

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Isador Lubin, *Commissioner*

# Employment and Pay Rolls

(Formerly "Trend of Employment")

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July 1935

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# EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS<sup>1</sup>

## Employment in July 1935

**I**N contrast with the sharp contraction that ordinarily characterizes this season of the year, industrial employment in July was relatively well maintained. The decline in factory employment was distinctly less than seasonal, the index for the month being within 0.1 percent of the June level. Employment in nonmanufacturing industries in July was largely influenced by an abrupt decline in coal mining, following the abnormal activity of the month preceding. Seasonal recessions in the retail trade also had an adverse effect on employment in nonmanufacturing industries. In spite of these factors, the estimated reduction in the number of workers employed in both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries surveyed amounted to only 152,000 during the month interval. Weekly wage disbursements in July were approximately \$7,200,000 less than in June.

Employment in the regular agencies of the Federal Government in June totaled 1,438,535 as against 1,435,721 in June, a gain of 2,814 employees. Employment on Federal relief work, on the other hand, declined due to a sharp reduction in the number of workers employed on the emergency-work program.

### *Industrial Employment*

#### **Manufacturing Industries**

TAKING the 3 year average, 1923-25, as 100, the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of factory employment and pay rolls for July stood at 79.5 and 65.3, respectively. Compared with the corresponding month of last year, the current employment index shows an increase of 1 percent and the current pay-rolls index a gain of 7.9 percent.

Despite the decreases over the month in the composite indexes, 40 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed showed gains in employment and 32 showed larger pay rolls. Of the 14 major groups covered, 4 had more employees on their rolls, and 6 reported larger wage disbursements. As in the preceding month, the food group reported

<sup>1</sup> Formerly published as "Trend of Employment."

the largest gain in number of workers, 42,000, this representing a 6.4-percent rise. The lumber group followed with a gain of 27,500 workers or 6.1 percent, leather with a 5.2-percent rise indicating 13,900 additional employees, and the machinery group reported 12,300 or 1.7 percent more workers. Among the groups which showed declines in employment, the textile and transportation groups again stood out with losses of 42,400 workers (2.9 percent) and 36,600 (6.8 percent), respectively.

The most pronounced increase in employment from June to July in the separate industries was a seasonal rise of 67.5 percent in the canning and preserving industry. A gain of 11.8 percent in the radio and phonograph industry was also seasonal. A number of industries related to building construction showed employment gains. Among these were plumbers' supplies (9.8 percent), sawmills (9.7 percent), millwork (6.9 percent), brick (2.5 percent), and structural metal work (1.7 percent). The agricultural implement industry, an indicator of farm purchasing power, continued to take on more workers, the gain from June to July being 5.5 percent, bringing the index for the industry to 116.7, the highest point since May 1930. The lowest point was 26.9 in October 1932. Compared with the corresponding month of last year, the employment index for the agricultural implement industry shows an increase of 68.4 percent. The machine-tool industry, which is a barometer of orders placed for power-driven, metal-cutting machinery, also continued to take on more workers, the increase in July being 4.6 percent. The expansion in this industry, which began in November of last year, has brought the July employment index to 89.0, the highest since March 1931. Substantial gains in employment were also reported in silk and rayon goods (8.1 percent), shipbuilding (7.8 percent), boots and shoes (6.4 percent), beverages (5 percent), ice cream (3.5 percent), furniture (3 percent), and men's clothing (2.6 percent). Other important industries in which small gains in employment were reported were: Foundries and machine shops, book and job printing, leather, chemicals, and petroleum refining.

