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# Employment and Pay Rolls 



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## EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

## Summary of Reports for March 1937

APPROXIMATELY 330,000 more employees were on the pay rolls of the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in March than in February. Weekly wage disbursements in March were $\$ 14,700,000$ greater than the previous month. With a single exception (January 1937) employment gains have been shown each month since February 1936, and with but two exceptions (July 1936 and January 1937) increases in weekly pay rolls have been reported each month since January 1936.

Comparing March 1936 with March 1937, nearly 1,670,000 workers were added to the pay rolls of the industrial establishments covered by the Bureau's monthly surveys. Wage disbursements were $\$ 68,000,000$ greater than in March of last year.

In addition to the employment gains in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries in March, 2,579 workers (exclusive of executives and officers) were added to the pay rolls of class I railroads during the month, according to a preliminary report by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Increases in employment were reported in the executive, judicial, legislative, and military services of the Federal Government. Public employment reports in March showed that there was virtually no change in the number of employees working on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration. Seasonal influences were reflected in the gain in the number of workers employed on construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriations and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The downward trend in employment on Federal projects under The Works Program and on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration continued. A sharp decrease occurred on the emergency conservation program. This decrease was caused by the end of an enlistment period.

## Industrial and Business Employment

Increases in employment from February to March were reported by 78 of the 89 manufacturing industries covered and pay-roll gains were indicated by 79 industries. For all manufacturing industries combined, employment and pay rolls in March rose 2.1 and 5.5 per-
cent, respectively, representing increases of 177,000 in the number of wage earners and $\$ 10,900,000$ in weekly wage disbursements. These gains brought the indexes of employment and pay rolls to the highest levels reached since November 1929.

Compared with March 1936, factory employment shows an increase of 15.0 percent and pay rolls an increase of 30.3 percent. These percentage gains indicate that $1,109,000$ workers have been added to factory pay rolls and weekly wage disbursements have increased $\$ 47,900,000$ since March 1937.

Wage-rate increases contributed to the large pay-roll gains, 405,356 factory workers having received increases between February 15 and March 15 according to returns from cooperating establishments employing $4,899,958$ workers. As the survey covers only approximately 55.0 percent of all factory workers and as some firms in the reporting sample may have failed to report wage-rate changes, the foregoing figure does not represent all raises that have occurred during the month interval.

A seasonal expansion in factory employment and pay rolls is expected in March, as employment gains for this month have been recorded in 15 of the preceding 18 years for which data are available and pay rolls have risen in 14 years. With but few exceptions, however, the current gains were more pronounced than the March gains reported in preceding years.

Among the manufacturing industries which reported large seasonal employment gains were fertilizers ( 41.4 percent), agricultural implements ( 10.6 percent), sawmills ( 9.9 percent), cement ( 9.1 percent), millinery ( 8.6 percent), marble-granite-slate ( 7.7 percent), brick-tileterra cotta ( 5.9 percent), and beverages ( 5.7 percent). Smaller seasonal gains were reported in industries related to building construction, among them being plumbers' supplies ( 4.8 percent), steam and hot-water heating apparatus ( 3.2 percent), structural metal work ( 3.3 percent), millwork ( 2.9 percent), and glass ( 2.2 percent). The gain of 9.4 percent in the rubber boot and shoe industry was due primarily to a resumption of operations following the settlement of strikes. Large increases reflecting further industrial improvement were reported in railroad-car building ( 11.7 percent), shipbuilding ( 8.3 percent), locomotives ( 7.6 percent), lighting equipment ( 7.3 percent), and wirework ( 5.9 percent).

Other industries of major importance reporting employment gains were automobiles ( 3.3 percent); machine tools ( 3.2 percent); blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ( 3.1 percent); women's clothing (2.6 percent); foundries and machine shops (2.3 percent); electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies (1.7 percent); and men's clothing (1.6 percent).

Among the 11 industries reporting declines in employment were cottonseed oil, cake, and meal ( 16.2 percent), and radios and phonographs ( 4.5 percent). Both of these recessions were seasonal. In addition, there was a decline of 13.1 percent in the rubber-tire industry, chiefly because of strikes.

The 16 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed showed a net gain between February and March of 154,000 workers and an increase of $\$ 3,800,000$ in weekly pay rolls. Wage-rate increases affecting 53,480 employees were reported by cooperating nonmanufacturing firms. Of this number, 15,160 were in metal mines and 23,842 were in the telephone and telegraph and electric light and power industries.

As in manufacturing, employment and pay-roll gains were widespread, only one of the industries (anthracite mining) having reported an employment decline and only two industries (anthracite mining and insurance) having reported decreases in pay rolls. Spring purchasing combined with Easter trade accounted largely for the gain of 130,000 or 3.9 percent in retail-trade employment. The general merchandising group (department stores, variety, and general merchandising stores, and mail-order houses) showed a seasonal gain of 6.8 percent, or 52,000 workers. A sharp seasonal gain was also shown in retail apparel stores ( 13.3 percent) and gains ranging from 1.2 to 2.0 percent were shown in retail drugs, hardware, automobiles, and lumber and building materials. Dyeing and cleaning plants reported a sharp seasonal expansion in employment ( 6.4 percent) and quarries and nonmetallic mines also showed a seasonal gain (5.2 percent). The employment gain of 5.0 percent in metal mining raised the March index for this industry to 73.1, the highest level since October 1930, and indicates an increase of 155.6 percent from the low point recorded in August 1932. The private building construction industry showed a seasonal expansion of 2.3 percent in employment and bituminous-coal mines reported a gain of 1.3 percent, the index for the latter industry exceeding the level of any month since April 1931. Employment in wholesale trade showed a gain of less than 0.1 percent, the losses in several seasonal lines of wholesale activity having offset the gains reported in dry goods and apparel, food products, groceries, hardware, chemicals, and drugs, and a number of other important branches of wholesale trade. Among the larger gains in various lines of wholesale trade was an increase of 4.6 percent in the iron and steel scrap business which reflects activity resulting from the increased price for this type of material.

According to a preliminary report by the Interstate Commerce Commission, class I railroads employed $1,089,446$ workers (exclusive of executives and officials) in March as compared with $1,086,867$ in February, a gain of 0.2 percent. Corresponding pay-roll information for March was not available at the time this report was prepared.

Wage disbursements for February, however, amounted to $\$ 147,207,-$ 372, a decrease of 4.1 percent in comparison with January when the payments aggregated $\$ 153,438,897$.

Hours and earnings.-Average hours worked per week by factory wage earners showed an increase of 1.3 percent between February and March and average hourly earnings increased 2.1 percent. The March averages, based on man-hour data supplied by cooperating establishments were 41.0 hours and 61.3 cents, respectively. Average weekly earnings in March for both full- and part-time factory wage earners ( $\$ 25.54$ ) were 3.3 percent higher than in the preceding month.

Of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries for which man-hour data are available, 12 showed gains in average hours worked per week and 8 reported increased hourly earnings. Higher average weekly earnings were reported by 11 of the 16 industries covered.

Table 1 presents a summary of employment and pay-roll indexes and average weekly earnings in March 1937 for all manufacturing industries combined, for selected nonmanufacturing industries, and for class I railroads, with percentage changes over the month and year intervals except in the few industries for which certain items cannot be computed. The indexes of employment and pay rolls for the manufacturing industries are based on the 3 -year average 1923-25 as 100 , and for the nonmanufacturing industries on the 12 -month average of 1929 as 100 . The information for the manufacturing industries, mining, laundries, dyeing, and cleaning, and building construction covers wage earners only. For crude-petroleum producing, it covers wage earners and clerical field force. The figures for public utilities, trade, hotels, brokerage, and insurance cover all employees, including executives.

Table 1.-Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries, March 1937

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index <br> March 1037 | Percentage change from- |  | Index ${ }_{1937}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aver- } \\ \text { age in } \\ \text { March } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { March } \\ 1036 \end{array}$ |
|  | (1989- |  |  | (1923- |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries com- | 100) |  |  | 100) |  |  |  |  |  |
| bined 1-...... | 101.1 | +2.1 | +15.0 | 101. 1 | $+5.5$ | $+30.3$ | \$25. 54 | +3.3 | +13.3 |
| Class I steam railroads ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | 61.7 | +. 5 | +7.9 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)} 4$ |
| Coal mining: | ${ }_{100)}^{(1829)}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} (1999= \\ 100) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite | 48.9 | -7.3 | -6.9 | 37.8 | -7.9 | $-11.2$ | 22.51 | $-.7$ | -4.8 |
| Bituminous. | 85.9 | +1.3 | +6.8 | 88.4 | +7.3 | + 26.0 | 26.22 | +6.0 | $+17.9$ |
| Metalliferous mining | 73.1 | +5.0 | +30.8 | 70.6 | +11.4 | $+56.3$ | 30.57 | +6.0 | +19.5 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 49.1 | +5.2 | +16.3 | 41.3 | +9.4 | $+33.7$ | 21.11 | +4.0 | +15.0 |
| Crude-petroleum producing--.--..- | 74.3 | +1.1 | +4.8 | 63.7 | -. 2 | +13.8 | 32.15 | $-1.3$ | +8.5 |
| Public utilities: Telephone and telegraph. | 75.4 | +. 8 | +7.3 | 86.9 | +5.7 | +12.6 | 30.84 | +4.8 | +4.9 |
| Electric light and power and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| manufactured gas ....---..-- | 92.2 | +. 2 | +6.2 | 94.5 | +1.3 | +10.1 | 33. 15 | +1.1 | +3.7 |
| Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance.- | 72.6 | +. 2 | +2.1 | 69.2 | +. 7 | +2.0 | 31.24 | +. 5 | -. 1 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale. | 92.1 | +(4) | +7.6 | 75.0 | +1.2 | +8.7 | 28.92 | +1.2 | +1.0 |
| Retail.-............---.-.-..- | 88.5 100.3 | +3.9 | +8.1 | 80.5 | +3.9 | + +11.0 +1.3 | 21.35 | - ${ }^{(4)}$ |  |
| General merchandising-..- | 100.3 | +6.8 | +10.3 | 87.6 | +5.6 | +13.3 | 18.24 | -1.1 | +2.7 |
| chandising--........-.--- | 85.4 | +3.0 | +7.3 | 67.0 | +3.4 | $+10.4$ | 23.87 | +. 4 | +2.9 |
| Hotels (year-round) ${ }^{6}$ | 86.9 | +. 6 | +4.9 | 72.7 | +. 3 | +10.2 | 14.43 | $-.3$ | +5.0 |
| Laundries. | 88.7 | +. 2 | +8.1 | 77.5 | +1.5 | +10.8 | 16.41 | +1.3 | +2.5 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 81.1 | +6.4 | +8.5 | 61.7 | +13.0 | +9.4 | 18.76 | +6. 1 | +. 8 |
| Brokerage Insurance. | (3) | + ${ }_{+}{ }^{7}$ | +6.3 +1.4 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }_{-4.6}^{+1.0}$ | +12.3 +5.9 | 38. 84 | + +3 | +5.7 +4.4 |
| Building construetion. | (3) | +2.3 | +24.0 | (3) | +2.4 | +41.8 + | 27.93 | +4.6 +.1 | +14.8 |

${ }^{1}$ Revised and adjusted to Census of Manufactures totals for 1933.
${ }^{2}$ Preliminary-Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.
${ }^{3}$ Not available.
${ }^{4}$ Less than $1 / 2$ of 1 percent.
${ }^{-}$Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

## Public Employment

Employment on construction projects financed from Public Works Administration funds showed no significant change during March. The total number of workers employed on these projects was 174,000 , a decrease of less than 1 percent compared with the 175,000 employed in February. The number of workers employed on Federal and nonFederal projects financed from funds provided by the National Industrial Recovery Act remained virtually the same. A small decrease occurred, however, in the number employed on projects financed from funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936. Pay-roll disbursements for March on all projects financed by the Public Works Administration totaled $\$ 13,354,000$.

A substantial increase was reported in the number of workers employed on construction projects financed from regular governmental
appropriations in March. During the month 120,000 employees were working on construction projects. This was an increase of 7,000 or 6.6 percent compared with February. The sharp decrease in employment on miscellaneous projects and small decreases in the number of workers on building construction, naval vessels, and streets and roads were offset by increases on all other types of projects. The most significant percentage increase occured on electrification projects. Marked percentage increases in employment were also reported for public roads and river, harbor, and flood control. Forestry, reclamation, and water and sewerage projects also registered increases. Total pay-roll disbursements in March amounted to $\$ 11,848,000$.

In March 8,000 wage earners were employed on projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This was an increase of approximately 400 or 5 percent compared with the number working in February. All of this gain was reported on water and sewerage projects, and employment on other types of projects, i. e., bridges, building construction, and miscellaneous, remained virtually the same. The employment on reclamation projects dropped from 33 in February to 17 in March. Total pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 929,000$ were 7 percent greater than in February.

The number of wage earners employed on projects financed by The Works Program was $2,973,000$. This was a decrease of 18,000 compared with the preceding month. Of this total, 250,000 were working on Federal projects; $2,105,000$ on that part of the program operated by the Works Progress Administration, and 618,000 on National Youth Administration work projects and Student-Aid. Total payroll disbursements amounted to $\$ 133,649,000$.

In the regular agencies of the Federal Government, increases were reported for the executive, judicial, legislative, and military services. The increase in the level of employment for the executive service was less than 1 percent in March as compared with February, but was 3.1 percent higher than in March a year ago. Of the 830,000 employees in the executive service in March, 713,000 were working outside the District of Columbia and 117,000 were employed in the District. The most pronounced increases in number of workers in the executive departments of the Federal Government occurred in the Post Office Department and in the Department of Agriculture. The Home Owners, Loan Corporation and the Interior Department reported moderate decreases in the number of workers employed.

Due to the end of an enlistment period employment in emergency conservation work declined sharply during March. Total employment on this program amounted to 307,000 , a drop of 87,000 or 22.1 percent compared with February. Virtually all of this decrease was shown in enrolled personnel. The number of reserve officers and educational advisers remained the same, and more than 1,000 super-
visory and technical employees were added to the pay roll. Pay-roll disbursements totaled $\$ 15,770,000$, a decrease of 13.9 percent during March.

A total of 131,000 workers were employed during March on the construction and maintenance of roads financed wholly from State funds. This was a moderate decrease compared with the 132,000 workers employed in February. Of the total number employed 91.0 percent were engaged in maintenance work and the remaining 9.0 percent were working on new construction. Pay-roll disbursements for the month totaled $\$ 8,334,000$.

A summary of Federal employment and pay-roll statistics for February and March is given in table 2.

