to January 1941.
Y 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.
${ }^{2}$ Covers street railways and trolley and motorbus operations of subsidiary, affliated, and successor companies.

Table 8.-Indexes of Employment in Manufacturing Industries by Metropolitan AreaContinued

| Metropolitan area | Employment index |  | Percentage change September to October 1941 | Employment index | Percentage change October 1940 to October 1941 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { September }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Louisville, Ky----... | 119.2 | 116.6 | +2.2 | 106.0 | +12.5 |
| Lowell, Mass.----- | 106.0 | 105.3 | +. 7 | 101.5 | +4.4 |
| Memphis, Tenn ${ }^{2}$ | 118.0 | 106.6 | $+10.7$ | 104.9 | $+12.5$ |
| Miami, Fla ${ }^{2}$ - ${ }^{\text {Milwaukee, }}$ | 122.8 120.5 | 119.9 121.3 | +2.4 +.7 | 92.3 95.4 | +33.0 +26.3 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul | 122.0 | 119.0 | +2.5 | 94.8 | +28.7 |
| St. Paul, Minn | 126.3 | 123.4 | +2.4 | 98.4 | +28.4 |
| Minneapolis city and outside | 119.7 | 116.7 | +2.6 | 92.9 | +28.8 |
| Nashville, Tenn.-....-............. | 109.7 | 112. 1 | -2.1 | 94.2 | +16.5 |
| Now Haven, Conn. | 143.1 | 135.4 | +5.7 | 108.5 | +31.9 |
| New Orleans, La | 142.7 | 141.3 | +1.0 | 101.3 | $+40.9$ |
| New York and Northeastern New Jersey 1- | 135.9 | 134.9 | +.7 | 112.6 | +20.7 |
| Newark, N. J | 137.4 | 134.9 | +1.9 | 111.4 | +23.3 |
| Jersey City, N. | 120.6 | 117.7 | $+2.5$ | 101.2 | +19.2 |
| Patterson, N. J | 155.1 | 153.5 | +1.0 | 126.9 | +22.2 |
| Elizabeth. N, J | 134.8 | 135.5 | -. 5 | 106.8 | +26.2 |
| Yonkers. N. Y | 119.2 | 119.6 | $-.3$ | 97.3 | +22.5 |
| New York City and outside : | 135.9 | 135.1 | +. 6 | 112.9 | +20.4 |
| Norfolk, Va. ${ }^{1}$ | 219.8 | 218.7 | +. 5 | 161.4 | +36.2 |
| Oklahoma, City, Okla | 123.4 | 118.8 | +3.9 | 103.6 | +19.1 |
| Omaha, Nebr. | 109.9 | 111.6 | -1.5 | 89.5 | +22.8 |
| Peoria, lll | 116.3 | 115.3 | +.9 | 90.4 | +28.7 |
| Philadelphia, Pa . | 125.8 | 124. 6 | +1.0 | 103.5 | $+21.5$ |
| Camden, N. J --------- | 160.2 | 176.2 | -9.1 | 136.4 | +17.4 |
| Philadelphia city and outside.. | 123.1 | 120.4 | +2.2 | 100.8 | +22.1 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 127.4 | 126.8 | $+.5$ | 103.8 | $+22.7$ |
