## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR <br> Frances Perkins, Secretary <br> BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS Isador Lubin, Commissioner

# Employment and Pay Rolls 

April 1937

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UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OPFICE
WASHINGTON : 1937
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## EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

## Summary of Reports for April 1937

EXPANSION in some branches of industrial activity in April resulted in a further rise in employment and pay rolls in the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries surveyed each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the aggregate, approximately 92,000 workers were added to pay rolls between the middle of March and the middle of April, and weekly wage disbursements showed an increase of $\$ 8,500,000$. Both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries shared in these gains, but the major portions were registered by the manufacturing industries.

With a single exception (January 1937) employment in the combined industries covered has increased each month since February 1936. In April 1937 there were nearly 1,500,000 more workers on the pay rolls than in the corresponding month of last year. With two exceptions (July 1936 and January 1937) weekly wage disbursements of the combined industries have increased each month since January 1936 and in April were $\$ 72,000,000$ greater than a year ago.

The number of workers employed by railroads also increased in April. Preliminary reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission indicate that, excluding executives, officials, and staff assistants, 29,306 more workers were employed by class I railroads in April than in the month preceding.

Employment in the regular agencies of the Federal Government in April was somewhat higher than in the month preceding-the executive, judicial, legislative, and military branches all showing small gains. On construction projects financed wholly or partially from public funds the trend of employment was mixed. Increases were reported in the number of workers employed on construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriations, the Public Works Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and on Federal projects under The Works Program. Employment on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration in April, on the other hand, was below the March level as a result of the completion of emergency flood-control projects. The number of workers employed on the emergency conservation program increased during the month due to the beginning of a new enlistment period.
(1)

## Industrial and Business Employment

The increase over the month interval of more than 85,000 wage earners or 1.0 percent in factory employment raised the April index of factory employment to 102.1 , the highest point reached since November 1929. Weekly factory pay rolls advanced even more sharply than employment ( 3.8 percent or approximately $\$ 7,600,000$ ). The increase brought the April pay-roll index to 104.9, which is above the level of any month since October 1929.

Numerous wage-rate increases were a primary factor in the large pay-roll gains, 2,135 manufacturing establishments having reported increases that affected $1,168,341$ wage earners during the period March 16 to April 15. As these figures relate only to firms which supply monthly data for inclusion in the published summaries, and the survey covers only approximately 55 percent of all factory workers, it is clear that they do not represent all the wage-rate increases that occurred during the month.

The factory employment and pay-roll gains over the month interval were more heavily concentrated in the durable-goods industries than in the nondurable-goods industries. For the durable-goods group the net increases were 2.3 percent in employment and 6.4 percent in pay rolls. The nondurable-goods group as a whole showed a decline of 0.2 percent in employment and a gain of 0.3 percent in pay rolls. The April index of employment for the durable-goods group (98.6) stands above that of any month since November 1929. The employment index for the nondurable-goods group (105.9) is, with four exceptions in 1929, one exception in 1927, and one exception in 1937, above the level of any month since January 1923.

Compared with a year ago, factory employment has increased 14.6 percent and weekly wage disbursements in manufacturing establishments have increased 32.3 percent. These percentage increases represent nearly $1,100,000$ wage earners and nearly $\$ 52,000,000$ in weekly pay rolls.

In the manufacturing industries surveyed, 57 of the 89 showed gains in employment over the month interval and 64 industries reported increased pay rolls. Some of the more pronounced increases in employment were seasonal. Among the manufacturing industries reporting important seasonal gains in employment were canning (23.7 percent), beet sugar (13.3 percent), fertilizers (11.5 percent), brick-tile-terra cotta ( 8.0 percent), ice cream ( 7.2 percent), marble-slate-granite ( 6.7 percent), cement ( 5.3 percent), paints and varnishes (2.7 percent), and beverages (2.2 percent). Cane-sugar refining showed an increase of 9.9 percent; steam- and electric-railroad car building, 6.9 percent; locomotives, 5.9 percent; and agricultural implements, 4.6 percent. Employment in the copper-lead-zinc smelting and refining industry increased 4.3 percent and the automobile indus-
try reported an increase of 3.5 percent. Other employment gains in industries of major importance wero: Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies ( 3.1 percent), blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ( 2.7 percent), foundries and machine-shop products ( 2.7 percent), steam-railroad repair shops ( 1.8 percent), paper and pulp (1.3 percent), chemicals ( 1.2 percent), petroleum refining ( 1.2 percent), and cotton goods ( 0.6 percent.) Employment in the ma-chine-tool industry, which is a barometer of orders placed for powerdriven metal-cutting machinery, continued the expansion which has been shown each month, with but one exception (August 1936), since October 1934. The gain in this industry of 2.7 percent from March to April raised the April employment index to 146.7, which is the maximum recorded since March 1930 and indicates a gain of 339 percent from the low point (33.4) registered in April 1933.

Seasonal curtailment of operations between March and April resulted in employment decreases of 14.6 percent in cottonseedoil, cake, and meal; 8.7 percent in millinery; 5.8 percent in confectionery; and 3.3 percent in boots and shoes. Smaller declines were reported in slaughtering and meat packing, men's clothing, woolen and worsted goods, and book and job printing. Employment in rubber boots and shoes decreased 5.3 percent over the month interval largely because of a strike, and in women's clothing employment declined 4.8 percent. Decreases ranging from 2.7 percent to 3.1 percent were also reported for the shirt and collar, fur-felt hat, soap, and radio and phonograph industries.
Although there was an increase from March to April of 78,000 workers in 12 of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed, the decreases in the remaining 4 industries reduced the net gain to 7,000 . Pay-roll gains were reported by 14 of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed, the net increase in weekly wages being $\$ 890,000$. The outstanding decrease in employment was in bituminous-coal mining ( 61,000 workers, or 15.5 percent). This decrease was due to reduced operations pending completion of new wage agreements, a curtailment of production because of accumulated stocks, and a holiday. The reduction of forces in wholesale trade, laundries, and insurance was relatively small. Seasonal employment gains were reported in private building construction ( 9.8 percent), quarrying and nonmetallic mining ( 8.1 percent), and dyeing and cleaning (4.8 percent). Anthracite mining reported increases of 10.5 percent in employment and 68.9 percent in pay rolls. Metal mines continued to add more workers to their pay rolls, the gain over the month interval being 4.2 percent. The April employment index for this industry is 76.2 (taking the year 1929 as 100) and exceeds the level of any month since October 1930. The gain from the low point of August 1932 was 166 percent. Year-round hotels reported a gain of
1.8 percent in employment, the April index (88.4) standing at the highest level since May 1931. Reports received from 16,499 wholesaletrade establishments employing 344,048 workers in April indicated a net decline in employment of 0.2 percent, the decrease being due primarily to sharp seasonal recessions in the farm-products and the agent and broker groups. Among the more important lines of wholesale trade showing gains over the month interval were food products ( 1.8 percent), machinery, equipment, and supplies (1.1 percent), electrical goods ( 1.1 percent), hardware ( 0.8 percent), furniture and house furnishings ( 0.2 percent), automotive dealers ( 0.2 percent), and groceries ( 0.1 percent). Among the lines in which declines were shown were dry goods and apparel ( 1.7 percent), and chemicals and drugs ( 0.3 percent).

Employment in 56,385 retail establishments reporting 976,131 workers in April rose 0.4 percent over the month interval, a decrease of 0.7 percent in the general-merchandising group (department, variety, and general-merchandising stores and mail-order houses), having been offset by gains in other lines of retail trade. Among the lines of retail trade in which increases were shown from March to April were cigar stores ( 3.8 percent), lumber and building materials (3.3 percent), hardware ( 2.1 percent), drugs ( 1.8 percent), automotive ( 1.5 percent), food ( 1.2 percent), and furniture ( 0.7 percent). The wood-coal-ice group reported a seasonal recession of 6.6 percent.
In addition to the increases reported by manufacturing establishments, approximately 165,000 workers in reporting establishments of nonmanufacturing industries received wage-rate increases. The major portion of these nonmanufacturing employees were in the bituminouscoal mining industry.
Class I railroads employed $1,118,067$ workers (exclusive of executives, officials, and staff assistants) in April, according to a preliminary report by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This was 2.7 percent above the number reported for March ( $1,088,761$ ). Corresponding pay-roll figures for April were not available at the time this report was prepared. The March pay roll, however, amounted to $\$ 161,551,803$ in comparison with the February total of $\$ 147,207,372$, a gain of 9.7 percent.
Hours and earnings.-Based on data supplied by cooperating manufacturing establishments for full- and part-time workers combined, the average hours worked per week by factory wage earners in April were 40.4 , or 1.5 percent below the March average. April hourly earnings, however, were 63.8 cents, or 4.0 percent above the March figure. Average weekly earnings rose 2.7 percent over the month interval to $\$ 26.30$.

Of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries for which man-hour data are available, 7 reported gains in average hours worked per week and 13 showed increases in average hourly earnings. Higher average weekly
earnings were reported by 13 of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed.

Table 1 presents a summary of employment and pay-roll indexes and average weekly earnings in April 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 exccutives.