Table 2.-Summary of Federal Employment and Pay Rolls, March $1937{ }^{1}$
[Preliminary figures]

| Class | Employment |  | Per-centage change | Pay roll |  | Per-centage change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1937}{\text { March }}$ | $\underset{1937}{\text { February }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { February } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Federal service: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Executive: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3828,582 | 826,721 | +0.3 | \$128, 244, 418 | 1 \$126, 530, 725 | +1.4 |
| Judicial. | 1,995 | 1,919 | +4.0 | 525,722 | 477,950 | $+10.0$ |
| Legislative | 5,060 | 5,044 | $+3$ | 1,188, 663 | 1, 185, 405 | +. 3 |
| Military | 316, 160 | 4314,216 | +. 6 | 23,462, 794 | $422,866,765$ | +2.6 |
| Construction projects: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Financed by P. W. A. ${ }^{\text {co}}$ | 173, 574 | 174,990 | $-.8$ | 13,353, 904 | 13, 796, 390 | $-3.2$ |
| Financed by R. F. C.7 | 7,696 | 7,299 | +5.4 | 929, 032 | 864, 776 | +7.4 |
| Financed by regular governmental appropriations. | 120, 175 | 112,770 | +6.6 | 11, 847, 783 | 10, 904, 648 | +8.6 |
| Federal projects under The Works | 120,175 | 112,770 | $+6.6$ | 11,84,783 | 10, 0 , 048 | 18.0 |
| Program | 249,690 | 267, 525 | $-6.7$ | 12,504,895 | 13, 024, 133 | -4.0 |
| Projects operated by W. P. A | 2, 104,938 | 2, 125, 742 | $-1.0$ | 114, 688,415 | 115, 544, 451 | $-.7$ |
| National Youth Administratios: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work projects | 191, 569 | 189, 228 | $+1.2$ | 3, 224,944 | 3, 239,694 | -. 5 |
| Student-Aid.-.-----------------. | 426, 666 | 408, 055 | +4.6 | 3,230,513 | 3, 110,991 | +3.8 |
| Relief work: Emergency conservation work 8. $\qquad$ | 307,337 | 394, 521 | -22.1 | 15,770,090 | 18,314,594 | -13.9 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes data on projects financed wholly or partially from Federal funds.
${ }^{2}$ Includes employees of Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Howard University.
${ }^{3}$ Includes 16 employees by transfer previously reported as separations, not actual additions for March.
${ }^{4}$ Revised.
${ }^{5}$ Data covering P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 and 1936 funds are included. These data are not shown under The Works Program.
${ }_{6}$ Includes 113,930 wage earners and $\$ 8.254,306$ pay roll for March; 115,214 wage earners and $\$ 8,428,606$ pay roll for February covering P. W. A. projects financed from E. K. A. A. 1935 and 1936 funds.
${ }^{7}$ Ineludes 55 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 2,11$ for March and 20 employees and psy-roll disbursements of $\$ 1,075$ for February on projects financed by RFC Mortgage Co.
${ }^{8}$ Includes 39,829 employees and pay roll of $\$ 5,482,134$ for March and 39,252 employees and pay roll of $\$ 5,440,943$ for February included in executive service.

The value of material orders placed on projects financed wholly or partially from Federal funds during the first quarter of 1937 amounted to $\$ 243,214,000$. It is estimated that approximately 687,000 manmonths of labor were created in the final fabrication of these materials, exclusive of rentals and services on projects operated by W. P. A. In the corresponding quarter of 1936 the value of material orders placed amounted to $\$ 181,091,000$ and 634,000 man-months of labor were created in final fabrication. During the last quarter of 1936 material orders valued at $\$ 332,162,000$ were placed and 951,000 manmonths of labor were created in final fabrication.

Table 3 shows the value of material orders placed on the various programs financed by Federal funds during the first quarter of 1937, the first quarter of 1936, and the last quarter of 1936 and the manmonths of employment created in the final fabrication of the materials used.

Table 3.- Value of Material Orders Placed on Projects Financed Wholly or Partially From Federal Funds and Number of Man-Months of Labor Created in Final Fabrication of Materials Purchased
[Subject to revision]

| Program | Value of material orders placed |  |  | Man-months of labor created in final fabrication |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First quarter of 1937 | First quarter of 1936 | Last quarter of 1936 | First quarter of 1937 | First quarter of 1936 | Last quarter of 1936 |
| All projects. | \$243, 214, 296 | \$181, 090, 676 | \$332, 161, 775 | 686, 550 | 634, 068 | 950, 826 |
| P. W. A. ${ }^{1}$ | 66, 561, 476 | 75, 325,963 | 98, 867, 507 | 232, 634 | 259, 602 | 342, 102 |
| R. F. C. ${ }^{2}$ enar governmental appropria- | 4, 486, 462 | 4, 177, 279 | 5,739,795 | 12,458 | 12,034 | 17, 034 |
| tions ${ }^{3}$-.-...-.................- | 38, 183, 221 | 19, 535, 879 | 52, 737, 673 | 123, 130 | 59,528 | 167,668 |
| Federal projects under The Works Program: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction...-...- | 21,535,585 | 26,499,288 | 32, 400, 924 | 72, 068 | 88, 068 | 102, 279 |
| Professional, technical, and clerical. |  |  |  |  | 795 | 1,276 |
| Projects operated by W. P. A | 65, 665, 275 | 55, 350, 056 | 90, 236, 094 | 243, 900 | 214, 042 | 319, 145 |
| Rentals and services on projects operated by W. P. A. | 46, 150, 914 | (4) | 51, 458,431 | (4) | (1) | ( ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| National Youth Administration: Work projects. | 360, 479 | (4) | 373, 742 | 1,339 | ( ${ }^{(4)}$ | 1,322 |

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## Detailed Reports for March 1937

## Industrial and Business Employment

MONTHLY reports on employment and pay rolls in industrial and business industries are now available for the following groups: 89 manufacturing industries; 16 nonmanufacturing industries, including building construction; and class I steam railroads. The reports for the first two of these groups-manufacturing and non-manufacturing-are based on sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and in virtually all industries the samples are large enough to be entirely representative. The figures on class I steam railroads are compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and are presented in the foregoing summary.

## Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in March 1937

The indexes of employment and pay rolls, average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries in March 1937 are shown in table 4. Percentage changes from February 1937 and March 1936 are also given.

Table 4.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, March 1937
Manufacturing
[Indexes are based on 3 -year average $1923-25=100$ and are adjusted to 1933 Census of Manufactures]

| Industry | Emiployinent |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Average weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index, March 1937 | Percentage change from - |  | Index, March 1937 | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1937}{\text { March }}$ | Percentage change from- |  | March 1837 | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1937}{\text { March }}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1936}{\text { March }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1936}^{\text {March }}$ |  | February 1937 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |  | February 1937 | $\underset{1936}{\text { March }}$ |
| All manufacturing industries*-....-.-......-. - | 101. 1 | +2. 1 | +15.0 | 101.1 | +5.5 | +30.3 | \$25. 54 | +3.3 | +13.3 | 41.0 | +1.3 | +6.1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cents } \\ 61.3 \end{gathered}$ | +2. 1 | +7.2 |
| Durable goods* Nondurable good | $\begin{array}{r} 96.4 \\ 106.1 \end{array}$ | +3.4 +.9 | +29.2 +10.4 | 100.0 | +8.1 +2.7 | +30.3 +20.8 | 28.78 21.98 | +4.5 +1.8 | +15.9 +9.5 | 42.4 39.6 | +1.6 +.9 | +6.1 +5.8 | 67.0 55.4 | $\begin{array}{r} +3.0 \\ +.7 \end{array}$ | +8.6 +4.5 |
| Durable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and thelr products, not including machinery* | 106.8 | +3.3 | +24.8 | 112.6 | +8.4 | +49.3 | 30.07 | +4.9 | 19.6 | 43.2 | +2.2 | +7.1 | 69.0 | +2.9 | +10.5 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.... | 117.1 | +3.1 | +26.2 | 127.2 | +7.3 | +53.0 | 32.45 | +4.1 | +21.1 | 43.5 | +1.3 | +6.7 | 74.8 | +2.9 | +10.8 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.- .- | 90.2 | +1.7 | +27.9 | 108.2 | +2.3 | +56.7 | 27.79 | +. 6 | +22.5 | 44.9 | -. 8 | +13.5 | 61.9 | +1. 4 | +7.8 |
| Cast-iron pipe....-.-...-...-.-.-.-.-.-. | 69.1 | +2.9 | +17.3 | 55.5 | +7.4 | +45.5 | 21.56 | +4.4 | $+24.0$ | 40.7 | +1.9 | +16.6 | 52.2 | +2.1 | +4.1 |
| Outlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools. | 89.4 | +1.4 | +13.8 | 84.1 | +4.2 | +30.0 | 23.89 | +2.8 | +14.2 | 43.3 | +2.1 | $+9.1$ | 56.5 | $+1.3$ | +4. 7 |
| Forgings, iron and steel...- | 72.7 | +2.2 | +28.4 | 72.1 | +5.7 | +49.1 | 30.86 | +3.5 | +16.2 | 44.9 | +.9 | +8.3 | 68.9 | +2.5 | +7.3 |
| Hardware* .-......-.....- | 100.1 | +3.2 | +28.6 | 116.6 | $+29.5$ | +57.6 | 26.31 | +25.5 | +22.5 | 43.3 | +15.0 | +10.0 | 61.1 | +9.6 | +11.2 |
| Plumbers' supplies............................ | 95.7 | +4.8 | +12.9 | 80.4 | +17.6 | +30.3 | 26.03 | +12.2 | +15.5 | 43.3 | +8.8 | +9.3 | 60.1 | +3.2 | +5.5 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. | 79.7 | +3.2 | +31.0 | 78.6 | +5.1 | $+60.6$ | 28. 46 | +1.8 +1.8 | +22.5 +2 | 44.5 | +. 4 | +12.1 | 64.0 | $+1.6$ | $+9.6$ |
|  | 113.0 | +4.5 | +20.0 | 102.4 | +5.9 | +30.3 | 26. 63 | +1.3 | +8.4 | 42.5 | -. 3 | +4.8 | 62.4 | +1.6 | +3.1 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork- | 74.2 | $+3.3$ | +29.2 | 72.2 | +7.0 | +55.9 | 27. 38 | $+3.6$ | +20.7 | 43.0 | +1.9 | +13.2 | 63.8. | +1.7 | +7.2 |
| Tin cans and other tinware $\qquad$ Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, | 100.2 | +1.8 | +8.6 | 104.2 | +4.9 | +14.8 | 23.05 | +2. 9 | +5.7 | 40.6 | +1.0 | +1.5 | 57.2 | +1.9 | +3.8 |
| files, and saws) | 102.0 | +2.2 | +28.4 | 110.9 | $+1.5$ | +40.8 | 25. 42 | $-7$ | $+9.7$ | 45.1 | $-2.1$ | +4.6 | 56.3 | $+1.5$ | $+5.0$ |
| Wirework. | 186.5 | +5.9 | +28.2 | 180.3 | +15.6 | +37.5 | 24.59 | +9.1 | +8.4 | 40.7 | +5.2 | +.. 6 | 60.4 | +3.6 | +7.7 |

Table 4.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, March 1937-Continued
Manufacturing

| Industry | Fmployment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Average weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ! |  |  | A verage hourly earnings 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index, March 1937 | Percentage change from- |  | Index, March 1937 | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1937}{\text { March }}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |  | February 1937 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |  | February 1937 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |  | February 1937 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |  | February 1937 | $\underset{1936}{\text { March }}$ |
| Durable goods-Continued <br> Machinery, not including transportation equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 121.2 | +2.2 | +25.1 | 125.5 | +6.2 | +44.6 | \$28. 51 | +3.8 | +15.5 | 43.2 | +1.5 | +7.4 | Cents | +2.4 | +8.2 |
| Agricultural implements .-. | 131.5 | $+10.6$ | +2.1 | 162.1 | +16.2 | +12.7 | 27.66 | +5.1 | +11.0 | 41.7 | +3.0 | +1.4 | 66.6 | +2.4 | +9.2 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 130.5 | +2.6 | $+13.0$ | 140.3 | $+7.8$ | +31.8 | 33.17 | +5.0 | +16.7 | 42.7 | $-.2$ | $+3.3$ | 78.4 | +5.5 | +12.4 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. | 111.2 | +1.7 | +35.4 | 112.1 | $+4.5$ | +54.2 | 27.82 | $+2.8$ | +14.0 | 41.7 | +1.1 | +6.8 | 86.4 | +2.3 | +7.4 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels-- | 139.8 | $+3.6$ | $+15.5$ | 139.2 | $+6.2$ | +30.4 | 31.03 | $+2.5$ | $+13.9$ | 41.4 | +1.1 | +3.8 | 75.1 | +1.4 | +10.1 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products........-- | 106.8 | +2.3 | +26.6 | 111.6 | $+8.3$ | +48.0 | 28.99 | +3.8 | +17.0 | 44.9 | $+1.3$ | +8.3 | 64.6 | +2.6 | +8. 6 |
| Machine tools..---.--.... | 142.8 | +3.2 | +29.2 | 152.7 | +7.3 | +49.2 | 32.45 | +3.9 | $+15.5$ | 46.9 | +1.5 | +5.6 | 69.1 | +2.2 | $+9.1$ |
| Radios and phonographs. | 163.0 | $-4.5$ | +6.0 | 127.1 | +2.3 | +21.2 | 20.36 | +7.1 | +14.2 | 36.5 | +7.5 | +10.8 | 56.0 | $-.2$ | $+3.5$ |
| Textile machinery and parts. | 84.9 | +2.8 | +20.4 | 89.6 | +2.4 | +36.4 | 28.39 | -. 4 | +13.5 +2.3 | 45.6 | -1.8 | +6.2 +145 | 62.5 | +1.4 +4.1 | +6.7 +8.4 |
| Typewriters and parts..- | 152.8 | +4.3 | +36.2 +19.9 | 153.2 | +11.3 +101 | +63.8 | 26.76 | +6.7 +5.5 | +20.3 +18.4 | 44.1 39.2 | +2.5 +.4 | +14.5 +6.7 | 60.7 82.3 | +4.1 +4.8 | +8.4 +11.5 |
| Transportation equipment | 121.0 | +4.3 | +19.9 +54.0 | 123.6 703.4 | +10.1 +78 | +42.1 +67.4 | 32.43 27.89 | +5.5 +3.1 | +18.4 +5.6 | 39.2 45.3 | +.4 +3.2 | +6.7 +7.3 | 82.8 62.6 | +4.8 +.1 | +11.5 -2.0 |
| Aircraft--....--.......... | 790.8 131.6 | +4.6 +3.3 | +54.0 +16.9 | 703.4 132.2 | +7.8 +8.5 | +67.4 +40.0 | 27.89 33.25 | +3.1 +5.0 | +5.6 +19.8 | 45.3 38.9 | +3.2 --.7 | +7.3 +5.6 | 62.6 85.7 | +.1 +5.7 | -2.0 +13.9 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroid. | 70.2 | +11.7 | +41.4 | 79.1 | +18.6 | +72.0 | 27.49 | $+6.2$ | +22.5 | 41.0 | +3.8 | +15.1 | 67.0 | +2.3 | +5.4 |
| Locomotives. .-........- | 54.2 | +7.6 | +104.3 | 40.8 | +9.7 | +159.6 | 29.39 | $+2.0$ | +27.1 | 43.8 | +1.2 | +20.6 | 67.0 | +.8 | +5.3 |
| Shipbuilding- | 106.8 | +8.3 | +15.2 | 116.0 | +18.6 | $+27.7$ | 30.34 | $+9.5$ | +10.8 | 38.1 | +7.2 | +5.5 | 79.0 | +. 3 | +4.9 |
| Railroad repair shops. | 62.2 | $+1.0$ | $+7.2$ | 65.8 | +3.8 | +8.0 | *30.32 | +2.8 | +0.8 | 44.2 | +3.3 | $+.9$ | 68.9 | -. 3 | -. 1 |
| Electric railroad... | 64.0 | +1.1 | $+3.0$ | 67.1 | $+3.5$ | $+5.4$ | 29.50 | +2.4 | +2.4 | 44.7 | +2.6 | $-1.1$ | 64.6 | +. 2 | +3.4 |
| Steam railroad | 62.1 | +1.1 | +7.6 | 65.9 | +4.0 | +8.3 | 30.45 | +2.9 | +. 6 | 44.2 | +3.3 | +1.1 | 69.2 | -. 3 | -. 3 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 114.6 | +2.8 | +21.1 | 111.8 | +8.0 | +44.1 | 26. 18 | +5.2 | +19.0 | 42.6 | +1.6 | +7.2 | 61.1 | +3.4 | +10. 9 |
| Aluminum manufactures...-.-.-...- | 124.2 | +1.6 | +19.1 | 130.4 | +7.1 | +39.9 | 26.35 | +5.4 | +17.4 | 43.0 | $+1.5$ | +5.6 | 61.3 | +3.8 | +11.7 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products | 124.1 | +1.9 | +25.6 | 127.8 | +6.3 | +59.7 | 29.06 | +4.2 | +27.1 | 43.7 | +. 1 | +10.5 | 66.6 | +4.2 | +15.2 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices. | 122.1 | +1.6 | +16.3 | 120.2 | +8.2 | +31.8 | 23.05 | +6.5 | +13.3 | 43.0 | +2.4 | +7.3 | 53.6 | $+4.0$ | +6. 6 |
| Jewelry ................... | 88.6 | $+1$ | +18.7 | 89.2 | +4.7 | +36.9 | 23.47 | $+4.6$ | +15.3 | 39.3 | +2.3 | +11.8 | 59.8 | $+2.6$ | +3.5 |
| Lighting equipment | 103.8 | +7.3 | $+43.0$ | 109.3 | +21.6 | +77.1 | 26. 58 | +13.1 | +23.8 | 42.4 | +7.1 | +12.1 | 63.0 | +6.0 | +10.8 |
| Silverware and plated ware. | 73.8 | +2.7 | $+13.6$ | 67.9 | +8.3 | +33.5 | 25.54 | +5.5 | +17.5 | 41.8 | +5.3 | +14.9 | 61.4 | +. 6 | $+.8$ |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc-- | 81. 1 | +2.8 | +4.5 | 75.2 | +9.1 | +21.2 | 27.33 | +6. 1 | +16.1 | 42.7 | +2.5 | +1.6 | 63.9 | $+3.5$ | +14.2 |
| Stamped and enameled ware...... ....... | 165.3 | +3.9 | +22.8 | 183.2 | +5.4 | +34.3 | 22.99 | +1.5 | +9.5 | 42.0 | -. 1 | +. 7 | 54.8 | +1.4 | +9.3 |



