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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
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## EMPLOYMENT

AND PAY ROLLS

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## JUNE 1937

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## Employment and Pay Rolls

## SUMMARY OF REPORTS FOR JUNE 1937

ON THE basis of reports supplied by approximately 135,000 establishments, it is estimated that 56,000 fewer workers were employed in June than in May and weekly pay rolls decreased $\$ 2,000,000$ in the combined manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Between June 1936 and June 1937, however, it is estimated that nearly $1,400,000$ workers have been returned to employment in these industries and that weekly pay rolls have increased more than $\$ 67,000,000$.

Class I railroads again reported an increase in employment over the month interval. According to a preliminary tabulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, they had $1,158,918$ employees (exclusive of executives, officials, and staff assistants) on their pay rolls in June as compared with $1,141,361$ in May.
Employment in the executive, judicial, legislative, and military services of the Federal Government in June was somewhat higher than in the preceding month. An increase was reported in the number of workers employed on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations, due largely to a seasonal increase in employment on road projects. Employment gains were also reported on Federal projects under The Works Program. Employment declined from May to June on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, Public Works Administration projects, and construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Employment on emergency conservation work decreased substantially, as is usual at the end of an enrollment period.

## Industrial and Business Employment

Factory employment declined 1.2 percent from May to June and pay rolls fell 2.2 percent. Labor disputes in the blast furnace, steel works, and rolling mill industry accounted partially for these decreases. These percentages indicate that there were 102,000 fewer workers on factory pay rolls in June than in May and that their weekly wage disbursements had been reduced nearly $\$ 4,600,000$. Despite the adverse influence of strikes, the June 1937 factory figures compare
favorably with the June figures of other years, as employment decreases between May and June have been shown in 9 of the preceding 18 years for which data are available and pay-roll decreases have been reported in 10 of these years.

With the exception of the 3 preceding months, the June factory employment and pay-roll indexes (101.1 and 102.9, respectively) stand above the levels recorded in any month since November 1929. A comparison with June of last year shows a gain of 12.2 percent, or nearly 920,000 workers, over the year interval and an increase of 26.9 percent, or $\$ 44,300,000$, in weekly wages.

Of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed, 39 reported gains in employment over the month interval and the same number showed increases in pay rolls. A tabulation of wage-rate increases reported by cooperating establishments showed 197,000 factory wage earners receiving wage-rate increases between May 15 and June 15, the cumulative total since October of last year amounting to nearly $4,250,000$. This number includes some duplication of workers, as more than one wage-rate increase has been reported by some firms over this interval.

Among the industries showing seasonal gains in employment were radios and phonographs ( 30.4 percent), canning and preserving ( 23.2 percent), ice cream ( 10.4 percent), beverages ( 8.2 percent), butter ( 7.3 percent), and beet sugar ( 5.7 percent). Employment in plants manufacturing explosives rose 4.5 percent, and gains ranging from 2.0 to 4.1 percent were reported in the aluminum, tin-can and other tinware, structural metalwork, machine-tool, and sawmill industries. Gains of 1.9 percent each were shown in the rayon and allied products, and furniture industries; gains of 1.8 percent each were reported in the cash-register and stove industries; and increases of 1.7 percent each were shown in the electrical-machinery and cement industries. Employment in petroleum refining rose 1.6 percent; in baking, 1.5 percent; in smelting and refining, 1.5 percent; in locomotives, 1.2 percent; aṇd in fur-felt hats, 1.2 percent. Among the remaining industries reporting increases were steam railroad repair shops ( 0.9 percent), foundries and machine shops ( 0.8 percent), chemicals ( 0.7 percent), silk and rayon goods ( 0.5 percent), and paper and pulp ( 0.3 percent).

The seasonal decrease of 27.7 percent in employment in the fertilizer industry was the most pronounced decline shown. Other industries reporting seasonal recessions were women's clothing ( 10.0 percent), millinery ( 8.5 percent), cottonseed oil-cake-meal ( 8.0 percent), dyeing and finishing textiles ( 7.6 percent), men's furnishings ( 3.8 percent), and confectionery ( 3.3 percent). Largely because of labor disputes, employment in the bolt, nut, washer, and rivet industry decreased 12.7 percent, and in the blast furnace, steel works, and rolling mill industry, 12.9 percent. The latter figure is partially
estimated and will be revised when June employment reports, which could not be supplied for a number of steel plants affected by the strikes, have been received.

Rubber boot and shoe and men's clothing plants reported declines of 5.0 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively, in number of workers; and sugar refining, shipbuilding, cutlery, knit goods, and rubber goods other than footwear and tire establishments reported decreases ranging from 4.3 percent to 3.0 percent. Industries of major importance in which smaller decreases in employment were shown were cotton goods ( 2.4 percent), woolen and worsted goods ( 2.2 percent), book and job printing ( 1.9 percent), automobiles ( 1.5 percent), and boots and shoes ( 1.4 percent).

The combined 16 nonmanufacturing industries showed a net gain of approximately 46,000 workers over the month interval. The largest gain in number of employees $(22,000)$ was in retail-trade establishments, increases being general in the various groups of retail businesses surveyed. The important group of general merchandising establishments (department, variety, and general merchandising stores and mail-order houses) showed a gain of 0.7 percent in employment over the month interval. A seasonal expansion of 2.4 percent in employment was reported by coal-wood-ice dealers, and drug stores reported a gain of 1.9 percent. Other lines of retail trade reporting employment gains from May to June were jewelry (1.1 percent), automotive ( 1.0 percent), apparel ( 0.7 percent) and food ( 0.3 percent). Furniture stores reported a decline of 0.1 percent, and dealers in lumber and building materials also reported 0.1 percent fewer employees.

Seasonal gains in the laundry and dyeing and cleaning industries resulted in an increase of more than 9,000 workers, and the net gain in the 5 industries comprising the mining group exceeded 5,000 . Employment in the private building construction industry showed a further gain in June ( 3.1 percent), and electric light and power and manufactured gas companies reported a gain of 1.8 percent. The decreases in the nonmanufacturing industries for which declines were reported over the month interval were 3.0 percent in brokerage, 0.8 percent in year-round hotels, and 0.6 percent in wholesale trade. Twenty of the thirty-three lines of wholesale trade surveyed reported employment gains, among them being automotive products, food products, general merchandise, groceries and food specialties, hardware, and machinery, equipment, and supplies. The farm-products group and the assemblers and country-buyers group showed sharp seasonal recessions (18.5 and 19.1 percent, respectively).

The increases in employment in a number of the nonmanufacturing industries raised the June levels to the maximum registered in recent years. Employment in the metalliferous-mining industry reached the
highest level since August 1930. In the electric light and power and manufactured gas industry, employment was above that of any month since July 1931. Employment in dyeing and cleaning establishments was higher than that of any month over the preceding 6 years for which records are available. In the general merchandising group of retail stores (department, variety, and general merchandising stores and mail-order houses) the June 1937 level was above the June levels of 1929 and succeeding years.

Employment on class I railroads increased again, according to preliminary reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The number of railroad workers exclusive of executives, officials, and staff assistants was $1,158,918$ in June as against 1,141,361 in May, a gain of 17,557 or 1.5 percent. Pay-roll figures for June were not available at the time this report was prepared. In May, however, total wage disbursements to this group of workers were $\$ 160,285,126$, in comparison with $\$ 158,087,384$ in April, a gain of 1.4 percent over the month interval.

Hours and earnings.-Based on data supplied by cooperating manufacturing establishments for full- and part-time workers combined, average hours worked per week by factory wage earners were 39.2 in June and 39.8 in May, a decrease of 1.4 percent over the month interval. Hourly earnings, however, were 0.5 percent higher in June than in May, the average earnings in June being 65.3 cents as against 64.9 in May. These changes were reflected in the average weekly wages, which were $\$ 26$ in June or 1.0 percent lower than in the preceding month.

Of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries for which man-hour data are available 10 reported increases in average hours worked per week and a like number showed higher average hourly earnings. Average weekly earnings were higher for 13 of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed.

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

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

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index June 1937 | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index } \\ & \text { June } \\ & \text { 1937 } \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { A ver- } \\ \text { agein } \\ \text { June } \\ \text { 1937 } \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {M1ay }} 1037$ | June |  | May | June |  | May | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ |
| All manufacturing industries combined 1 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} (1923-25 \\ =100) \\ 101.1 \end{gathered}\right.$ | -1.2 | +12. 2 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} (1923-25 \\ =100) \\ 102.9 \end{array}$ | -2.2 | +26.9 | \$26.00 | -1.0 | +13.1 |
| Class I steam railroads ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 65.6 | +1.5 | +8.8 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Coal mining: | $\begin{gathered} (1929= \\ 100) \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} (1929= \\ 100) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite | 51.1 | +. 2 | -. 2 | 50.9 | +14.7 | $+21.4$ | 28. 69 | +14.5 | +21.6 |
| Metalliferous mining | 77.9 78.9 | + 2 | +2.9 +27.5 | 71.2 | +5.0 -3.1 | +15.7 +60.1 | ${ }^{23.19}$ | +4.9 +3.9 | +12.5 +25.6 |
| Quarrsing and nommetallie min- | \%. |  | +2.5 | 7.2 | -3.1 | +6.1 | 1.18 |  | 72.6 |
| Crude-petroleum producing | 55.4 | +. 9 | +3.6 | 52.6 | +2.5 | +19.6 | 23.84 | +1.6 | $\underline{+15.4}$ |
| Public utilities: | 7.1 | +3.2 | +7.4 | 70.5 | +3.8 | +19.7 | 33.57 |  | +11.4 |
| Telephone and telegraph. | 78.5 | +1.0 | +9.0 | 88.6 | -1.0 | +14.5 | 29. 95 | -2.0 | +5. 1 |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas. | 96.0 | +1.8 | +6.2 | 100.1 | +2.6 | +13.6 | 33.57 | +. 8 | +6.9 |
| Electric-railroad and motorbus |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trade: ${ }_{\text {option }}$ and maintenance.. | 73.3 | +. 1 | +2.2 | 71.1 | +1.5 | +6.5 | 31.85 | +1.4 | +4.2 |
| Trade: | 90.3 | -. 6 | +6.7 | 76.3 | +. 2 | +11.6 | 30.50 | +. 8 | +4.5 |
| Retail...- | 90.5 | +. 6 | +5.8 | 74.4 | +1.1 | +12.0 | 22.06 | +. 5 | +5.8 |
| General merchandising | 102.9 | $+.7$ | +0.7 | 92.5 | +1.1 | +13.7 | 18.74 | +. 4 | +6.6 |
| Other than general merchandising |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hotels (year-round) | 86.9 | +. 8 | +5.5 +3.6 | 78.0 | +1.1 | +11.4 +1.0 | 24.73 14.83 | +.5 +1.4 | +5.6 $+\quad .2$ |
| Laundries.--..----- | 93.5 | +3.6 | +7.2 | 85.5 | +5.0 | +12.7 | 17.18 | +1.4 | +5.1 |
| Dyeing and cleaning. | 92.1 | +3.9 | +5.3 | 79.2 | +7.2 | +14.4 | 21.32 | +3.1 | +8.6 |
| Brokerage | (3) | -3.0 | $+3.9$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | -3.2 | +8. 1 | 39.28 | $-.2$ | +4.1 |
| Insurance-...---- | ${ }^{(3)}$ | +. 4 | +1.5 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | +1.1 | + | 39.78 | $+7$ | +4.4 |
| Building construction | ${ }^{(3)}$ | +3.1 | +10.5 | (3) | +3.5 | +26.6 | 31.25 | +. 3 | +14.6 |

1 Revised indexes-Adjusted to 1933 Census of Manufactures.
${ }^{2}$ Preliminary-Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.
${ }^{3}$ Not available.
C Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

## Public Employment

There were more than 204,000 workers engaged on construction projects financed from Public W’orks Administration funds in June, a decrease of 2,000 compared with the 206,000 workers employed in May. An increase in employment on projects financed from funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936 was offset by decreases in employment on Federal and nonFederal projects financed from funds provided by the National Industrial Recovery Act. Pay-roll disbursements for June on all projects financed by the Public Works Administration totaled $\$ 16,431,000$.

During the month more than 177,000 employees were working on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations, an increase of 17,000 compared with the number employed in May. Increases in employment occurred on all types of projects with the exception of building construction; river, harbor, and flood

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control; streets and roads; and miscellaneous projects. Total pay rolls on all projects financed from regular governmental appropriations amounted to $\$ 16,980,000$.

Employment on projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation decreased 16.2 percent in June to 5,000 . Construction activity was curtailed on all types of projects. Pay-roll disbursements totaled $\$ 691,000$. This was a decrease of $\$ 99,000$ compared with the preceding month.

The number of wage carners employed on projects financed by The Works Program during June was $2,716,000$. Compared with the number working in May this was a decrease of 286,000 . Of the total, 285,000 were working on Federal projects, 2,020,000 on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, and 411,000 on work projects of the National Youth Administration and student aid. Disbursements for pay rolls totaled $\$ 126,556,000$.