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

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | A verago weekly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yndex } \\ & \text { April } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | Percentagechange from- |  | Index <br> April 1937 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in ${ }_{1937}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { March } \\ 1937 \end{array}$ | $\underset{1936}{\text { Aprii }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { March } \\ 1937 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{1937}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1930 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (1923- |  |  | (1923- |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries com- | 100) |  |  | 100) |  |  |  |  |  |
| bined 1-...........-.-..........- | 102.1 | +1.0 | +14.6 | 104.9 | $+3.8$ | $+323$ | \$26.30 | +2.7 | +15.4 |
| Class I steam railroads ${ }^{2}$ | 63.3 | +2.6 | +7.7 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Coal mining: | $1999=$ |  |  | $\left(\begin{array}{l} 1929= \\ 100 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite | 54.0 | +10.5 | +8. 5 | 63.9 | +68.9 | +122.9 | 34.40 | +52.8 | +105. 5 |
| Bituminous.-.-.---........--- | 72.6 | -15.5 | -6.3 | 54.4 | -38.5 | -13. 1 | 19. 06 | -27.3 | -7.3 |
| Metalliferous mining---7-.-.--- | 70.2 | +4.2 | +32.4 | 76.9 | +8.9 | +69.1 | 32.06 | +4.5 | +27.7 |
| Quarrying and nonmetalic min- | 53.1 | +8.1 | +9.7 | 48.1 | +18.3 | +33.1 | 22.70 | +7.5 | +21.4 |
| Crude-petroleum producing. | 75.8 | +2.1 | +6.2 | 67.4 | +5.9 | +18.1 | 33.27 | +3.7 | +11.2 |
| Public utilities: Telephone and telegraph...... | 76.6 | +1.6 | +8.1 | 80.1 | -1.0 | +13.3 | 30.18 | -2.6 | +4.8 |
| Electric light and power and |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37. 18 |  | +4.8 |
| manufactured gas.a.-.-...- | 92.9 | +. 8 | +5.5 | 95.2 | +. 8 | +10.5 | 33.18 | +(4) | +4.8 |
| bus operation and mainte- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nance.-....................... | 72.9 | +. 3 | +2.3 | 69.4 | +. 2 | +5.2 | 31.25 | -. 1 | +2.8 |
| Trade: <br> Wholesal | 91.9 | -. 2 | +7.2 | 75.4 | +. 6 | +11.0 | 29.33 | +. 8 | +3.6 |
| Ketail. | 88.8 | +. 4 | +4.2 | 71.9 | +1.9 | +10.1 | 21.72 | +1.5 | +5.5 |
| General merchandising...- | 99.6 | -. 7 | +2.2 | 89.0 | +1.6 | +9.8 | 18.61 | +2.3 | +7.4 |
| Other than general merchandising | 86.0 | +.8 | +4.9 | 68.3 | +2.0 | +9.8 | 24. 24 | +1.2 | +4.8 |
| Hotels (year-round) ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 88.4 | +1.8 | +6.3 | 74.5 | +2.5 | $+12.4$ | 14. 59 | +.8 | +5.8 |
| Laundries. | 88.5 | -. 3 | +6.3 | 78.5 | +1.3 | +10.7 | 16. 79 | +1.6 | +4.1 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 84.9 | +4.8 | +3.9 | 68.8 | +11.5 | +7.3 | 19.94 | +6.4 | +3.3 |
| Brokerage | ${ }^{(3)}$ | $\pm .3$ | $+6.3$ | (3) | +. 6 | +11.0 | 39.17 |  | +4.5 |
| Insurance----.-.-.-.- | ${ }^{(3)}$ | - +8.1 | +1.1 +17.3 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | +.2 +16.3 | +5.1 +37.1 | 39.24 29.60 | +.3 +6.0 | +3.9 +16.9 |

${ }^{1}$ Indexes adjusted to Census of Manufactures for 1933.
Preliminary-Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

- Not available.
- Less than 310 of 1 percent.
\& Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.


## Public Employment

Employment reports on construction projects financed from Public Works Administration funds indicated an increase of 19,000 in the number employed in April compared with March. The total number of workers employed during April on these projects was 192,000 . Increases were shown in the number of workers employed on Federal and non-Federal projects financed from funds provided by the National Industrial Recovery Act and on projects financed from funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936. Payroll disbursements for April on all projects financed by the Public Works Administration totaled $\$ 15,242,000$.

The seasonal increase in employment on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations continued in April. During the month more than 132,000 workers were employed, an increase of 12,000 , or 10.4 percent compared with March. Increases in employment occurred on electrification, naval vessels, public roads, reclamation, streets and roads, and miscellaneous projects. The number of workers employed on forestry projects remained the same and the number of workers on building construction, river, harbor, and flood control, and water and sewerage projects decreased. Payroll disbursements for all types of projects totaled $\$ 13,856,000$.

More than 8,000 workers were employed on projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in April. Compared with March, this was an increase of 6.9 percent in the number working. Small decreases in employment on building construction and miscellaneous projects were ofiset by increases in the level of employment for reclamation and water and sewerage projects. Employment on bridges remained virtually the same. Total pay rolls on all types of projects amounted to $\$ 1,041,000$.

The number of wage earners employed on projects financed by The Works Program during April was $2,982,000$, an increase of 9,000 , or 0.3 percent compared with the preceding month. Of this total 254,000 were working on Federal projects, 2,101,000 on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, and 627,000 on work projects of the National Youth Administration and Student-Aid. Pay-roll disbursements totaled in excess of $\$ 135,719,000$.

In the regular agencies of the Federal Government, increases were reported for the executive, judicial, legislative, and military services. Employment in the executive service showed a small increase ( 0.7 percent) in April compared with March, but was 3.3 percent higher than a year ago. Of the 836,000 employees in the executive service in April, 117,000 were employed in the District of Columbia and 719,000 were working outside the District. Pronounced increases in employment in the executive departments occurred in the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Post Office Depart-
ment, and the Works Progress Administration. An appreciable decrease was shown in the number of workers in the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

In emergency conservation work (Civilian Conservation Corps) employment increased sharply in April. Employment for all groups of workers totaled 369,000 , an increase of 62,000 over March. Gains in employment were registered in the enrolled personnel and supervisory and technical workers. Losses, on the other hand, occurred in the number of reserve officers and educational advisers. Pay rolls for the month for all groups of workers were $\$ 17,503,000$, an increase of $\$ 1,733,000$.

The number of workers employed on the construction and maintenance of State roads in April was 138,000, an increase of more than 7,000 compared with the preceding month. Substantial gains were registered on new road construction and on maintenance work. Of the total number employed 9.5 percent were engaged on new construction and 90.5 percent on maintenance. Pay-roll disbursements for the month amounted to $\$ 9,108,000$.

A summary of Federal employment and pay-roll statistics for March and April 1937 is given in table 2.

Table 2.-Summary of Federal Employment and Pay Rolls, April 19371
[Preliminary figures]

| Class | Employment |  | Percentage change | Pay roll |  | Percentage change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | March 1937 |  | April 1937 | March 1937 |  |
| Federal service: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Executive ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{3} 835,639$ | 829,582 | $+0.7$ | \$128, 212,030 | 4 \$128, 238, 155 | ${ }^{(5)}$ |
| Judicial. | 2,018 | 1,995 | +1.2 | 505, 102 | 525,722 | -3.9 |
| Legislative | 5, 107 | 5,060 | $+.9$ | 1, 194, 543 | 1,188, 663 | +. 5 |
| Military -- | 317,001 | 316, 160 | $+.3$ | 24, 914, 582 | 4 23, 462, 794 | +6. 2 |
| Construction projects: Finnnced by P. W. A ${ }^{\circ} 7$ | 192, 201 | 173, 574 | $+10.7$ | 15, 242,390 | 13,353,904 | +14.1 |
| Financed by R. F, C. | 8,226 | 17,696 | +6.9 | 1, 041, 280 | 13, 929,032 | +12.1 |
| Financed by regular governmental appropriations. | 132, 639 | 120,175 | +10.4 | 13, 855, 633 | 11,847, 783 | +16.9 |
| Federal projects under The Works |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Program Projects operated by WV. A | 2, $\begin{array}{r}254,524 \\ \hline 100,965\end{array}$ | 249,690 $2,104,938$ | +1.9 -2 | $13,432,725$ $115,802,897$ | $12,504,895$ $114,688,415$ | +7.4 +1.0 |
| Projects operated by W. P. A National Youth Administration: | 2, 100, 965 | 2, 104,938 | -. 2 | 115, 802, 897 | 114,688,415 | +1.0 |
| Work projects | 191, 982 | 191, 569 | +. 2 | 3, 181, 627 | 3,224,944 | -1.3 |
| Student-Aid. | 434, 744 | 426, 666 | $+1.9$ | 3, 302, 100 | 3,230,513 | +2.2 |
| Relief work: Emergency conservation work 9 $\qquad$ | 369, 309 | 307, 337 | +20.2 | 17,502,905 | 15, 770,090 | +11.0 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes data on projects \&nanced wholly or partially from Federal funds.
${ }^{2}$ Includes employees of Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Howard University.
${ }^{3}$ Includes 153 employees by transfer, previously reported as separations, not actual additions for April. 4 Revised.
${ }_{5}^{5}$ Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.
${ }^{6}$ Data covering P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 and 1036 funds are included. These data are not shown under The Works Program.
i Includes 129,887 wage earners and $\$ 9,618,255$ pay roll for April; 113,930 wage earners and $\$ 8,254,300$ pay roll for March covering P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 and 1936 funds.
${ }^{5}$ Includes 77 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 4,235$ for A pril and 55 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 2,111$ for March on projects financed by lRFC Mortgage Co.
${ }^{\ominus}$ Includes 40,617 employees and pay roll of $\$ 5,449,798$ for April and 39,829 employees and pay roll of $\$ 5,482$,134 for March included in executive service.

## Detailed Reports for April 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 April 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 April 1937 are shown in table 3. Percentage changes from March 1937 and April 1936 are also given.