Table 4.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, March 1937-Continued
Manufacluring

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


[^1]** November and December hours and hourly earnings revised as follows:
Retail trade. - November hours, 43.8 ; percentage change from October +0.1 ; percentage change from November 1936, +2.5 .
November hourly earnings, 52.2 ; percentage change from October, +0.5 ; percentage change from November 1936, +1.1 .
December hours, 44.3 ; percentage change from December $1936,+1.1$.
December hourly barnings, 50.8 ; percentage change from November, -3.1 ; percentage change from December 1936, +1.3
General merchandising. - November hours, 40.8; percentage change from October, -0.1 ; percentage change from November $1936,+3.9$
November hourly earnings, 46.1; percentage change from October, +0.2 ; percentage change from November 1936, +0.2 .
December hourly earnings, 42.6 ; percentage change from November, -7.7 ; percentage change from December $1936,+2$.

Revised Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1937

Table 5 summarizes certain revisions that have been necessary in employment and pay-roll indexes, average weekly earnings, average hours, and average hourly earnings for January chiefly because of late reports from firms in flood areas.

Although all items for each industry were not affected by the revisions, data are presented for all items for the convenience of the reader. Where revisions have not been made, the figures are shown in bold-face type.

Table 5.-Revised Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1937
[Figures in bold face type indicate that revisions were not necessary]

## Manufacturing

[Indexes are based on 3-year average $1923-25=100$ and are adjusted to 1933 Census of Manufactures]

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Average weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index, January 1937 | Percentage change from- |  | Index, January 1937 | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { De- } \\ \text { cember } \\ 1936 \end{array}$ | January 1936 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { cember } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | January 1936 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { De- } \\ & \text { cember } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | January 1936 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { cember } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { cember } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}\right.$ | January 1936 |
| All manufacturing industries-------- ----------- | 96.5 | $-1.6$ | +11.2 | 90.7 | -4.6 | +22.9 | \$24.02 | -3.1 | +10.6 | 39.6 | -3.7 | +6.0 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cents } \\ 59.6 \end{array}$ | +0.3 | +3.9 |
| Durable goods..... Nondurable goods | $\begin{array}{r} 90.4 \\ 103.0 \end{array}$ | -2.5 -1.0 | +14.9 +8.0 | 86.6 96.0 | -7.3 -1.5 | +29.4 +16.4 | 26.54 21.31 | -5.0 -.6 | +12.7 +7.7 | 40.6 38.7 | -5.2 -1.8 | +6.8 +5.0 | 64.3 54.9 | -.2 +1.1 | +4.4 +2.7 |
| Durable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bolts, nuts, washers. and rivets | 100.0 86.9 | +3.4 | +18.5 +20.4 | 97.8 | -2. 2 | +43.4 +37.2 | 18.12 | -4.2 | +1.0 +13.9 | 43.0 43.2 | -3.6 | +1.0 +7.9 | 60.9 | +. 7 | +7.7 +5.3 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools. | 87.1 | $-1$ | +10.4 | 80.3 | -6. 0 | +21.2 | 23.24 | $-6.0$ | +9.8 | 42.6 | -7.4 | +7.9 | 55.3 | +1.2 | +1.3 |
| Hardware | 80.2 | $-16.1$ | -1.2 | 81.6 | -29.8 | +5.8 | 22. 98 | $-16.3$ | +7.0 | 41.6 | -9.9 | +5.5 | 55.5 | $-8.1$ | +1.1 |
| Stoves... | 96.7 | $-10.2$ | +17.2 | 76.8 | -20.0 | +27.6 | 23.18 | $-10.9$ | +8.7 | 39.5 | -8.6 | +9.5 | 59.3 | -1.8 | -. 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ment $\qquad$ <br> Agricultural implements | 114.9 111.3 | +.7 +8.1 | +20.6 -10.7 | 111.0 131.6 | -2.3 +8.4 | +34.5 -3.2 | 26.67 26.52 | -3.0 +.2 | +11.5 +8.6 | 41.8 40.9 | -4.0 +.1 | +7.2 +2.2 | 63.6 65.3 | +.9 +.4 | +4.6 +6.1 |
| Agricus and phonographs | 111.3 187.1 | +8.1 | +10.7 +6.2 | 131.6 146.0 | +8.4 | -3.2 +21.0 | 20.52 20.48 | +5.2 | +11.6 +13.9 | 40.9 36.4 | $\underset{-6.5}{+.1}$ | +7.2 +2.2 +9.0 | 65.3 56.3 | +.4 +1.0 | +4.1 +4.6 |
| Transportation equipment. | 112.7 | $-7.7$ | +9.8 | 100.7 | -16.7 | +17.5 | 28. 21 | $-9.7$ | +7.1 | 36. 9 | $-8.3$ | +3.3 | 76.9 | -1.7 | $+3.6$ |
| Aircraft ---------- | 725.4 | +5.0 | +64.9 | 606.3 | $-2.2$ | +63.5 | 26.23 | $-6.9$ | $-3.3$ | 42.7 | $-5.9$ | +. 4 | 62.1 | $-1.0$ | $-1.6$ |
| Automobiles. | 125.2 | $-9.7$ | +6.2 | 108.2 | -20.3 | +13.0 | 28.42 | -11.7 | +6.4 | 36.5 | -9.9 | +2.4 | 78.5 | $-1.7$ | +4.6 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad | 55.7 | $-2.1$ | +35.7 | 58.8 | $-1.8$ | +59.5 | 25.91 | +. 3 | +18.5 | 39.9 | -2. | +11.3 | 64.9 | +. 3 | $+5.4$ |
| Shipbuilding-. | 94.5 | +5.1 | +10.2 | 96.8 | +6.9 | +17.3 | 28.40 | +1.6 | +6.5 | 35.9 | +2.5 | +3.3 | 78.2 | $-1.2$ | +2.6 |


| Nonferrous metals and their products. | 106.9 | -4.2 | $+12.5$ | 97.1 | -8.0 | +27.6 | 24.49 | -3.9 | +13.4 | 41.1 | -6.2 | +5.6 | 59.1 | +2.4 | $+7.3$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices- | 118.4 | -2.4 | +14.9 | 109.1 | -7.5 | +30.0 | 21. 57 | $-5.2$ | +13.1 | 41.6 | $-7.0$ | +8.8 | 52.3 | +2.3 | +5.1 |
|  | 65.0 | -3.1 | +9.8 | 54.8 | -0.3 | $+18.6$ | 18.80 | -6.3 | +9.0 | 40.9 | $-6.0$ | +4.4 | 46.1 | -. 7 | +1.0 |
| Lumber |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Millwork | 53.8 46.8 | -4. 5 | +23.1 +6 | 47.1 372 | -7.1 -10.5 | +36.1 +2.3 | 20.15 17.51 | -6.8 | +10.5 +18 | 42.5 398 | $-6.8$ | $+10.3$ | 47.8 | +(2) | +. 1 |
| Stone, clay, and g | 46.8 62.5 | -4.5 | +.6 +13.2 | 37.2 52.7 | -10.5 -10.8 | +2.3 +25.8 | 17.51 21.38 | -6.8 -4.3 | +1.8 +11.1 | 39.8 <br> 38.2 <br>  | -4.7 -4.4 | +.9 +9.2 | 44.6 56.5 | +2.2 +.1 | -. +1.6 |
| Brick. | 45.6 | -6.4 | +25.8 | 36.4 | -11.1 | +45.6 | 19.29 | -5.1 | +15.9 | 40.5 | -5.4 | +11.2 | 48.0 | $+.3$ | +4.8 |
| Cemen | 57.1 | -7.9 | +43.1 | 49.9 | -15.1 | +72.0 | 21.63 | -7.8 | +20.1 | 35.7 | -9.9 | +16.3 | 60.6 | +2.3 | +3.5 |
| Glass | 92.8 | $-7.8$ | -1.1 | 84.6 | -11.1 | +4.4 | 21. 98 | -3.6 | +5.4 | 36.8 | -2.2 | +5.9 | 60.0 | $-1.2$ | -. 6 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and ot | 36.3 | $-11.5$ | +26.4 | 28.5 | -14.4 | +44.2 | 23.10 | -3.3 | +14.2 | 36.1 | $-5.8$ | $+10.8$ | 64.7 | +3.1 | +3.4 |
| Pottery | 74.8 | -2.1 | +7.9 | 63.2 | -3.1 | +24.7 | 22.45 | -1.1 | +15.5 | 40.4 | -2.8 | +10.7 | 55, 8 | $+.3$ | +2.0 |
| Nondurable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textiles and their products | 107.1 | $+.7$ | + 0.1 | 94.6 | 0 | $+18.0$ | 17.80 | $-7$ | +8. 1 | 37.1 | -2.0 | +6.8 | 47.5 | $+.8$ | +. 7 |
| Wearing apparel | 115.6 | $+.7$ | $+9.3$ | 88.1 | $+2.1$ | +10.3 | 18.09 | $+1.3$ | +. 9 | 33.5 | $-7$ | +5.1 | 51.6 | +. 2 | -4.1 |
| Women's clothing | 154.9 | $+.6$ | +0.3 | 107.7 | +3.9 | +8.5 | 19.12 | +3.3 | $-7$ | 32. 6 | $+.5$ | +4.4 | 55.3 | +1.2 | -5.8 |
| Men's furnishing | 130.0 | $-7.5$ | +19.6 | 93.3 | -18.9 | +14.2 | 13.04 | -12.3 | -4.5 | 36.1 | $-6.0$ | $-1.3$ | 32.3 | -5.8 | -5.9 |
| Millinery | 55.4 | +23.3 | +5.6 | 41.4 | +41.9 | +4.8 | 20.04 | +15.0 | $-.8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shirts and collar | 119.2 | -2.9 | +21.1 | 99.6 | -11.1 | +22.4 | 12. 79 | -8. 4 | +. 9 | 34.1 | -8.3 | +1.0 | 38.0 | $+.8$ | -1.8 |
| Leather and its manufact | 97.5 | $+3.7$ | +5.0 | 86.3 | +10.2 | +12.5 | 20.69 | $+6.2$ | $+7.1$ | 40.6 | +4.0 | $+5.9$ | 51.5 | +1.3 | $+.8$ |
| Boots and shoes.. | 99.0 | +5.3 | $+6.3$ | 82.4 | +15.4 | +14.0 | 20.00 | +9.6 | +7.2 | 40.7 | +5.8 | +6.4 | 49.9 | $+1.5$ | +( ${ }^{2}$ |
| Food and kindred product | 105. 2 | $-4.9$ | $+6.9$ | 100.5 | -4.9 | +11.9 | 22.96 | -. 1 | +4.6 | 41.3 | $-1.7$ | +2.2 | 55.6 | +2.2 | +4.6 |
| Beverages. | 182.3 | +. 7 | +13.0 | 187.8 | +. 1 | +14.9 | 30.38 | $-7$ | +1.7 | 38.4 | -1.4 | -. 5 | 79.8 | +. 8 | +1.5 |
| Butter | 80.4 | $-1.4$ | +4.3 | 62.4 | -. 8 | +8.5 | 21.67 | $+7$ | +4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canning and preserving | 90.4 | -6.7 | $+6.3$ | 86.3 | $-4.9$ | +19.7 | 15.49 | +1.8 | +12.6 | 37.2 | $+6$ | $+11.5$ | 42.7 | +1.3 | $+4.9$ |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 57.1 | $-9.8$ | +4.0 | 47.1 | -15.0 | $+9.5$ | 15. 27 | $-5.7$ | +5.4 | 35.0 | $-7.6$ | +1.3 | 43.5 | +2.6 | +4.3 |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco | 57.2 | +1.4 | $-.6$ | 63.7 | -1.6 | +6.4 | 16. 68 | -2.9 | $+7.1$ | 36.8 | -2. 2 | +2.6 | 45.5 | $-.7$ | +4.4 |
| Cigars and cigarettes. | 57.0 | $-11.0$ | +4.5 | 45.1 | -17.0 | +10.1 | 14.94 | -6.7 | +5.6 | 34.8 | -8.3 | +1.2 | 43.2 | +8.0 | +4.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining | 120.2 | +. 8 | +7.5 | 119.4 | +. 9 | +18.9 | 25.91 | +. 1 | +10.6 | 39.4 | -1.6 | +2.8 | 66.9 | +1.8 | +8.2 |
| Other than petroleum refining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals..-- | 120.4 | +. 9 | +8.7 | 119.4 | +1.2 | +20.9 | 23.96 | $+.3$ | +11.2 | 40.7 | -1.2 | +3.6 | 59.7 | +1.4 | +8.3 |
| Fertilizers. | 87.1 | +8.3 | $+8.0$ | 77.8 | $+8.6$ | +19.6 | 14.42 | $+.2$ | +10.6 | 39.8 | +1.8 | $+9.3$ | 36.2 | $\rightarrow 1.6$ | +1.8 |
| Soap. | 100.3 | +1.5 | +5.1 | 107.1 | +2.7 | +15.0 | 26. 19 | +1.2 | +9.6 | 39.7 | $-.8$ | +.9 | 66.2 | +2.1 | +8.6 |
| Rubber products | 101.3 | $-.6$ | +18.3 | 99.4 | $-5.2$ | +27.4 | 26.30 | $-4.6$ | +7.7 | 37.0 | -5.5 | +2.6 | 72.9 | +. 8 | +5.0 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes | 92.7 | +. 2 | +22.1 | 94.6 | $-5.1$ | +26.9 | 29.83 | $-5.3$ | +3.9 | 33.4 | -6.4 | $-1.6$ | 89.3 | +. 7 | +4.3 |
| Average weekly earnings are computed from fid | ft | hed | 1 re | ng e | ish | ts. Av | ge | rs an | rage |  | gs | 硡 | from | ta | d by |
| a smaller number of establishments as all reporting frms do not furnish man-hours. Percentage changes over year are computed from indexes. Percentage changes over month in average weekly earnings for the manufacturing groups, for all manufacturing industries combined, and for retail trade are also computed from indexes. <br> 3 Less than 300 of 1 percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 5.-Revised Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1937-.-Con.
[Figures in bold lace type indicate that revisions were not necessary]
Nonmanufacturing
[Indexes are based on 3-year average 1923-25=100 and are adjusted to 1933 Census of Manufactures]