Small increases in employment occurred in the exccutive, legislative, judicial, and military services of the Federal Government. Employment in the executive service showed a slight increase ( 0.2 percent) in June. Compared with a year ago the June level of employment increased 2.4 percent. Of the 842,000 employees in the executive service, 116,000 were working in the District of Columbia and 726,000 were employed outside the District. Pronounced increases in employment in the executive service occurred in the Post Office Department, the War Department, and in the Department of Agriculture. Appreciable decreases occurred in the Puerto Rican Reconstruction Administration, the Treasury Department, and in the Resettlement Administration.

In the Civilian Conservation Corps employment decreased in June. Employment for all groups of workers totaled 324,000 , a decrease of 25,000 compared with May. The decrease was due almost entirely to the usual decline in the number of enrolled workers at the end of the 3 -month enrollment period. Virtually no change occurred in the number of reserve officcrs and educational advisers. An increase, however, was reported in the number of supervisory and technical employees. Pay rolls for the month for all groups of workers were $\$ 16,086,000$, a decrease of $\$ 633,000$.

In June 168,000 workers were employed on the construction of new roads and the maintenance and repair of old roads financed from State funds. This was a decrease of 9,000 compared with May. Although there was a gain in the number of employees engaged on new construction, the drop in employment on maintenance work was sufficiently large to cause a decrease in total employment on State roads. Of the total number employed 19,000 were working on new construction
and 149,000 on maintenance work. Pay-roll disbursements totaling in excess of $\$ 11,069,000$ during the month, were $\$ 219,000$ greater than in the preceding month.
A summary of Federal employment and pay-roll statistics for May and June is given in table 2.

Table 2.-Summary of Federal Employment and Pay Rolls, June $1937{ }^{1}$
[Preliminary 亿igures]

| Class | Employment |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per- } \\ & \text { centage } \\ & \text { change } \end{aligned}$ | Pay rolls |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per- } \\ & \text { centage } \\ & \text { change } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { 193i } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Federal services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Executive ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | ${ }^{3} 842,003$ | 840, 521 | +0.2 | \$127, 300, 409 | 4 \$127,610, 269 | -0.2 |
| Judicial. | 2,040 | 2,010 | +1.5 | 500, 801 | 496,663 | +. 8 |
| Lecislativo | 5,133 | 5, 117 | +. 3 | 1, 203, 582 | 1,197,996 | $+5$ |
| Minitary-...----- | 319,223 | 317,520 | +. 5 | 23, 135, 605 | 23, 813, 274 | $-2.9$ |
| Financed by P. W. A. ${ }^{0}$. | 204, 098 | 206, 019 | -. 0 | 16, 430, 649 | 15, 850, 554 | +3.7 |
| Financed by R. F. C.i. | 4, 898 | 5,847 | $-16.2$ | 690, 822 | 790,018 | $-12.6$ |
| Financed by regular govern- |  |  |  |  |  | +11. |
| Federal projects under The morks | 177,265 | 160,346 | +10.6 | 16,980,060 | 15, 278, 529 | +11.1 |
|  | 284, 893 | 206, 086 | +6.8 | 14,794,640 | 14, 154, 856 | +4.5 |
| Projects operated by W. P. A | 2, 020, 273 | 2, 133,340 | -5.3 | 107, 046, 653 | 112, 262, 434 | -4.6 |
| National Youth Administration: Works projects.-.............. | 170, 472 | 184, 173 | -7.4 | 2, 862,654 | 3, 093, 750 | -7.5 |
| Student aid. | 240, 460 | 418,362 | -42.5 | 1,852,006 | 3,591, 961 | -48.4 |
| Relicf work: Civilian Conservation Corps ${ }^{8}$. | 323, 626 | 348,905 | -7.3 | 16,085, 832 | 16, 719, 019 | -3.8 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes data on projects financed wholly or partially from Federal funds.
${ }^{2}$ Includes employees of Columbia Institution
for the Deal and Ifoward University.
${ }^{3}$ Includes 247 employees by transicr previously reported as separations, not actual additions for June.
${ }_{4}$ Revised.
${ }^{5}$ Data covering P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 and 1936 funds are included. These data are not shown under the Works Program.


#### Abstract

${ }^{6}$ Includes 141,708 wage carners and $\$ 10,960,950$ pay roll for June; 139,561 wage earners and $\$ 10$,330,137 pay roll for May covering $P$. W. A. projects fnanced from E. R. A. A. 1935 and 1936 funds. ${ }^{7}$ Includes 59 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 3,325$ for June and 80 employces and payroll disbursements of $\$ 1,420$ for May on projects financed by the RFC Mortmare Co. ${ }^{8}$ includes 43,246 employecs and pay roll of $\$ 5$, 603,833 for June and 41,930 employces and pay roll of $\$ 5,370,053$ for May included in executive service.


The value of material orders placed on projects financed wholly or partially from Federal funds during the second quarter of 1937 amounted to $\$ 259,313,000$. It is estimated that approximately 744,000 man-months of labor were created in the final fabrication of these materials. In the corresponding quarter of 1936 the value of material orders placed amounted to $\$ 252,956,000$, and 885,000 manmonths of labor were created in final fabrication. During the first quarter of 1937 material orders valued at $\$ 243,618,000$ were placed and 688,000 man-months of labor were created in final fabrication.

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

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

| Program | Value of material orders placed |  |  | Man-months of labor created in final fabrication |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Second quarter of 1937 | First quarter of 1937 | Sccond quarter of 1936 | Second quarter of 1937 | First quarter of 1937 | Second quarter of 1936 |
| Total. | \$259, 313, 311 | \$243, 618, 296 | \$252, 956, 263 | 743, 884 | 687, 979 | 884, 691 |
| Public Works Administration | 83, 764, 660 | 66,965,476 | 110, 041, 383 | 288, 447 | 234,063 | 393, 169 |
| Reconstruction Finance Corporation 2 $\qquad$ | 2, 761,743 | 4,486,462 | 6, 588, 505 | 7,944 | 12,458 | 19,905 |
| Regular governmental appropriations ${ }^{3}$ $\qquad$ | 53, 654, 881 | 38, 163, 221 | 31,941,659 | 171,554 | 123, 130 | 100,254 |
| Federal projects under The Works Program: <br> Construction |  |  | 39, 584, 256 |  |  |  |
| Construction Professional, technical, and | 22, 793, 575 | 21, 535, 585 | 39, 584, 256 | 72,359 | 72,068 | 126,208 |
|  | 279,893 | 290, 884 | 419,501 | 782 | 1, 021 | 1,727 |
| Projects operated by W. P. A .-...-. | 56, 266, 574 | 65, 665, 275 | 64, 091, 732 | 200, 149 | 243,900 | 242,334 |
| Rentals and services on projects operated by W. P. A.. | 39, 128, 795 | 46, 150, 914 | (4) | (4) | ( ${ }^{4}$ | (4) |
| National Youth Administration: Work projects. | 663,090 | 360,479 | 289, 227 | 2,649 | 1,339 | 1,094 |

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## DETAILED REPORTS FOR JUNE 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 nonmanufacturingare 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 JUNE 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 June 1937 are shown in table 4. Percentage changes from May 1937 and June 1936 are also given.

Tabie 1.- Employment, I'ay Rolls, Honrs, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, June 1937
MANUFACTURING
[Indexes are based on 3-year average 1923-25=100 and are adjusted to 1033 Census of Manufactures]

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Average weekly earnings 1 |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hourly carnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index June 1937 | Percentage change from- |  | Index June 1937 | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 1037 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | Junc | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\underset{1037}{\text { May }}$ | June |  | $\underset{1937}{\text { May }}$ | June 1936 |  | $\underset{1937}{\text { May }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{1937}{\text { May }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ |
| All manufacturing industries | 101.1 | -1.2 | +12.2 | 102.9 | -2.2 | +26.9 | \$26. 00 | -1.0 | +13.1 | 39.2 | -1.4 | - ${ }^{(2)}$ | Cents 65.3 | +0.5 | +13.4 |
| Durablc goods....-...... | 98.8 | $-1.1$ | +16.6 | 104.6 | $-2.7$ | +32.4 | 29.36 | $-1.6$ | +13.5 | 40.7 | -1.4 | $-1.4$ | 71.4 | +.2 | +15.3 |
| Nondurable goods. | 103.5 | -1.2 | +7.9 | 100.8 | $-1.5$ | +20.1 | 22.14 | -. 2 | +11.3 | 37.6 | $-1.3$ | +1.3 | 58.6 | +1.0 | +10.2 |
| Durable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery | 101.4 | -7.9 | +10.9 | 110.4 | -11.5 | +30.5 | 31.06 | -3.9 | +17.6 | 40.2 | -2. 4 | -4.1 | 76.0 | $-1.6$ | +21.7 |
| ]3last furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ${ }^{\text {3-- }}$ | 106.2 | $-12.9$ | +6.5 | 123.4 | $-15.3$ | $+30.5$ | 34, 48 | -2.7 | + 22.5 | 40.2 | -1.9 | -5.3 | 85.4 | -1.2 | +28.0 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.-...-----.---- | 81.9 | $-12.7$ | +10.0 | 43.3 | -17.7 | +24.9 | 25. 96 | $-5.7$ | +13.6 | 39.9 | $-4.2$ | $-1.1$ | 65.1 | $-1.6$ | +13.9 |
|  | 70.6 | $-1.3$ | +10.1 | 59.7 | -4.3 | $+30.3$ | 22. 73 | $-3.1$ | +18.3 | 39.6 | $-3.9$ | +1.4 | 57.0 | +1.0 | +15. 1 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools. | 86.2 | -3. 1 | +13.1 | 86.2 | $-7$ | +28.6 | 25. 22 | +2.4 | +13.7 | 42.9 | +.6 | +3.2 | 60.1 | +1.6 | $+9.7$ |
|  | 72.6 | $-2.0$ | $+23.8$ | 71.5 | $-3.5$ | +48.2 | 30.25 | $-1.8$ | +19.8 | 42.0 | $-2.3$ | +5.8 | 72.3 | +.8 | +13.5 |
| Jlardware...----...- | 96.7 | $-1.9$ | +25.2 | 96.5 | -17.8 | +24.1 | 22.53 | -16.2 | -. 9 | 36.1 | $-13.3$ | -11.5 | 62.4 | -3.4 | +11.4 |
|  | 93.2 | -2.8 | +9.3 | 76.3 | -1.0 | $+20.7$ | 25.71 | +1.8 | +10.6 | 40.7 | +.8 | -1.4 | 63.2 | +1.0 | +12.3 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. $\qquad$ | 79.8 | -2.3 | +22.3 | 76.4 | -7.4 | +38.3 | 27.67 | -5.2 | +13.0 | 40.5 | -5.9 | $-3.9$ | 68.3 | +. 7 | +17.7 |
|  | 119.0 | +1.8 | +14.2 | 106.2 | $-.5$ | +22.1 | 26.24 | -2.2 | +6.8 | 40.5 | $-2.7$ | -1.4 | 65.1 | +. 8 | +8.3 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork | 78.7 | +2.4 | +15.0 | 82.4 | +4.9 | +36.3 | 29.36 | +2.4 | +18.6 | 42.3 | +1.4 | $+.2$ | 69.5 | +1.0 | +18.4 |
| Fin cans and other tinware...............--....- | 109.2 | +4.1 | +8.3 | 116.6 | +4.4 | +18.8 | 23.77 | $+.3$ | +9.7 | 40.1 | -. 7 | -1.1 | 59.8 | -. 1 | +11.3 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | 101.6 | $-1.7$ | $+27.2$ | 114.9 | +. 9 | +43.8 | 26.36 | +2.6 | +13.0 | 43.5 | +1.7 | +. 8 | 60.5 | $+.9$ | +12.2 |
|  | 181.2 | $-.9$ | +29.2 7 | 188.5 | $-.4$ | +40.5 | 26.33 | +.6 | +15.7 | 39.6 | +1.7 | -4.1 | 66.5 | +1.8 | +20.5 +2.5 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment | 129.2 | +2.5 | +24.7 | 137. 2 | $+1.7$ | +43.2 | 29.41 | $-.7$ | +14.8 | 41.8 | $-1.5$ | +. | 70.4 | +1.8 | +15.1 |
| Agricultural implements.---.-.-.-.----.-.-.-- | 140.6 | +.6 | +13.8 | 182.7 | -. 6 | +39.0 | 29.10 | $-1.3$ | +22.1 | 40.5 | $-.7$ | +1.9 | 72.7 | -( ${ }^{2}$ | +20.9 |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines | 135.9 | +1.8 | +21.8 | 146. 7 | $-1.5$ | +36.6 | 33.24 | -3.3 | +12.0 | 41.6 | -2.9 | -2.3 | 81.0 | $-6$ | $+13.5$ |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. | 119.9 | +1.7 | +31.8 +3.5 | 126. 1 | $+2.1$ | +51.4 | 28.95 | +.5 | +13.5 | 38.9 | -. 7 | -2.4 | 72.5 | +1.1 | +16.6 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water whecls.- | 149.3 | $+.7$ | +18.1 | 150.4 | -. 1 | $+39.6$ | 32. 53 | -. 8 | +10.3 | 40.1 | $-1.6$ | +.7 | 81.3 | +.8 | +18.7 |