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

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolis |  |  | Average weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index <br> April <br> 1037 | Percentage change from- |  | Index April 1937 | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1937}{\text { April }}$ | Percentage change from- |  | ${ }_{1937}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1937}{\text { April }}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | Mareb 1937 | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |  | March | $\underset{1936}{\text { A pril }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1936}{\text { April }}$ |  | March | ${ }_{\text {April }}{ }_{1836}$ |  | $\underset{1937}{\text { March }}$ | $\underset{1936}{\text { April }}$ |
| All manufacturing industries. | 102.1 | +1.0 | +14.6 | 104.8 | - 3.8 | +32.3 | \$28.30 | +2.7 | +15.4 | 40.4 | -1. 5 | +4.0 | Cents 68.8 | +4.0 | +11.3 |
| All Durable goods | 98. 6 | +2.3 | +19.0 +19.8 | 108.4 | +-8.8 -+8.4 | +32.3 +4.0 | 29.98 | +2.7 +4.1 | +16.9 | 40.4 42.0 | $-1.9$ | +4.0 +2.5 | 69.8 70.8 | +4.0 +6.0 | +11.3 +13.7 |
| Nondurable goods. | 105.9 | -. 2 | +10.0 | 102.8 | +.3 | +23.2 | 22.15 | +. 5 | +12.1 | 38.6 | $-2.3$ | +5.8 | 56.8 | +2.5 | +7.2 |
| Durable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their producta, not including |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 108.9 | +2.0 +2. | +24.0 +250 | 124.5 | +10.6 +145 | +56.2 +634 | 32.69 | +8.4 +116 | +25.9 +2.8 | 42.5 | -1.8 | +2. 5 | 75.9 | +10.3 | +22.0 +285 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.- | 120.2 93.2 | +2.7 | +25.9 +267 | 145. 6 | +10.8 +14.5 -7.2 | +63.4 +48.3 | 36.20 28.76 | +11.6 | +29.8 | 42.6 <br> 43 <br> 18 | $-2.1$ | +4 +8 +8 | 85.0 | +14.0 | +28.5 +160 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets. Cast-iron pipe | 93.2 70.9 | +3.3 +2.7 | +26.7 +17.3 | 116.0 61.5 | +7.2 +10.9 | +48.3 +51.5 | 28.76 23.28 | +3.8 +7.9 | +17.1 +29.1 | 43.3 41.8 | -3.3 +2.1 | +.8 +16.2 | 66.5 55.2 | +7.4 +6.3 | +16.0 +10.7 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cullery), and edge tools. | 89.7 | + +1 | +16.1 | 88.1 | +10.9 -+2.5 | +51.5 +30.4 | 23.23 | +7.9 +2.0 | +29.1 +12.3 | 41.8 42.6 | +1.5 | +16.2 +4.5 | 58.2 | +6.3 +3.7 | +10.7 +7.1 |
|  | 74.0 | +1.8 | $\underline{+} 30.1$ | 75.5 | +1.7 | +55.3 | 31. 29 | +2.9 | +19.5 | 44.4 | $-.3$ | +8.6 | 70.7 | +3.3 | +10.3 |
| Flardware....-....- | 99.8 | $-.3$ | +27.8 | 114.1 | -2. 1 | +48.7 | 25. 79 | $-1.9$ | $+16.3$ | 42.4 | -2.0 | +5.7 | 61.1 | $+1$ | +9.7 |
| Plumbers' supplies | 94.6 | -1.2 | +-12.5 | 77.5 | -3.7 | +33.1 | 25.41 | $-2.5$ | +18.4 | 41.5 | -4.4 | +8.8 | 61.4 | +2.2 | +8.9 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and stearn fittings. | 81.7 | +2.5 | $+30.3$ | 84.5 | $+7.5$ | +68.3 | 29.91 | +4.9 | $+29.0$ | 44.0 | $-1.3$ | +10.5 | 68.2 | +6.4 | +17.2 |
|  | 115.2 | +2.0 | +16.8 | 106.4 | +3.9 | +33.5 | 27.09 | +1.9 | +14.2 | 42.5 | +. 1 | +6.2 | 63.7 | +1.7 | +7.3 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork-.....---- | 75.7 | +2.1 | $+24.7$ | 78.5 | -8.7 | +54.8 | 29.17 | +6.4 | +24.3 | 42.7 | -. 8 | +8.2 | 68.5 | +7.3 | +15.2 |
| Tin cans and other tinware.-. | 102.2 | +2.0 | +8.6 | 108.2 | +3.9 | +10.4 | 23.53 | +1.8 | +9.8 | 40.6 | -. 3 | +1.9 | 58.3 | +1.9 | +7.5 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, fles, and saws) $\qquad$ | 102.2 | +. 3 | $+30.0$ | 115.5 | +4.1 | +45.9 | 26. 44 | +3.8 | +12.3 | 45.2 | +.1 | +3.9 | 58.5 | $+3.8$ | +8.3 |
| Wirework.-------------------------------------------- | 186.0 | $-.3$ | $+25.9$ | 184.2 | +2.2 | +34.1 | 25.20 | $+2.5$ | +7.6 | 39.2 | -3.4 | -7.2 | 64.4 | +6.1 | +16.0 |

Table 3.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, April 1937-Continued
Manufacturing-Continued
[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 |  |  | A verage hours worked per week ! |  |  | Average hourly earnings 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index April 1937 | Percentage change from- |  | Index April 1937 | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1937}{\text { April }}$ | Percentage change from - |  | April <br> 1937 | Percentige change from- |  | $\underset{1937}{\text { April }}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\underset{1937}{\text { March }}$ | ${ }_{1936}^{\text {April }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{1937}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \text { 1936 } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{1937}{\text { March }}$ | $\underset{1936}{\text { April }}$ |  | $\underset{1937}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ |
| Durable goods-Continued <br> Machinery, not including transportation equipment. | 124.3 | +2.6 | $+24.8$ | 193.8 | +6.7 | +46.8 | \$29. 75 | +4. 1 | +17.6 | 48.0 | -. 5 | +4. 6 | Cents | +4. 4 | +12.9 |
|  | 137.5 | +4.6 | +4.9 | 180.0 | +11.0 | +23.4 | 29.23 | +6.2 | +18.3 | 41.5 | $-.01$ | +1.4 | 71.0 | +6.8 | +17.1 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 131.3 | +. 6 | +11.7 | 148.0 | +5. 4 | +33.8 | 34. 77 | +4.8 | +19.7 | 43.5 | +1.9 | +3.8 | 80.7 | $+3.0$ | +14.7 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies- | 114.6 | +3.1 | +34.0 | 121.0 | $+7.9$ | +54.5 | 29.16 | +4.7 | +15.4 | 41.2 | $-1.2$ | +2.0 | 70.1 | $+5.5$ | +13.2 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, aud water wheels. | 144.3 | +3.2 | +14.5 | 152.6 | +9.6 | +38.4 | 33.05 | +6.2 | +22.0 | 41.2 | -. 2 | +4.3 | 80.2 | +6.4 | +17.3 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products...--...-- | 109.7 | +2.7 | +26.5 | 118.5 | +6. 2 | +49.2 | 30.09 | +3.4 | +18.0 | 44.7 | -. 4 | $+5.2$ | 67.2 | +3.6 | +12.5 |
| Machine tools-.-... | 146.7 | +2.7 | +30.9 | 159.1 | +4.2 | +55.3 | 33. 43 | $+1.5$ | +18.6 | 46.9 | -. 2 | +6.7 | 71.3 | +1.7 | +11. |
| Radios and phonographs | 158.4 | $-2.8$ | +1.7 | 126.8 | $-{ }^{-2}$ | $+12.4$ | 20.95 | +2.6 | +10.5 | 36.8 | $+.3$ | +4.6 | 57.0 | +2.0 | +5.9 |
| Textile machinery and parts | 87.0 | $+2.5$ | +23.9 | 95.8 | +7.0 | $+50.9$ | 29.50 | +4.4 | +22.0 | 45.3 | $+.5$ | +9.6 | 65.3 | $+3.9$ | $+11.3$ |
| 'Typewriters and parts. | 154.3 | +1.0 | +36.2 | 156.7 | $+2.3$ | +60.0 | 27. 11 | +1.3 | +17.5 | 42.9 | $-2.7$ | +8.2 | 63.1 | +4.1 | +11.9 |
| Transportation equipment | 125.4 | +3.6 | +19.5 | 128. 6 | $+4.0$ | +28.7 | 32.47 | $+{ }_{+}^{+5}$ | +7.8 +8 | 98. 3 | -2.6 | $-5.5$ | 85.1 | +3.0 | +14.5 |
| Aircraft---- | 813.7 | +2.9 | +49.6 | 738.7 | $+5.0$ | +67.2 | 28.45 | +2. 1 | +8.5 +5.9 | 45.2 | -. 2.2 | +6.9 | 62.9 | $+{ }_{+}+$ | -.9 +10.8 |
| Automobiles..-- | 136.2 | +3.5 | +17.8 | 138.0 | +2.9 | +24.7 | 33.09 | $-.5$ | $+5.9$ | 37.6 | -3.3 | -8.9 | 88.1 | $+2.9$ | $+16.8$ |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad | 75.1 | +6.9 | $+36.6$ | 89.1 | $+12.7$ | +70.1 | 28.93 | +5.4 | +25.4 | 41.3 | +.9 | $+13.6$ | 70.1 | +4.4 | $+9.4$ |
| Locomotives.- | 57.4 109.0 | +5.9 +2.0 | +98.1 +6.8 | 45.1 | +10.7 +5.7 | +151.3 +20.1 | 30.56 31.17 | +4.6 +3.6 | +26.9 +12.4 | 43.9 37.6 | $\bigcirc$ | +15.6 +4.0 | 69.6 81.6 | +4.5 +4.0 | +9.7 +8.5 |
| Railroad repair shops | 63. 3 | +1.8 | +6.5 +9.5 | 67. 4 | +2.4 | +15.0 | 30.59 | +. 7 | +5.0 | 44.5 | -. 7 | +4.0 +4.8 | 88.9 | +4.0 +.1 | +8.5 +.2 |
| Electric railroad. | 63.8 | -. 4 | +2.1 | 67.6 | $+.7$ | +8.1 | 29.94 | +1.1 | +5.9 | 44.5 | $-.5$ | +. 7 | 65.8 | +1.5 | +5.0 |
| Steam railroad. | 63.3 | +1.8 | +10.2 | 67.6 | +2.6 | +15.7 | 30.69 | $+8$ | +5.0 | 44.5 | +.8 | +5.2 | 89.2 | -(2) | -1. 1 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 115.5 | +. 8 | +22.4 | 114.2 | +2.1 | +46.8 | 26.60 | +1.3 | +20.0 | 41, 9 | -1.6 | +5.6 | 63.0 | $+3.1$ | +13.8 |
| Aluminum manufactures. | 124.4 | $+.2$ | +20.6 | 130.7 | $+.3$ | +42.4 | 20.38 | $+1$ | +18.1 | 42.5 | $-1.2$ | +5.3 | 62.1 | +1.3 | $+12.7$ |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products | 127.6 | +2.8 | $+29.3$ | 132.7 | +3.9 | +63.6 | 29.43 | $+1.0$ | +26.5 | 42.9 | $-1.6$ | +7.6 | 68.6 | $+2.6$ | $+17.6$ |
| Clocks and watches and tine-recording devices. $\qquad$ | 123.0 | +. 8 | +19.3 | 122.1 | +1.6 | +38.3 | 23.25 | $+.8$ | +15.9 | 42.0 | -2.4 | +7.8 | 55.4 | +3.3 | $+8.6$ |
| Jewclry . | 87.5 | -1.2 | +20.2 | 68.0 | -1.8 | +37.4 | 23. 58 | -. 6 | +14.4 | 38.4 | -2.9 | $+7.4$ | 61.3 | +1.8 | +6.2 |
| Jighting equipment | 101.4 | -2.3 | +41.8 | 107.1 | $-2.0$ | +68. 5 | 26.52 | +. 3 | +18.8 | 41.4 | $-2.5$ | +5.2 | 64.3 | +3.0 | +13.4 |
| Silverware and plated ware. | 74.4 | $+9$ | +16.4 | 68.5 | $+.8$ | +44.1 | 25. 65 | $-1$ | +23.7 | 41.4 | -. 8 | +21.9 | 62.6 | +1.2 | $+7$ |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc.- | 84.6 | +4.3 | +10.1 | 81.9 | +8.9 | $+36.6$ | 28. 40 | +4.5 | +24.1 | 42.5 | -1.2 | +3.4 | 66.9 | $+5.7$ | $+20.0$ |
| Stamped and enameled ware...................-- | 162.4 | $-1.7$ | +16.7 | 164.1 | $+.5$ | +28.8 | 23. 49 | +2.3 | +10.4 | 41.5 | $-1.2$ | $-1.5$ | 56.7 | +3.6 | +12.8 |