| Portland, Oreg | 172.4 | 166.1 | +3.8 | 103.4 | $+66.7$ |
| Providence, R. I 1 | 125.9 | 125.1 | +. 6 | 105.3 | $+19.6$ |
| Fall River, Mass | 109. 9 | 111.7 | $-1.6$ | 107.9 | $+1.9$ |
| New Bedford, Mass | 103.5 | 103.5 | 0 | 79.9 | +29.5 |
| Providence city and outside ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ | 134.5 | 132.9 | +1.2 | 110.7 | +21.5 |
| Reading, Pa... | 76.9 | 77.1 | -. 3 | 73.2 | +5.1 |
| Richmond, Va | 113.2 | 114.3 | -1.0 | 110.2 | +2.7 |
| Rochester, N. Y.. | 125.9 | 125.8 | +. 1 | 100.5 | +25.3 |
| St. Louis, Mo------ | 121.8 | 120.8 | +. 8 | 100.8 | +20.8 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah.- | 99.5 | 93.4 | $+6.5$ | 89.2 | +11.5 |
| San Antonic, Tex | 120.4 | 121.7 | -1.1 | 107.4 | +12.1 |
| San Diego, Calif.-..- | 449.6 | 409.3 | +9.8 | 242.1 | +85.7 |
| San Francisco, Calif. ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 148.4 | 147.6 | +. 5 | 108.2 | +37.2 |
| Oakland, Calif | 118.4 | 130.0 | -8.9 | 107.4 | +10.2 |
| San Francisco city and outside ${ }^{1}$ | 155.5 | 151.7 | +2.5 | 108.4 | +43.5 |
| Scranton, Pa-- | 92.6 | 91.9 | +. 8 | 89.8 | +3.1 |
| Seattle, Wash.....- | 207.8 | 203.3 | +2.2 | 121.4 | +71.2 |
| South Bend, Ind. ${ }^{2}$ - | 139.0 | 141.8 | $-2.0$ | 111.9 | +24.2 |
| Spokane, Wash.-. | 109.5 | 104.5 | +4.8 | 102.4 | $+6.9$ |
| Springfield, Mass. ${ }^{1}$ | 133.9 | 133.4 | +. 4 | 101.7 | $+31.7$ |
| Syracuse, N. Y. ${ }^{-}$ | 138.6 | 136.0 | +1.9 | 111.3 | +24.5 |
| Tacoma, Wash.. | 126.5 | 130.6 | -3.1 | 94.6 | +33.7 |
| Tampa, Fla. .- | 135.4 | 129.9 | +4.2 | 120.4 | +12.5 |
| Toledo, Ohio | 100.8 | 101.8 | -1.0 | 87.7 | $+14.9$ |
| Trenton, N. J. | 139.3 | 140.3 | $-.7$ | 124.4 | +12.0 |
| Tulsa, Okla.. | 124.8 | 118.7 | +5.1 | 91.5 | $+36.4$ |
| Utica, N. Y .-... | 139.4 | 137.7 | +1.2 | 106.8 | $+30.5$ |
| Washington, D. C. ${ }^{1}$ | 162.9 | 159.1 | $+2.4$ | 121.1 | +34.5 |
| Wichita, Kans. ${ }^{2}$-- | 277.9 | 273.6 | +1.6 | 141.5 | $+96.4$ |
| Wilmington, Del... | 132. 2 | 132.9 | $-.5$ | 101.9 | $+29.7$ |
| Worcester, Mass ${ }_{\text {- }}$ - | 121.6 | 121.2 | $+.3$ | 101.6 | +19.7 |
| Youngstown, Ohio. | 113.4 | 114.5 | -1.0 | 96.2 | +17.9 |