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

| Indusiry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Average weckly carn-ings |  |  | Average hours worked per week |  |  | Average hourly earn-ings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index June 1937 | Percentage change from- |  | Index Jube 1937 | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | Pereentage change from- |  | June | Percentage change from- |  | ${ }_{1937}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | May 1937 | June |  | May 1937 | June 1986 |  | May 1937 | ${ }_{\text {June }} 1936$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | June |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | June 1936 |
| Durable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Foundry and machine-shop products. | 112.7 | $+0.8$ | +25.1 | 119.5 | $+0.1$ | +42.7 | \$29.58 | -0.8 | +14.1 | 43.2 | $-1.7$ | $+0.8$ | 68.5 | +1. 1 | $+13.8$ |
| Machine tools---.--------------- | 152.7 | +2.0 | +31.5 | 164.6 | +1.9 | +50.2 | 33.21 | - -2 | +14.2 | 40.3 | $-2.4$ | +3.0 | 71.8 | +2.2 | +10.7 |
| Radios and phonographs | 182.3 | +30.4 | -9.0 | 156.2 | +44.0 | +8 +508 | 22.47 | +10.4 | +10.7 | 38.4 | +1.9 | -. 3 | 58.9 | +8.5 | $+11.8$ |
| Textile machinery and parts | 87.3 | -. 2 | +24.1 | 93.6 | $-1.8$ | $+50.0$ | ${ }^{28} 883$ | $-1.5$ | +21.0 | 43.8 | $-2.2$ | +9.4 +5 | 60.0 | +. 7 | +10.8 |
| Trypewriters and parts. | 153.8 <br> 126.4 | +.1 -1.5 | +82.4 +20.0 | 151.1 127.8 | -2.6 | +108.4 +29.5 | 26. 22 | -2.7 | +14.2 +7.9 | 41.6 37.0 | -2.5 -3.9 | +5.8 | 63.0 88.8 | -.3 +.6 | +11.3 +16.2 |
| Transportation equipm | 834.0 | +1.3 | +20.0 +40.7 | 751.3 | +1.6 | +29.5 +47.7 | 28.48 | +3.3 +.3 | +.9 +.9 | 44.4 | + $\mathbf{+ 1 . 0}$ +1.0 | -6. 1 | 64.2 | $\pm .7$ | +1.2 +1.5 |
| Automobiles. | 137.8 | -1.5 | +10.0 | 135.2 | -6.0 | +26.2 | 32.46 | -4.5 | +6. 1 | 36.1 | $-5.1$ | -9.9 | 90.0 | $+.6$ | +18.2 |
| Cars, electric-and steam-railroad | 76.5 | $-1.6$ | +33.8 | 91.4 | $+1.6$ | +69.2 | 29. 10 | +3.2 | +27.4 | 40.0 | +. 1 | +8.5 | 72.7 | +3.1 | +16.3 |
| Jocomotives. - | 59.5 | +1.2 | +69.1 | 51.4 | $+8.6$ | $+129.1$ | 33.49 | +7.4 | +35.5 | 46.5 | +6.4 | +23.2 | 72.0 | +1.0 | $+9.9$ |
| Shipbuilding. | 103.3 | -3.2 | +5.4 | 114.5 | $-3.6$ | +16.6 | 30.75 | $-.4$ | $+10.6$ | 37.6 | 0 | +1.3 | 80.3 | $-1.0$ | +6.6 |
| Railroad repair shops | 64.0 | +. 6 | +9.4 | 68.7 | +2.4 | +14.3 | 30.80 | $+1.7$ | +4.5 | 44.8 | +1.2 | +4.0 | 69.0 | +. 2 | +. 3 |
| Electric railroad | 62.7 | -1.1 | +1.2 | 67.1 | +1.0 | +8.4 | 30.19 | +2.1 | +7.2 | 44.5 | +1.4 | +1.5 | 66.4 | $+.8$ | +5.7 |
| Steam railroad. | 64.1 | +.9 | +10.2 | 69.0 | +2.3 | +14.8 | 30.89 | +14 | +4.1 | 44.8 | +1.2 | +4.2 | 69.2 | $+1$ | -(2) |
| Nonferrous metals and their products. | 113.9 | -1.4 | +19.3 | 111.5 | -1.4 | +39.5 | 26.38 | 0 | +17.0 | 40.2 | $-1.6$ | -. 3 | 65.1 | +1.7 | +17.3 |
| Aluminum manufacturcs...- | 129.5 | +3.0 | +20.9 | 135.6 | +. 6 | +43.8 | 26. 36 | $-2.3$ | +18.8 | 40.4 | -1.9 | +1.2 | 65.4 | -. 4 | $+17.9$ |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products--..------- | 122.3 | $-2.7$ | +22.4 | 125.3 | -. 9 | +49.5 | 28. 91 | +1.8 | +22.0 | 40.6 | $-1.7$ | -. 8 | 71.4 | +3.7 | +23.2 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices | 121.6 | $-1.5$ | +17.2 | 118.5 | $-3.1$ | +29.3 | 22. 42 | $-1.6$ | +10.3 | 40.3 | $-2.3$ | $+2.0$ | 55.5 | $+.7$ | +9.1 |
| Jewclry --.----.-.-- | 89.1 | $+.6$ | +21.4 | 70. 3 | $+1.7$ | +35.7 | 24. 17 | +1.1 | +11.8 | 38.9 | $+.9$ | +4.1 | 60.9 | $+.8$ | +5.7 |
| Lighting equipment ......- | 96. 1 | -3.7 | +26.8 | 95.3 | -6.2 | +38.5 | 24.91 | -2.7 | +9.2 | 38.5 | -3.0 | -5.6 | 64.8 | $+.3$ | +15.9 |
|  | 74.4 | +(3) | +19.3 | 69.1 | -. 8 | +49.9 | 25.83 | -. 8 | +25.5 | 40.0 | -3.0 | +19.1 | 64.6 | +1.5 | +3.7 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc- | 88.8 159.2 | +1.5 -2.2 | +14.5 +14.9 | 85.2 162.4 | +.5 -2.2 | +35.0 +30.3 | 28.61 23.84 | $\stackrel{1}{-1.0}$ | +17.9 +13.4 | 41.9 39.6 | -1.9 | -1.5 | 68.3 60.4 | -.1 +1.8 | +19.6 +18.8 |
| Lumber and allied products...-- | 72.9 | +1.8 | +12.5 | 12.3 | +6.0 | +29.6 | 22. 10 | +4.1 | +15.2 | 42.8 | +1.3 | +1.7 | 52.5 | +3.1 | +12.8 |
| F'urniture.----- | 89.1 | +1.9 | +21.0 | 78.7 | +2.7 | +34.3 | 20.80 | +. 7 | +11.0 | 41.0 | $-.5$ | -1.2 | 51.0 | +. 9 | +12.7 |
| Lumber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Millwork Sawmills | 57.5 55.7 | +.4 +2.0 | +15.6 +7.3 | 57.5 57.4 | +4.7 +8.5 | +30.6 +20.6 | 23.12 22.78 | +4.3 +6.3 | +12.9 +18.0 | 44.1 43.5 | +.7 +2.4 | $-\overline{-3.1}$ | 52.6 53.3 | +3.8 +4.2 | +13.1 +13.5 |

Stone, clay, and glass products
lirict, tile, and terra cotta
Cement

Marble,

## Nondurable goods

Tex:iles and their products
rabrics.
Carpets and rugs.
Cotion goods

Dycing and finishing textiles
Kats, fur-fel
Silk and rayon goods
earing apparel worsted goods
Clothing, men
Clothing, women's
Corsets and allied garment
Men's furnishings
Millinery
Shirts and collars.
Leather and its manufactures
l3oots and
Food and kindred products.
Baking.
Bevera
Canning and preserving
Conlectionery
Flour.--
lee creama
Skaghtering and macat packing
Sugar, bect
bacco manufactures

Cigurs and cigareties.
Paper and printin
Boxes, paper-
1'aper and pulp
Printing and publishing:

Newspapers and periodica
 91.3
103.8

## 










Table 4.-Employment, l'ay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, June 1937-Continued
MANUFACTURING-Continued

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Average weekly carn- |  |  | Average hours worked per week |  |  | Average hourly carn- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index June 1937 | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { Jume } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from - |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Juno } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Junc } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | May 1937 | June 1936 |  | May 1937 | June |  | May 1937 | June 1036 |  | May 1937 | June 1936 |  | May 1937 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nondurable goods-Continued <br> Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 123.9 | -0. 5 | +12.3 | 137.4 | +0.5 | +30. 4 | \$28.89 | +1.0 | +16.0 | 39.6 | -0.7 | +1.0 | Cents 73.7 | +1.5 | +15. 5 |
|  | 123.4 | $-1.0$ | +13.7 | 135.7 | -. 4 | +31. 4 | 26. 52 | +.6 | +15.5 | 40.6 | $-1.3$ | +1.0 | 66.1 | -1.9 | +14.4 |
| Chemicals .--.-.......... | 138.5 | $+.7$ | +16.8 | 153.5 | $+.7$ | +35.5 | 30.81 | -. 1 | +16.0 | 40.5 | -. 5 | - 4 | 76. 2 | $+.5$ | +10.5 |
| Cottonsced-oil, cake, and meal | 43.9 | $-8.0$ | +15.9 | 38.6 | $-8.7$ | $+35.8$ | 12.15 | $-7$ | +17.1 | 48.7 | $-1.2$ | +12.6 | 25.1 | $-.3$ | +4.2 |
| Druggists' preparations... | 108.8 | $+4$ | +8.4 | 121.3 | +2.8 | +22.1 | 24. 40 | +2.4 | +12.6 | 40.0 | +1.7 | +3.8 | 58.1 | $+1.7$ | +3.9 |
| Explosives. | 94.8 | +4. 5 | +14.6 | 103.0 | $-.2$ | +23.3 | 30.99 | -4.5 | +7.6 | 30.0 | -4.2 | -1.8 | 79.4 | -3 3 | +9.8 |
| Fertilizers. | 75.7 | $-27.7$ | +28.1 | 79. 2 | -31.9 | $+44.3$ | 17.06 | -5.8 | +12.7 | 40.2 | -0.4 | +5.2 | 42.5 | +3.9 +1.6 | +7.4 +11.2 |
| Paints and varnishes. | 138. 9 | -.9 | +7.8 +1.4 | 142.7 | $-1.6$ | $+18.1$ | 28. 54 | $-.7$ | +9.6 +21.4 | 42.5 398 | -2.3 +5 | -1.5 +2.4 | 67.4 | +1.6 +.1 | +11.2 +18.6 |
| Rayon and allied product | 391. 4 | $+1.9$ | +16.4 | 301.8 | +2.6 +1.1 | +41.5 +21.3 | 24. 69 27.26 | +.7 +1.0 | +21.4 +14.1 | 39.8 <br> 39.3 | +.5 +.1 | +2.4 -1.1 | 62.0 | +.1 +1.8 | +18.6 +15.3 |
| Soap----7.-. | 102.5 | -.8 +1.6 | +6.4 +6.9 | 115.1 | +1.1 +3.4 | +21.3 +27.3 | 27.26 34.36 | +1.0 +1.8 | +14.1 +19.0 | 39.3 30.5 | +.1 +1.8 | -1.1 +.2 | 69.7 95.2 | +1.8 $+(2)$ | +15.3 +19.0 |
| Pubetroleum refining | 126. 0 | +1.6 -2.3 | +6.9 +12.7 | 143.0 103.8 | +3.4 +4.9 | +27.3 +16.6 | 34.36 27.51 | +1.8 +2.7 | +19.0 +3.5 | 30.5 35.7 | +1.8 -3.1 | 1.2 -4.0 | 95.2 78.8 | $+(2)$ +.5 | +19.6 +9.9 |
| Rubber products....-.-..... | 101.2 72.5 | -2.3 | +12.7 +5.2 | 103.8 69.7 | $-4.9$ | +16.6 +23.2 | 27.51 24.18 | -2.7 +1.0 | +3.5 +17.1 | 35.7 39.6 | -3.1 +1.1 | -4.0 +-1 | 78.8 61.0 | +.5 +.2 | +9.9 +16.5 |
| Rubber boots and shoes..---------------.-- | 72.5 | $-5.0$ | +5.2 | 69.7 | -4.1 | +23.2 | 24. 18 | $+1.0$ | +17.1 | 39.6 | +1.1 | +. 1 | 61.0 | $-.2$ | $+16.5$ |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tuhes | 142. 1 | -3.0 | $+16.9$ | 144.9 | -5. 6 | +31.2 | 23. 54 | $-2.6$ | +12.2 | 39.4 | -4. 1 | $+2.5$ | 59.8 | +1.0 | +10.7 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes. | 92.7 | $-1.1$ | +12.0 | 07.9 | -4.7 | +9.4 | 30.77 | $-3.6$ | -2. 4 | 32.1 | -3.4 | $-10.2$ | 96.3 | $-{ }^{(2)}$ | +8.8 |

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

 lishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a smaler number of establishments, as all reporting firms do not furnish man-hours. Percontago changes over year aro computed from indexes. Porcentare changes over month in average weokly ornings for the manufacturing groups, for all mandacturing indust ries combined, and far retail 1 rado are also computed fromindexes. ${ }_{3}{ }^{1}$ Pessiman 10
4 Nlay datar for erude-petroleum producing revised as follows:
Pay roll.-May index, 67.9, percentage change from Aprii, +7 , from May 1930, +1 . 1. Aberage weekly earnings.-Percentage change from April to May, -5 , from April 1936 to May $1936,+11.1$.
Iverage wcekly hours.-May average, 39.1 , jercentage change from April, -2.3.
Average hourly earnings.-May average, 83.8 , percontage change from April +1.8 , from May $1936,+8.9$.
${ }^{5}$ Data fur telephone and telegraph industries revised as follows:
Employment-- 'ercentage change from Decomber 1936 to January 1937, +1.0 ; from January 193 to February 1937, +0.5; from Fobruary to March, +0.7; from Januars 1936 to Jannary 1937, +6.2.
Piy toll.-January index, 83.6, Jercon'age change from Decomber 1936, +1.5; from January 1936, +11.5 ; February indox, 82.2, percentage change from January, - 1.6 ; from Fobruary $1636,-7.9$; March index, 87.2 , percontago change from February, +6.0 ,
from Mareh $1936,+12.9$; April index 86.3 , percentage change. From 1 pril 1636 , +13.16 .