| lndustry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Average weekly earn-ings |  |  | A verage hours worked per week |  |  | A verage hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index, January 1937 | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index, } \\ \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | January 1937 | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | January 1937 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{De}^{-} \\ \text {cember } \\ 1936 \end{array}$ | January 1936 |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { De- } \\ \text { cember } \\ 1936 \end{array}\right\|$ | January 1936 |  | De- cember 1936 | January 1936 |  | De- cember 1936 | January 1936 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { cember } \end{gathered}$ | January 1936 |
| Coal mining: Bituminous. | 94.6 | +0.9 | +6.1 | 79.9 | $-6.0$ | +13.2 | \$23.86 | $-6.8$ | +6. 7 | 30.6 | -6. 5 | +4. 5 | Cents 79.4 | -0.1 | +1.7 |
| Public utilities: | 94. 0 | +0.0 |  |  |  | +13.2 | \$23. 88 | -6.8 | +6. 7 | 30.6 | -6. 5 |  | 7.4 | $-0.1$ | $+1.7$ |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas <br> Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and | 92.1 | $-1.2$ | +7.0 | 92.3 | -1.6 | +8.8 | 32.51 | $-.4$ | +1.7 | 39.9 | -2.2 | +1.3 | 82.0 | +2.1 | +1.8 |
| maintenance | 72.5 | -. 1 | +2.5 | 68.0 | $-2.0$ | $+4.6$ | 30.81 | -1.9 | $+2.0$ | 46.1 | $-1.6$ | +. 1 | 66.1 | -. 5 | +2.0 |
| Trade: Retail. |  |  |  | 68.0 | $-10.5$ |  | 21. 27 |  |  | 43.9 | -. 8 |  | 52.9 | +5.2 | +2.0 |
| General merchandising | 95.1 | - 33.7 | +6.2 +7.8 | 83.8 | -27.8 | +9.5 +9.8 | 18.38 | +8.8 | +3.1 +1.8 | 41.1 | -4.2 | +. 1 | 47.7 | +11.9 | +1.8 |
| Other than general merchandising | 82.9 | $-5.8$ | +5.8 | 64.7 | -4.2 | +9.5 | 23. 70 | +1.8 | +-3. 5 | 44.8 | -. 2 | +. 6 | 54.5 | +1.7 | +2.1 |

Indexes of employment and pay rolls are given in tables 6 and 7 for all manufacturing industries combined, for the durable- and nondurable-goods groups of manufacturing industries separately, and for 13 nonmanufacturing industries including 2 subgroups under retail trade, by months, January 1936 to March 1937, inclusive. The accompanying chart indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to March 1937.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 89 manufacturing industries and cover only wage earners. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3-year average 1923-25 as 100. In March 1937 reports were received from 25,331 manufacturing establishments employing $4,899,958$ workers whose weekly earnings were $\$ 125,157,284$. The employment reports received from these establishments cover more than 55 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country and more than 65 percent of the wage earners in the 89 industries included in the monthly survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The indexes for nonmanufacturing industries are also computed from data supplied by reporting establishments, but the base is the 12 -month average for 1929 as 100 . Figures for mining, laundries, dyeing and cleaning, and building construction cover wage earners only, but the figures for public utilities, trade, hotels, brokerage, and insurance relate to all employees, including executives. For crudepetroleum producing they cover wage earners and clerical field force.

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


Table 6.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in the Durable- and Nondurable-Goods Groups, January 1936 to March 19371
[Adjusted to 1933 Census of Manufacture-3-year average 1923-25=100]

| Month | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  |  |  | Durable goods ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  | Nondurable goods ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Employ- } \\ \text { ment } \end{gathered}$ |  | Pay rolls |  |
|  | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 |
| January | 86.8 | 96.5 | 73.8 | 90.7 | 78.7 | 90.4 | 66.9 | 86.6 | 95.4 | 103.0 | 82.5 | 96.0 |
| February | 86.9 | 99.0 | 73.7 | 95.8 | 78.6 | 93.2 | 66.6 | 92.5 | 95.8 | 105. 2 | 82.7 | 99.9 |
| March | 87.9 | 101.1 | 77.6 | 101.1 | 80.2 | 96.4 | 71.8 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 106. 1 | 84.9 | 102.6 |
| April. | 89.1 |  | 79.3 |  | 82.3 |  | 76.0 | -..---- | 96.3 | -.....- | 83.5 | ----.- |
| May.. | 89.8 |  | 80.8 | - | 84.0 |  | 78.5 |  | 96.0 |  | 83.8 | ----- |
| June. | 90.1 |  | 81.1 |  | 84.7 |  | 79.0 | ------ | 95.9 | ------ | 83.9 | ...... |
| July | 91.2 |  | 80.2 | ----.- | 84.6 |  | 75.9 |  | 98.2 | ----- | 85.6 |  |
| August | 93.5 |  | 83.5 | -...-- | 84.7 |  | 77.0 |  | 102.8 |  | 91.8 |  |
| September | 95.5 |  | 83.6 |  | 85.7 |  | 77.2 | ...... | 105.9 |  | 91.6 |  |
| October.- | 96.7 |  | 89.0 |  | 89.2 |  | 85.3 |  | 104.7 |  | 93.7 |  |
| November | 96.9 |  | 90.7 |  | 91.0 |  | 88.9 |  | 103.3 |  | 92.9 |  |
| December | 08.1 |  | 95.2 |  | 92.7 |  | 93.4 |  | 104.0 |  | 97.5 |  |
| A verage . | 91.9 |  | 82.4 |  | 84.7 |  | 78.0 |  | 99.5 |  | 87.9 | --..-- |

[^2] included in other groups.

Table \%.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1936 to March 19371
[12-month average $1929=100$ ]

| Month | Anthracite mining |  |  |  | Bituminous-coal mining |  |  |  | Metalliferous mining |  |  |  | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employ. ment |  | Pay rolls |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Employ- } \\ \text { ment } \end{gathered}$ |  | Pay rolls |  |
|  | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 |
| January | 59.1 | 54.1 | 54.4 | 42.7 | 79.8 | 84.6 | 70.6 | 79.9 | 54. 2 | 66.8 | 41.7 | 58.4 | 39.4 | 45. 7 | 25.5 | 34.6 |
| Februar | 61.2 | 52.7 | 76.7 | 41.0 | 80.2 | 84.8 | 78.4 | 82.4 | 55.5 | 69.6 | 42.8 | 63.4 | 36.9 | 46.7 | 23.9 | 37.8 |
| March | 52.5 | 48.9 | 42.6 | 37.8 | 80.4 | 85.9 | 70.2 | 88.4 | 55.9 | 73.1 | 45. 1 | 70.6 | 42. 2 | 49.1 | 30.9 | 41.3 |
| April | 49.8 |  | 28.6 |  | 77.5 |  | 62.6 |  | 57.5 |  | 45.5 |  | 48. 4 |  | 36.1 | ---- |
| May | 54.9 |  | 56.3 |  | 76.2 |  | 62.2 |  | 60.8 |  | 47.7 |  | 52.0 |  | 42.1 |  |
| June. | 51.2 |  | 42.0 |  | 75.7 |  | 61.5 |  | 61.9 |  | 48. 2 |  | 53.5 |  | 44. 0 | - |
| July | 48.4 |  | 37.2 |  | 75.5 |  | 62. 6 |  | 61.3 |  | 46.1 |  | 54.4 |  | 43.9 |  |
| August | 41.1 |  | 31.4 |  | 76.9 |  | 65.4 |  | 61.6 |  | 48.2 |  | 55.3 |  | 46. 2 |  |
| September | 47.6 |  | 34.9 |  | 78.2 |  | 71.0 |  | 63.1 |  | 50.0 |  | 54.9 |  | 44.8 |  |
| October-. | 49.9 |  | 48.5 |  | 81.1 |  | 79.2 |  | 64.2 |  | 53.7 |  | 54.6 |  | 46.2 |  |
| November. | 51.5 |  | 40.3 |  | 82.3 |  | 80.7 |  | 62.9 |  | 54.6 |  | 52.6 |  | 43.5 |  |
| December. | 54.8 |  | 55.4 |  | 83.9 |  | 85.0 |  | 64.4 |  | 57.7 |  | 49.4 |  | 39.4 |  |
| A verage.- | 51.8 |  | 45.7 |  | 79.0 |  | 70.8 |  | 60.3 |  | 48.4 | ---- | 49.5 |  | 38.9 |  |

[^3]Table 7.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1936 to March 1937-Continued


[^4]
## Trend of Industrial and Business Employment, by States

A comparison of employment and pay rolls, by States and geographic divisions, in February and March 1937, is shown in table 8 for all groups combined, and for all manufacturing industries combined, based on data supplied by reporting establishments. The percentage changes shown, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted-that is, the industries included in the manufacturing group and in the grand total have not been weighted according to their relative importance.

The totals for all manufacturing industries combined include figures for miscellaneous manufacturing industries in addition to the 89 manufacturing industries presented in table 4. The totals for all groups combined include all manufacturing industries and each of the nonmanufacturing industries presented in table 4 except building construction.

Table 8.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in February and March 1937, by Geographic Divisions and by States
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| Geographic divison and State | Total-All groups |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { on pay } \\ & \text { roll } \\ & \text { March } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | Per-centage change from February 1937 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1937 | Per-centage change from February 1937 | Number of establish. ments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { on pay } \\ \text { roll } \\ \text { March } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | Perage change from February 1937 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { roll } \\ \text { (1 week) } \\ \text { March } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | Per-centage change from February 1937 |
| New England | 13, 784 | 952, 805 | +1.1 | Dollars | +2.6 | 3,505 | 677, 016 | +0.9 | Dollars 15, 620,871 | +2.8 |
| Maine | 786 | 60, 745 | +. 5 | 1, 283, 000 | +. 1 | 282 | 50,440 | -(1) | 1,037, 537 | $-.7$ |
| New Hampshire. | 604 | 39, 846 | -. 1 | 840,157 | +1.4 | 204 | 32, 803 | -. 2 | 671,660 | +1.0 |
| Vermont | 474 | 19,095 | +1.4 | 428, 219 | +2.9 | 145 | 12,646 | +2.0 | 281, 388 | +3.2 |
| Massachusetts. | 28,479 | 511,119 | +1.6 | 12, 140, 630 | +8.2 | 1,695 | \$15, 167 | +1.7 | 7, 313,700 | $+4.0$ |
| Rhode Island | 1,278 | 101, 342 | -1.2 | 2, 222, 747 | -. 8 | 429 | 81, 616 | $-2.2$ | 1,723, 278 | $-1.8$ |
| Connecticut. | 2,169 | 220, 748 | +1.3 | 5, 501, 232 | +3.6 | 750 | 184, 344 | +1.4 | 4,593, 308 | +3.9 |
| Midile Atlantic.- | 34,859 | 2, 280, 792 | +1.5 | 61, 536,357 | $+3.7$ | 5,224 | 1, 280, 384 | +2.0 | 33, 985, 191 | $+4.8$ |
| New York....- | 23,075 | 1, 036, 485 | +2.2 | 29, 086, 989 | +4.3 | 32,079 | 472,125 | +2.8 | 13, 115, 465 | +6.2 |
| New Jersey. | 4, 102 | 349, 529 | $+1.0$ | 9, 159, 090 | +3.4 | 1884 | 264,220 | +1.1 | 6,730, 430 | +8.6 |
| Pennsylvania.- | 7,682 | 894, 778 | +.7 | 23, 290, 278 | +2.9 | 2,911 | 544, 099 | $5+1.2$ | 14,139, 296 | ${ }^{5}+3.7$ |
| East North Central | 21, 754 | 2, 361, 611 | +1.7 | 66, 447, 197 | +4.9 | 7,498 | 1,788, 123 | -1.3 | 51, 586,295 | +2.3 |
| Ohio. | 8,155 | 663,388 | $+2.0$ | 18, 633, 366 | +4.7 | 2,550 | 499,316 | +1.6 | 14, 529,479 | +5.4 |
| Indiana | 2,492 | 276, 858 | +. 2 | 7,393, 589 | +3.9 | 903 | 228,317 | -. 4 | 6,277, 695 | +3.9 |
| Illinois | 86,295 | 642, 830 | +2.1 | 17, 106, 739 | +3.4 | 2, 403 | 452,593 | +2.2 | 12,079, 105 | +4.0 |
| Michigan | 3, 834 | 585, 880 | $+1.0$ | 18, 251, 331 | +6.7 | 916 | 447,811 | $-9.4$ | $14,488,815$ | -8.9 |
| Wisconsin. | ${ }^{7} 978$ | 193,155 | +8.5 | 5, 062, 232 | +6.9 | 8726 | 160,086 | $5+3.2$ | 4, 276, 201 | $5+48$ |
| West North Cen- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tral | 12,004 | 439, 643 | +2.0 | 10, 573, 849 | +4.2 | 2,456 | 221,508 | +1.5 | 5,351,891 | +5.4 |
| Minnesota | 2, 222 | 89, 029 | +2.4 | 2, 225, 301 | $+3.3$ | 432 | 42, 258 | +1.4 | 1, 059, 118 | +4.4 |
| Iowa.- | 1, 863 | 66, 784 | +1.2 | 1, 590, 288 | +3.4 | 426 | 39, 306 | +1.2 | 963, 587 | +4.4 |
| Missouri. | 3,108 | 181,037 | +2.4 | 4,364, 546 | +5.5 | 887 | 101, 258 | +1.8 | 2,386, 229 | +6.6 |
| North Dakota -- | 632 | 5, 145 | +2.0 | 121, 382 | $-1.0$ | 57 | 688 | +2.4 | 19,763 | +. 6 |
| South Dakota.- | 576 | 8,024 | +. 1 | 206, 184 | +5.2 | 41 | 2, 260 | +3.1 | 55, 442 | +13.7 |
| Nebraska. | 1,568 | 32, 887 | +2.0 | 767, 224 | +3.8 | 162 | 11, 558 | +1.6 | 280, 523 | $+3.5$ |
| Kansas. | -2,035 | 56,787. | $10+1.0$ | 1,888,924 | $10+3.6$ | 451 | 24, 181 | +.71 | 687,229 | +4.4 |