[^1]
## WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN UNITED STATES INDUSTRIES

The following table gives information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring during the month ending October 15, 1941, as shown by reports received from manufacturing and nonmanufacturing establishments which supply employment data to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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 9.-Wage-Rate Changes Reported by Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Establishments During Month Ending Oct. 15, $19411^{12}$

| Group and industry | Establishments |  | Employees |  | Average percentage change in wage rates of employees having increases |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total number covered | Number reporting increases | Total number covered | Number reporting increases |  |
| All manufacturing- | 33,612 | 1,186 | 7, 772, 557 | 400, 060 | 8.7 |
| Durable goods. | 12,548 | 411 | 4, 284, 944 | 132, 940 | 9.8 |
| Nondurable grods....----..----........--------.-...... | 21, 064 | 775 | 3, 487, 613 | 267, 120 | 8.2 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery- | 2, 558 | 83 | 1, 108, 255 | 22,589 | 6.5 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills............ | 336 | 8 | 575,599 | 1,986 | 7.9 |
| Cast-iron pipe............ . --..... | 68 | 8 | 20,196 | 1,360 | 10.2 |
| Forgings, iron and steel.. | 95 | 6 | 19,362 | 1,829 | 8.3 |
| Hardware. -.-----. | 159 | 3 | 52, 092 | 184 | 2.3 |
| Plumbers' supplies.---.....-- | 111 | 3 | 28,646 | 731 | 11.4 |
| Stamped and enameled ware-....-.-.-.-.-...---.-....- | 241 | 9 | 51, 167 | 1,180 | 9.9 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.-- | 111 | 4 | 47, 032 | 4, 187 | 3.1 |
| Stoves.. | 238 | 10 | 41,731 | 1, 485 | 8.5 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork--------------- | 287 | 5 | 36,657 | 128 | 7.8 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws). | 132 | 8 | 20,9]6 | 451 | 8.2 |
| Wirework --------.-............... | 174 | 8 | 30, 664 | 922 | 5.4 |
| Screw-machine products | 80 | 3 | 20, 905 | 779 | 9.8 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment | 3,885 | 120 | 1, 251,585 | 24, 914 | 7.8 |
| Electrical machinery; apparatus, and supplies | 607 | 22 | 337, 650 | 6,641 | 9.2 |
| Engines, turbines, water wheels, and windmills. | 76 | 3 | 103, 757 | , 338 | 9.9 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products.. | 2, 243 | 61 | 401, 944 | 10, 063 | 6.8 |
| Machine tools.------........ | 198 | 8 | 97, 919 | 1, 866 | 9.0 |
| Textile machinery and parts.- | 122 | 6 | 25,611 | 715 | 8.3 |
| Machine-tool accessories.-.-.-............. | 111 | 4 | 21, 570 | 337 | 4.6 |
| Refrigerators and refrigerating apparatus...-......... - | 64 | 4 | 33, 527 | 1,317 | 8.5 |
| Transportation equipment----. | 844 | 31 | 1, 081, 746 | 50, 258 | 13.4 |
| A ircraft | 116 | 7 | 263, 977 | 40, 132 | 15.2 |
| Automobiles | 402 | 13 | 469, 276 | 6,312 | 5.0 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad. | 67 | 3 | 48,526 | 917 | 12. 1 |
|  | 219 | 6 | 268,955 | 1,637 | 8.0 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 1, 090 | 42 | 257, 892 | 14, 127 | 7.8 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products. | 352 | 13 | 96, 813 | 2, 539 | 6.1 |
| Jewelry ....--......-- | 201 | 6 | 20, 207 | 709 | 9.9 |
| Lighting equipment. | 87 | 3 | 16,706 | 487 | 9.6 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zine | 57 | 10 | 33,014 | 9, 286 | 7.9 |

${ }^{1}$ Figures are not given for some industries to avoid disclosure of information concerning individual establishments. They are, however, included where practicable in "all manufacturing," and in the various industry groups.
a No decreases reported.

Table 9.-Wage-Rate Changes Reported by Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Establishments During Month Ending Oct. 15, 1941—Continued

|  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |

Table 9.-Wage-Rate Changes Reported by Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Establishments During Month Ending Oct. 15, 1941—Continued

| Group and industry | Establishments |  | Employees |  | A verage percentage change in wage rates of employees having increases |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total number covered | Number reporting increases | Total number covered | Number reporting increases |  |
| Rubber products. | 258 | $\theta$ | 140,852 | 3,240 | 7.8 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,110 | 40 | 205, 927 | 14,460 | 7.9 |
| Fabricated plastic and wood-pulp products | 74 | 3 | 21, 431 | 2, 079 | 7.0 |
| Buttons...- | 53 | 5 | 6,348 | 439 | 5.0 |
| Instruments-professional, scientific, and commercial- | 68 | 7 | 29,912 | 5,097 | 8.6 |
| Pianos, organs, and parts....-...-.- ...... ........ | 46 | 4 | 7,974 | 1,680 | 9.2 |
| Surgical and orthopedic appliances.................. | 40 | 6 | 9,561 | 2, 105 | 4.6 |
| All nonmanufacturing (except building construction). Coal-mining: | 492,480 | 833 | 3, 137, 800 | 72, 258 | 6.3 |
| Anthracite ${ }^{3}$-. ...... | 480 | 45 | 60,100 | 35,467 | 2.5 |
| Bituminous .-.......... | 41,010 | 3 | 244,800 | 379 | 17.0 |
| Metalliferous mining | 4390 | 14 | 79,000 | 4,636 | 9.1 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | ${ }^{4} 1,140$ | 10 | 45,000 | 745 | 11.3 |
| Crude-petroleum production | 4490 | 24 | 39, 900 | 4,963 | 6. 0 |
| Electric light and power- | ${ }^{4} 2,850$ | 38 | 257, 500 | 8, 096 | 8. 8 |
| Manufactured gas. | ${ }^{4} 170$ | 3 | 35,900 | 544 | 13.1 |
| Street railways and busses.. | ${ }^{4} 350$ | 6 | 134, 200 | 1,089 | 5.9 |
| Wholesale trade. | 4 14,830 | 273 | 354, 300 | 6,023 | 6.8 |
| Retail trado. | ${ }^{4} 52,670$ | 385 | 1,119,600 | 4,204 | 7.9 |
| Hotels---. | ${ }^{4} 1,940$ | 15 | 147, 100 | 3, 849 | 9.9 |
| Laundries | ${ }^{4} 1,210$ | 8 | 84, 700 | 316 | 8.7 |
| Dyeing and cleaning.-- | ${ }^{4} 870$ | 3 | 19,400 | 52 | 6.5 |
| Brokerage.-.... | ${ }^{4} 1,270$ | 3 | 18,900 | 26 | 11.0 |