Anerage wecky earnings-Junuary wrage, \$30.18. Iercentage chance from Decenaber 1036, +0.1 , from Jamary 1936, +5.0: Jehruary werage $\$ 29.7$, percentage change fron January, -2.2, from Fchruary 1936 , +0.9 ; Jarch average $\$ 31.10$, percentage change from Fehruary, - 5.2 , from March 1936 , +5.2 ; April average +30.18 , percennace change from $A_{1}$ ril $1936,+5.1$.
therige wechy hours....January average 30.f, percontage change from Tecember 1936 , +2.3 , from Janmary 1936 , +2.9 ; percontare change from January to February, - 4.5 from February 1936 to Febriary 1937 , -4.2 ; Narch average 39.3 , percontage chango $+1-$ Obuary, +3.7 , from March $1036,+1.5$; percentage change from Marchi 10 Apri] $+1.7$.
Avcrage hourly earninys---Jandary average 69.4 cents, percantage change from Decem har 1936, - 1.8 , from Jumary 1936, +2.3 ; Fobruary avorage, 80.6 cents, percentage chango from damary, +2.1 ; Narch average. 82.0 cents, percentage change from Fobru ary, +1.4, from March $1636,+3.7$; A pril average 79.6 oents, jercentage elange from A pril $1936,+3.65$

A vorago weokly earnings from A pril 1937 in retail trado revised to $\$ 21.33$.
i Data for general merchandising rovised as follows: April pas roll index, 88.1 ; jer-
 change from A pril 1036, +7.6 . ${ }^{6}$ Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be com puted.

- Nor a a ailable.


## INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS, JANUARY 1936 TO JUNE 1937

Indexes of employment and pay rolls are given in tables 5 and 6 for all manufacturing industries combined, for the durable- and nondur-able-goods groups of manufacturing industries, and for 13 nonmanufacturing industries, including 2 subgroups under retail trade, by months from January 1936 to June 1937, inclusive. The accompanying chart indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to June 1937.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 89 manufacturing industries and cover wage earners only. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3 -ycar average, $1923-25$, as 100 . In June 1937 reports were reccived from 25,402 manufacturing establishments employing $4,940,790$ workers, whose weekly carnings were $\$ 128,446,166$. 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.

Table 5.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in the Durablc- and Nondurable-Goods Groups, January 1936 to June $1937^{1}$

LAdjusted to 1933 Census of Manufactures--3-year average $1923-25=100$ ]

| Month | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  |  |  | Durable goods : |  |  |  | Nondurable goods ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Employ- } \\ \text { ment }}}{ }$ |  | Pay rolls |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Employ- } \\ \text { ment }}}{ }$ |  | Pay rolls |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Employ- } \\ & \text { ment } \end{aligned}$ |  | Pay rolls |  |
|  | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1950 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1937 |
| January | 86.8 | 90.5 | 73.8 | 90.7 | 78.7 | 90. 4 | 66.9 | 85. 6 | 95.4 | 103.0 | 82.5 | 96.0 |
| Fobruary | 86.9 | 99.0 | 73.7 | 95.8 | 78.6 | 93.2 | 66. 6 | 92.5 | 95.8 | 105.2 | 82.7 | 99.9 |
| March. | 87.9 | 101. 1 | 77.6 | 101.1 | 80.2 | 96. 4 | 71.8 | 100. 0 | 96. 1 | 106.1 | 84.9 | 102.6 |
| April. | 89.1 | 102. 1 | 79.3 | 104.9 | 82.3 | 98.6 | 76.0 | 10f. 4 | 96.3 | 105.9 | 83.5 | 102.9 |
| May. | 89.8 | 102.3 | 80.8 | 105.2 | 84. 0 | 99.9 | 7s. 5 | 107.5 | 96.0 | 104.8 | 83.8 | 102.3 |
| June | 90.1 | 101.1 | 81.1 | 102.9 | 84.7 | 98.8 | 79.0 | 104.6 | 95.9 | 103.5 | 83.9 | 100.8 |
| July- | 91.2 |  | 80.2 |  | 84.6 |  | 75.9 | - | 98.2 |  | 85.6 |  |
| Augisit. | 13.5 |  | 83.5 |  | 84.7 |  |  |  | 102.8 |  | 91.8 |  |
| September | 45.5 |  | 83.6 |  | 85.7 |  | 7 7 .2 |  | 105.9 |  | 91.6 |  |
| October | 96.7 |  | 89.0 |  | 49.2 |  | 83.3 |  | 104. 7 |  | 93.7 |  |
| November | 96.9 |  | 90.7 |  | 91.0 |  | 88.9 |  | 103.3 |  | 92.9 |  |
| Decomber. | 98.1 |  | 95.2 |  | 92.7 |  | 93.4 |  | 104.0 |  | 97.5 |  |
| Av | 91.9 |  | 82.4 |  | 84.7 |  | 78.0 |  | 99.5 |  | 87.9 |  |

[^1]${ }^{3}$ Includes the following groups of manufacturing industrics: Textiles and their products. leather and its manufactures, [ood 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.


The indexes of 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 employecs, including cxecutives. For crudepetroleum producing they cover wage earners and clerical field force.

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

## Table 6.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1936 to June 1937 I

[12-month average $1929=100]$

| Month | Anthracite mining |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bituminous-conl } \\ & \text { mining } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Metalliferous mining |  |  |  | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ment }}{\text { Enploy- }} \mathbf{l}_{\text {pay rolis }}$ |  |  |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Emplosment |  | lay rolls |  | $\frac{\substack{\text { Employ- } \\ \text { ment }}}{1930} 1937$ |  | Pay rolls |  |
|  | 1936 |  | 1936 | 1037 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | $193{ }^{\circ}$ | 1936 | 1937 |  |  | 1936 | 1937 |
| January | 59.1 | 54.1 | 54.4 | 42. 7 | 79.8 | 84.6 |  | 79.9 | 54. 2 | 66.8 | 41.7 | 58.4 | 39. 1 | 45. 7 | 25.5 ${ }^{1}$ | 34.6 |
| Februar | 61.2 | 52.7 | 76. 7 | 41.0 | 80.2 | 84.8 | 78.4 | 82.4 | 55.5 | 69. 6 | 42.8 | 63.4 | 36.9 | 46.7 | 23.9 | 37.8 |
| March | 52.5 | 48.9 | 42.6 | 37.8 | 80. 4 | 85.9 | 70.2 | 88.4 | $5 \overline{5} .9$ | 73.1 | 45.1 | 70.6 | 42.2 | 49.1 | 30.9 | 41.3 |
| April | 49.8 | 54. 0 | 28.6 | 63.9 | 77.5 | 72.8 | 62.6 | 54. 4 | 57. 5 | 76. 2 | 45.5 | 76.9 | 48. 4 | 53.1 | 36. 1 | 48.1 |
| May | 54.9 | 51.0 | 56.3 | 4.4 | 76.2 | 77.8 | 62.2 | 67.8 | 60.8 | 7S. 2 | 47. 5 | 79.6 | 52,0 | 54.9 | 42.1 | 51.4 |
| June. | 51.2 | 51.1 | 42.0 | 50.9 | 75.7 | 77.9 | 61.5 | 71. 2 | 61.9 | 78.9 | 48.2 | 77.2 | 53.5 | 55.4 | 44.0 | 52.6 |
| July | 48.4 |  | 37.2 |  | 75.5 |  |  |  | 61.3 |  | 46.1 |  | 54.4 |  | 43.9 |  |
| August | 41.1 |  | 31.4 |  | 76.9 |  | 65.4 |  | 61.6 |  | 48.2 |  | 55.3 |  | 46. 2 |  |
| September | 47.6 |  | 34.9 |  | 78.2 |  | 71.0 |  | 63.1 |  | 50.0 |  | 54.9 |  | 44.8 |  |
| October. | 49.9 |  | 48.5 |  | 81.1 |  | 79.2 |  | 64.2 |  | 53.7 |  | 54. 6 |  | 40.2 |  |
| November | 51.5 |  | 40.3 |  | 82.31 |  | 80.7 |  | 62.9 |  | 54. 6 |  | 52.6 |  | 43.5 |  |
| Decennber | 54.8 |  | 55.4 |  | 83.91 |  | 85.0 |  | 64.4 |  | 57. 7 |  | 49.4 |  | 39.4 |  |
| Average.- | 51.8 |  |  |  | 79.0 |  | 70.8 |  | 60.3 |  | 48.4 |  |  |  | 38. | - |
| Month | Crude-petrolcum producing |  |  |  | Telcphone and telegraph |  |  |  | Electrie light and power, and manufactured gas |  |  |  | Electric-railroad and motorbus operalion and maintenanco ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Employ: ment |  | Pay rolls |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  |
|  | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1987 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 |
| January-.-....- | $\begin{aligned} & 71.1 \\ & 70.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72.7 \\ & 73.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55.7 \\ & 55.7 \end{aligned}$ | 61.0 | 70.1 | 74.4 | $75.0{ }^{3} 83.6$ |  | 86.1 | $92.1$ | 84.892 .3 |  | 70.7 | 72.5 | 65.0 | 68.0 |
| February |  |  |  | 63.8 | 69.9 | 74.8 | 76.2 | 382.2 | 86.1 |  | 84. 7 | 93.3 | 71.7 | 72.5 | 68.3 | 68.7 |
| March | 70.9 | 74. 2 | 50.0 | 63.7 | 70.2 | 75.4 | 77.2 | 387.2 | 86.8 | 92.2 | 85.9 | 94.5 | 71.2 | 72.6 | 67.8 | 69.2 |
| April | 71.3 | 75. 8 | 57.1 | 67.4 | 70.8 | 76. 6 | 76.0 | ${ }^{386.3}$ | 88.0 | 92.9 | 86.2 | 95.2 | 71.3 | 72.9 | 65.9 | 69.4 |
| May |  | $\begin{aligned} & 76.7 \\ & 79.1 \end{aligned}$ | 58.0 | 67.9 | 71.6 | 77.7 | 78.5 | 89.5 | 89.0 | 94. 4 | 87.0 | 97.6 | 71.5 | 73.3 | 66.1 | 70.1 |
| June. | $\frac{72.71}{73 .}$ |  | 58.960.4 | 70.5 | 72.1 | 78.5 | 77.4 | 88.6 | 90.4 | 96.0 | 88.1 | 100.1 | 71.7 | 73.3 | 66.8 71.1 |  |
| July. | 75.4 | -.--- |  |  | 73.1 |  | 79.9 |  | 91.7 |  | 89.8 |  | 72.4 |  | 66.5 |  |
| Aurust | 75.0 |  | 59.7 |  | 73.5 |  | 81.2 |  | 93.1 |  | 89.8 |  | 72.4 |  | 66.5 |  |
| September |  |  | 60. 4 |  | 73.7 |  | 78.8 |  | 93.5 |  | 91.4 |  | 72.8 |  | 66.4 |  |
| October | $\begin{array}{r} 74.5 \\ 73.6 \end{array}$ |  | 39.6 |  | 73.8 |  | 83.1 |  | 91.0 |  | 02.7 |  | 73.1 |  | 67.7 |  |
| Norember | 73.2 |  | 60.1 |  | 73.7 |  | 81.6 |  | 03.5 |  | 91.8 |  | 73.0 |  | 69.7 |  |
| Deceniber | 72.4 |  | 61.3 |  | 73.6 |  | 82.4 |  | 93.2 |  | 93.8 |  | 72.5 |  | 69.3 |  |
| A verage.- | 72.9 |  | 58.6 |  | 72.2. |  | 78.9 |  | 90.5 |  | 88.8 |  | 72.0 |  | 67.2 |  |

[^2]the September 1935 issue of the Monthly Labor Reviow.
2 Not including elcetric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shof groups, manufacturing industries. table 3.
${ }^{3}$ Revised.

Table 6.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1936 to June 1937-Conlinued

${ }^{3}$ Revised.

## TREND OF INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT, BY STATES

A comparison of employment and pay rolls, by States and geographic divisions, in May and June 1937, is shown in table 7 for all groups combined, and for all manufacturing industries combined, based on data supplied by reporting establishments. The percentage changes shown, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted-that is, the industries included in the manufacturing group and in the grand total have not been weighted according to their relative importance.