Table 8.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in February and March 1937, by Geographic Divisions and by States-Con.
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| Geographic divison and State | Total-All groups |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Num. ber of estab-lishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { on pay } \\ \text { roll } \\ \text { March } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Feb- } \\ \text { ruary } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1937 | Per-centage change from February 1937 | Number of estab-lishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { on pay } \\ \text { roll } \\ \text { March } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | Per-centage change from February 1937 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1937 | Per-centage change from Feb. ruary 1937 |
| South Atlantic..- | 11,210 | 886,838 | +1.8 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c\|} \text { Dollars } \\ 17,937,718 \end{array}\right.$ | +4.3 | 2, 764 | 588, 897 | +2.0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dollars } \\ 11,048,232 \end{gathered}$ | +4.1 |
| Delaware......- | - 201 | 16,093 | +2.9 | 402,504 | $1+1.6$ | 2, 84 | 12,339 | +3.6 | 304,050 | +6.0 |
| Maryland. | 1,559 | 182, 691 | +2.9 | \$, 231,528 | +7.8 | 559 | 91,961 | ${ }^{3}+3.1$ | 2, 258,030 | $8+8.1$ |
| District of Columbia | 1,089 | 41, 730 | +2.1 | 1, 065, 824 | +2.4 | 38 | 3,883 | +1.2 | 130, 115 | +1.7 |
| Virginia | 2, 190 | 111, 144 | +1.0 | 2, 212, 121 | +2.0 | 462 | 75, 255 | +.8 | 1, 476, 154 | +1.9 |
| West Virgina.-. | 1,276 | 160, 580 | +1.9 | 4, 203, 748 | $+7.5$ | 254 | 62,476 | +2.7 | 1, 618, 615 | +5.5 |
| North Carolina. | 1, 471 | 168,435 | +.8 | 2, 673,501, | +1.0 | 584 | 154, 808 | +1.0 | 2,432, 239 | +1.0 |
| South Carolina- | 765 | 77, 362 | +3.0 | 1, 156, 311 | +2.4 | 206 | 69, 067 | +2.9 | 1,001, 087 | +2.2 |
| Georgia | 1,557 | 121, 882 | +2.5 | 2, 034, 952 | +4.4 | 384 | 94, 765 | +2.6 | 1,442, 258 | +4.7 |
| Florida. | 1,102 | 56,921 | $-.5$ | 957, 229 | +.2 | 199 | 24, 343 | $+1.0$ | 385, 684 | +3.8 |
| East South Central | 4,882 | 305, 832 | +3.7 | 5,819,965 | +11.2 | 999 | 197,215 | +3.9 | 3,577, 374 | +8.1 |
| Kentucky | 1,279 | 87,070 | +6.7 | 1,953, 336 | +30.1 | 299 | 39,264 | +10.1 | 891, 635 | +25.5 |
| Tennessee | 1,272 | 107, 409 | +2.7 | 1, 952, 130 | +4.1 | 376 | 81, 223 | +2.8 | 1, 425, 981 | +4.3 |
| Alabama. | 1,238 | 95, 682 | +2.4 | 1, 659,596 | +3.4 | 243 | 66, 806 | $+2.0$ | 1,106,856 | +2.8 |
| Mississippi.... | 493 | 15, 671 | +2.2 | 254,903 | +.8 | 81 | 9,922 | +2.1 | 152,902 | $-.8$ |
| West South Central. | 4,499 | 202, 813 | +1.8 | 4,505, 356 | +4.1 | 1,104 | 104, 020 | +1.8 | 2, 169, 792 | +5. 1 |
| Arkansas | ${ }_{11} 378$ | 28, 570 | +1.3 | 419, 221 | +2.6 | 1,167 | 17, 193 | +. 5 | 287, 701 | +4.2 |
| Louisiana | 1, 015 | 48, 686 | +1.5 | 926, 491 | +2.9 | 238 | 27, 135 | +2.4 | 462,692 | +5.8 |
| Oklahoma | 1,353 | 40,651 | +2.4 | 986, 572 | +4.7 | 143 | 12, 086 | +3.0 | 279, 833 | +6. 0 |
| Texas..- | 121,753 | 89,906 | +1.7 | 2,173,072 | +4.8 | 556 | 47, 606 . | +1.6 | 1,189,566 | $+4.9$ |
| Mountain . | 4,444 | 134,561 | +2.9 | 3, 585, 109 | +3.1 | 591 | 37, 836 | +5.1 | 984, 086 | +5.7 |
| Montana | 707 | 21, 122 | +6.1 | 656, 373 | +10.2 | 84 | 4,917 | +11.2 | 143, 628 | +18.7 |
| Idaho..- | 488 | 9, 579 | +6.9 | 238, 425 | +7.5 | 57 | 2,774 | +21.2 | 64, 538 | +13.4 |
| Wyoming | 334 | 9, 298 | +. 6 | 269, 622 | $-4.4$ | 41 | 1,660 | +3.4 | 52, 238 | +4.3 |
| Colorado. | 1,263 | 43, 134 | +1.6 | 1, 085, 642 | -. 8 | 199 | 16, 406 | $+3.9$ | 432, 492 | +2.4 |
| New Mexico | 331 | 7,525 | $+1.0$ | 172, 262 | -1.3 | 33 | 1, 105 | $-3.6$ | 18, 885 | $-5.1$ |
| Arizona | 487 | 19,528 | +4. 4 | 527, 003 | +6.8 | 41 | 3,068 | +3.4 | 74, 765 | +2.8 |
| Utah | 619 | 21, 114 | +1.5 | 538,938 | +2.9 | 108 | 6,856 | +1.3 | 165, 290 | +4.1 |
| Nevada. | 215 | 3,261 | +2.4 | 96, 844 | +8.0 | 28 | 1,050 | +4.7 | 32, 250 | +9.4 |
| Pacific...---.----- | 9, 765 | 449, 856 | +3.1 | 12,400,446 | +7.6 | 2,570 | 255, 163 | +5.6 | 7, 142,790 | +10.6 |
| Washington...- | 3, 173 | 101, 863 | +7.0 | 2, 725, 689 | $+11.7$ | 567 | 57, 315 | $+10.7$ | 1, 500, 567 | +19.1 |
| Oregon. | 1,353 | 53, 281 | +7.2 | 1, 354, 440 | +13.2 | 302 | 31, 351 | +11.5 | 761, 847 | +20.6 |
| California | ${ }^{13} 5,239$ | 294,712 | +1.2 | 8,320,317 | +5.5 | 1,701 | 166, 497 | +2.9 | 4,880,376 | +6.9 |

[^5]
## Industrial and Business Employment and Pay Rolls in Principal Cities

A comparison of March 1937 employment and pay rolls with the February totals in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over is made in table 9 . The changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in both months.

In addition to reports included in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the survey by the Bureau, reports have also been secured from establishments in other industries for inclusion in these city totals. As information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time, figures for this industry have not been included in these city totals.

Table 9.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in February and March 1937, by Principal Cities

| City | Number of establishments | ```Number on pay roll March 1937``` | Percentage change from February 1937 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1937 | Percentage change from February 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York, N. Y | 17, 166 | 723, 066 | +1.9 | \$20, 056, 595 | +4.2 |
| Chicago, Ill | 4,473 | 494, 019 | +2.0 | 13, 813, 717 | +2.7 |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 2,487 | 231, 036 | +1.6 | 6,162,341 | +3.2 |
| Detroit, Mich. | I, 630 | 377, 519 | -4.1 | 12, 034,996 | -1.9 |
| Los Angeles, Calif | 2.795 | 160,397 | +. 2 | 4,486, 709 | +4.4 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 1,759 | 149, 611 | +5.5 | 4.249, 687 | +8. 1 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 1,569 | 143, 408 | $+2.3$ | 3, 619, 255 | +5.3 |
| Baltimore, Md | 1,240 | 103, 560 | +3.5 | 2. 595. 212 | +7.9 |
| Boston, Mass. | 3, 873 | 194, 218 | +1.4 | 4,842,947 | +2.9 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 1,373 | 217.479 | +1.6 | 6, 357, 486 | +3.9 |
| San Francisco, Calif | 1,693 | 91, 160 | +4.5 | 2, 653, 924 | $+9.3$ |
| Buffalo, N. Y | ${ }^{9} 933$ | 76. 679 | +3.6 | 2, 166,473 | $+7.7$ |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 638 | 86, 764 | +4.4 | 2, 358,973 | +7.8 |

## Public Employment

Employment created by the Federal Government includes employment in the regular agencies of the Government, employment on the various construction programs wholly or partially financed by Federal funds, and employment on relief-work projects.

Construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration are those projects authorized by title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933. This program of public works has been extended to June 30, 1937, by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and title II of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936. The First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936, cited as the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936, reappropriated unobligated funds originally made available under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and authorized the use of $\$ 300,000,000$ from funds on hand or received from the sale of securities.

By authority of Public Resolution No. 11, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved April 8, 1935, the President, in a series of Executive orders, inaugurated a broad program of works to be carried out by 61 units of the Federal Government. The Works Program has been continued by title II of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936, cited as the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936. Employment created by this program includes employment on Federal projects and employment on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration. Federal projects are those conducted by Federal agencies which have received allotments from The Works Program fund. Projects operated by the Works Progress Administration are those projects conducted under the supervision of the Works Progress Administration with the cooperation of States, cities, or counties.

The emergency conservation program (Civilian Conservation Corps) created in April 1933 was further extended under authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Since July 1, 1936, emergency conservation work has been continued from appropriations authorized by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936.

With the following exceptions, statistics on public employment refer to the month ending on the 15th. Employment statistics for the Federal service and for emergency conservation work refer to the number employed on the last day of the month; pay-roll data are for the entire month. The value of material orders placed for projects operated by the Works Progress Administration is a cumulative total from the beginning of the program to the end of the current calendar month and is not available on a monthly basis. Employment and pay-roll statistics on National Youth Administration work projects and Student-Aid are for the calendar month. Data on the value of material orders placed on work projects of the National Youth Administration are cumulative through the current calendar month.

## Executive Service of the Federal Government

Statistics of employment in the executive service of the Federal Government in March 1937, February 1937, and March 1936 are given in table 10.

Table 10.-Employees in the Executive Service of the U. S. Government, March 1937, March 1936, and February $1937{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Item | District of Columbia? |  |  | Outside District of Columbia |  |  | Entire service ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Permanent | Temporary | Total | Permanent | Temporary ${ }^{3}$ | Total | Permanent | Temporary ${ }^{3}$ | Total |
| Number of employees: March 1937 | 108.788 | 7,747 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 105,662 |  |
| February 1937 | 108, 244 | 8,015 | 116, 259 | 613, 721 | 96, 741 | 710, 462 | 721,965 | 104, 756 | 826, 721 |
| March 1936 | 105, 514 | 7,215 | 112, 729 | 597,077 | 94,712 | 691, 789 | 702, 591 | 101, 927 | 804,518 |
| Percentage change: <br> February 1937 to March 1937. | +0. 50 | -3.34 | +0.24 | +0.23 | +1.21 | +0.36 | +0.27 | +0.86 | $+0.35$ |
| March 1936 to March |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1937 <br> Labor turn-over March 1937: <br> Number of - | +3.10 | +7.37 | +3.38 | +3.02 | +3.38 | +3.07 | +3.04 | +3.66 | +3.12 |
| Separations ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 940 | 936 | 1,876 | 8,309 | 14,129 | 22, 438 | 9,249 | 15, 065 | 24, 314 |
| Accessions ${ }^{3}$ | 1,309 | 761 | 2,070 | 9,129 | 15, 960 | 25,089 | 10,438 | 16,721 | 27, 159 |
| Turn-over rate per 100: <br> Separation rate. | 0.87 | 11.88 | 1.61 | 1.35 | 14.52 | 3.15 | 1.28 | 14.32 | 2.94 |
| Accession rate...--.-.-.-- | 1.21 | 9.66 | 1.78 | 1. 49 | 16. 40 | 3. 52 | 1.44 | 15.89 | 3.28 |

${ }^{1}$ Data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month.
${ }^{2}$ Includes employees of Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Howard University.
${ }_{3}$ Not including field employees of Post Office Department or 42,940 employees hired under letters of authorization by the Department of Agriculture, with a pay roll of $\$ 1,858,100$.
${ }^{4}$ Includies 16 employees by transfer previously reported as separations, not actual additions for March.
${ }^{5}$ Not including employees transferred within the Government service, as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over.

The monthly record of employment in the executive service of the United States Government from March 1936 to March 1937, inclusive, is shown in table 11.

Table 11.-Employment in the Executive Service of the U. S. Government, by Months, March 1936 Through March $1937{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Montb | District of Columbia | Outside <br> District of Columbia | Total | Month | District of Co lumbia | Outside <br> District of Co lumbia | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1896 |  |  |  | 1936-Continued |  |  |  |
| March. | 112, 729 | 691, 789 | 804, 518 |  |  |  |  |
| April. | 115, 412 | 693, 385 | 808. 797 | November. | 115, 174 | 722. 098 | 837, 272 |
| May | 117, 219 | 699, 034 | 816, 253 | December | 116, 345 | 712,962 | 829, 307 |
| June.- | 117, 459 | 705, 193 | 822, 652 | 1937 |  |  |  |
| July_ | 116, 250 | 712, 557 | 828, 807 |  |  |  |  |
| August | 115, 796 | 716, 579 | 832. 375 | January | 116,259 | 713,924 | 830, 183 |
| September | 115, 050 | 718, 990 | 834, 040 | February | 116,259 | 710, 462 | 826, 721 |
| October.. | 114,783 | 724, 361 | 839, 144 | March. | 116,535 | 713, 047 | 829, 582 |

${ }^{1}$ Data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month.

## Construction Projects Financed by the Public Works Administration

Details concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during March on construction projects financed by Public Works Administration funds are given in table 12, by type of project.
Table 12.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds, March $1937{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Wage earners |  | Monthly pay-roll. disbursements | Number of manhours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum number employed ${ }^{2}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
|  | Federal projects financed from N. I. R. A. funds |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} 32,621$ | 30,296 | \$3, 009, 993 | 3,926, 879 | \$0.767 | \$2, 332, 236 |
| Building construction | 4,405 | 3,575 | 388, 595 | 431, 772 | . 900 | 855,751 |
| Naval vessels. | 12, 260 | 11,506 | 1,445, 805 | 1,798,566 | . 804 | 457,867 |
| Public roads ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | (5) | 9,083 | 404, 070 | 826, 390 | . 489 | 350, 000 |
| Reclamation. | 1,309 | 1,246 | 157, 411 | 181, 744 | . 866 | 259,620 |
| River, harbor, and flood control...-- | 4, 802 | 4, 180 | 549, 432 | 603, 520 | . 910 | 390,365 |
| Streets and roads. | 101 | 71 | 5, 886 | 7, 936 | . 742 | 1,632 |
| Water and sewerage | 32 | 28 | 2,157 | 3, 643 | . 592 | 1,194 |
| Miscellaneous | 629 | 607 | 56,637 | 73,308 | . 773 | 15,807 |
|  | Non-Federal projects financed from N. I. R. A. funds |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 27,023 | 22,594 | \$2,089, 605 | 2,266,966 | \$0.922 | \$3, 642, 810 |
| Building construction | 13, 673 | 11, 243 | 1,041,387 | 1,037,568 | 1. 004 | 2,242,692 |
| Railroad construction | ${ }^{126}$ | 116 | 2,909 | 4,983 | . 584 |  |
| Streets and roads. | 1,357 | 1,106 | 105, 004 | 118,384 | . 887 | 89,173 |
| Water and sewerage | 9, 356 | 8, 016 | 816,363 | 862,608 | . 946 | 1, 044, 381 |
| Miscellaneous. | 2,511 | 2,113 | 123,942 | 243, 423 | . 509 | 266, 564 |
|  | Projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 and 1936 funds ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 113,930 | 96,170 | \$8, 254,306 | 10, 147, 405 | \$0.813 | \$14, 486, 389 |
| Building construction ${ }^{7}$ | 73,001 | 61,778 | 5, 595,313 | 6, 223, 641 | . 898 | 9,595,307 |
| Electrification. | 387 | 320 | 28,765 | 36,342 | . 792 | 72,889 |
| Heavy engineering | 2,826 | 2,293 | 251, 544 | 278, 569 | . 903 | 512, 011 |
| Reclamation. | 3, 055 | 2,783 | 312,580 | 444, 473 | . 703 | 349,413 |
| River, harbor, and flood control..... | 449 | 351 | 28,958 | 38,452 | . 753 | 30, 248 |
| Streets and roads...------.-.--------- | 11,984 | 9,754 | 488, 417 | 1,025, 296 | . 476 | 972,883 |
| Water and sewerage | 21,154 | 17,977 | 1, 465, 964 | 1,997, 376 | . 734 | 2,771,996 |
| Miscellaneous. | 1,074 | 914 | 82,765 | 103, 256 | . 802 | 181, 642 |

[^6]Federal construction projects for which data are included in table 12 are financed by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to. the various agencies and departments of the Federal Government from funds provided under the National Industrial Recovery Act. The major portion of the low-cost housing program now under way, however, is financed by funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. The work is performed either by commercial firms which have been awarded contracts, or by day labor hired directly by the Federal agencies.