${ }^{3}$ Includes only those collieries explicitly reporting wage-rate increases in connection with their October employment reports to this Bureau. It is assumed, however, that the increase was general throughout the Industry, as provided in the Anthracite Agreement of May 20, 1941.
${ }^{1}$ Approximate-based on previous month's sample.

## Public Employment

The detailed tables presented below showing public employment and pay rolls may be grouped into four main categories: (1) Regular Federal services, table 10; (2) construction projects financed from Federal funds, tables 11-14; (3) work-relief programs of the Federal Government, tables 15-18; and (4) State road projects, table 19.

## REGULAR FEDERAL SERVICES

Table 10 covers all persons in the executive service who are employed directly by the Federal Government. It includes civilian employees of the War and Navy Departments as well as employees of the national defense agencies, but excludes the uniformed personnel of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps. Data for the legislative, judicial, and military branches are shown in table 1 , on page 5.

Force-account employees of the Federal Government, that is, persons on the pay roll of the United States Government engaged on construction work whose period of employment terminates as the project is completed, are included in table 10, and also in tables 11 and 13 , under the type of construction project. Nurses, educational
advisers, and supervisory and technical employees of the Civilian Conservation Corps are also included in table 10 as well as table 18.

Data for the legislative, judicial, and force-account employees and for the military and naval personnel are reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the respective offices, and data for the executive service employees are reported through the Civil Service Commission.

## CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

With the exception of the force-account employees, all employees shown in tables 11 through 14 are not hired directly by the Federal Government but by contractors and subcontractors engaged in construction work financed wholly or partially from Federal funds. The force-account employees who are included in tables 11 and 13 also appear in table 10.

Data on the employment, pay rolls, man-hours worked, hourly earnings, and material orders placed on construction projects financed from Federal funds are reported monthly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the various contractors and subcontractors.

## WORK-RELIEF PROJECTS

Tables 15 through 18 present employment and pay-roll data for the work-relief programs of the Work Projects Administration, National Youth Administration, and the Civilian Conservation Corps. The data are reported monthly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the respective agencies. The nurses, educational advisers, and supervisory and technical employees of the Civilian Conservation Corps are also included in the executive service (table 10). All other data are for work-relief personnel, except for, roughly, 5 percent of the W. P. A. and N. Y. A. employees who are hired in a supervisory capacity.

## STATE ROADS

Employment and pay-roll data for the maintenance and construction of State roads which are financed wholly from State or local funds are shown in table 19. The data are reported monthly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics through the Public Roads Administration.

Table 10.-Employment and Pay Rolls for the Executive Service of the Federal Government, September and October $1941{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Class | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | September 1941 | Percentage change | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | September | Percentage change |
| Entire service | 1,512, 428 | 1,487, 925 | +1.6 | \$235, 855, 055 | \$224, 140, 668 | $+5.2$ |
| Regular appropriation | 1,309, 159 | 1,287, 860 | +1.7 | 203, 001, 400 | 193, 664, 784 | +4.8 |
| Emergency appropriation | 21, 063 | 21, 578 | $-2.4$ | 3, 143, 123 | 3, 152, 274 | $-.3$ |
| Force account -.......- | ${ }^{2}$ 182, 206 | 178,487 | +2.1 | ${ }^{2} 29,710,532$ | 27, 323, 610 | +8.7 |
| Inside the District of Columbia | 195, 011 | 191, 588 | +1.8 | 33, 766, 000 | 32, 654, 962 | +3.4 |
| Regular appropriation | 181, 091 | 177, 991 | +1.7 | 31, 006, 067 | 30, 211, 888 | +2.6 |
| Emergency appropriation. | 3,325 | 3,343 | $-.5$ | 525, 018 | 530,645 | -1.1 |
| Force account | 10,595 | 10,254 | +3.3 | 2,234,915 | 1,912,429 | +16.9 |
| Outside the District of Columbia | 1,317, 417 | 1,296, 337 | +1.6 | 202, 089, 055 | 191, 485, 706 | +5.5 |
| Regular appropriation | 1, 128, 068 | 1,109, 869 | +1.6 | 171, 995, 333 | 163,452,896 | +5.2 |
| Emergency appropriation | 17,738 | 18, 235 | $-2.7$ | 2, 618, 105 | 2, 621, 629 | $-1$ |
| Force account | 171, 611 | 168, 233 | +2.0 | 27, 475, 617 | 25, 411, 181 | +8.1 |