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

Table 7.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in May and June 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]

${ }^{1}$ Less than 1 in of 1 percent.
${ }^{2}$ Includes banks and trust companies, construction, munidipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation, professional services, and trucking and handling.
${ }^{8}$ Includes laundering and cleaning, water, light, and power.

- Includes laundrics.
${ }^{5}$ Weighted percentage change.
${ }^{0}$ Includes automobile and miscellaneous services, restaurants, and building and contracting.

7 Includes construction, but not public works.
${ }^{5}$ Does not include logging.

- Includes flnancial institutions, miscellaneous services, and restaurants.
${ }^{10}$ Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building stone.
${ }^{11}$ Includes business and personal service.
${ }^{12}$ Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

A comparison of June 1937 employment and pay rolls with the May totals in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over is made in table 8. The changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in both months.

In addition to reports included inthe 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 a available for all cities at this time, figures for this industry have not been included in these city totals.

Table 8.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in May and June 1937, by Principal Cities

| City | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll. June 1937 | Percentage change from May 1937 | Amount of pay roll (l week). June 1937 | Percentage change from May 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York, N . Y | 17,435 | 724, 286 | -1. 0 | \$20, 054, 416 | $-2.0$ |
| Chicago, Ill | 4,473 | 482, 160 | $-3.7$ | 14. 052,826 | -3.2 |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 2,380 | 222, 240 | +2.0 | 6, 025, 956 | +2.5 |
| Detroit, Mich.-. | 1. 658 | 409,517 | $-1.7$ | 13, 301, 308 | -6.1 |
| Los Angeles, Calif | 2, 069 | 160,681 | +. 3 | 4,518, 709 | +1.4 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 1,769 | 145, 103 | $-5.1$ | 4,040, 405 | -7.0 |
| St. Louis, Mo- | 1,578 | 143. 124 | $+2.5$ | 3, 623, 344 | +3.7 |
| Baltimore, Md | I, 232 | 107, 178 | $-1.0$ | 2,746, 296 | $-1.7$ |
| Boston, Mass. | 3,888 | 190, 563 | -1.2 | 4,814, 449 | $-.7$ |
| Pittsburgh, J'a | 1,250 | 231, 134 | +. 4 | 6, 987, 413 | +1.8 |
| San Francisco, Calir | 1,647 | 90.483 | -. 5 | 2. 717,048 | +1.3 |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 899 | 74, 667 | +1.2 | 2. 215, 739 | $+1.0$ |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 725 | 87,540 | +. 2 | 2, 491,586 | +1.8 |

## Public Employment

Employment created by the Federal Government includes employment in the regular agencies of the Government, employment on the various construction programs wholly or partially financed by Federal funds, and employment on relief-work projects.
Construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration are those projects authorized by title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933. This program of public works was 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 avaitable 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 Civilian Conservation Corps created in April 1933 was further extended under authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Since July 1, 1936, the Civilian Conservation Corps 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 the Civilian Conservation Corps refer to the number employed on the last day of the month; pay-roll data are for the entire month. Monthly employment and pay-roll data for projects operated by the Works Progress Administration from the beginning of the program to April 1937, inclusive, are for the month ending on the 15th. Beginning with May 1937, however, these data are presented on a calendar monthly basis. 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 June 1937, May 1937, and June 1936 are given in table 9.

Table 9.-Employees in the Executive Service of the LU. S. Government, June 1937, May 1937, and June $1936{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Item | District of Columbia ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Outside IDistrict of Columbia |  |  | Entire service ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { manent } \end{gathered}$ | Tenn- | Total | Permanent | Tem- | Total | Permanent | Tcm- | Total |
| Number of employees: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June 1937 | 108, 934 | 6,814 | 115, 748 | 625,041 | 101, 214 | 726, 255 | 733, 975 | 108, 028 | ${ }^{4} 842.003$ |
| May 1937. | 108, 664 | 7,610 | 116, 274 | :619, 572 | 104, 675 | 724, 247 | 1728,236 | 112, 285 | 840, 521 |
| June 1036 | 107, 902 | 9, 557 | 117, 459 | 602, 540 | 102,653 | 705, 193 | :710, 442 | 112, 210 | 822, 652 |
| Perceutage change: May 1937 to June 1937. | +0.25 | -10.46 | -0.45 | $+0.88$ | -3.31 | +0.28 | +0.79 | $-3.79$ | $+0.18$ |
| June 1936 to June 1937. | +.96 | $-28.70$ | -1.46 | $+3.73$ | $-1.40$ | +2.99 | +3.31 | $-3.73$ | +2.35 |
| Labor turn-over June 1937: Number of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Separations ${ }^{\text {²}}$-....- | 1,538 | 822 | 2,360 | 10.610 | 19, 845 | 30, 255 | 12,148 | 20.467 | 32, 615 |
| Accessions ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$------ | 1,023 | 931 | 1, 954 | 0,763 | 22, 133 | 31,896 | 10, 786 | 23, 064 | 33,850 |
| Turn-over rate per ${ }^{\text {Separation rate... }}$ | 1.41 | 11.40 | 2.031 | 1.70 | 19.08 | 4.17 | 1.66 | 18. 58 | 3.88 |
| Accession rate. | . 94 | 12.91 | 1. (18) | 1.57 | 21.50 | 4.40 | 1.48 | 20.94 | 4.02 |

[^3]4 Inchades 217 employces by transfer, previously reported as separations, not actual additions for Junc.
${ }_{3}$ Not including employecs transferred within the Government service, as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over.

The monthly record of employment in the executive service of the United States Government from June 1936 to June 1937, inclusive, is shown in table 10.

Table 10.-Employment in the Executive Service of the U. S. Government, by Months, June 1936 through June $1937^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Month | District of Co lumbia | Outside District of $\mathrm{Co}-$ lumbia | Total | Month | District of Co lumbia | Outside 1)istrict of $\mathrm{C} 0-$ lumbia | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 |  |  |  | 1937 |  |  |  |
| June. | 117,459 | 705, 193 | 822, 652 |  |  |  |  |
| July | 116, 250 | 712, 553 | 828, 807 | January | 116,259 | 713, 924 | 830, 183 |
| Alugust | 115, 796 | 716,579 | 832,375 | Fehruary | 116,259 | 710, 462 | 826, 721 |
| Seplember | 115, 050 | 718,900 | 834, 040 | March.- | 116, 535 | 713, 047 | 829, $5 \times 2$ |
| October- | 114, 783 | 724, 301 | 839,144 | April. | 116,755 | 718, 884 | 835,639 |
| November. | 115, 174 | 722, 098 | 837, 272 | May | 116, 274 | 724, 247 | 840,521 |
| December- | 116,345 | 712, 962 | 829,307 | Junc | 115, 749 | 726, 255 | 842,003 |

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

## CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANGED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Dctails concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during June on construction projects financed by Public Works Administration funds are given in table 11, by type of project.

Table 11.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed From Public Horks Administration Funds, June $1937^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Wage earners |  | N [onth] <br> pay-roli <br> disbursements | Nilmber of man-hours worked during inonth | A yerage carnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum number employed 2 | Wrekly average |  |  |  |  |

Federal projects financed from .Y. I. R. A. funds

| All projects. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 30, 983 | 34,753 | \$3, 393, 399 | 4.501,987 | \$0. 739 | \$3.822, 269 |
| Building construction | 5,229 | 4,354 | 445, 814 | 493, 830 | . 903 | 745, 475 |
| Naval vessels.------- | 8,829 | 8,472 | 1,167, 293 | 1,437,040 | . 812 | 423, 873 |
| Public roads ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{(5)}$ | 11,651 | 591,710 | 1, 184,350 | . 800 | 700,000 |
| Reclamation. | 2, 223 | 2,078 | 239, 835 | 314, 764 | . 762 | 655, 389 |
| River, harbor, and floot control | 7, 913 | 7,200 | 86-4, 959 | 1,045, 515 | . 827 | 1,329, 496 |
| Streets and roads. | 70 | 56 | 5, 9.11 | 7,037 | . 842 | 8 |
| Water and sewerage | 306 | 247 | 13.178 | 25, 802 | . 511 | 7,647 |
| Miscellaneous. | 712 | 685 | $6.4,639$ | 83,639 | .73 | 58,381 |
|  | Non-Federal projects financed from N. I. R. A. funds |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | 25,407 | 20,908 | \$2, 076, 300 | 2, 263.079 | \$0. 917 | \$3, 516, 047 |
| Building construction. | 11, 501 | 9,481 | 931.339 | 93:, 08.4 | . 994 | 1,597, 712 |
| Railroad construction. | 327 | 324 | 7,428 | 11, 613 | - 640 | 0 |
| Strects and roads. | 2, 707 | 2, 146 | 213, 099 | 252, 287 | . 843 | 312,453 |
| Water and sowerage | 8, 566 | 7,014 | 805, 962 | 833,709 | . 962 | 1, 301,841 |
| Miscellancous...- | 2, 306 | 1,913 | 118, 172 | 223, 886 | . 529 | 304, 041 |

Projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 and 1936 fands ${ }^{6}$

| All proiects '. |  |  |  | 13, 655, 399 | \$0. 803 | \$18, 813, 454 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 141,708 | 118.527 | 1\$10,960, 950 |  |  |  |
| Building construction ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 80,348 | 60, 840 | 6,770, 666 | 7,476,535 | . 906 | 10,780,916 |
| Flectrification.-- | i37 | 401 | 38, 145 | 50, 849 | . 750 | 104,443 |
| IJeavy engincering | 4,304 | 3,710 | 394, 040 | 454, 991 | . 806 | 1,370,459 |
| Reclamation.-- | 1,854 | 1, 712 | 181,721 | 253.850 | . 716 | 273,430 |
| River, harbor, and tood | 276 | 212 | 18, 182 | 27,807 | . 654 | 7,911 |
| Streets and roads. | 25, 017 | 20, 512 | 1, 312,496 | 2, 352, 812 | . 558 | 2, 570, 888 |
| Water and sewerage | 27,490 | 23. 324 | 2,091,974 | 2,859,944 | . 731 | 3, 357, 426 |
| Miscellaneous. | 1,822 | 1,616 | 153, 726 | 178,275 | . 861 | 341,981 |

1 Data are for the month ending on the 15 th.
2 Maximum number employed during any 1 werk of the month breach contractor and Government ageney doing force-account work.
${ }_{3}$ Includes weekly average for public roads.
4 Estimated by the Bureau of Public roads.
${ }^{5}$ Not a vailable; weekly a verage included in total for all projects.
${ }^{8}$ These data are also included in separate tables covering projects financed by The Works Program.
: Ineludes a maximum of $\mathbf{1 6 , 7 3 2}$ and an average of 14,384 employees working on low-cost housing projects financed from E. F. A. A. 1935 funds who were paid $\$ 1,8 \times 7,143$ for $1,903,342$ man-hours of labor. Material orders in the amount of $\$ 2,193,199$ 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 11 and 12 are financed by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to the various agencies and departments of the Federal Government from funds provided under the National Industrial Recovery Act. The major portion of the low-cost housing program now under way, however, is financed by funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 . The work is performed either by commercial firms which have been awarded contracts, or by day labor hired directly by the Federal agencies.

Non-Federal projects are financed by allotments made by the Public Works Administration from funds available under either the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, or the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936. Most of the allotments have been made to the States and their political subdivisions, but occasionally allotments have been made to commercial firms. In financing projects for the States or their political subdivisions from funds appropriated under the National Industrial Recovery Aet, the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of not more than 30 pereent of the total labor and material cost. When funds provided under the Emergency Relicf Appropriation Act of 1935 or the First Deficiency Appropriation Aet 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 commereial enterprises are made only as loans. AII 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 scone 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 June 1937, inclusive, is given in table 12.

Table 12.-Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1933 to June 1937, Inclusive, on Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds ${ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Tear and month | Maxiinum number of wage earners: | Pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 1933 to June 1937, inclusive ${ }^{44}$ - |  | 8044, 943, 582 | 1,405. 757,902 | \$0.672 | \$1.677, 582, 241 |
| July oo December 1933. inclusive |  | 33. 244.066 | 62. 209. 479 | . 534 | 75.524.702 |
| January to December 1934. inclusive. |  | 305.311 .143 | 52:3, 561.6665 | . 589 | :611.051.090 |
| January to December 1935, inclusive ${ }^{3}$ |  | 2.0 .505 .505 | 392. $066 \mathrm{6}, 5044$ | - 690 | 5439.210 .079 |
| January to December 1936, inclusive ${ }^{3}$ - |  | 242, 768, 9.50 | 315. 666, 182 | .764 | 5401.065 .634 |
| 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ${ }^{4}$ | 202.175 | 15, 439.981 | 18.768.676 | . 823 | 26, 922, 308 |
| February ${ }^{3}$ | 174.990 | 13.796.390 | 16. 580.393 | . 832 | 19, 390, 733 |
| March ${ }^{4} 4$ | 173. 5.4 | 13.353.904 | 10,341, 250 | . 817 | 20, 652, 435 |
| April ${ }^{3}$ | 192, 201 | 15,242.390 | 19,068.352 | . 789 | 25, $88.5,173$ |
| MTay ${ }^{3}$ | 205. 019 | 15. 850.554 | 19,984.975 | . 783 | 31. 727, 717 |
| June ${ }^{3}$ | 204, 098 | 16, 430, 649 | 20.510, 465 | . 801 | 26.131.770 |

1 Data are for the month ending on the 1 tith.
${ }^{2}$ Naximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account wrok. Includes weekly average for public-roads projects.
${ }^{3}$ Includes employees working on non-Federal projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 and 1936
funds and low-cost housing projects finaneed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds. Those data are ulso included in separate tables corering projects financod by The Works Program.
${ }^{4}$ Revised.
3 Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.