Table 3.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, April 1937-Continued
Manufacturing-Continued
[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 ${ }^{\text {: }}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index April 1937 | Percentage change from- |  | Index <br> April 1937 | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1937}{\text { April }}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\mathrm{\Lambda}_{1937}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\underset{1937}{\text { April }}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\underset{1937}{\text { March }}$ | $\underset{1936}{\text { April }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1936}{\text { April }}$ |  | $\underset{1937}{\text { March }}$ | $\underset{1936}{\text { Aprii }}$ |  | ${ }_{1937}^{\text {March }}$ | $\underset{1936}{\text { April }}$ |  | $\underset{1937}{\text { March }}$ | $\underset{1936}{\text { April }}$ |
| Nondurable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and printing | 107.2 | +0.1 | +8.2 | 104.8 | +0.7 | +16.7 | \$28. 30 | +0.6 | +7. 8 | 40.8 | -0.7 | $+4.8$ | Cents | +1.8 | +2.8 |
| Boxes, paper | 104.0 | $+0.1$ | +14.5 | 107.9 | +1.1 | +27.1 | 21. 10 | +.9 | +11.1 | 42.2 | $-2.3$ | +5.9 | 50.5 | +3.1 | $+5.0$ |
| Paper and pulp. | 119.1 | +1.3 | +9.5 | 110.6 | +2.7 | +25.2 | 25.29 | +1.4 | +14.4 | 43.4 | $-.6$ | +4.7 | 58.4 | +2.0 | +8.9 |
| Printing and publishing: <br> Book and job | 96.9 | $-1.2$ | +10.0 | 93.4 | -. 9 | +17.5 | 30.45 | $+.3$ | +6.8 | 40.4 | -. 1 | $+6.5$ | 76.2 | +. 4 | +. 3 |
| Newspapers and periodicals. | 105.6 | (2) | +10.0 +2.0 | 103.7 | -.. 4 | +7.1 | 36. 70 | +.3 | +6.8 | 37.7 | $-.6$ | +2.6 | 93.9 | +1.2 | +3.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum |  |  | +12.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 126.6 | $+1.4$ | +12.7 +14 | 136.4 | $+6.5$ | +31.4 +32.9 | 27.69 25.33 | +5.0 +4.4 | +10.6 +15.9 | 40.3 41.8 | +.2 +.4 | +3.8 +3.9 | 70.0 61.9 | +5.1 +3.8 | +13.8 +12.6 |
| Other than petroleum refining Chemicals. | 127.7 135.6 | +1.3 +1.3 +1.2 | +14.7 +17.1 | 136.2 150.6 | +8.5 +7.4 +7 | +31.4 +32.9 +38.0 | 25.33 30.76 | +4.0 +6.1 | +19.8 +15.9 +17.9 | 41.8 41.1 | +.4 +.3 | +3.8 +3.9 +1.3 | 61.9 74.9 | +6.1 +3.8 +5.8 | +12.6 +16.3 |
| Cottonseed-oil, cake, and meal | 58.7 | $-14.6$ | +13.4 | 50.3 | -14.1 | +36.8 | 11. 46 | +.5 | +20.5 | 49.8 | +1.0 | +14.0 | 23.2 | -. 3 | +6.4 |
| Druggists' preparations......... | 111.5 | -. 6 | +9.0 | 119.8 | -1.2 | +14.8 | 23.48 | -. 6 | +5.3 | 40.0 | $-1.5$ | +2.0 | 58.0 | +1.4 | +2.4 |
|  | 92.4 | +2.5 | +15.8 | 107.6 | +10.3 | +45.3 | 33.19 | +7. 7 | + +25.5 | 42.3 | +2.4 | +10.6 | 78.5 | $+5.1$ | +13.8 |
| Fertilizers | 151.6 | +11.5 | +26.5 | 150.9 | +18.2 | +40.0 | 16.10 | +6.0 | +17.8 | 45. 6 | +3.0 | +14.3 | 35.5 | +3.0 | $+3.9$ |
| Paints and varnishes | 138.2 | +2.7 | $+10.5$ | 142.1 | +6.8 | +24.5 | 28.12 | +4.0 | $+12.7$ | 43.4 | +1.5 | +3.6 | 65.0 | +2.7 | +8.8 |
| Rayon and allied products. | 378.1 | +1.3 | +16.2 | 364.8 | +4.3 | +35.6 | 23.79 | +2.9 | +16.6 | 39.8 | +. 1 | +1.8 | 59.8 | +2.9 | +14.7 |
| Soap.----.-.--- | 107.6 | $-3.0$ | +13.1 | 116.4 | $-5.6$ | $+26.7$ | 20.38 | $-2.6$ | +12.2 | 39.6 | -3.5 | +2.8 | 68.9 | $+8$ | $+9.0$ |
| Puberoleum refining | 122.0 | +1.2 | +4.7 | 137.0 | +0.1 | +26.7 | 33. 59 | +7.8 | +20.8 | 35.8 | $-.5$ | +2.0 | 95.1 | +8.2 | +19.3 +9.5 |
| Rubber products.-...-.-.... Rubber boots and shoes | 96.7 | 0 -5.3 | +10.0 +5.9 | 100.3 68.2 | +5 -54 | +21.1 +23.2 | 27.67 22.36 | +. 5 | +10.1 +16.5 | 37.7 39.1 | -1.2 | +2.4 +4.7 | 75.1 57.2 | +1.8 | +9.5 +9.7 |
| Rubber goods other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes. | 147.1 | b. +2.0 | +19.3 +18 | 150.8 | +3.3 | +3.2 +35.9 | 23.62 | +1.2 | +13.5 +13.9 | 41.2 | -. 8 | +8.2 | 58.5 | +3.1 | +9.6 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes. | 81.4 | +. 3 | +4.9 | 90.5 | +. 2 | +13.4 | 32. 37 | -. 1 | +8.1 | 34.6 | -1.4 | $-3.8$ | 93.8 | +1.3 | +11.5 |

## Nonmanufacturing

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

| Coal mining: | 54.0 | +10.5 | +8.5 | 63.9 | +68.9 | +122.9 | 34. 40 | +52.8 | +105.5 | 41.8 | +46.7 | +101.3 | 82.6 | +4.8 | +0.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bituminous | 72.6 | $-15.5$ | $-6.3$ | 54.4 | ${ }_{-38.5}^{+68.9}$ | +13.1 | 19.06 | $\underline{+27.3}$ | +-7.3 | 21.7 | $\pm 36.1$ | +18.3 | 87.8 | +12.2 | +0.8 +11.2 |
| Metalliferous mining. | 76.2 | +4.2 | +32.4 | 76.9 | +8.9 | +69.1 | 32.46 | +4.5 | $+27.7$ | 44.5 | -1.0 | +7.0 | 72.0 | +5.4 | +20.1 |
| Quarrying and nonmotallic mining. | 53.1 | +8. 1 | +9.7 | 48.1 | +16.3 | +33.1 | 22.70 | +7.5 | +21.4 | 43.1 | +3.0 | +9.2 | 52.6 | +4.2 | +10.6 |
| Crude-petroleum producing. | 75.8 | +2.1 | +6.2 | 67.4 | +5.9 | +18.1 | 33.27 | +3.7 | +11.2 | 40.1 | +. 6 | +4.6 | 82.0 | +3.9 | +6.4 |
| Public utilities: <br> Telephone and teleg | 76.6 | +1.6 | +8.1 | 80.1 | -1.0 | +13.3 | 30. 18 | -2.6 | +4.8 | 39.3 | +( ${ }^{(2)}$ | +1.3 | 79.6 | -2.2 | +3.7 |
| - Electric light and power and manufactured |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric--railrood and motorbus operation and | 02.9 | +. 8 | +5.5 | 95.2 | +. 8 | +10.5 | 33.18 | +(2) | +4.8 | 40. | -. 4 | +. 7 | 81.7 | +1.1 | +5.5 |
| maintenance | 72.9 | +. 3 | +2.3 | 69.4 | $+.2$ | +5.2 | 31.25 | -. 1 | +2.8 | 46.2 | -. 5 | -. 9 | 60.6 | +. 4 | +3.8 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale | 91.9 | $\pm .2$ | +7.2 | 75.4 | +. 6 | +11.0 | 29.33 | + +8 | +3.6 | 42.7 | -. 4 | ${ }_{-}^{+}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 68.6 54.4 | +1.2 | +2.7 |
| Retail-.-- General merchandising | 88.8 99.6 | $\pm$ | +4.2 +2.2 | 71.9 89.0 | +1.9 +1.6 | +10.1 +9.8 | ${ }^{21.72} 1$ | +1.5 +2.3 | +5.5 +7.4 | 43.5 39.9 | -. 2 | $-(2)$ <br> -1.5 | 54.4 50.0 | +1.6 +2.6 | $\begin{array}{r}+5.0 \\ +8.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Other than general merchandising | 80.0 | +.8 | +4.9 | 68.3 | +2.0 | +9.9 | 24. 24 | +1.2 | +4.8 | 44.6 | -. 1 | +. 3 | 55.8 | +1.3 | +4.0 |
| Hotels (year-round) | 88.4 | +1.8 | +6.3 | 74.5 | +2.5 | +12.4 | 14. 59 | $+.8$ | +5.8 | 47.9 | -1.2 | $+{ }_{+}+$ | 30.1 | +1.7 | +5.7 |
| Daundries. | 88.5 84.9 | - ${ }_{+4}$ | +6.3 +3.9 | 78.5 68.8 | +1.3 +11.5 | +10.7 +7.3 | 16.79 19.94 | +1.6 +6.4 | +4.1 | 43.1 43.8 | +.4 +2.5 | +1.0 +1.3 | 38.6 46.3 | +1.0 +2.5 | +2.8 |
| Brokerage....... | ${ }_{(4)}$ | + +3 | +6.3 | (1) |  | +11.0 | 39.17 | + +3 | +4.5 | (4) | (4) | ${ }_{\text {(4) }}$ | (4) ${ }^{4}$ | (4) ${ }^{1}$ | (4) |
| Insuran | (4) |  | +1.1 | ( ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | +5.1 | 39. 24 | +. 3 | +3.9 | (4) | ( ${ }^{\text {( })}$ | (4) | (1) | (4) |  |
| Building construction | (4) | +9.8 | +17.3 | (1) | +10.3 | +37.1 | 29.60 | +6.0 | +18.9 | 33.3 | +5.5 | $+5.5$ | 88.4 | +. 4 | +10.9 |