${ }^{1}$ Employment data are for the last pay period of the month, pay-roll data for the calendar month.
${ }_{2}$ Also included in tables 11 and 13.
Table 11.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Federal Appropriations, by Type of Project, October 1941 1
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Employment |  | Pay rolls for the month | Man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum ${ }^{2}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All projects | ${ }^{31,023,182}$ | 945, 640 | \$155, 745, 748 | 165, 869, 154 | \$0. 939 | \$250, 048, 003 |
| Airport construction- | 65, 649 | 61, 588 | 7,978,470 | 10,510, 873 | . 759 | 11,340, 456 |
| Building construction: Residential | 52,547 | 44,003 | 6,421, 260 | 6,948,431 | . 924 | 9,875, 525 |
| Nonresidential | 431, 310 | 390,073 | 67, 278, 549 | 67, 958, 499 | . 990 | 107, 291, 179 |
| Electrification: <br> Rural Electrification Administration projects ${ }^{4}$ | 8,576 | 6,910 | 490, 146 | 890, 175 | . 551 | 2,038, 589 |
| Other than R. E. A. projects.-.... | 1,208 | 990 | 144, 612 | 132, 723 | 1.090 | 246, 032 |
| Forestry .-.------- | 12 | 12 | ${ }^{763}$ | 1,488 | . 513 | 136 |
| Heary engineering ... | 5,682 | 5,682 | 563, 542 | 860, 691 | . 655 | 458,657 |
| Public roads ${ }^{\text {5 }}$...-- | (6) | 71, 286 | 7, 548, 068 | 10, 887, 208 | . 693 | 14, 794, 825 |
| Reclamation-1.-.-.-.-.-. | 38,488 | 37, 264 | 6,276,835 | 7,025, 598 | . 893 | 6, 409, 637 |
| Dredging, dikes, revetments, etc.. | 40,357 | 35,638 | 5, 122, 166 | 5,926,692 | . 864 | 4,919,770 |
| Locks and dams.- .... | 7,993 | 7,331 | 1, 138, 331 | 1,309, 108 | . 870 | 1,544,413 |
| Ship construction: <br> Naval vessels. | 199, 722 | 191, 351 | 38,812, 181 | 39, 511, 692 | . 982 | 67, 522, 279 |
| Other than naval vessels.- | 69,815 | 64, 106 | 12, 356, 814 | 11, 677, 596 | 1.058 | 15, 674, 450 |
| Streets and roads. | 8,386 | 7,731 | 827, 930 | 1,078,967 | . 767 | 1,352, 805 |
| Water and sewerage | 1,341 | 1, 205 | 150, 562 | 160,738 | . 937 | 394, 435 |
| Miscellaneous.. | 20,810 | 20, 470 | 634, 519 | 988, 675 | . 642 | 2, 184, 815 |

[^2]Table 12.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Low-Rent Housing Construction Projects Operated by the United States Housing Authority, by Geographic Division, October $1941{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Employment |  | Pay rolls for the month | $\begin{gathered} \text { Man-hours } \\ \text { worked } \\ \text { during } \\ \text { month } \end{gathered}$ | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maxi- | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All divisions. | 40,820 | 34,381 | \$4, 652, 414 | 4, 646, 517 | \$0.980 | \$6, 868, 678 |
| New England. | 4,928 | 4,075 | 624, 303 | 567, 171 | 1.101 | 1,759, 723 |
| East North Central | 6,204 | 6,428 6,488 | 1,862, 679 | 887,288 720,124 | 1.201 1.184 | 1, 9113,487 |
| West North Central | 732 | 658 | 121,922 | 94,520 | 1. 290 | 128, 331 |
| South Atlantic | 10,708 | 8,956 | 1,038, 870 | 1,268,830 | . 820 | 1, 462, 173 |
| Test South Central | 2,234 | 1,794 | 160,855 | 217,731 | . 739 | 224, 682 |
| West South Central | 3,480 | 2,998 | 294,997 | 381, 193 | . 774 | 412, 520 |
| Mountain. | 468 | 303 | 65, 778 | 60, 175 | 1. 108 | 122,386 |
| Pacfflo. | 2, 414 | 2,075 | 200,703 | 256, 207 | 1. 135 | 353, 362 |
| Outside continental United States-- | 1,984 | 1,523 | 67,510 | 225, 274 | . 300 | 83, 619 |