## THE WORKS PROGRAM

$\Lambda$ detailed record of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by The Works Program in June is shown in table 13, by type of project.

Table 13.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by The Works Program, June $1937^{1}$
[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 material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maxinıum number emlploced ${ }^{2}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
|  | Federal projects |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | 284, 803 | 253, 839 | \$14, 794, 640 | 28.754, 978 | \$0. 515 | \$8.608, 759 |
| Building construction | 44,437 | 40,154 | 3,000, 709 | 4,385, 843 | . 684 | 588,356 |
| Electrification | 2. 524 | 2,289 | 116,990 | 245,576 | . 476 | 203,983 |
| Forestry-- | 28, 164 | 26, 007 | 1,049, 577 | 2, 561,540 | . 410 | 488, 276 |
| Grade-crossing elimination | 29,290 | 24,960 | 1, $809,65.4$ | 2, 825, 854 | . 640 | 2, 102, 131 |
| Mydroelectric power plants ${ }^{3}$-......-- | 1,832 | 1,832 | 24,532 | 92, 124 | . 266 | 14,224 |
| Plant, crop, and livestock conservation. | 30, 508 | 23, 280 | 1,045, 046 | 3,033, 220 | . 344 | 43, 157 |
| Professional, technical, and clerical.. | 11,225 | 11,220 | 948, 948 | 1,360, 865 | . 697 | 104, 112 |
| Public roads. | 29,110 | 23, 461 | 1,443,771 | 2, 734, 631 | . 528 | 1,704, 688 |
| Reclamation. | 64,397 | 62,421 | 3, 633, 436 | 7,321, 246 | . 496 | 2, 787, 586 |
| River, harbor, and flood control..... | 7,512 | 6,812 | 665, 303 | 917,852 | . 725 | 235, 357 |
| Sireets and roads. | 12,808 | 11,739 | 364, 742 | 1, 212, 232 | . 301 | 30,325 |
| Water and sowerage | 1,596 | 1,536 | 53,920 | 145, 456 | . 371 | 44, 267 |
| Miscellaneous. | 21,400 | 18, 128 | 638,006 | 1,917,839 | . 333 | 253, 297 |

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

Table 13.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by The Works Program, June 1937-Continued

| Type of project | Wage earners |  | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Maxi- } \\ \text { mum } \\ \text { number } \\ \text { em- } \\ \text { ployed } \end{gathered}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |

P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 and 1936 funds ${ }^{4}$


Projects operated by Works Progress Administration ${ }^{\text {\& }}$


4 Includes data for 124,976 employees working on non-Federal projects and 16,732 employees working on low-cost housing projects. These data are included in separate tables covering projects under the jurisdiction of $1^{3}$. W. A.
${ }^{5}$ Data are for the calendar month.
6 Data on a monthly basis are not available.
7 Exclusive of buildings.

Statistics on employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on National Youth Administration work projects and student aid in June are shown in table 14, by type of project.

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

| Type of program | Number of persons employed | Monthly pay-roli disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total. | 410,932 | \$4, 714, 660 | 13,642,607 | \$0.346 |  |
| Work projects | 170, 472 | 2,862. 654 | 7,684, 197 | . 374 | (2) |
| Student aid. | 240,460 | 1,852,006 | $5,978,410$ | . 310 | (3) |

1 These data are for a calendar month.
${ }^{2}$ Data are not available on a monthly basis.
${ }^{9}$ 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 June 1937, inclusive, are given in table 15.

Table 15.-Employment and Pay Rolls July 1935 to June 1937, Inclusive, on Projects Financed by The Works Program ${ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Month and year | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Maximum } \\ & \text { number } \\ & \text { employed } \end{aligned}$ | Pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{6}$ Federal projects |  |  |  |  |
| July 1935 to June 1937, inclusive. |  | \$346,401, 968 | 740.656, 830 | \$0. 464 | \$221, 813, 471 |
| July to December $1935{ }^{3}-7$ January to December 1936 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 34,813,554 \\ 228,024,201 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77,558,683 \\ 501,501,344 \end{array}$ | . 4495 | $\begin{array}{r} 33,975,806 \\ 142,937,728 \end{array}$ |
| 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 328,867 | 15,652, 964 | 32,064, 351 | . 488 | 7,595,246 |
| February | 267, 525 | 13, 024, 133 | 27, 260,313 | . 478 | 6, 874, 851 |
| 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 |
| May | 286, 688 | 14, 154, 856 | 27, 170, 573 | . 521 | 7, 563, 201 |
| June. | 284,893 | 14, 794, 640 | 28, 754,978 | . 515 | 8, 608,759 |
|  | P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 and 1936 funds 4 |  |  |  |  |
| July 1935 to June 1937, inclusive....... | ----.....- | \$164, 478, 727 | 214, 223, 381 | \$0.768 | \$317, 679, 814 |
| July to December 1935...... January to December 1936. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,089,510 \\ 106441 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,657,968 \\ 142082051 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .657 \\ .749 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,061,700 \\ 212,853,501 \end{array}$ |
| 1987 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 131, 153 | 9,346, 683 | 11.390, 883 | . 821 | 16, 361, 268 |
| February | 115, 214 | 8, 428, 606 | 10, 212,726 | . 882 | 13, 5483,480 |
| March. | 129, 887 | $8,254,306$ $9,618,255$ | 10, 147, 405 | .813 .800 | 14, 486,389 |
| May- | 139,561 | 10, 339,137 | 13, 049, 326 | . 792 | 20,996, 436 |
| June | 141, 708 | 10,960, 950 | 13, 655, 399 | . 803 | 18,813, 454 |

Projects operated by Works Progress Administration s

| August 1935 to June 1937, inclusive.... |  | \$2, 497, 828, 777 | 5, 308, 202, 678 | \$0.471 | - \$744, 017, 372 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| August to December 1935. |  | 174, 699, 862 | 414.672, 261 | . 421 |  |
| January to December 1936 |  | 1, 583, 352, 239 | $3,449,241,880$ | . 459 |  |
| 1997 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 2, 132,801 | 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 |  |
| May ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2, 133, 340 | 112, 262, 434 | 217, 590, 559 | . 516 |  |
| June.. | 2,020, 273 | 107, 046, 653 | 205, 699,566 | . 520 | -.----------- |

[^4][^5]Table 16 shows the employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on work projects of the National Youth Administration from January 1936 to June 1937, inclusive. Similar data for student-aid projects are shown from September 1935 to June 1937, inclusive.

Table 16.-Employment and Pay Rolls From Beginning of Program Through June 1937, Inclusive, on National Youth Administration and Student-Aid Projects Financed by The Works Program ${ }^{1}$

| Month and year | Number of persons employed | Pay-roll disburse- ments | Number of man-hours worked | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Work projecte |  |  |  |  |
| January 1936 to June 1937, inclusive. |  | \$47, 509,426 | 125, 996, 942 | \$0.377 | 2 \$2, 876, 615 |
| January to December 1936. |  | 28, 822, 196 | 75, 659, 914 | . 381 |  |
| 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January -- | 184, 686 | 3, 084, 561 | 8, 212, 091 | . 376 |  |
| March. | 189,228 | $3,239,694$ $3,224,944$ | $8,731,727$ $8,724,840$ | . 371 |  |
| April. | 191, 982 | 3, 181, 627 | 8 8,662, 278 | . 367 |  |
| May. | 184, 173 | 3, 093, 750 | 8,341, 895 | . 371 |  |
| June. | 170, 472 | 2, 862, 054 | 7,664, 197 | . 374 |  |
|  | Student aid |  |  |  |  |
| September 1935 to June 1937, inclusive.......- |  | 850, 228, 575 | 166, 661, 526 | \$0. 301 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| September to December 1935 January to December 1936... |  | 6, 363, 503 | 19, 612, 976 | . 324 |  |
|  |  | 25, 722, 951 | 81, 897, 469 | . 303 |  |
| 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January.. | 417,470 |  | 10, 142,349 | . 289 |  |
| March | 435, 619 | 3, 290, 723 | 11, 384,181 | . 289 |  |
| April | 434, 744 | 3, 302, 100 | 11, 443, 240 | . 289 |  |
| May. | 418,362 | 3, 591, 961 | 12, 254, 712 | . 293 |  |
| June... | 240, 460 | 1, 852, 006 | 5,978,410 | . 310 | . |

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

## CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

Statistics concerning employment and pay rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps in May and June 1937 are presented in table 17. Emergency conservation work is usually regarded as a part of The Works Program, although it is now financed by a scparate appropriation.

Employment and pay-roll data for the Civilian Conservation Corps are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Dcpartment, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Treasury Department, and the Department of the Interior. The montlly 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.

Table 17.-Employment and Pay Rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps, May and June 1937:
[Subject to revision]

| Group | Number of employees |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

1 Data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month. Amounts of pay rolls are for the entire month.
2 June data include 2,937 enrollees and pay roll of $\$ 62,519$ outside continental United States; May, 3,435 enrollees and pay roll of $\$ 66,425$.
${ }^{3}$ Included in executive service, tables 9 and 10.

- Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.

41,329 employees and pay roll of $\$ 5,281,018$ also included in executive service, tables 9 and 10.
639,919 employees and pay roll of $\$ 5,047,208$ also included in executive service, tables 9 and 10.

Monthly statistics of employment and pay rolls on the Civilian Conservation Corps from June 1936 to June 1937, inclusive, are given in table 18.

Table 18.-Employment and Pay Rolls in the Civilian Conservation Corps, by Months, June 1936 Through June $1937{ }^{1}$

| [Subject to revision] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month | Number of employees | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Month | Number of employecs | Monthly pay-roll disbursements |
| 1986 |  |  | 1937 |  |  |
| June.an-. | 381, 305 | \$17, 633,925 | January | 407, 723 | \$18, 650, 537 |
| July.-. | 402, 368 | 18, 064, 882 | February.. | 394, 521 | 18, 314, 594 |
| August | 381, 425 | 17,475,592 | March. | 307, 337 | 15, 770, 090 |
| September. | 318,707 | 16, 005, 247 | April. | 368, 309 | 17, 502,905 |
| October- | 402, 669 | 17, 292, 812 | May | 348, 905 | 16, 719, 019 |
| November. | 389, 122 | 18, 232, 391 | June. | 323, 626 | 16,085,832 |
| December. | 374,744 | 17, 738,965 |  |  |  |

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

## CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED BY RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Statistics of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in June are presented in table 19, by type of project.

A monthly summary of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from June 1936 to June 1937, inclusive, is given in table 20.

Table 19.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, June $1937{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage earners ${ }^{2}$ | Montbly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All projects. | 4,898 | \$690, 822 | 823, 541 | \$0.839 | \$835, 382 |
| Building construction ${ }^{3}$ | 265 | 17,573 | 40, 023 | 439 | 22,412 |
| Wiscellaneous...... | $\begin{array}{r}4,499 \\ \hline 134\end{array}$ | 657,494 15,755 | 762,787 20,731 | .862 .760 | 810,550 2, 420 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15 th.
2 Maximun number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor.
${ }^{3}$ Includes 59 employees; pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 3,325 ; 8,171$ man-hours worked; and material orders placed during the month amounting to $\$ 3,433$ on projects financed by RFC Mortgage Co.

Table 20.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, June 1936 Through June $1937{ }^{1}$

| [Subject to revision] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month | Number of wage earners ${ }^{2}$ | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| 1936 |  |  |  |  |  |
| July | $\begin{array}{r}8,845 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $\$ 941,680$ $1,063,728$ | $1,252,393$ $1,436,201$ | \$0.752 | \$2, $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2 } \\ \mathbf{0 5 0} \text {, } \\ \text { 270 }\end{array}$ |
| August | 9, 658 | 1, 065,744 | 1, 441, 791 | . 739 | 1, 314, 692 |
| Soptember | 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 |
| Novenber. | 9,611 | 1, 108, 258 | 1,502,460 | . 738 | 3, 008,077 |
| Decernber. | 9, 189 | 1, 106,816 | 1,514, 355 | . 731 | 1, 433, 075 |
| 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 8,232 | 968, 077 | 1, 300, 889 | . 744 | 2, 3:29,944 |
| February | 7,299 | 8864,776 | 1, 150, 721 | . 752 | 1,018, 1058 |
| March. | 7,696 | 929, 032 | 1,191,977 | . 79 | 1,138, 460 |
| April. | 8, 226 | 1, 041,280 | 1, 295, 053 | . 804 | 1,023, 599 |
| June. | 4,848 4,898 | 600, 822 | 823,541 | .839 | 930, 882 |

1 Includes projects financed by RFC Mortgage Co. Data are for month ending on the 15 th .

2 Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month.

## CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED FROM REGULAR GOVERN. MENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

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

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

Data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations during June are given in table 21, by type of project.
Table 21.-Employment on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Type of Project, June $1937{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]


[^6]${ }^{3}$ Includes weekly average for nublic roads.
4 Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads. - Not a a ailable; weckly averaco included in total for all projects.
Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations from June 1936 to June 1937, inclusive, are shown by months in table 22.