${ }^{1}$ Average weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Averaqe 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 manuficturing industries combined, and for retail trade are also computed from indexes.
${ }_{3}^{2}$ Less than 5 io of 1 percent.
${ }^{3}$ Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
Not available.

## Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1936 to April 1937

Indexes of employment and pay rolls are given in tables 4 and 5 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 from January 1936 to April 1937, inclusive. The accompanying chart indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to April 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 carners. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3 -year average $1923-25$ as 100 . In April 1937 reports were received from 25,297 manufacturing establishments employing $4,971,593$ workers whose weekly earnings were $\$ 130,777,313$. 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 industrics 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 exccutives. For crudepetroleum producing they cover wage earners and clerical ficld 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 15 th of the month.

Table 4.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in the Durable- and Nondurable-Goods Groups, January 1936 to April $1937{ }^{1}$
[Adjusted to 1933 Census of M [anufacturers-3-year average 1923-25=100]

| Month | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  |  |  | Durable roods ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  | Nondurable goods ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Fimplos-ment |  | Pay rolls |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Timploy- |  | Pay rolls |  |
|  | 1936 | 1037 | 1936 | 1037 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 |
| January | 80.8 | 96. 5 | 73.8 | 90. 7 | 78.7 | 90.4 | (6i. 9 | 86.6 | 95.4 | 103. 0 | 82.5 | 96.0 |
| February | 81.9 | 99.0 | 73.7 | 95.8 | 78.6 | 93.2 | 6ti. 6 | 92.5 | 95.8 | 103. 2 | 82.7 | 99.9 |
| March | 87.9 | 101. 1 | 72.6 | 101. 1 | 80.2 | 96.4 | 71.8 | 100.0 | 46.1 | 106.1 | 81.0 | 102.6 |
| April | 89.1 | 102.1 | 79.3 | 104.9 | 82.3 | 98.6 | 76.0 | 100.4 | 96.3 | 105.9 | 83.5 | 102.9 |
| May. | 89.8 |  | 80.8 |  | 84.0 |  | 78.5 |  | 96.0 |  | 83.8 | - |
| June. | 90.1 |  | 81.3 |  | 84.7 | -. | 79.0 | ---- | 95.9 |  | 83.9 | ..-- |
| July. | 91.2 |  | 80.2 |  | 81.6 |  | 75.9 |  | 98.2 |  | 85.6 | - |
| August | 93.5 |  | 83.5 |  | 84.7 |  | 77.0 |  | 102.8 |  | 91.8 |  |
| Scptember | 95. 5 |  | 83.6 |  | 85.7 |  | 77.2 |  | 05. 9 |  | 91. 6 |  |
| October. | 96.7 |  | 89.0 |  | 89. 2 |  | 85.3 |  | 04. 7 |  | 93.7 |  |
| N゙ovembor | 9 CO 9 |  | 90.7 |  | 91.0 |  | 88.9 |  | 103.3 |  | 92.9 |  |
| 1)ecember | 98. 1 |  | 95: 2 |  | 42.7 |  | 93.4 |  | 04. 0 |  | 97.5 |  |
| Average.......--- | 91.9 |  |  |  |  |  | 78.0 |  | 99.5 |  | 87.9 |  |

1 Comparable indexes for earlier years will be found in the February 1937 issue of this roport, or in the April 1937 issue of the Monthly Iabor Review.
${ }_{2}$ Includes the following gronps of manufacturing industries: Iron and steel; machinery; transportation equipment; railroad repair shops; nonferrous inctals; lumbor 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 included in other groups.

Table 5.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1936 to April $1937{ }^{1}$
[ 12 -month average $1929=100$ ]

| Month | Anthracite mining |  | Nituminous-coal mining |  |  |  | Metalliferous mining |  |  |  | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment | I'ay rolls | Emiployment |  | l'ay rolls |  | Employment |  | l'ay rolls |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  |
|  | 1936;1937 | 1936 : 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1930 | 1937 |
| January | 59.1 54.1 | 54.4142 .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 |
| February | 61.252 .7 | 76.741 .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. | 52.548 .0 | 42.6 37.8 | 80.4 | 85. 9 | 70.2 | 88.4 | 55.9 | 73.1 | 45.1 | 70.6 | 42. 2 | 49. I | 30.9 | 41.3 |
| April. | 49.854 .0 | 28.6 63.9 | 77.5 | 72.6 | 62.6 | 54.4 | 57.5 | 76.2 | 45.5 | 76.9 | 48.4 | 53.1 | 36.1 | 48. 1 |
| May. | 54.9 | 56.3 | 76. 2 |  | 62.2 |  | 60.8 |  | 47. 7 |  | 52.0 |  | 42.1 |  |
| June. | 51.2 | f2.0 -- | 75.7 |  | 61.5 |  | 61.9 |  | 48.2 |  | 53.5 |  | $4 \pm .0$ |  |
| July | 18.4 | 37.2 | 75.5 |  | 62.6 |  | 61.3 |  |  |  | 54. 4 |  | 43.9 |  |
| August | 41.1 | 31.4 | 76.91 |  | 65. 4 |  | 61.6 |  | 48.2 |  | 55.3 |  | 46.2 |  |
| September --.-- | 17.6 | 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 |  | \%3.7 |  | 54.6 |  | 46. 2 |  |
| November | 51.5 | 10.3 | 82.3 |  | 80.7 |  | 62.9 |  | 54. 6 |  | 52. 6 |  | 43.5 |  |
| December. | 54.81 | 55.4 | 83.9 |  | 85.0 |  | 64.4 |  | 57.7 |  | 49.4 |  | 30.4 |  |
| A verage.. | 51.8 | ${ }^{6} \%$ | 79.0 |  | 70.8 |  | 60.3 |  | 48.4 |  | 49. 5 |  |  |  |

1 Comparable indexes for earlier years for all of these industrics, except year-round hotels, will be found in the November 1034 and subsequent issues of this pamphlet, or the February 1935 and subsequent issies of the Monthly Lahor Review. Comparable indexes for year-round hotels will be found in the June 1035 issue of this pamphlet, or the September 1935 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Table 5.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1936 to April 1937-Continued


2 Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 3.


## Trend of Industrial and Business Employment, by States

A comparison of employment and pay rolls, by States and geographic divisions, in March and April 1937, is shown in table 6 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 3. The totals for all groups combined include all manufacturing industries and each of the nonmanufacturing industries presented in table 3 except building construction.