${ }^{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
Table 13.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Federal and Non-Federal Construction Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds, by Type of Project, October $1941{ }^{1}$

| [Subject to revision] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of project | Employment |  | Pay rolls for the month | Manhours worked duringmonth | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed duringmonth |
|  | Maximum 2 | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All programs. | 4,381 | 3,575 | \$493,829 | 536,851 | \$0.920 | \$1,031,069 |
|  | Federal projects financed from National Industrial Recov. ery Act and Public Works Administration Appropriation Act, 1938 funds |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects_-.-.....-----------..............- | ${ }^{3} 464$ | 435 | \$62, 120 | 78, 107 | \$0.795 | \$43, 899 |
| Atrport construction (exclusive of bulldInes) | 61 | 61 | 9,732 |  |  | 991 |
| Building construction--------....................- | 112 | 107 | 11,257 | 12,707 | $\stackrel{88}{ }$ | 14,723 |
|  | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 18 | -340 | -845 | . 402 | ${ }^{1} 700$ |
| Reclamation | 268 5 | 245 4 | [ 39,833 | $\begin{array}{r}48,846 \\ \hline 49\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}.815 \\ \hline 2.182\end{array}$ | 24,243 3,242 |

Non-Federal projects financed from National Industrial Recovery Act, Emergency Relief Appropriation Act. 1935, 1936, and 1937, funds and Public Works Administration Appropriation Act, 1938 funds

## All projects

Building construction
Electrification.
Heavy engineoring.
Railroads. $\qquad$
Reclamation.
Streets and roads
Water and sewerage.
Miscellaneous

| 3,917 | 3,140 | \$431, 709 | 458, 744 | \$0.941 | \$887, 170 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 85 | ${ }_{69}^{69}$ | \%,239 | 5,858 | 1.577 | 232, 424 |
| 95 | 81 | 22,424 | 14,187 | 1.581 | 6,033 |
| 3,430 | 2,758 | 383, 888 | 423, 061 | . 907 | 735, 331 |
| 16 | 16 |  | 88 | . 489 |  |
| 81 | 40 | 4,981 | 5, 048 | . 987 | 8,052 |
| 149 40 | 123 | 3,689 | 3, ${ }^{4} 213$ | 1.008 | 1,134 |
| 21 | 21 | 2,639 | 2,639 | 1.000 | 0 |

[^3]Table 14.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, October $1941{ }^{1}$

| [Subject to revision] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of project | Employment | Pay rolls for the month | Man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| All projects. | 23,853 | \$3,481,600 | 3,484, 346 | \$0. 285 | \$7, 407, 266 |
| Building construction ${ }^{3}$ | 23, 576 | 3, 394, 179 | 3,458,041 | . 982 | 7, 406,808 |
| Streets and roads Heavy enginering. | 117 160 | 1,759 35,682 | 2,586 $\mathbf{2 3 , 7 1 9}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } 680 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 208 250 |

${ }_{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
${ }^{3}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month.
Includes 613 employees, $\$ 05,224$ pay roll, 83,172 man-hours worked, and $\$ 109,032$ worth of material orders placed, on projects financed by RFO Mortgage Co.