Non-Federal projects are financed by allotments made by the Public Works Administration from funds available under either the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, or the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936. Most of the allotments have been made to the States and their political subdivisions, but occasionally allotments have been made to commercial firms. In financing projects for the States or their political subdivisions from funds appropriated under the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of not more than 30 percent of the total labor and material cost. When funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 or the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936 are used to finance a non-Federal project, as much as 45 percent of the total cost may be furnished in the form of a grant. The remaining 55 percent or more of the cost is financed by the recipient. When circumstances justify such action, the Public Works Administration may provide the grantee with the additional funds by means of a loan. Allotments to commercial enterprises are made only as loans. All loans made by the Public Works Administration carry interest charges and have a definite date of maturity. Collateral posted with the Public Works Administration to secure loans may be offered for sale to the public. In this way a revolving fund is provided which enlarges the scope of the activities of the Public Works Administration.

Commercial loans have been made, for the most part, to railroads. Railroad work financed by loans made by the Public Works Administration falls under three headings: First, construction work in the form of electrification, the laying of rails and ties, repairs to buildings, bridges, etc.; second, the building and repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in shops operated by the railroads; and third, locomotive and passenger- and freight-car building in commercial shops.

## Monthly Trend

A summary of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed from Public Works Administration funds from July 1933 to March 1937, inclusive, is given in table 13.

Table 13.-Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1933 to March 1937, Inclusive, on Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds ${ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Year and month | $\begin{gathered} \text { Maxi- } \\ \text { mum } \\ \text { number } \\ \text { of wage } \\ \text { earners } \end{gathered}$ | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 1933 to February 1937, inclusive ${ }^{34}$ |  | \$897, 307, 982 | 1,346, 046,679 | \$0. 667 | \$1, 592, 355, 328 |
| July to December 1933, inclusive |  | 33, 244, 066 | 62, 209, 479 | . 534 | 75, 524, 702 |
| January to December 1934, inclusive. |  | 308, 311, 143 | 523, 561, 666 | . 589 | ${ }^{6} 610,051,090$ |
| January to December 1935, inclusive ${ }^{31}$ - |  | 270, 393, 548 | 391, 919, 133 | . 690 | ${ }^{5} 439,152,426$ |
| January to December 1936, inclusive ${ }^{34}$ - |  | 242, 768, 950 | 316, 666, 182 | . 767 | ${ }^{3} 401,065,634$ |
| 1987 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ${ }^{3}$ | 202, 175 | 15, 439, 981 | 18, 768, 676 | . 823 | 26, 929, 308 |
| February ${ }^{3}$ | 174, 990 | 13, 796,390 | 16,580,393 | . 832 | 19, 170, 733 |
| March ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | 173, 574 | 13, 353, 904 | 16,341, 250 | . 817 | 20, 461, 435 |

${ }_{4}^{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
2 Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work. Includes weekly average for public-road projects.
${ }^{3}$ Includes employees working on non-Federal projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 and 1936 funds and low-cost housing projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds. These data are also included in separate tables covering projects financed by The Works Program.
${ }_{4}$ Revised.
${ }^{4}$ Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.

## The Works Program

A detailed record of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by The Works Program in March is shown in table 14, by type of project.

Table 14.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by The Works Program, March $1937{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Wage earners |  | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Aver. age earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum number employed ${ }^{2}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
|  | Federal projects |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | 249, 690 | 228,903 | \$12, 504, 895 | 25, 606, 281 | \$0. 487 | \$7,358, 372 |
| Building construction. | 39, 737 | 36, 274 | 2, 399, 507 | 3,766, 606 | . 837 | 1,320, 592 |
| Electrification. | 5,623 | 5,440 | 144, 252 | 375,900 | . 384 | 611, 183 |
| Forestry | 27, 914 | 25,749 | 1, 139, 008 | 2, 638, 330 | . 432 | 306, 691 |
| Grade-crossing elimination | 17, 016 | 13,849 | 931,196 | 1,550, 403 | . 601 | 1,596,930 |
| Heavy engineering. | 113 | 87 | 6,528 | 6,872 | . 950 | 1,743 |
| Hydroelectric power plants ${ }^{\text {3 }}$--....-- | 517 | 517 | 7,813 | 28,647 | . 273 | 1,725 |
| Plant, crop, and livestock conservation | 31, 193 | 28, 319 | 950, 306 | 3, 645, 502 | . 261 | 14,234 |
| Professional, technical, and clerical.- | 15,939 | 15, 921 | 1,310, 523 | 2, 179, 212 | . 601 | 121, 218 |
|  | 19,250 | 15, 892 | 903, 306 | 1, 805, 837 | . 500 | 1,050, 577 |
|  | 63, 808 | 60, 657 | 3, 104, 356 | 6, 842, 167 | . 454 | 1, 575, 122 |
| River, harbor, and flood control..- | 10, 268 | 9, 484 | 845, 411 | 1, 149, 465 | . 735 | 488, 471 |
| Streets and roads. | 7,743 | 8,894 | 268,845 | 764, 596 | . 352 | 47, 119 |
| Water and sewerage | 1,435 | 1,368 | 35,825 | 97, 519 | . 367 | 10, 991 |
| Miscellaneous. | 9, 134 | 8,452 | 458,019 | 814, 225 | . 563 | 209, 776 |

4 Unless otherwise noted data are for the month ending on the 15th.
quaximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
${ }_{3}$ These data are for projects under construction in Puerto Rico.

Table 14.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by The Works Program, March 1937-Continued
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Wage earners |  | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings hour | Value of material orders placed duringmonth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum number employed | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
|  | P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 and 1936 funds * |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | 113,930, | 96, 170 | \$8.254, 306, | 10, 147, 405 | \$0.813 | \$14, 486, 389 |
| Building construction. | 73,001 | 61,778 | 5, 595, 313 | 6, 223, 641 | . 899 | 9, 595, 307 |
| Electrification. | 387 | 330 | 28.765 | -36, 34. | . 792 | 72,889 |
| Heavy engineering. | 2,825 | 2, 293 | 251,544 | 278, 569 | . 903 | 512,011 |
| Reclamation. | 3,055 | 2,783 | 312,580 | 444, 473 | . 703 | 349,413 |
| River, harbor, and flood control... | 449 | -351 | 28,958 | $\begin{array}{r}38,452 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | . 753 | 30, 248 |
| Streets and roads... | 11,984 | 9,754 | 488, 417 | 1, 025,296 | . 476 | 972,883 |
| Water and sewerage. | 21,154 | 17,977 | 1, 465, 964 | 1, 997, 376 | . 734 | 2,771, 996 |
| Miscellaneous. | 1,074 |  |  | 103, 256 | . 802 | 181,642 |

Projects operated by Works Progress Administration

| All projects........................-.- | 2, 104, 938 |  |  |  |  | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \$114, 688, 415 | 226, 101, 290 | \$0. 507 |  |
| Conservation | 126, 173 |  | 7, 026,893 | 15, 743, 925 | . 446 |  |
| Highway, road, and stre | 737, 202 |  | 35, 972, 820 | 77, 249, 236 | . 454 |  |
| Prousing- | 5,121 223,927 |  | 343,070 $16,829,674$ | 25,062,671 | . 626 |  |
| Public building. | 173, 880 |  | 11, 238, 471 | 17, 617, 618 | .638 |  |
| Publicly owned or operated utilities. | 214, 566 |  | 11,635, 607 | 22, 199, 566 | 524 |  |
| Recreational facilities ${ }^{6}$ | 181, 241 |  | 11, 093, 847 | 18, 405, 274 | . 603 |  |
| Sanitation and health | 62,543 |  | 2, 844, 033 | 6, 656, 231 | . 427 |  |
| Sewing, canning, gardening, | 255, 485 |  | 11, 881, 166 | 29, 093, 106 | . 408 |  |
| Transportation | 38, 068 |  | 2, 229, 586 | 4, 135, 415 | . 539 |  |
| Not elsewhere classif | 86,732 |  | 4, 493, 248 | 9,390, 371 | . 478 |  |

${ }^{4}$ Includes data for 98,822 employees working on non-Federal projects and 15,108 employees working on low-cost housing projects. These data are included in tables covering projects under the jurisdiction of P. W. A.
${ }^{5}$ Data on a monthly basis are not available.
${ }^{6}$ Exclusive of buildings.
Statistics on employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on National Youth Administration work projects and Student-Aid in March are shown in table 15, by type of project.

Table 15.-Employment and Pay Rolls on National Youth Administration and Student-Aid Projects Financed by The Works Program, March 1937 ${ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of program | Number of persons employed | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total. | 618, 235 | \$6, 455, 457 | 19, 898, 313 | \$0. 324 |  |
| Work projects. | 191,569 426,666 | $3,224,944$ $3,230,513$ | 8, 724,840 | . 370 | (2) |
| Student-Ald. | 426, 666 | 3,230,513 | 11,173,473 | 289 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |

[^7]
## Monthly Trend

Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by The Works Program from the beginning of the program in July 1935 to March 1937, inclusive, are given in table 16.

Table 16.-Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1935 to March 1937, Inclusive, on Projects Financed by The Works Program ${ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Month and Year | Maximum number employed | Monthly pay-rol disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during montb |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 1935 to March 1937, inclusive..- | Federal projects |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$303, 190, 798 | 661, 801, 125 | \$0.458 | \$198, 529, 818 |
| July to December 1935 |  | 36, 951, 974 | 80,745, 958 | . 4.58 | 34, 763,337 |
| January to December 1936 |  | 225, 056, 832 | 496, 064, 222 | . 454 | 141, 940, 012 |
| 1987 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{267,525}^{328,867}$ | 15,652, ${ }_{13}$ | ${ }_{27,260,313}$ | . 488 | 7,595, 646 |
| March.-. | 249,690 | 12, 504, 895 | 25, 666,281 | . 487 | 7,356, 372 |

P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935-36 funds ${ }^{3}$


Projects operated by Works Progress Administration *

| August 1935 to March 1937, inclusive.- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$2, 101, 780, 846 | 4, 495, 791, 160 | \$0. 467 | 58648, 822,003 |
| August to December 1935 . January to December 1936 |  | 170, 911, 331 | 367, 589,041 | 465 |  |
|  |  | 1,582, 023, 819 | 3,445, 582, 254 | 459 |  |
| 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 2, 132, 861 | 118, 612,830 | 231, 218, 557 | .513 |  |
| February | 2, 125, 742 | 115, 544, 451 | ${ }^{225,300,018}$ | . 513 |  |
| March.--- | 2, 104,938 | 114, 688, 415 | 226, 101, 290 | . 507 |  |

[^8]Table 17 shows the employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on work projects of the National Youth Administration from January 1936 to February 1937, inclusive. Similar data for Student-Aid projects are shown from September 1935 to February 1937, inclusive.

Table 17.-Employment and Pay Rolls From Beginning of Program Through March 1937, Inclusive, on National Youth Administration and Student-Aid Projects Financed by The Works Program ${ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Month and year | Number of persons employed | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | A verage earnings per hour | Value of orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Work projects |  |  |  |  |
| January 1936 to March 1937, inclusive. |  | \$38, 371, 395 | 101, 328, 572 | \$0.379 | '\$1, 204, 125 |
| January to December 1936. |  | 28, 822, 196 | 75, 859, 914 | . 381 |  |
| 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 184,686 189,228 | $3,084,561$ $3,239,694$ | ${ }_{8}^{8,731,727}$ | . 376 |  |
| March.... | 191, 669 | 3, 324,944 | 8, 824,840 | . 370 |  |
|  | Student-Aid |  |  |  |  |
| September 1935 to March 1937, inclusive...... |  | \$41, 150, 300 | 135. 724, 873 | \$0.303 | (3) |
| September to December 1935. January to December 1936 |  | $6,363,503$ $25,640,600$ | $19,612,976$ | .324 .303 | ---....... |
| 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 389, 074 | 2, 804, 893 | 9, 549, 420 | - 294 |  |
| March. | 426, 666 | ${ }_{3}^{3}, 230,513$ | 11, 173, 473 | . 289 |  |

I Data are for the calendar month.
${ }^{2}$ These data are no available on a monthly basis.
${ }^{3}$ No expenditures for materials on this type of project.

## Emergency Conservation Work

Statistics concerning employment and pay rolls in emergency conservation work in February and March 1937 are presented in table 18. Emergency conservation work is usually regarded as a part of The Works Program, although it is now financed by a separate appropriation.

Table 18.-Employment and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, February and March $1937{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Group | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | February | March | February |
| All groups | 307,337 | 394, 521 | \$15, 770, 090 | \$18,314, 594 |
| Enrolled personnel 2 | 257, 155 | 345, 454 | 7,981, 431 | 10, 746, 861 |
| Reserve officers. | 8,040 | 8,042 | 2,078, 225 | 1,981,902 |
| Educational advisers ${ }^{3}$ | 2,134 | 2,135 | 362,470 | 358,426 |
| Supervisory and technical 4 | ${ }^{5} 40,008$ | ${ }^{8} 38,890$ | ${ }^{5} 5,347,964$ | ${ }^{8} 5,227,405$ |

[^9]Employment and pay-roll data for emergency conservation workers are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Treasury Department, and the Department of the Interior. The monthly pay of the enrolled personnel is distributed as follows: 5.0 percent are paid $\$ 45 ; 8.0$ percent, $\$ 36$; and the remaining 87.0 percent, $\$ 30$. The enrolled men, in addition to their pay, are provided with board, clothing, and medical services.

Monthly statistics of employment and pay rolls on the emergency conservation program from March 1936 to March 1937, inclusive, are given in table 19.

Table 19.-Employment and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, by Months, March 1936 Through March $1937{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Month | Number of employees | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Month | Number of employees | Monthly pay-roll disbursements |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1938 |  |  | 1936-Continued |  |  |
| March. | 354, 387 | \$16, 924,697 | Octaber- | 402,669 | \$17, 292, 812 |
| April. | 380, 032 | 17,724,292 | November. | 389, 122 | 18, 232, 391 |
| May... | 405. 646 | 18, 257, 959 | December. | 374, 744 | 17,382.448 |
|  | 381, 305 | 17, 633, 925 | 1997 |  |  |
| July | 402, 368 | 18, 064, 882 | January | 407, 723 | 18,650, 537 |
| August.-. | 381, 425 | 17,475. 592 | February | 394, 521 | 18. 314,594 |
| September.-.-- | 318,707 | 16,005, 247 | March.--- | 307, 337 | 15, 770, 090 |

${ }^{1}$ Data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month. Amounts of pay rolls are for entire month.