Table 22.-Employment on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations, June 1936 Through June $1937{ }^{1}$
[Eubject to revision]

| Month | Number of wage earners ${ }^{2}$ | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Falue of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 |  |  |  |  |  |
| June. | 109, 056 | \$9, 438, 391 | 14, 658, 624 | \$0.644 | \$13,285, 515 |
| July | 146, 265 | 14, 286, 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 | . 601 | 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, 274 | 13,491, 223 | 19, 164, 694 | . 704 | 16,009, 255 |
| 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 119, 833 | 11,857, 007 | 16,506,278 | . 718 | 11,729,532 |
| February | 112,70 | 10,904, 648 | 14, 735, 028 | . 740 | 13, 613, 251 |
| March | 120, 175 | 11, 8.17, 783 | 16,280, 905 | . 728 | 12.820. 438 |
| April | 132, 639 | 13, 855, 633 | 19,545, 518 | . 709 | 15, 572, 168 |
| May | 160, 346 | 15, 278, 529 | 21, 858, 124 | . 699 | 18, 508, 278 |
| June. | 177, 265 | 16, 980, 060 | 24, 532,459 | . 692 | 19,574, 535 |

[^7]
## STATE-ROADS PROJECTS

A record of employment and pay-roll disbursements in the construction and maintenance of State roads from June 1936 to June 1937, inclusive, is presented in table 23.

Table 23.-Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads, June 1936 Through June $1937{ }^{1}$
[Subject to rovision]

${ }^{1}$ Excluding employment furnished by projects
2 Monthly average. financed from Public Works Administration and
Works Progress Administration funds. Data are for the month ending on the loth.

## MATERIAL ORDERS PLACED

The ralue of material orders placed on construction projects financed by Federal funds in the second quarter of $1937{ }^{1}$ is presented in table 24.

In the second quarter of 1937 on the Public Works Administration program, orders have been placed for materials valued at approximately $\$ 83,765,000$. Of this amount, $\$ 25,643,000$ has been expended for iron and steel products, $\$ 6,402,000$ for cement, $\$ 5,719,000$ for forest products, and $\$ 12,305,000$ for machinery.

On projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, material orders placed in the sccond quarter of 1937 amounted to $\$ 56,267,000$. Previous sections of this report have shown the number of workers employed at the site of construction projects financed from Federal funds. The direct employment, however, is only a partial picture, as the manufacture of the materials used on the projects also creates a large amount of employment.

It is estimated that in fabricating the materials listed in table 24 approximately 744,000 man-months of labor have been, or will be

[^8]created. This includes only the labor required in the fabrication of material in the form in which it is to be used. No estimate is made of the labor required in producing the raw material or in transporting it to the point of manufacture. In manufacturing structural steel, for example, the only labor included is that occurring in the fabricating mills. No estimate is made for the labor created in mining, smelting, and transporting the ore; nor for the labor in the blast furnaces, the open-hearth furnaces, and the blooming mills.

Table 24.-Value of Material Orders Placed on Construction Projects Financed by Federal Funds for Second Quarter, $1937{ }^{1}$
[Subject to revision]


1:This table includes certain items which are not actually construction materials, i. e., fuel, transportation equipment, tools, furniture, etc.
${ }^{2}$ Includes material orders placed on P. W. A. projects financed by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936.
${ }^{3}$ Does not include material orders palced on projects for which contracts were swarded before Mar. 15, 1934. Includes projeets financed by RFO Mortgage Co.

Table 24.-Value of Material Orders Placed on Construction Projects Financed by Federal Funds for Second Quarter, 1937-Continued

| Type of material | Total | Projects |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Public Works Administration | Reconstruction Finance Corporation | Regular governmental | Federal construction under The Works Program | Operated by W. P. A. |
| Stone, clay, and glass products-Con. Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products <br> $\$ 169,690$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treated | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ \hline 118,429\end{array}$ | \$1, 868,250 |  | \$1, 282, 427 1,376 | \$100,600 |  |
|  | 11, 286, 198 | 3, 327, 755 | 158, 599 | 3, 202,487 | 1,290,364 | \$3, 306, 993 |
| Tiling, floor and wall, and terrazzo | 732,112 | 522,178 | 2,230 | 148,889 | 58,815 |  |
| Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board, and floor composition | 1,290,070 | 1,025, 512 | 1,972 | 192, 381 | 79, 205 |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, <br> not including machinery.......... $052,830,601$ $25,643,287$ 760,104 $9,236,810$ $6,513,374$ <br> 0 $0,10,677,026$     |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bolts, nuts, washers | 498, 333 | 222, 189 | 3,691 | 185, 368 | 87,085 |  |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....- | 7,578, 788 | 3,467,823 | 16,897 | 322, 053 | 270, 545 | 3,492,470 |
| Doors, shutters and window sash and frames, molding, and trim (metal) | 2,282,370 | 1,619, 045 |  | 606, 223 | 57, 102 |  |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 262,853 | 1, 229,388 |  | 543,994 | 89,471 |  |
| Hardware, miscellaneous......--- | 2, 060, 844 | 1,178, 016 | 100, 124 | 391, 777 | 390, 927 |  |
| Heating and ventilating equipment. | 5, 019,184 | 3,819, 637 | 3,281 | 497,815 | 105, 974 | 592,477 |
| $N$ Nails and spikes. | 271, 860 | 133, 869 | 1, 081 | 36, 830 | 100, 080 |  |
| Rail fastenings, excluding spikes- | 20, 822 | 15, 318 |  | 5, 327 | 177 |  |
| Rails, stecl | 193, 204 | 151, 469 | 765 | 40, 970 |  |  |
| Springs, steel | 242 | 216 |  |  | 26 |  |
| Steel-works and rolling-mill products, n. e. c....-...........- | 7,092,994 | 3,837, 661 | 157,781 | 1,880, 006 | 1,217,546 |  |
| Stoves and ranges, other than electric | 383,664 | 383,544 | 100 |  | 20 |  |
| Structural and reinforcing steel - | 20,569, 212 | 9, 573, 045 | 468, 000 | 4,057, 838 | 3,709,637 | 2,760,692 |
| Tools, other than machine tools- | 1, 130,750 | 71,637 | 25 | 136,804 | 166, 302 | 755,982 |
| Wire products, n. c. c...........-- | 1, 176, 683 | 410,555 | 7,529 | 457, 347 | 301, 252 |  |
| Wrought pipe....................---- | 613.393 | 529,875 | 830 | 74,458 | 8,230 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum manufactures | 127, 017 | 23, 073 |  | 103, 897 | 47 |  |
| Copper products | 143, 731. | 110, 007 | 122 | 30, 468 | 3,134 |  |
| Lead produets ---.---...-.-.-.-- | 78,970 | 43,949 |  | 34, 530 | 491 |  |
| Nonferrous-metal alloys and products, n. e. c.. | 468, 869 | 174,381 |  | 288, 400 | 6,088 |  |
| Sheet-metal work.................- | 833,224 | 593,297 | 198 | 53,402 | 186,327 |  |
| Zine products.. | 455 |  |  | 426 | 29 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eleetrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. | 10,625,020 | 4,035,861 | 235, 471 | 4, 259, 346 | 629,175 | 1,465, 167 |
| Elevators and elevator equipment | 913, 014 | $495,496$ | 32 | $361,761$ | 55, 725 |  |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and waterwheels | 6,468,219 | 1,180, 932 | 10,490 | 4, 975, 712 | 301, 085 |  |
| Foundry and machine-shop products, n. e. | 13, 217,497 | 4,090,668 | 268, 099 | 6, 505, 215 | 1,265, 057 | 1,079,458 |
| Maehine tools.... | 502,327 | 190, 006 | 1,596 | 262, 113 | 48,612 |  |
| Meters (gas, water, etc.) and gas geverators. | 91, 144 | 89,807 |  | 562 | 775 |  |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 2,050,950 | 840,541 | 9 | 1,072, 973 | 136,887 |  |
| Refrigerators and refrigerating and ice-making apparatus | 1,407,045 | $1,372,448$ |  | 32,547! | 2,050 |  |
| Transportation equipment, air, land and water $\qquad$ | 1,259,142 | 210,239 | 500 | 749,566 | 270,594 | 28,243 |
| A ircralt (new) | 832, 703 | 122, 941 |  | 709, 852 . |  |  |
| Boats, steel and wooden (small) - | 6,710 | 5, 400 |  | 4631 | 853 |  |
| Carriages and wagons...--.--.-- | 2,140 | 754 |  | 352 | 1, 034 |  |
| Iocomotives, other than steam. | 11,800 | 11,800 |  |  |  |  |
| Motor rehicles, passenger. | 21,178 | 718 |  | 4, 153 | 16,307 |  |
| Motor vehicles, trucks. | 384, 515 | 68, 626 | 500 | 34, 746 | 252, 400 | 28,243 |

[^9]Table 24.-Value of Material Orders Placed on Construction Projects Financed by Federal Funds for Second Quarter, 1937-Continued

| Type of material | Total | Projects |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Public } \\ \text { Workiks } \\ \text { Adration } \\ \text { tration } \end{array}$ | Reconstruction Finance Corpors- tion | Regular governmental | Federal construction under The Works Program | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Operated } \\ & \text { w. by. A. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Miscellaneous | \$43, 091, 040 | \$14, 596, 917 | \$236, 782 | \$10, 099, 387 | \$4, 806, 739 | \$13, 351, 215 |
| Belting, miscollaneous. | $\begin{array}{r} 466 \\ 378,556 \\ 1,243 \\ 5,416,486 \\ 2,839,141 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 138 \\ 25,588 \\ 325 \end{array}$ | .-....--- | $\begin{array}{r} 33 \\ 102,171 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 299 \\ & 46, 241 \\ & 918 \end{aligned}$ | 204, 503 |
| Coal.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 10, 001 | $1,675,161$ | 563, 392 | $752,893$ |
| Furniture, including store and oflice fixtures. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,167,332 \\ & 1,963,836 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Instruments, professional and scientific. | $2,889,141$ 105,529 | $1,963,836$ |  | 116,924 | 234 | -----. |
| Mattresses and bedsprings.-.-- | 7,075 | 6,811 |  | 264 |  | --..-.-... |
| Models and patterns.-. | 2,144 10,287 | 2,052 7,727 | 73 | -92 | 972 |  |
| Paving materials and mixtures, <br> n. е. с. | 7,976,927 <br> 6, 404, 084 | $\begin{array}{r} 980,544 \\ 1,447,497 \end{array}$ | 3 | 1,515 755,055 | $\begin{array}{r} 512,927 \\ 1,163,053 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,728,401 \\ & 1,380,487 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pctroleum products-..............- |  |  | 100, 100 | $\begin{array}{r} 755,055 \\ 2,303,947 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Photographic apparatus and materials. | - 28,3948 | $\begin{array}{r} 13,527 \\ 2,580,612 \end{array}$ | ------442 | $\begin{array}{r}13,846 \\ 448,293 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $391,065$ | ----7--956 |
| Plumbing supplics, n.e.c- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Radio apparatus and supplies... Rooning materials, | 869, 681 261,513 | 664,591 34,406 | 33,882 3 | 73, 568 | $\begin{array}{r} 127,571 \\ 46,250 \end{array}$ | -134, 925 |
| Steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Theatrical scenery and stage equipment | $\begin{array}{r} 265,552 \\ 97,787 \\ 98,723 \\ 14,232,616 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 204,273 \\ 97,787 \\ 64, \\ 3,315,525 \end{array} \right\rvert\,-$ | 180 <br> $\ldots \ldots . . .$. <br> $-78,5 \overline{3}$ | 58,421 | 2,678 | ---....... |
| Window shades and fixtures..-- |  |  |  | 595 | 3,997 |  |
| Other materials...-----.........- |  |  |  | 4, 422, 906 | 1,940, 635 | 4, 474,997 |

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

The value of material orders placed on Federal professional, technical, and clerical projects financed by The Works Program, by type of material, for the second quarter of 1937, the first quarter of 1937, and the second quarter of 1936 is shown in table 25.

Table 25.-Value of Material Orders Placed on Federal Professional, Technical, and Clerical Projects Financed by The Works Program
[Subject to revision]

| Type of material | Second quarter of 1937 | First quarter of 1937 | Second quarter of 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | \$279, 893 | \$290, 884 | \$419, 501 |
| Computing machines. | 8,000 | 2,450 | 14, 219 |
| Furniture---- | 14,641 | 6,502 | 20,035 |
| Office supplies. | 49,984 | 53, 158 | 5L, 304 |
| Stationery. | 11,004 | 7,938 | 8,580 |
| Typewriters | 1,289 | 7, 553 | 6,200 |
| Other office machines. | 4,695 | 17,651 | 6,090 |
| Other materials. | 119,614 | 103,612 | 201, 134 |
| Rental of machinery and equipmen | 70,606 | 92, 020 | 111, 819 |

A cumulative total for rentals and services on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration from July 1935 to December 1936, inclusive, for the first quarter of 1937, and for the second quarter of 1937 is shown in table 26, by type of rental and service.