## Table 15.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Work Projects Administration, October $1941{ }^{1}$

[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Employment | Pay rolls for the month | Man-hours worked during the month | Average earnings per hour |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All projects. | 1, 040, 483 | \$62, 833, 276 | 135, 367, 879 | \$0.465 |
| Defense. | 328, 350 | 20, 079, 987 | 43, 570, 781 | . 461 |
| Nondefense.. | 712, 133 | 42, 853,289 | 91,797, 098 | . 467 |

1 Dats are for the calendar month.
A verage of weekly counts as of each Wednesday during the month.
Table 16.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Work Projects Administration, by Type of Project, September $1941{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]


[^4]Table 17.-Employment and Pay Rolls on National Youth Administration Projects by Type of Program, September and October $1941{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of program | Employment ${ }^{2}$ |  | Pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | September | October | September |
| Total | 566,912 | 345, 074 | \$8,926, 758 | \$7, 599, 277 |
| Student work program | 273, 942 | 33.000 | 1,735, 728 | 747,000 |
| Out-of-school work program. | 292, 970 | 312, 074 | 7,191, 030 | 7,452, 277 |

1 Data are for the calendar month.
${ }^{1}$ Number of employees as of the last pay period of the month.
Table 18.-Employment and Pay Rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps, September and October $1941{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Group | Employment ${ }^{2}$ |  | Pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | $\mathrm{September}_{1941}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { September }}$ |
| All groups | 172,706 | 190,224 | \$8, 465, 633 | \$9, 273, 943 |
| Enrolled personnel ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 147, 232 | 163, 211 | 4, 639, 581 | 5, 178, 964 |
| Nurses ${ }^{\text {4 }}$--.... | 104 | 108 | 13,777 | 15,367 |
| Educational advisers ${ }_{\text {Supervisory and technical }}$ | 1,122 24,248 | 1,368 $\mathbf{2 5 , 7 3 7}$ | 198,036 $3,614,239$ | 199,061 $3,880,551$ |

$$
{ }^{1} \text { Data are for the calendar month. }
$$

${ }^{2}$ Employment represents for enrolled personnel an average of counts taken at 10 -day intervals, and for other groups, the number employed on the last day of the month.
${ }^{3}$ October data include 3,228 enrollees with $\$ 62,542$ pay roll, for work outside continental United States; the corresponding figures for September were 3,118 enrollees and $\$ 57,070$ pay roll.

- Also included in executive service, table 10.

Table 19.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads Financed Wholly from State or Local Funds, October 1940 and September and October $1941{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Employment ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | September | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { September } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total. | 188, 375 | 193, 876 | 208, 024 | \$16,370, 116 | \$16, 448, 054 | \$15, 514, 368 |
| New roads Maintenance | $\begin{array}{r} 63,852 \\ 124,523 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 65,561 \\ 128,415 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 67,698 \\ 140,326 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,148,285 \\ 11,221,831 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,219,402 \\ 11,228,652 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,901,974 \\ 10,612,394 \end{array}$ |

1 Data are for the calendar month.
${ }^{2}$ Average number working during month.


[^0]:    434673-42-2

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes employment in Government navy yards and arsenals.
    ${ }^{2}$ Previously published indexes for 1941 have been revised as follows: Dayton-August, 108.6; Grand Rapids-August, 136.2; Memphis-June, 111.8, July, 114.9, August, 116.0; Miami-June, 104.0, July, 93.3, August, 101.3; South Bend-August, 128.1; Syracuse-July, 127.7, August, 131.0; Wichita-June 255.7, July, 259.9, August, 271.2.

[^2]:    1 Data are for the month ending on the $15 t h$, except public-roads data, which are for the calendar month. Includes 182,013 force-account employees with $\$ 29,685,951$ pay roll, which are also included in the executive service, table 10.
    2 Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes weekly average for public-roads projects.
    4 Financed by Rural Electrification Administration loans.
    ${ }^{5}$ Under the jurisdiction of the Public Roads Administration,
    ${ }^{5}$ Not available; weekly average inciudes the total for all projects.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15th, except public-roads data, which are for the calendar month. Includes 193 force-account employees with \$24,581 pay roll, which are also included in the executive service, table 10.
    : Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month.
    2 Includes weekly average for public roads.
    Under the jurisdiction of the Public Rosds Administration.

    - Not available; weekly average included in the total for all projects.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Inciudes projects operated by other Federal agencles and financed by allocation of W. P. A. funds. Data are for the calendar month.
    ${ }_{2}$ Data for all projects, airports and airways, and national defense vocational training represent the average of weekly employment counts made during the calendar month. Data for all other types of projects estimated by distributing the average for all projects on the basls of employment on the various types as of Sept. 24, 1941.
    ${ }^{2}$ Construction of buildings for recreational purposes included under public buildings.