## Construction Projects Financed by Reconstruction Finance Corporation

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

Table 20.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, March $1937{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage earners ? | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All projects. | 7,696 | \$929, 032 | 1,191,977 | \$0. 779 | \$1, 138, 480 |
| Bridges | 30 | 3,188 | 2,986 | 1. 068 |  |
| Building construction | 619 | 42, 130 | 75,798 | . 556 | 49, 888 |
| Reclamation. | 17 | 948 | 1,830 | . 518 | 442 |
| Water and sewerage | 6,683 | 849, 426 | 1, 062, 774 | . 799 | 1,081,094 |
| Miscellaneous. | 347 | 33, 340 | 48,589 | . 686 | 7,036 |

[^10]A monthly summary of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from March 1936 to March 1937, inclusive, is given in table 21.
Table 21.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, March 1936 Through March $1937{ }^{12}$
[Subject to revision]

| Month | Number of wage earners ${ }^{3}$ | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 |  |  |  |  |  |
| March | 8,134 | \$916, 059 | 1,193, 145 | \$0.768 | \$1,385, 640 |
| April | 10,021 | 1,133, 880 | 1,479, 182 | . 767 | 1,292,063 |
| May. | 10,988 | 962, 280 | 1, 244, 097 | . 773 | 1,441, 248 |
| June. | 8,501 | 941, 680 | 1, 252, 193 | . 752 | 2, 527, 262 |
| July | 9,843 | 1,063,728 | 1,436, 201 | . 741 | 2,050, 370 |
| August | 9,658 | 1, 065, 744 | 1,441,791 | . 739 | 1,314,692 |
| September | 10,290 | 1,085, 642 | 1,510, 109 | . 719 | 1,420,444 |
| October. | 8,864 | 1,002, 648 | 1, 347, 317 | . 744 | 1, 298, 643 |
| November | 9,611 | 1, 108, 258 | 1, 502, 460 | . 738 | 3,008, 077 |
| December. | 9,189 | 1, 106, 816 | 1, 514, 355 | . 731 | 1, 433, 075 |
| 1987 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 8,232 | 968, 077 | 1,300.989 | . 744 | 2,329,944 |
| February | 7,299 | 864,776 | 1, 150, 721 | . 752 | 1,018, 058 |
| March.- | 7,696 | 929, 032 | 1,191,977 | . 779 | 1, 138, 460 |

${ }_{1}$ Includes projects financed by RFC Mortgage Co.
${ }^{2}$ Data are for month ending on the 15 th.
${ }^{3}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month.

## Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations

Whenever a construction contract is awarded or force-account work is started by a department or agency of the Federal Government, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is immediately notified, on forms supplied by the Bureau, of the name and address of the contractor, the amount of the contract, and the type of work to be performed. Blanks are then mailed by the Bureau to the contractor or Government agency doing the work. These reports are returned to the Bureau and show the number of men on pay rolls, the amounts disbursed for pay, the number of man-hours worked on the project, and the value of the different types of materials for which orders were placed during the month.

The following tables present data concerning construction projects for which contracts have been awarded since July 1, 1934. The Bureau does not have statistics covering projects financed from regular governmental appropriations for which contracts were awarded previous to that date.

Data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations during March are given in table 22, by type of project.

Table 22.-Employment on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Type of Project, March 1937 !
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage earners |  | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum number employed ${ }^{2}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | ${ }^{3} 120,175$ | 112, 432 | \$11, 847, 783 | 16,280,905 | \$0.728 | \$12, 820, 438 |
| Building construction | 23,723 | 21, 030 | 2, 135, 557 | 2, 699, 266 | . 791 | 2, 785, 308 |
| Electrification | 373 | 330 | 19,731 | 32, 662 | . 604 | 108,475 |
| Forestry | 12 | 10 | 860 | 1, 366 | . 630 | 190 |
| Naval vessels | 37, 758 | 37, 204 | 5, 250, 539 | 6, 060, 411 | . 866 | 5, 561, 561 |
| Public roads ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{5}$ ) | 23, 231 | 1, 592, 664 | 2,933, 012 | . 543 | 1, 379, 544 |
| Reclamation. | 917 | 860 | 133, 635 | 176,697 | . 756 | 140,381 |
| River, harbor, and flood control-- | 29, 582 | 25, 462 | 2, 432, 666 | 3, 915, 641 | . 621 | 2, 469,010 |
| Streets and roads .-.-------.-.-. | 1,877 | 1, 700 | 89,742 | 190, 095 | . 472 | 94, 448 |
| Water and sewerage | 49 | 38 | 4,626 | 6,121 | . 756 | 15, 086 |
| Miscellaneous. | 2,673 | 2,567 | 187, 763 | 265, 634 | . 707 | 266, 435 |

[^11]Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations from March 1936 to March 1937, inclusive, are shown by months in table 23.

Table 23.-Employment on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations, March 1936 Through March $1937{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Month | Number of wage earners ${ }^{2}$ | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 |  |  |  |  |  |
| March. | 49,585 | \$3, 603, 027 | 5, 848, 368 | \$0.616 | \$6, 856, 592 |
| April. | 61,920 | 5,207, 801 | 8, 589, 355 | . 606 | 8,812, 739 |
| May | 80, 988 | 6,091, 936 | 10, 139, 783 | . 601 | 9, 843, 405 |
| June | 109, 056 | $9,438,391$ | 14, 658, 624 | . 644 | 13,285, 515 |
| July. | 146, 265 | 14, 286, 923 | 21, 624, 176 | . 661 | 25, 153, 349 |
| August | 165, 870 | 15, 341, 364 | 23, 151, 796 | . 663 | 19, 288, 486 |
| September | 166,902 | 14, 846,961 | 22, 475, 820 | . 661 | 20, 872, 551 |
| October. | 175, 071 | 16,931, 017 | 25, 505, 296 | . 664 | 20, 357, 778 |
| November | 152, 513 | 13,766, 630 | 20, 375, 741 | . 676 | 16, 370, 640 |
| December. | 144, 274 | 13, 491, 223 | 19, 164, 694 | . 704 | 16, 009, 255 |
| 1987 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . | 119, 853 | 11, 857, 007 | 16,506, 278 | . 718 | 11, 729, 532 |
| February | 112, 770 | 10,904, 648 | 14, 735, 028 | . 740 | 13, 613, 251 |
| March | 120, 175 | 11, 847, 783 | 16, 280, 905 | . 728 | 12, 820, 438 |

${ }^{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15th. Revised from March through November 1936.
${ }^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

## State-Roads Projects

A record of employment and pay-roll disbursements in the construction and maintenance of State roads from March 1936 to March 1937, inclusive, is presented in table 24.

Table 24.-Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads, March 1936 Through March $1937{ }^{1}$

| [Subject to revision] |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month | Number of employees working on-2 |  |  | Total pay roll |
|  | New roads | Majntenance | Total |  |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |
| March | 8,150 | 133, 386 | 141, 536 | \$7, 689, 770 |
| April. | 11,339 | 143, 305 | 154, 644 | 8, 918, 024 |
| May | 16,566 | 164, 356 | 180, 922 | 10,560, 866 |
| June. | 20,773 | 165, 363 | 186, 136 | 11, 488, 253 |
| July.. | 21.744 | 164,956 | 186, 700 | 11,839, 215 |
| August | 26,810 | 158,882 | 185, 692 | 11, 937, 585 |
| September | 34,459 | 151,772 | 186, 231 | 11, 806, 481 |
| October... | 34, 136 | 149, 717 | 183, 853 | 11,566,892 |
| November | 27, 988 | 153, 688 | 181, 676 | 11, 330, 509 |
| December. | 21, 394 | 138, 540 | 159, 934 | 10,000, 371 |
| 1997 |  |  |  |  |
| January.. | 15,622 | 117, 576 | 133, 198 | 8,387, 864 |
| February | 11, 706 | 120, 786 | 132,492 | 8, 560, 561 |
| March - | 11,802 | 119, 046 | 130,848 | 8,333, 600 |

${ }^{1}$ Excluding employmont furnished by projects financed from Public Works Administration funds and Works Progress Administration funds. Data are for the month ending on the 15 th .

2 Monthly average.

## Material Orders Placed

The value of material orders placed on construction projects financed by Federal funds in the first quarter of $1937^{1}$ is presented in table 25.

In the first quarter of 1937 on the Public Works Administration program, orders have been placed for materials valued at approximately $\$ 66,561,000$. Of this amount, $\$ 18,890,000$ has been expended for iron and steel products, $\$ 3,990,000$ for cement, $\$ 5,070,000$ for forest products, and $\$ 11,510,000$ for machinery.

On projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, material orders placed in the first quarter of 1937 amounted to $\$ 66,026,000$. Previous sections of this report have shown the number of workers employed at the site of construction projects financed from Federal funds. The direct employment, however, is only a partial picture, as the manufacture of the materials used on the projects also creates a large amount of employment.
It is estimated that in fabricating the materials listed in table 25 approximately 687,000 man-months of labor have been, or will be created. This includes only the labor required in the fabrication of material in the form in which it is to be used. No estimate is made of the labor required in producing the raw material or in transporting it to the point of manufacture. In manufacturing structural steel, for example, the only labor included is that occurring in the fabricating mills. No estimate is made for the labor created in mining, smelting, and transporting the ore; nor for the labor in the blast furnaces, the open hearth furnaces, and the blooming mills.

[^12]Table 25.-Value of Material Orders Placed on Construction Projects Financed by Federal Funds for the First Quarter of 1937
[Subject to revision]

| Type of material | Total | Projects |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Public Works Administration | Reconstruction Finance Corporation ${ }^{2}$ | Regular governmental ${ }^{3}$ | Federal construction under The Works Program ${ }^{4}$ | Operated by W. P. A. |
| All materials $\qquad$ <br> Textiles and their products. | \$196,772,498 | \$66, 561,476 | \$4,486,462 | \$38,163,221 | \$21,535,585 | \$66, 025, 754 |
|  | 38,968, 777 | 118, 644 | 1,709 | 67,897 | 21, 896 | 58,758,631 |
| Awnings, tents | 21,6323,27518,7791,7407,2124,145102,38344,1194,0002,861 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,153 \\ 3,259 \\ 1,955 \\ 1,275 \\ 6,450 \\ 3,094 \\ 91,294 \\ 9,90 \\ 4,000 \\ \hline 60 \end{array}$ | 1,709 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,199 \\ 11,824 \end{array}$ | 8,571 | .......... |
| Carpets and r |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton goods |  |  |  | 11,824 | , 349 |  |
| Felt goods |  |  |  | 25 | 737 |  |
| Jute goods |  |  |  | 85 | 966 |  |
| Linoleum |  |  |  | 7,793 | 3,296 |  |
| Sacks and bags |  |  |  | 42,945 | 1,075 |  |
| Waste............ |  |  |  | 894 | 1,902 |  |
| Forest produc | ${ }^{5} 17,088,283$ | 5, 070, 245 | 89,029 | 2, 185, 513 | 2, 409, 205 | ${ }^{5} 7,334,291$ |
| Cork products.- | $\begin{array}{r} 24,846 \\ 7,34,301 \\ 2,336,471 \\ 50,374 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,369 \\ 3,452,724 \\ 1,556,508 \\ 43,644 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86,803 \\ 2,226 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,326 \\ 1,825,044 \\ 348,316 \\ 5,827 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,151 \\ 1,977,730 \\ 429,421 \\ 903 \end{array}$ | -------.......... |
| Lumber and timber products, n, e.c. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Planing-mill products .-.........- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| indow and door screens and weatherstrip........................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied | ${ }^{6} 3,386,872$ | 680, 741 | 66,927 | 277, 985 | 381, 082 | ${ }^{5} 1,980,137$ |
| Ammunition and related products. | $\begin{array}{r} 22,398 \\ 56,514 \\ 59,617 \\ 547,142 \\ 1,891,065 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,398 \\ 26,125 \\ 17,872 \\ 192,858 \\ 421,488 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 23,427 \\ 11,044 \\ 128,160 \\ 115,394 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,962 \\ 18,208 \\ 172,324 \\ 183,588 \end{array}$ |  |
| Chemicals, miscellaneous. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Explosives............ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paints and varnish |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass prod | 220, 744 | 17, 362, 862 | 2, 178, 174 | 5,163,990 | 4, 273,403 | 520,242, 315 |
| Asbestos products, n. e. c | 22,632 | 19,466 |  | $1,076$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,090 \\ 205,934 \end{array}$ |  |
| Brick, hollow tile, and other clay products. | $\begin{array}{r} 7,300,726 \\ 13,946,895 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,686,458 \\ & 3,990,369 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,092 \\ 2,042,702 \end{array}$ |  |  | $3,023,463$$4,665,730$ |
| Cement |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 379,779 \\ 1,715,148 \\ 333,885 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 205,934 \\ 1,532,946 \\ 597 \end{array}$ |  |
| Concrete products | 7,418, 4 4,$4,250,655$ | $3,553,166$723,488 |  |  |  | $3,002,454$$2,481,739$ |
| Crushed stone. |  |  | 1,554 3,649 | $\begin{aligned} & 333,885 \\ & 672.201 \end{aligned}$ | 527,578 369,578 |  |
| Glass. | 330,92440,482 | 239,90530,508 | 361 | 54,5544,869 | 36,1045,105 | -...-...-... |
| Lime. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products | 2, 378, 190 | 1,373,835 | $795$ | 712,371 | 291, 189 | ------.--- |
| Minerals and earth, ground or otherwise treated. | $\begin{array}{r} 12,283 \\ 8,515,669 \\ 849,388 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,357 \\ 2,240,094 \\ 527,703 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,804 \\ 1,075,657 \\ 108,109 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 122 \\ 1,009,552 \\ 212,976 \end{array}$ |  |
| Sand and gravel. |  |  | 120, 351 |  |  | 4,070,015 |
| Tiling, floor and wall, and terrazo.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wall plaster, wallboard, insulating board, and floor composition.. | 1,155,349 | 968,513 | 3,160 | 103,447 | 80, 229 | -------- |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery. | 545, 470, 461 | 18.890, 137 | 775, 645 | 7,762,049 | 5,970, 275 | 512,072, 355 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, etc | $\begin{array}{r} 608,828 \\ 6,857,424 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 354,691 \\ 2,600,681 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,688 \\ 72,131 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 168,758 \\ & 331,425 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 78,691 \\ 205,742 \end{array}$ | 3, 847,445 |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, molding and trim (metal) | 2, 355,005 | 1, 555, 684 | 502 | 768, 663 | 30,156 |  |
| Firearms |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,704 \\ 48,749 \\ 1,820 \\ 1,021 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 103,530 \\ 386,706 \\ 163,939 \\ 88,625 \end{array}$ | --.-...... |
| Forgings, iron and steel | $\begin{array}{r} 807,525 \\ 1,817,375 \\ 5,213,184 \\ 255,728 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 168,378 \\ 1,027,463 \\ 3,649,740 \\ 123,721 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 530,913 \\ 354,457 \\ 484,402 \\ 42,361 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Hardware, miscellaneous .-........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heating and ventilating equipment. Nails and spikes...---------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^13]Table 25.-Value of Material Orders Placed on Construction Projects Financed by Federal Funds for the First Quarter of 1937-Continued

${ }^{5}$ Includes material orders placed for projects operated by W. P. A. which are not classifiled in detail.

Table 25.-Value of Material Orders Placed on Construction Projects Financed by Federal Funds for the First Quarter of 1937-Continued

| Type of material | Total | Projects |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Public } \\ \text { Works } \\ \text { Adminis- } \\ \text { tration } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Recon- } \\ \text { struction } \\ \text { Finance } \\ \text { Corpo- } \\ \text { ration } \end{gathered}$ | Regular governmental | Federal constructionunder The Works Program | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Operated } \\ & \text { W. by P. A. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Paving materials and mixtures, n. e. c. | \$4, 266, 078 | \$486, 682 | \$337 | \$318, 648 | \$189, 922 | \$3, 270, 489 |
| Petroleum products. | 5, 500, 766 | 1, 105, 725 | 143, 663 | 1, 580, 452 | 1,112,581 | 1, 558, 345 |
| Photographic apparatus and materials | 49, 188 | 22, 265 |  | 25,146 | 1,777 |  |
| Plumbing supplies, n.e. c-..-.....-- | 4, 148, 294 | 2, 374, 069 | 8,179 | 468,052 | 355, 099 | 942, 895 |
| Radio apparatus and supplies......- Roofing materials, | 11,605 842,786 | 11,605 599,740 | 2, 503 | 78,768 | 161, 775 |  |
| Rubber goods......- | 399, 984 | 49,810 | 29,654 | 33, 321 | 79, 344 | 207, 855 |
| Steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets. | 204, 571 | 183, 027 | 442 | 20, 254 | 848 |  |
| Theatrical scenery and stage equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Window shades and fixtures.-......- | 62, 446 | 58,783 |  | 262 | 3,401 |  |
| Other materials.- | 12, 573, 712 | 2, 739,096 | 218,866 | 2, 506, 283 | 2, 353, 339 | 4, 756, 128 |

The information concerning man-months of labor created in fabricating materials is obtained by sending a questionnaire to each firm receiving an award for materials to be financed from Federal or State funds. The manufacturer is requested to make an estimate of the number of man-hours created in his plant in manufacturing the materials specified in the contract. For materials purchased directly by contractors the Bureau estimates the man-months of labor created. This estimate is based upon the findings of the Census of Manufacturers for 1933.