Table 26.-Rentals and Services on Projects Operated by the Works Progress Administration
[Subject to revision]

| Type of rental and service | July 1935 through December 1936 | First quarter of 19371 | Second quar- ter of $1937^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All rentals and services. | \$212, 105, 768 | \$46, 150, 914 | \$39, 128, 795 |
| Buses and autos. | 2, 660, 632 | 742, 342 | 56a, 237 |
| Teams and wagons | 15, 660, 403 | 2, 202, 403 | 1, 313, 122 |
| Trucks and vans | 115, 957, 483 | 22, 734, 107 | 18, 160, 926 |
| Paving, road building, and construction equip | 54, 855, 178 | 13, 532, 815 | 11, 723, 627 |
| Other equipment (including oflice equipment) | 5, 844, 836 | 685, 243 | 836,416 |
| Space rentals and services .-.-......... | 5, 812, 968 | 2,043, 446 | 2,359, 897 |
| Other services (including utilities) | 11, 314, 268 | 4,210,498 | 4,169,570 |

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

Table 27 shows the cumulative total value of public contracts awarded under the act for materials from September 28, 1936, to December 1936, inclusive, for the first quarter of 1937, and for the second quarter of 1937 . The first public contracts were awarded under the act in September 1936.

Table 27.-Value of Supply Contracts Awarded by Federal Government Which Contain Agreements to Comply With Public Contracts Act, by Industrial Groups and Type of Material
[Subject to revision]

| Type of materials | Value of contracts awarded |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept. 28, 1936. through <br> Dec. 31, $193{ }^{1}$ | $\underset{\text { quarter }_{1937!}^{\text {First }}}{\substack{\text { of }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Second } \\ \text { quarter of } \\ 1037 \end{gathered}$ |
| All materials. | \$39,975,952 | \$76, 377, 704 | \$81, 133, 508 |
| Food and kindred products | 1, 425,903 | 4,066,107 | 2, 876,354 |
| Canned fruits and vegetable | 74,377 | 265, 654 | 298, 549 |
| Cereal preparations. | 12,860 | 26, 826 | 11,682 |
| Coffee----- | 92,103 | 633,803 | 383, 056 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk | 6,9,313 | 329, 639 | 619, 898 |
| Feeds, prepared, for animals and fow | 178, 897 | ${ }_{197} 3923$ | 181,161 |
| Meat-packing products | 331,905 | 367, 443 | 167,541 |
| Shortenings and vegetable cooking | 205, 364 | 98, 855 |  |
| Tea | 130,514 16.421 |  | 380, 122 |
| Miscellaneous subsistence stores and sup | 84, 219 | 1,327, 242 | 537, 599 |
| Textiles and their products | 6, 501, 319 | 34, 127, 602 | 10,999, 856 |
| Canves bags and covers. | 68, 811 | 286, 697 | 195,576 |
| Clothing (overcoats, suits, trousers, etc.) | 47, 500 | 1, 188, 794 | 335, 040 |
| Cordage and twine, including thread | 30, 940 | 182, 853 | 483, 858 |
| Cotton gloves | 9,909 | 243,516 | 267,403 |
| Cotton goods (drills, prints, sheeting, etc.) | 4, 205, 292 | 4, 503, 608 | 3, 951, 835 |
| Furnishing goods, men's, n.e.e. c | 1,007,447 | 460,241 3674 | 404,297 |
| Housefurnishing goods (pillow cases, she | 1, 301, 435 | 1, 031,418 | 369, 572 |
| Knit goods (hosiery, underwear, etc.) | 34,350 | 1,942, 308 | 2, 678,756 |
|  | 10, 350 |  |  |
| Woolen goods (lannels, suiting, etc.) | 330,544 | 21, 208, 221 | 745, 290 |
| Work clothing --...- | 95,345 | 1,972,042 | 745, 562 |
| Miscellaneous textile products | 46,548 | 780, 320 | 576, 613 |
| Forest products. | 809, 202 | 822, 271 | 2, 156, 581 |
| Cork and cork products | 15, 873 |  | 30,658 |
| Furniture | 36,460 | 47,378 | 1, 122, 601 |
| Lumber and timber products, n . | 392, 096 | 462,912 | 525, 192 |
| Treated lumber and timber | 181,729 183,044 | 165,638 130,297 | 161, 22818 |
| Miscellaneous forest products |  | 130,297 16,046 | 88,718 |
| Paper and allied products. | 2, 312, 464 | 410, 195 | 5, 637, 666 |
| Blueprint paper | 11, 209 |  |  |
| Ledger paper. | 62, 321 |  |  |
| Paper towels | 18,872 |  |  |
| Miscellaneous paper products | 2,220, 062 | 410, 195 | 5,637,666 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 992, 535 | 1,190,072 | 2,530,943 |
| A mmunition and related products. | 60, 971 | 37,044 |  |
| Compressed and liquefied gases |  | 32, 080 | 234, 503 |
| Explosives | 498,585 | 114, 105 | 413, 529 |
| Fertilizer | 57,567 52 |  | 88 |
| Paints and varnishes | -67, 135 | 205, 427 | 172, 128 |
| Soap and soap chips | 74,644 | 327, 215 | 23, 683 |
| Miscellaneous chemicals | 180,970 | 358, 067 | 1,014,017 |
| Products of asphalt, coal, and petroleum. | 11,396, 619 | 5, 096, 152 | 19,835, 108 |
| Asphalt, oil, tar, and mixtures. | 1, 515, 987 | 517,909 | 2, 247, 464 |
| Coal- | $\begin{aligned} & 29,746 \\ & 11,335 \end{aligned}$ | 24,659 | 530,686 |
| Fuel oil | 5, 123, 845 | 1,701,792 | 8,841,740 |
| Gasoline--.-.-- | 4, 660, 206 | 2, 816, 825 | 6, 098, 708 |
| Luiscellaneous coal and petroleum produ | 25,500 | 13,967 21,000 | $1,735,211$ 381,299 |

${ }^{1}$ Revised.

Table 27.-Value of Supply Contracts Awarded by Federal Government Which Contain Agreements to Comply With Public Contracts Act, by Industrial Groups and Type of Material-Continued

| Type of materials | Value of contracts awarded |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept. } 28, \\ 1900 . \\ \text { through } \\ \text { Dec.. 31, } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { quarter } \\ 1937}}{\text { First }}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Second } \\ \text { quarter of } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Leather and its manufactures. | \$1, 237, 698 | \$3, 105, 231 | \$1,640,989 |
| Belting, leather. | 15, 203 |  |  |
| Boots and shoes.- | 1,020, 156 | 2, 839,380 | 1,267, 338 |
| Boot and shoe cut stock. Boot and shoe findings.- | 26,106 | 15,077 |  |
| Gloves --............... | 38,882 | 38,319 | 185, 798 |
| Shoe upper-Jeather | 90,325 | 112,455 |  |
| Miscellaneous leather goods | 41, 026 |  | 161,547 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products. | 3, 205, 890 | 2, 284, 895 | 4, 190, 007 |
| Brick | 115,883 | 45,500 | 101, 189 |
| Cement | 855,820 | 1, 034,984 | 2, 184,417 |
| Concrete pipe | 517, 767 | 231, 921 | 113,865 |
| Concrete, ready mixed | 220, 697 | 240,093 | 296, 630 |
| Crushed stone. | 444, 669 | 149,628 | 518,384 |
| Dirt fill....-.... | 40,000 |  | 75, 425 |
| Glass............ | 72,315 | 16,397 | 51, 557 |
| Granite and marble | 56, 001 | 15, 119 | 61,546 |
| Minerals and earths | 13,602 |  |  |
| Riprap stone- | 75,900 | 59, 880 |  |
| Sand and gravel | 173,759 448,900 | 124,731 63,384 | 441,344 75,783 |
| Terra cotta. | 103, 490 |  | 16,866 |
| Tile, clay.. | 16, 155 | 59,896 | 10,801 |
| Tile, drain. | 11,711 | 19,010 |  |
| Vitrifed clay and terra cotta pipe | 39, 161 | 85, 366 | 22,778 |
| Miscellaneous stone, clay, and glass pro |  | 139,386 | 149,976 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery........... | 2,799,740 | 4, 362, 305 | 3, 985, 305 |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings. | 179, 712 | 220, 453 |  |
| Fencing materials.- | 60,879 | 10,472 | 388,382 |
| Firearms and parts --- |  |  | 114, 525 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 114,209 11,701 | 809,125 72,769 | 69, 740 |
| Metal doors, sash, and frames | 11, 270 | 44, 559 | 23,494 |
| Metal furniture-......... | 153, 430 | 115, 156 | 591,396 |
| Metal shingles and roofing | 29,750 |  | 91,816 |
| Ornamental metalwork. | 17,600 |  |  |
| Pipe and fittings-- | 73, 668 | ........... | 62,178 77,478 |
| Plumbing fixtures. <br> Rails, steel | 35,325 114,564 |  |  |
| Railway tie plates. | 20,690 |  | 10,320 |
| Reinforcing bars. | 164,069 | 110, 123 | 654, 065 |
|  |  |  | 96, 124 |
| Steel pipe | 200,096 | 35, $670^{-}$ | 78, 744 |
| Steel sheets, plates, shapes, and strips | 180, 935 | 1, 089, 124 | 170, 519 |
| Structural steel, fabricated, and sheet-ste | 536, 301 | 734, 695 | 593,413 |
| Tools, other than machine tools...--- | 148, 191 | $\begin{aligned} & 42,986 \\ & 280 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 111,436 \\ & 545,914 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 330,978 \\ & 737,195 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 154,285 \\ 1,046,238 \end{array}$ |
| Nonferrous metals and their alloys. | 370, 063 | 1,720, 297 | 1,329,510 |
| Aluminum manufactures. | 90,773 | 87,700 | 611, 983 |
| Brass products. |  | 191, 887 | 167,052 |
| Bronze products. | 80,250 | 15, 270 | 17,027 |
| Copper products. | 61,320 | 577, 239 | 211,215 |
| Lead, sheet... |  | 12, 874 |  |
| Magnesium... <br> Nickel | 50, 250 | 23,892 |  |
| Plated ware. |  | 28, 130 | 28, 047 |
| Sheet-metal work | 12,803 | 54, 978 | 104, 222 |
| Tin.- |  | 311, 558 | 94, 204 |
| Misceilaneous nonferrous metals and allo | 74, 667 | 404,421 | 95,760 |

Table 27.-Value of Supply Contracts Awarded by Federal Government Which Contain Agreements to Comply With Public Contracts Act, by Industrial Groups and Type of Material-Continued

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

The value of public contracts awarded for materials by Federal agencies totaled $\$ 81,134,000$ during the second quarter of 1937 . Of the contracts awarded in the second quarter of 1937, $\$ 19,835,000$ was for products of asphalt, coal, and petroleum; $\$ 11,000,000$, for textiles and textile products; $\$ 6,616,000$, for machinery, not including transportation and electrical equipment; and $\$ 10,129,000$, for transportation equipment.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data covering P. W. A. projects flnanced from E. R. A. A. 1935 and 1936 funds are included. These data are not shown under The Works Program.
    ${ }_{2}$ Includes RFC Mortgage Co. Does not include projects for which contracts were awarded before Mar. 15, 1934.
    ${ }^{3}$ Does not include projects for which contracts were awarded before July 1, 1934.
    ${ }_{4}$ Data not available.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Comparable indexes for earlier years will be found in the February 1937 issue of this report, or in the April 1937 issue of the Monthly Labor leview.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes the following groups of manulacturing industries: Iron and steel; machinery; transportation equipmemt; railroad repair shops; nonferrous metals; lumber and allied yroducts; and stone, clay, and glass products.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Comparable indexes for earlior years for all of theso industries, except year-round hotels, will be found in the November 1034 and subsequent issuos of this pamphlet. or the February 1935 and subsequont issucs of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable indexes for year-round hotels will be found in the Junc 1935 issue of this pamphlet, or

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data on number of employees rofer to employment on last day of month.
    ${ }_{2}$ Includes cmployees of Columbia Institution for Dcaf and IIoward University.
    ${ }^{3}$ Not including field employees of Post omice Department, or 30,557 employees hired under letters of authorization by the j) cpartment of

[^4]:    1 Unless otherwise noted data are for month ending on the 15th.
    2 Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government ageney doing foree-account work.
    ${ }_{3}$ Revised.
    4 These data are included in tables covering projects under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Administration. The data for June include 124,976 employees working on non-Federal projects and 16,732 employees working on low-cost housing projects.

[^5]:    ${ }^{5}$ These data exclude both work projects and student-aid projects of the National Youth Administration which appear in a separate table. Monthly data from the beginning of the program through Apr. 15, 1937, arc for the month ending on the 15th, and commencing with May 1937, for the calendar month. Data for the period $A$ pr. 16 through Apr. 30, 1937 , showing $\$ 5 \overline{5}, 818,996$ in pay-roll dishursements and $110,387,478$ man-hours are included only in the grand total.
    ${ }^{6}$ Data on a monthly basis are not a vailable. Includes rentals and services.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data are for the month ending on the 15th.
    2 Maximum number emplored during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

[^7]:    I 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.

[^8]:    1 Unless otherwise specified, data presented in this section are of the $15 t h$ of the month.

[^9]:    - Includes material orders placed for projects operated by W. P. A. which are not classified in detail.