Table 6.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in March and April 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 division and State | Total-All groups |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { on pay } \\ \text { roll } \\ \text { April } \\ \text { 1937 } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { March } \\ 1937 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { roll } \\ \text { (1 week) } \\ \text { April } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | Per- cent- age change from March 1937 | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll April 1937 | Per- cent- age change from March 1937 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { roll } \\ \text { (1 week) } \\ \text { April } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { frome } \\ \text { March } \\ 1937 \end{array}$ |
| w England | 14,008 | 958, 208 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dollars } \\ 23,093,295 \end{gathered}$ | +3.2 | 8,495 | 680,122 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dollars } \\ 16,170,031 \end{gathered}$ | +3.5 |
| Maine--.... | 791 | 59,384 | -1.8 | 1,290, 210 | +1.1 | 285 | 48,763 | -3.0 | 1, 034, 873 | +0.3 |
| New Hamp- shire........ | 594 |  | +. 6 | 853, 046 | +2.2 | 204 | 33, 069 | +1.0 | 692, 216 | +3.1 |
| Vermont...- | ${ }^{449}$ | 18, 985 | +2.3 | 438,230 | +6.3 | 142 | 12, 876 | +2.4 | 298, 919 | +7.2 |
| Massachusetts_ | 18, 885 | 517,049 100,487 | +1.2 | $12,459,066$ | +2.7 | 1,694 | 2177,293 | +.6 | 7,524,691 | +2.8 |
| Rhode Island.- | 1,258 | 100,487 223,500 | +1.0 | 2, 340,820 | +6.2 +3.6 | 426 | 81, 240 | - +13 | 1, 835, 003 | +6.6 |
| Middle Atlant | 35. 434 | 2, 304, 275 | +. 2 | 69, 486, 848 | +2.1 |  |  |  | 38 |  |
| New York. | 23, 712 | 1, 049,340 | -. 2 | 29, 538, 359 | - | 22,089 | - 271,105 |  |  | +3.3 |
| New Jersey | 4,134 | 351, 680 | +. 8 | 9, 370, 613 | +2.6 | 3828 | 266, 490 | +. 9 | 6,996, 795 |  |
| Pennsylvania.- | 7,589 | 904, 114 | +. 5 | 24, 584,429 | +4.5 | 2,906 | 545,019 | $1+.7$ | $14,871,890$ | $4+5.6$ |
| Rast North Central.- | 21,690 | 2, 409, 094 | +1.7 | 69, 025, 784 | +3.8 | 7, 501 | 1, 886, 012 | +2.3 | 56, 014, 857 | +5.0 |
| Ohio | 8, 039 | 667, 814 | +.8 | 19, 161, 671 | +2.9 | 2,525 | 505, 344 | +1.1 | 15, 22],018 | +4.6 |
| Indiana | 8, 8,491 | 285, 184 | +2.9 | 7, 87, 558 | +6.8 | 898 | 235.7177 | +3. | 6, 812, 880 | +9.0 |
| Illinois.. | 5 6,344 | 651, 567 |  | 17, 819, 081 | +3.4 | 2,422 | 459,708 | +. 8 | $12,858,507$ | +5.8 |
| Michigan- | 3, 835 | 601, 532 | +3. 1 | 18, 842, 838 | +3.7 | 929 | 523, 008 | +4. | 16,695, 179 | +3.8 |
| Wisconsin. | ${ }^{\text {- }} 981$ | 196, 406 | +1.7 | 6, 281, 796 | +3.1 | ${ }^{7} 726$ | 162,220 | $1+1.2$ | 4, 427, 27.9 | $1+2.8$ |
| West North Central | 11, 398 | 435, 728 | -( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ | 10, 682, 310 | +1.6 | 2,446 | 222, 180 | +. 6 | 5,493,408 | +2.9 |
| Minnesota. | 2,178 | 89, 119 | +1.7 | 2.288, 157 | +4.1 | 425 | 41, 161 | +1.5 | 1, 064, 515 | +4.8 |
| Iowa.- | 1,785 | (13, 330 | -2.8 | 1,549, 648 |  | 416 | 38, 122 | -1.2 | 971,449 | +2.7 |
| Missouri --...- | 3, 102 | 178, 355 | -. 5 | 4, 335, 374 | +. 1 | 896 | 102, 872 | +. 5 | 2, 429.910 | +. 5 |
| North Dakota.South Dakota. | 534 492 | $5,007$ | $\begin{aligned} & +1.8 \\ & +4 \end{aligned}$ | 116,905 | ${ }^{+1.0}$ | 57 |  | +4.4 | 2, 18, 047 | +1.8 |
| South Dakota.- <br> Nebraska | 492 1,584 | $\begin{array}{r}7,937 \\ \hline 3,711\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} +1.4 \\ +1.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 201,082 \\ & 805,978 \end{aligned}$ |  | 380 | 2, 212 11,647 | -1.2 |  | +.1 +7.3 |
| Kansas | 92,268 | 58, 269 | ${ }^{4}+8.4$ | 1,365, 166 | + | 455 | 25, 485 | +1.7 | 651,423 | +7.8 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes banks and trust companies, construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation, professional services, and trucking and handling.
: Includes laundering and cleaning, and water, light, and power.
${ }^{3}$ Includes laundries.
4 Weighted percentage change.
${ }^{8}$ Includes automobile and miscellaneous services, restaurants, and building and contracting.
${ }^{6}$ Includes construction, but not hotels and restanrants or public works.
7 Does not include logging.
${ }^{8}$ Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.
${ }^{\bullet}$ Includes financial institutions, miscellaneous services, and restaurants.

Table 6.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in March and April 1937 by Geographic Divisions and by States-Continued
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

${ }^{10}$ Ineludes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building stone.
${ }^{11}$ Includes business and personal service, and real estate.
12 Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.

## Industrial and Business Employment and Pay Rolls in Principal Cities

A comparison of April 1937 employment and pay rolls with the March totals in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over is made in table 7. The changes are computed from reports reccived 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 7.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in March and April 1937, by Principal Cities

| City | Number of establishments | Number on pay roll April 1937 | Percentage change from March 1987 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) April 1937 | Percentage change from March 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York, N. Y | 17,384 | 734, 010 | -0.5 | \$20, 319, 009 | -1.1 |
| Chicago, Ill..--- | 4, 429 | 409, 285 | +.7 | 14, 461, 533 | +4. 5 |
| ${ }_{\text {Philadelphia, }} \mathrm{Pa}$ | 2,486 1,639 | 3988,062 | +4 +4.7 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6, } \\ 12,820,735 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +5.5 |
| Los Angeles, Calif | 2,838 | 160, 424 | +. 6 | 4, 466, 628 | +1.4 |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | 1,708 | 150,759 | +1.1 | 4,367, 896 | +3.0 |
| St. Louis, Mo- | 1,575 | 141, 891 | +. 1 | 3, 859,937 | $+2.3$ |
| Baltimore, Md. | 1,213 | 107, 792 | +2.8 | 2, 817, 486 | +7.0 |
| Boston, Mass...-. | 3,870 | 191, 597 | +. 2 | 4,836,527 | +. 9 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1,374 | 212,315 | -1.8 | 6, 315, 589 | -. 3 |
| San Francisco, Calif | 1,654 | 92,913 | +2.0 | 2, 708,948 | +2.3 |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 922 | 73, 885 | -1.2 | 2, 167,959 | +2.4 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 717 | 96, 224 | +1.1 | 2, 704, 539 | +4.7 |

## 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 April 1937, March 1937, and April 1936 are given in table 8.

Table 8.-Employees in the Executive Service of the U. S. Government, April 1937, March 1937, and April $1936{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Item | District of Columbia ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Outside District of Columbia |  |  | Entire servien ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Permanent | Temporary | Total | Permanent | Tem- | Total | Permanent | Temporary ${ }^{3}$ | Total |
| Number of employees: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April 1037--- | 108, 866 | 7,889 | 116, 755 | 617,984 | 100,900 | 718,884 | 726,850 | 108, 789 | 4835, 639 |
| March 1937 | 108, 788 | 7,747 | 116. 33.5 | 615, 132 | 97,915 | 713, 047 | 723, 920 | 105, 6f2 | 829, 582 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage chango: March 1937 to A pril 1937- | +0.07 | +1.83 | +0.19 | +0.46 | +3.05 | +0.82 | +0.40 | +2.96 | +0.73 |
| April 1936 to A pril 1937-- | +1.54 | $-3.79$ | +1.16 | +3.46 | +5.02 | +3.68 | +3.17 | +4.33 | +3.32 |
| Labor turn-over April 1937: Number of: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Separations ${ }^{8}$-...-.--- | 936 | 914 | 1,850 | 8,633 | 13,998 | 22, 631 | 9,569 | 14,912 | 24,481 |
| Accessions ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 1,091 | 1,088 | 2, 179 | 10,206 | 18,000 | 28, 206 | 11,297 | 19,088 | 30,385 |
| Turn-over rate per 100: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Separation rato. .-.....-- | 0.86 | 11. 69 | 1. 59 | 1.40 | 14.08 | 3.16 | 1.32 | 13.91 | 2. 94 |
| Accession rato........-. - | 1.00 | 13.92 | 1.87 | 1.66 | 18.11 | 3.94 | 1.56 | 17.80 | 3.65 |

[^0]The monthly record of employment in the executive service of the United States Government from April 1936 to April 1937, inclusive, is shown in table 9 .

Table 9.-Employment in the Executive Service of the U. S. Government, by Months, April 1936 through April $1937{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Month | District of $\mathrm{Co}-$ lumbia | Outside <br> District of Columbia | Total | Month | District of Columbia | Outside <br> Distriet of $\mathrm{Co}-$ lumbia | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1986 |  |  |  | 1936-Continued |  |  |  |
| April.- | 115, 412 | 683.385 | 808, 797 | November | 115, 174 | 722,098 | 837, 272 |
| May.. | 117, 219 | 699.034 705,193 | 816.253 822.652 | Dccember........... | 116,345 | 712, 962 | 829,307 |
|  | 117, 459 |  |  | 1987 |  |  |  |
| July | 116, 250 | 712,557 | 828,807 | January.-....-.....- | 116,259 | 713, 924 | 830, 183 |
| August | 115, 796 | 716.579 | 832, 375 | February | 116, 259 | 710, 462 | 826, 721 |
| September | 115, 050 | 718.990 | 834, 040 | March | 116,535 | 713, 047 | 829,582 |
| October | 114, 783 | 724, 361 | 839, 144 | April.--.-.-.-.------ | 116,755 | 718,884 | 835, 639 |

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 April on construction projects financed by Public Works Administration funds are given in table 10, by type of project.

Table 10.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds, April $1937{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]


Non-Federal projects financed from N. I. R. A. funds


[^1]Table 10.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed from Public Works: Administration Funds, April 1937-Continued
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Wage earners |  | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of matorial orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum number employed | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
|  | Projects financed from E, R. A. A. 1935 and 1936 funds ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects ${ }^{7}$ | 129,887 | 106,960 | \$9,618,255 | 12,027, 623 | \$0.800 | \$18, 563, 586 |
| Building construction ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 80, 125 | 65, 749 | 6, 297,922 | 7,076, 514 | . 890 | 11, 082, 167 |
| Electrification. | 462 | 395 | 37, 223 | 49,785 | . 748 | 154, 854 |
| Heavy engineering | 3, 404 | 2, 765 | 302, 218 | 350, 731 | . 862 | 672,486 |
| Reclamation. | 2, 734 | 2,470 | 264, 899 | 379, 159 | . 699 | 1, 105, 830 |
| River, harbor, and flood control..... | 373 | 255 | 23,662 | 30,547 | . 775 | 28,569 |
| Streets and roads. | 16,205 | 12,879 | 750,806 | 1, 464, 485 | . 513 | 1, 309, 076 |
| Water and sewerage | 25, 044 | 21, 139 | 1, 816,831 | 2, 514, 429 | . 723 | 3, 668, 034 |
| Miscellaneous. | 1,540 | 1,308 | 124, 694 | 162, 023 | . 770 | 542,570 |

- These data are also included in separate tables covering projects financed by The Works Program.