The value of material orders placed on Federal professional, technical, and clerical projects financed by The Works Program, by type of material, for the first quarter of 1937, the first quarter of 1936, and the last quarter of 1936 is shown in table 26.

Table 26.-Value of Material Orders Placed on Federal Professional, Technical and Clerical Projects Financed by The Works Program
[Subject to revision]

| Type of material | First quarter of 1937 | First quarter of 1936 | Last quarter of 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | \$290, 884 | \$202, 211 | \$347, 609 |
| Computing machines | 2,450 | 13, 073 | 5,499 |
| Furniture.------- | 6,502 | 12, 605 | 13, 074 |
| Office supplies. | 53,158 | 40, 602 | 25, 632 |
| Stationery | 7,938 | 6,645 | 12,139 |
| Typewriters.- | 7,553 | 9,354 | 1, 203 |
| Other office machines | 17,651 | 9,334 | 948 |
| Other materials. - | 103, 612 | 77,218 | 246, 178 |
| Rental of machinery and equipment | 92,020 | 33, 380 | 42,936 |

A cumulative total for rentals and services on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration from July 1935 to December 1936, inclusive, and for the first quarter of 1937 is shown in table 27, by type of rental and service.

Table 27.-Rentals and Services on Projects Operated by the Works Progress Administration
[Subject to revision]

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Type of rental and service | July 1935 <br> through <br> December <br> 1936 | First quarter <br> of 1937 |

${ }^{1}$ Quarterly period ending Mar. 31, 1937.
In connection with the administration of the Walsh-Healy Act the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been collecting data on supply contracts awarded by Federal agencies of the United States for the manufacture or furnishing of materials, supplies, articles, and equipment in any amount exceeding $\$ 10,000$.

Table 28 shows the cumulative value of public contracts awarded under the act for materials from September 28, 1936, to December 1936, inclusive, and for the first quarter of 1937. The first public contracts were awarded under the act in September 1936.

Table 28.-Value of Supply Contracts Awarded by the Federal Government Which Contain Agreements to Comply With the Public Contracts Act, by Industrial Groups and Type of Material
[Subject to revision]

| Type of materials | Value of contracts awarded |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |

Table 28.-Value of Supply Contracts Awarded by the Federal Government Which Contain Agreements to Comply With the Public Contracts Act, by Industrial Groups and Type of Material-Continued


Table 28. -Value of Supply Contracts Awarded by the Federal Government Which Contain Agreements to Comply With the Public Contracts Act, by Industrial Groups and Type of Material-Continued
[Subject to revision]

| Type of materials | Value of contracts awarded |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept. 28, 1936, through Dec. 1936 | First quarter 1937 |
| Marble and granite | \$56, 001 | \$15, 119 |
| Minerals and earths. | 13,662 |  |
| Riprap stone-- | 75,900 173,759 | 46,980 124,731 |
| Soil, black, earth | 448,900 | 63, 384 |
| Terra cotta. | 103, 490 |  |
| Tile, drain | 16,155 | 19, 010 |
| Vitrified clay and terra cotta pipe | 39, 161 | 85. 366 |
| Miscellaneous stone, clay, and glass products |  | 139,386 |
| Iron and steel and their products, notincluding | 2, 788,039 | 4, 107, 583 |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings | 179, 712 | 220,453 |
| Fencing materials---- | 60, 879 | 31,985 |
| Forgings, iron and steel.- | 114, 209 | 579, 845 |
| Hardware, miscellaneous....- | 11, 270 | 44, 559 |
| Metal furniture | 153,430 | 115, 156 |
| Metal shingles.- | 29,750 |  |
| Ornamental metalwork | 17,600 | --- |
| Pipe and fittings. | 73,668 |  |
| Rails, steel ...... | 114, 564 |  |
| Railway tie plates. | 20,690 |  |
| Reinforcing bars.. | 164,069 | 110, 123 |
| Steel pipe....--- | 290, 096 | 35, 670 |
| Steel sheets, plates, shapes, and strips | 180, 935 | 1,089, 124 |
| Structural steel, fabricated, and sheet steel piling | 536, 301 | 734, 695 |
| Tools, other than machine tools | 148, 191 | 42,986 |
| Wire rope | 111, 436 | 314, 536 |
| Miscellaneous iron and steel products | 545, 914 | 737, 195 |
| Nonferrous metals and their alloys. | 370, 023 | 1,720, 297 |
| Aluminum manufactures. | 90, 733 | 87,700 |
| Brass. <br> Bronze |  |  |
| Copper- | 61,320 | 577, 239 |
| Lead.. |  | 12,874 |
| Magnesium. |  | 23,892 |
| Nickel--- | 50, 250 |  |
| Plated ware |  | 28, 130 |
| Sheet-metal wor | 12,803 | 54,978 311558 |
|  |  | 12,348 |
| Miscellaneous nonferrous metals and alloys | 74,667 | 404, 421 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equip ment. $\qquad$ | 1,572, 719 | 6, 064, 058 |
| Air-conditioning equipment | 18, 800 | 57, 500 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and parts | 607, 085 | 777, 968 |
| Filter-room equipment.............. | 39,331 |  |
| Laundry machinery and equipment | 37,977 | 61,265 |
| Machine tools. | 145, 839 | 472, 348 |
| Phonographs and accessories. |  | 16,060 |
| Power shovels and draglines. | 54, 055 | 476,045 |
| Printing machinery- |  | 69,081 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 397, 577 | 836, 280 |
| Refrigerators. |  | 35, 355 |
| Road machinery. | 26,640 | 42, 024 |
| Windlasses, hawsers, etc | 94, 779 | 30, 108 |
| Miscellaneous machinery and part | 150,636 | 3, 190, 084 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. | 2, 358, 636 | 4, 957, 537 |
| Batteries | 39, 933 | 1,043,031 |
| Cable and insulated wire | 607,040 | 1, 875, 843 |
| Circuit breakers. | 41, 336 |  |
| Electric dynamometer... | 13,105 |  |

Table 28.-Value of Supply Contracts Awarded by the Federal Government Which Contain Agreements to Comply With the Public Contracts Act, by Industrial Groups and Type of Material-Continued
[Subject to revision]

| Type of materials | Value of contracts awarded |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept. 28, 1936, through Dee. 1936 | First quarter 1937 |
| Electric motors. | \$25, 020 | \$11,694 |
| Electric heaters and ranges. | 39,078 | 108, 021 |
| Electric starters....-....... | 40,998 |  |
| Electric valves. | 11, 585 |  |
| Electric welding equipment | 115, 102 |  |
| Generators and spare parts. | 1,009, 473 | 299, 684 |
| Lighting equipment --....-. | 182,094 | 372, 116 |
| Radio equipment and supplies | 82, 287 | 852, 197 |
|  | 12,000 | 40, 386 |
| Switchboards.. | 11, 467 | 41,550 |
| Transformers ---------- | 96,727 | 41,206 |
| Transmitters, shaft, master indicators - | 18, 895 |  |
| Miscellaneous electrical machinery, apparatus, | 12,496 | 271,809 |
| Transportation equipment | 3, 399, 060 | 5,651, 403 |
| Aircraft | 785, 519 | 88, 018 |
| A ircraft parts and equipment | 2, 388, 813 | 3,457, 059 |
| Boats (lifeboats) |  | 39, 359 |
| Dump wagons | 14,450 |  |
| Motor vehicles, passenger | 100, 242 | 507, 622 |
| Motor vehicles, trucks. | 97,411 | 1, 559, 345 |
| Trucks, n. e. c. | 12, 625 |  |
| Miscellaneous. | 1, 594, 135 | 1, 894, 443 |
| Brooms, brushes, bristles, etc. | 127, 536 | 220,155 |
| Cafeteria equipment....---------7. | 18, 633 |  |
| Instruments, professional and scientific. | 726,726 16,263 | 417, 893 |
| Oyster shell....-.....- | 31, 150 |  |
| Photographic apparatus and material | 33, 000 | 184, 192 |
| Printing and publishing- | 396, 825 | 273, 741 |
| Rubber products. | 41, 529 | 264, 046 |
| Slag --.-.-.-.-. | 87,675 114,798 |  |
| Other materials. | 114, 798 | 534, 416 |

The value of public contracts awarded for materials by Federal agencies totaled $\$ 39,732,000$ in 1936 and amounted to $\$ 75,203,000$ during the first quarter of 1937. Of the contracts awarded in the first quarter of $1937, \$ 34,128,000$ was for textiles and textile products, $\$ 6,064,000$ for machinery not including transportation and electrical equipment, and $\$ 5,651,000$ for transportation equipment.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data covering P. W. A. projects finaneed from E. R. A. A. 1935 and 1936 funds are included. These data are not shown under The Works Program.
    ${ }_{2}$ Includes RFC Mortgage Co. Does not include projects for which contracts were awarded beforc March 15, 1934.
    ${ }^{3}$ Does not include projects for which contracts were awarded before July $1,1934$.

    - Data not available.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ A verage weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a smaller number of establishments as all reporting firms do not furnish man-hours. Percentage changes over year are computed from indexes. Percentage changes over month in average weekly earnings for the manufacturing groups, for all manufacturing industries combined, and for retail trade are also computed from indexes.

    2 Less than $1 \%$ of 1 percent.
    ${ }^{3}$ Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

    - Not available.
    *December data revised as follows:
    All manufacturing industries.-Pay-roll index, 95.2; percentage change from November, +5.0 ; percentage change from December $1935,+22.7$.
    A verage weekly earnings, $\$ 24.87$; percentage change from November, +3.6 ; percentage change from December 1935, +10.4
    cen age change from November, +1.4 ; percentage change from December 1935, +6.
    解
    Average hours, 42.9 ; percentage change from November, +0.2 ; percentage change from December $1935,+7.0$.
    Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery. - Pay-roll index, 103.2 ; percentange from December 1935, +4.9 . ${ }^{2}$, percentage change from December 1935, +38.9
    A verage weekly earnings, $\$ 29.34$; percentage change from November, +6.5 ; percentage change from December 1935, +17.9 .
    Average hours, 43.6; percentage change from November, +0.5 ; percentage change from December 1935, +9.3 .
    Average hourly esrnings, 66.9 ; percentage change from November, +5.9 ; percentage change from December 1935, +7.4 .
    Hardware.-Pay-roll index, 116.2 ; percentage change from November, +9.4 ; percentage change from December 1935, +38.1
    A verage weekly earnings, $\$ 27.43$; percentage change from November, +4.7 ; percentage change from December 1935, +17.4 .
    A veraide hourly earnings, 60.3 ; percentage change from November, +1.8 ; percentage change from December $1935,+7.6$.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Comparable indexes for earlier years will be found in the February 1937 issue of this report, or in the April 1937 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.
    ${ }_{2}$ Includes the following groups of manufacturing industries: Iron and steel; machinery; transportation equipment; railroad repair shops; nonferrous metals; lumber and allied products; and stone, clay, and glass products.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes the following groups of manufacturing industries: Textiles and their products, leather and its manufactures, food and kindred products, tobacco manufactures, paper and printing, chemicals and allied products, products of petroleum and coal, rubber products, and a number of miscellaneous industries not

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Comparable indexes for earlier years for all of these industries, except year-round hotels, will be found in the November 1934 and subsequent issues of this pamphlet, or the February 1935 and subsequent issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable indexes for year-round hotels will be found in the June 1935 issue of this pamphlet, or the September 1935 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

[^4]:    ${ }^{2}$ Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation, equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 3.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Less than 110 of 1 percent.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes banks and trust companies; construction; municipal, agricultural, and office employment; amusement and recreation; professional services; and trucking and handling.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes laundering and cleaning, and water, light, and power.
    4 Includes laundries.
    5 Weighted percentage change.

    - Includes automobile, and miscellaneous services, restaurants, and building and contracting,

    7 Includes construction, but not hotels and restaurants, or public works.
    ${ }^{8}$ Does not include logging.

    - Includes financial institutions, miscellaneous services, and restaurants.

    10 Percentages weighted. Agricultural figures are not included in employment and pay-roll totals nor in
    percentage change for pay roll, but are included in percentage clange for employment.
    ${ }^{11}$ Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building stone.
    12 Includes business and personal service and real estate.
    ${ }^{13}$ Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.

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

    - Not available; average included in total.
    - These data are also included in separate tables covering projects financed by The Works Program.

    7 Includes a maximum of 15,108 and an average of 13,512 employees working on low-cost housing projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds who were paid $\$ 1,559,681$ for $1,649,791$ man-hours of labor. Material orders in the amount of $\$ 1,911,760$ were placed for these projects. These data are also included in separate tables covering projects financed from The Works Program.

[^7]:    1 Data are for the calendar month.
    ${ }^{2}$ Data are not available on a monthly basis.
    $s$ No expenditures for materials on this type of project.

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15 th.
    ${ }^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
    ${ }_{3}$ These data are included in tables covering projects under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Administration. The data for March include 98,822 employees working on non-Federal projects and 15,108 employees working on low-cost housing projects.
    -These data exclude work projects and Student-Aid of the National Youth Administration which appear in separate table.
    ${ }_{5}^{5}$ Data on a monthly basis are not available.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month. Amounts of pay rolls are for entire month.
    ${ }_{2}^{2}$ March data include 3,597 enrollees and pay roll of $\$ 62,789$ outside continental United States; February 3,570 enrollees and pay roll of $\$ 69,795$
    ${ }^{3}$ Included in executive service, tables 10 and 11.
    ${ }_{5}^{4}$ Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.
    ${ }_{5} 37,695$ employees and pay roll of $\$ 5,119,664$ also included in executive service, tables 10 and 11.
    ${ }^{6} 37,117$ employees and pay roll of $\$ 5,082,517$ also included in executive service, tables 10 and 11.

[^10]:    ${ }_{2}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
    ${ }_{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes 55 employees, pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 2,111,2,498$ man-hours worked, and material orders placed during the month amounting to $\$ 6,092$ on projects financed by RFC Mortgage Co.

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15 th.
    ${ }^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes weekly average for publle roads.
    ${ }^{4}$ Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.
    ${ }^{3}$ Not available; average number included in total.

[^12]:    1 Unless otherwise specified, data presented in this section are of the 15 th of the month.

[^13]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes material orders placed on P. W. A. projects financed by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936.
    ${ }_{2}$ Does not include material orders placed on projects for which contracts were awarded before Mar. 15,
    1934. Includes projects financed by RFC Mortgage Company.
    ${ }^{3}$ Does not include material orders placed on projects for which contracts were awarded before July 1, 1934.
    ${ }^{4}$ For quarterly period ending Mar. 31, 1937. Includes National Youth Administration projects.
    ${ }^{s}$ Includes material orders placed for projects operated by W. P. A. which are not classified in detail.