7 Includes a maximum of 17,535 and an average of 14,785 employees working on low-cost housing projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds who were paid $\$ 1,769,398$ for $1,877,298$ man-hours of lahor. Material orders in the amount of $\$ 2,253,150$ were placed for these projects. These data are also included in separate tables covering projects financed from The Works Program.

Federal construction projects for which data are included in tables. 10 and 11 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 commer-
cial 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 $\Lambda$ pril 1937, inclusive, is given in table 11.

Table 11.-Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1933 to April 1937, Inclusive, on Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds ${ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Year and month | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Maxi- } \\ & \text { mum } \\ & \text { number } \\ & \text { of wage } \\ & \text { earners } \end{aligned}$ | Pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked | A Ferage carnings per bour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 1933 to 1 pril 1937, inclusive $34 . .$. - |  | \$912, 550, 372 | 1,365, 115, 031 | \$0.069 | \$1, 618, 240, 501 |
| July to December 1933, inclusive...... |  | 33, 244, 066 | 62, 200, 479 | . 534 | , 75, 524,702 |
| January to December 1934, inclusive..- |  | 308, 311,143 | 523, 561,666 | . 589 | ${ }^{5} 610,051,090$ |
| January to December 1935, inclusive ${ }^{4}$ |  | 270, 393, 548 | 391, 919, 033 | . 690 | $5439,152,426$ |
| January to December 1936, inclusive ${ }^{4}$ |  | 242, 768, 950 | 316, 660, 182 | . 767 | \$ 401, 065, 634 |
| 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 ${ }^{8}$ | 173, 574 | 13, 353, 904 | 16,341, 250 | . 817 | 20, 461, 435 |
| April ${ }^{2}$ | 102, 201 | 15, 242, 390 | 19, 068, 352 | . 799 | 25, 885, 173 |

${ }_{1}^{1}$ 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 flnanced by The Works Program.
${ }^{4}$ Revised.

- 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 April is shown in table 12, by type of project.

Table 12.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by The Works Program, April $1937^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Wage earners |  | Monthly disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum number employed ${ }^{2}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
|  | Federal projects |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 254, 524 | 232, 745 | \$13, 432, 725 | 26, 680, 307 | \$0. 503 | \$6,901, 508 |
| Building construction | 44, 601 | 42, 108 | 2, 887, 140111 | $4,411,392$335,245 | . 654 | $1,241,316$499,687 |
| Electritication. | 26,757 | $\stackrel{4}{4,468}$ |  |  | . 419 |  |
| Forestry-.--.-. |  | 23, 939 | 1, 056 , 5688 | 2, 496, 116 | . 4231 |  |
| Grade-crossing elimination | $\begin{array}{r} 18,808 \\ 125 \end{array}$ | 15, 349 | $1,119,660$ 8,639 | 1,803, 579 | . 6219 |  |
| Hydroelectric power plants ${ }^{3}$ - | 1,742 | 1, 742 | 19,382 | 77, 777 | . 249 | 5, 021 |
| Plant, crop, and livestock conserva- tion | 26, 516 | 24, 107 | 838, 973 | 3, 355,080 | . 250 |  |
| Professional, technical, and clerical. | 13,865 <br> 22,507 | 13, 855 | 1, 144, 325 | 1, 759, 608 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 46,907 \\ 91,120 \\ 846,485 \end{array}$ |
| Public roads. |  | 18, 137 | 1,054, 148 | $1,120,173$$7,226,282$ | . 497 |  |
| Reclamation | 64,971 | 62, 142 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 846,485 \\ 1,472,840 \end{array}$ |
| River, harbor, and llood control | $\begin{array}{r} 10,312 \\ 8,92 \\ 1,592 \\ 0,564 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,985 \\ & 7,650 \\ & 1,252 \\ & 8,898 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 823,070 \\ 324,393 \\ 42,896 \\ 500,271 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,133,062 \\ 935,492 \\ 129,716 \\ 893,778 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .726 \\ & .347 \\ & .347 \\ & .560 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 773,867 \\ 99,303 \\ 26,805 \\ 323,001 \end{array}$ |
| Strects and roads. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water and sewerag |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Misccllaneous |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 and 1936 funds ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects.............----.........- | 129,887 | 106,960 | \$0, 618, 255 | 12, 027, 623 | \$0. 800 | \$18, 563, 586 |
| Building construction | $\begin{array}{r} 80,125 \\ 462 \\ 3,474 \\ 2,734 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 65,749 \\ 3,795 \\ 2,765 \\ 2,470 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,297,922 \\ 37,223 \\ 302,218 \\ 264,899 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,076,514 \\ 49,735 \\ 350,731 \\ 379,159 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .890 \\ .748 \\ .862 \\ .699 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,082,167 \\ 154,854 \\ 672,486 \\ 1,105,830 \end{array}$ |
| Electrification. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heavy engineering |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reclamation. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| River, hatbor, and flood control | $\begin{array}{r} 3, \\ \begin{array}{r} 373 \\ 28,205 \\ 25,054 \\ 1,540 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 255 \\ 12,879 \\ 21,139 \\ 1,308 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,862 \\ 750,806 \\ 1,816,831 \\ 124,694 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30,547 \\ 1,40,485 \\ 2,514,429 \\ 162,293 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .775 \\ .513 \\ .723 \\ .770 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,569 \\ 1,399,076 \\ 3,668,034 \\ 542,570 \end{array}$ |
| Streets and roads. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water and sewerage. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Projects operated by Works Progress Administration |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects... | 2, 100,965 |  | \$115,802,897 | 227, 991, 069 | \$0. 508 | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ |
| Conservation. | $\begin{array}{r} 111,435 \\ 748,102 \\ 5,109 \\ 225,109 \\ 176,975 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5,607,856 \\ 35,946,216 \\ 316,703 \\ 17,345472 \\ 11,524,301 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,928,753 \\ & 79,598,730 \\ & 509,527 \\ & 25,913,359 \end{aligned}$ | . 470 | -.. |
| Highway, road, and strcet |  |  |  |  | . 452 |  |
| Professional, technical, and clerical. |  | --......... |  |  | .645 | --..--...---- |
| Public building....-------------- |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 25,913,359 \\ 17,871,200 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Publicly owned or operatod utilitles. | $\begin{array}{r} 218,057 \\ 181,279 \\ 60,487 \\ 254,887 \\ 38,910 \\ 77,391 \end{array}$ |  | 12, 077, 894 <br> $11,294,639$ $2,813,715$ <br> 12, 209, 544 <br> 2, 177,480 <br> 4, 489, 077 | $\begin{array}{r} 23,044,310 \\ 19,006,564 \\ 6,640,059 \\ 30,114,843 \\ 4,033,142 \\ 9,330,582 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .524 \\ & .594 \\ & .424 \\ & .405 \\ & .540 \\ & .481 \end{aligned}$ | .-.-....-.-- |
| Recreational facilities ${ }^{6}$... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sanitation and health.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sewing, canning, gardening, etc- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not elsewhere classiged |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1 Unless otherwise noted 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.
${ }^{3}$ These data are for projects under construction in Puerto Rico.
4 Includes data for 112,352 employees working on non-Federal projects and 17,535 employees working on low-cost housing projects. These data are included in tables covering projects under the jurisdistion of P. W. A.

- Data on a monthly basis are not available.
- Exclusire of buildings.

Statistics on employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on National Youth Administration work projects and Student-Aid in April are shown in table 13, by type of project.

Table 13.-Employment and Pay Rolls on National Youth Administration and Student-Aid Projects Financed by The Works Program, April $1937{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of program | Number of persons employed | $\begin{gathered} \text { Monthly } \\ \text { pay-roll } \\ \text { disburse- } \\ \text { ments } \end{gathered}$ | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 626.726 | \$6.483, 727 | 20, 105, 518 | \$0.322 | ----------- |
| Work projects | 191,982 | 3,181, 627 | 8, 6f2, 278 | . 367 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| iStudent-Aid.. | 434, 744 | 3, 302, 100 | 11,443.240 | . 289 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |

1 These data are for a calendar month.
${ }^{2}$ Data are not available on a monthly basis.
3 No expenditures for materials on this type of project.

## 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 April 1937, inclusive, are given in table 14.
Table 14.-Employment and Pay Rolls July 1935 to April 1937, Inclusive, on Projects Financed by The Works Program ${ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Month and year | Mgximum number employed ${ }^{2}$ | Pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked | A verage carnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Federal projects |  |  |  |  |
| July 1935 to A pril 1937, inclusive. |  | \$319,590, 892 | 693.918, 554 | \$0. 461 | \$206, 429, 042 |
| July to December 1935 |  | 36,951,974 | 80, 745,958 | . 458 | 34, 763, 337 |
| January to December $1936{ }^{3}$.-----...-- |  | 228, 024, 201 | 501, 501, 344 | . 455 | 142, 937, 728 |
| 1987 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 328, 867 | 15, 652,964 | 32, 064, 351 | . 488 | 7,595, 246 |
| Fobruary | 267, 525 | 13, 024, 133 | 27, 260, 313 | . 478 | 6, 874, 8 51 |
| March | 249,690 | 12, 504, 895 | 25, 666, 281 | . 487 | 7,356, 372 |
| April. | 254, 524 | 13, 432, 725 | 26, 680, 307 | . 503 | 6,901,508 |
|  | P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 and 1936 funds ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |
| September 1935 to April 1937, Inclusive. | --..---- | \$142, 972,871 | 187, 187, 409 | \$0. 764 | 277, 869,924 |
| September to December 1935 |  | 8883,741 | 1,326,721 | . 666 | 2,061,700 |
| January to December 1936. |  | 106, 441, 300 | 142, 082, 051 | . 749 | 212, 853, 501 |
| 1987 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 131, 153 | 9, 346, 663 | 11,390, 883 | . 821 | 16, 361, 268 |
| February | 115, 214 | 8,428, 006 | 10, 212, 726 | . 825 | 13, 543, 480 |
| March. | 113,930 | $8,254,306$ | 10, 147, 405 | . 813 | 14, 486, 389 |
| April | 129,887 | 9,618, 255 | 12,027, 623 | . 800 | 18,563, 586 |
|  | Projects operated by Works Progress Administration ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Augast 1935 to April 1937, inclusive.--- | ----- --- | \$2, 222, 700, 694 | 4, 774, 525,075 | \$0.466 | ${ }^{6} 685,353,122$ |
| August to December $1935{ }^{3}$ |  | 174, 699, 862 | 414, 672, 261 | . 421 |  |
| January to December $1936{ }^{3}$ |  | 1, 583, 352, 239 | 3, 449, 241, 880 | . 459 | ------------ |
| 1987 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |  |
| April. | 2, 100,965 | 115, 802, 897 | 227,991, 069 | . 508 |  |

[^2]Table 15 shows the employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on work projects of the National Youth Administration from January 1936 to April 1937, inclusive. Similar data for Student-Aid projects are shown from September 1935 to April 1937, inclusive.

Table 15.-Employment and Pay Rolls from Beginning of Program Through April 1937, on National Youth Administration and Student-Aid Projects Financed by The Works Program ${ }^{1}$

: These data are for a calendar month.
${ }^{2}$ These data are not a avilable on a monthly basis.
No expenditures for materials on this type of project.

## Emergency Conservation Work

Statistics concerning employment and pay rolls in Emergency Conservation Work in March and April 1937 are presented in table 16. Emergency Conservation Work is usually regarded as a part of The Works Program, although it is now financed by a separate appropriation.

Table 16.-Employment and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, March and April $1937{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Group | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | March | April | March |
| All groups. | 369,309 | 307, 337 | \$17, 502, 905 | \$15, 770, 090 |
| Enrolled personnel ${ }^{2}$ - | 318.820 | 257, 155 | 9,926, 762 | 7, 981,431 |
| Reserve officers--... | 7,507 | 8, 040 | 1,942, 115 | 2, 078,225 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}1,991 \\ \hline 40,991\end{array}$ | 2,134 640,008 |  | $\begin{array}{r}362,470 \\ \hline 5,347,964\end{array}$ |

[^3]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 April 1936 to April 1937, inclusive, are given in table 17.

Table 17.-Employment and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, by Months, April 1936 through April $1937{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Month | Number of employees | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Month | Number of empleyees | Monthly pay-roll dis- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1986 |  |  | 1996-Continued |  |  |
| April.- | 389, 032 | \$17, 724, 292 | December | 374, 744 | \$17, 382, 448 |
| June. | 381, 305 | 17,633,925 | 1937 |  |  |
| July. | 402,368 | 18, 064, 882 | January -- | 407, 723 | 18, 650, 537 |
| August.-- | 381,425 | 17,475, 592 | February | 394, 521 | 18, 314,504 |
| September | 318,707 402,669 | $16,005,247$ $17,292,812$ | March_.............. | 307,337 369,309 | $15,770,090$ $17,502,905$ |
| November | 389, 122 | 18, 232, 391 |  |  |  |

[^4]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 April are presented in table 18, by type of project.

Table 18.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, April $1937{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage carners : | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All projects. | 8,226 | \$1, 041, 280 | 1,295, 053 | \$0.80.4 | \$1, 023, 509 |
| Bridges | 29 | 2,505 | 2, 290 | 1.133 |  |
| Building construction ${ }^{3}$ | 505 | 34, 141 | 62,017 | . 651 | 49, 153 |
| Reclamation......... | 29 |  | 1,013 | . 560 | 159 |
| Water and sewerage | 7, 433 | 977, 528 | 1, 190, 742 | . 821 | 832. 020 |
| Miscellaneous | 230 | 26,449 | 38,991 | . 678 | 142, 267 |

: 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 77 employees; pay-roll disbursoments of $\$ 4,235 ; 4,902$ man-hours worked; and material orlers placed during the month amounting to $\$ 8,426$ on projects financed by RFC Mortgage Co.

A monthly summary of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from April 1936 to $\Delta$ pril 1937, inclusive, is given in table 19.

Table 19.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, April 1936 through April 19371
[Subject to revision]

| Month | Number of wage earners 2 | Monthly payroll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | A verage earnings per hour | Value of ma terial orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1998 |  |  |  |  |  |
| April. | 10,021 | \$1, 133, 880 | 1,479,182 | \$0.767 | \$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, 892 |
| 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 | 1,433,07K |
| 1997 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| April---- | 8,226 | 1,041, 280 | 1,295, 053 | . 804 | 1,023,599 |

[^5]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 April are given in table 20, by type of project.

Table 20.-Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Type of Project, April $1937{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage earners |  | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | A verage carnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum number employed ${ }^{2}$ | Werkly average |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | 3 132,639 | 124, 730 | \$13, 855, 633 | 19, 545, 518 | \$0. 709 | \$15, 5; 2, 168 |
| Building construction- | 15,831 | 12,895 | 1, 311, 046 | 1,575, 689 | . 832 | 2, 457,371 |
| Electriflcation. | 410 | 346 | 24, 258 | 43,718 | . 555 | 516, 649 |
| Forestry. | 12 | 10 | 860 | 1,366 | . 630 | 190 |
| Naval vessels | 38,099 | 37,500 | 5, 392, 186 | 6,210, 837 | . 868 | 4, 959,773 |
| Public roads ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ | ${ }^{5}$ ) | 34,918 | 2, 976,590 | 5, 560, 269 | . 535 | 3,216, 105 |
| Reclamation..- | 10,564 | 10,355 | 1,320,465 | 1,705, 587 | . 774 | 1, 018,391 |
| River, harbor, and flood con | 27,991 | 24.255 | 2,532, 782 | 3,057, 439 | . 640 | 2, 888, 552 |
| Strects and roads. | 1,967 | 1,809 | 100, 176 | 214, 237 | . 408 | 182,944 |
| Water and sewerage | 19 | 16 | 1,890 | 2,313 | . 817 | 15, 086 |
| Misccllancous. | 2,828 | 2,626 | 195, 380 | 274,063 | . 713 | 317, 107 |

${ }^{1}$ 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 ageney doing forco-account work.
${ }^{3}$ Includes weekly a verage for public roads.
${ }^{4}$ Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.
Not available; weekly average included in total for all projects.
Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations from April 1936 to April 1937, inclusive, are shown by months in table 21.

Table 21.-Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, April 1936 through April 19371
[Subject to revision]

| Month | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of wage } \\ \text { earners } 2 \end{gathered}$ | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 |  |  |  |  |  |
| April | 61, 920 | \$5, 207, 801 | 8. 589,355 | \$0. 606 | \$8, 812, 739 |
| May | 80, 988 | 6, 091, 036 | 10, 139, 783 | . 601 | 9,843, 405 |
| June | 109, 056 | 9, 438, 391 | 14, 658, 624 | . 644 | 13, 285, 515 |
| July | 146, 285 | 14. 288,923 | 21, 624, 176 | .661 | 27,631,349 |
| August | 165, 870 | 15, 341,364 | 23, 151,796 | . 663 | 19, 288,486 |
| September | 166, 902 | 14. 846,961 | 22, 475, 820 | . 661 | 22, 164, 997 |
| 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, $2 \mathbf{7} 4$ | 13, 491, 223 | 19, 164, 694 | . 704 | 16,009, 255 |
| 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 119, 853 | 11, 857, 007 | 16. 506,278 | . 718 | 11,729, 332 |
| February | 112, 710 | 10, 904, 648 | 14, 735, 028 | . 740 | 13,613, 251 |
| March. | 120, 175 | 11,847, 783 | 16, 280,905 | . 728 | 12, 820,438 |
| April.. | 132, 639 | 13, 855, 633 | 19,545,518 | . 709 | 15,572, 168 |

${ }^{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15 th.
${ }^{2}$ Maximum number employed during any I 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 April 1936 to April 1937, inclusive, is presented in table 22.

Table 22.-Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads, April 1936 through April $1937{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Month |  | Number of employees working on ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Total pay roll |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | New roads | Maintenance | Total |  |
|  | 1996 |  |  |  |  |
| April. |  | 11,339 | 143, 305 | 154, 644 | \$8,918, 024 |
| May |  | 16,566 | 104, 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, 037, 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, 646 | 11,330, 509 |
| December. |  | 21,304 | 138, 540 | 159,934 | 10,000,371 |
|  | 1937 |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| April. |  | 13, 164 | 124, 761 | 137,925 | $9,108,030$ |

[^6]
[^0]:    1 Data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month.
    I Includes employees of Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Howard University.
    a Not including field employees of Post office Department, or 27,694 employees hired under letters of authorization by the Department of Agriculture, with a pay roll of $\$ 1,183,808$.
    ${ }^{4}$ Includes 153 employees by transfer previously reported as separations, not actual additions for April.

    - Not including employees transferred within the Government service, as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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
    E Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.
    ${ }^{5}$ Not available; weekly average included in total for all projects,

[^2]:    1 Data are for 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.
    ${ }^{3}$ Revised.

    - These data are included in tables covering projects under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Administration. The data for April include 112,352 employees working on non-Federal projects and 17,535 employess working on low-cost housing projects.
    ${ }^{3}$ These data exclude both work projects and Student-Aid projects of the National Youth Administration which appear in a separate table.
    - Data on a monthly basis are not available.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data on number of employecs refer to employment on last day of month. Amounts of pay rolls are for the entire month
    ${ }^{1}$ April data include 3,595 enrollecs and pay roll of $\$ 82,288$ outside continental Cnited States; March, 3,597 enrollens and pay roll of $\$ 62,789$.
    ${ }^{2}$ Included in executive service, tables 8 and 9 .
    Includes carpenters, clectricians, and laborers.
    38,626 employces and pay roll of $\$ 5,120,860$ also included in executive service, tahles 8 and 9.

    - 37,695 employecs and pay roll of $\$ 5,119,664$ also included in exceutive service, tables 8 and 9.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month. Amounts of pay rolls are for entire month.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes projects financed by RFC Mortgage Co. Data are for month ending on the 15th.
    ${ }^{5}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

[^6]:    Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works Administration funds and Works Progress Administration funds. Data are for the month ending on the 15 th.
    a Monthly average.