The most pronounced decline in employment in manufacturing industries in July (34.3 percent) was in the electric and steam car-building industry, and was due primarily to the completion of contracts and lack of new orders. Locomotive plants reported a drop of 29.8 percent in number of workers. Seasonal factors were primarily responsible for the declines in employment of 23.4 percent in millinery, 14.1 percent in fertilizers, 11.0 percent in silverware, 12.7 percent in women's clothing, 8.8 percent in men's furnishings, 8.0 percent in cutlery, and 5.5 percent in confectionery. The automobile industry reduced the number of workers on pay rolls 6.1 percent and weekly wage disbursements 8.3 percent. Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills reported 1 percent fewer employees and a 7.7 percent lower

weekly wage bill. It is interesting to note that the durable-goods group of industries showed losses of 0.3 percent in employment and 3.5 percent in pay rolls, and the nondurable-goods group reported gains of 0.1 percent in both items.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from reports supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries, the 3-year average, 1923-25, being taken as the base or 100. In July, reports were received from 23,501 establishments employing 3,738,194 workers whose earnings in 1 week ending nearest July 15 were \$75,222,168.

Per capita weekly earnings in all manufacturing industries combined were \$20.12 in July, a decrease of 1.6 percent in comparison with June. Thirty of the separate manufacturing industries covered showed gains over the month interval, the increases ranging from 0.2 to 11.9 percent. These per capita weekly earnings reflect the influence of part-time and over-time worked and should not be confused with full-time weekly rates of pay.

Some of the establishments that report employment and pay-roll totals do not report man-hours. Consequently, average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a smaller number of establishments than are used in computing per capita weekly earnings and indexes of employment and pay rolls. Average hours worked per week in all manufacturing industries combined showed a decrease of 0.3 percent and average hourly earnings dropped 0.9 percent. Thirty-one of the industries for which man-hour data are published showed gains in average hours worked per week and 29 showed higher average hourly earnings. Man-hour data are not published for any industry for which available information covers less than 20 percent of all employees in that industry.

Indexes of employment and pay rolls, average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and per capita weekly earnings in manufacturing industries in July are presented in table 1. Percentage changes from June 1935 to July 1935 and from July 1934 to July of this year are also given in this table.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, July 1935

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings <sup>1</sup>			Average hours worked per week <sup>2</sup>			Average hourly earnings <sup>2</sup>		
	Index July 1935 (3-year average 1923-25 = 100)	Percentage change from—		Index July 1935 (3-year average 1923-25 = 100)	Percentage change from—		Average in July 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in July 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in July 1935	Percentage change from—	
		June 1935	July 1934		June 1935	July 1934		June 1935	July 1934		June 1935	July 1934		June 1935	July 1934
<b>All industries</b> .....	<b>79.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>+7.9</b>	<b>\$20.12</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>+6.8</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>Cents 56.9</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>+1.5</b>
<b>Durable goods</b> .....	<b>69.3</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>+11.4</b>	<b>21.58</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>+8.4</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>+1.7</b>
<b>Nondurable goods</b> .....	<b>90.5</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>18.76</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>+2.3</b>
<i>Durable goods</i>															
<b>Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery</b> .....	<b>71.3</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>+10.9</b>	<b>19.87</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>+9.5</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>+8.3</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>+9</b>
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	71.7	-1.0	-1.0	52.4	-7.7	+9.4	19.96	-6.7	+10.9	30.2	-6.8	+10.2	65.7	-6	+5
Rolls, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	75.5	-2.3	-5.4	54.2	-5.6	-2.2	18.81	-3.4	+3.1	32.5	-3.6	+5.1	58.0	+2	-2.4
Cast-iron pipe.....	51.6	+1.5	-6	28.3	-2.2	+3.3	15.08	-3.6	+4.1	30.4	-3.2	+3.5	49.0	-4	-4
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	71.2	-8.0	-5.6	54.1	-8.8	+1.3	19.71	-9	+7.1	35.5	-2.7	+3.0	55.1	+2.2	+4.1
Forgings, iron and steel.....	56.9	-1.2	+10.5	38.5	-7.3	+12.2	19.85	-6.1	+1.3	32.7	-4.4	-3.1	60.7	-1.8	+6.0
Hardware.....	49.5	-3.8	-4.4	40.3	-6.1	+15.8	19.16	-2.3	+22.1	35.2	-1.1	+23.9	55.1	-1.1	-2.0
Plumbers' supplies.....	90.3	+9.8	+41.1	53.5	+6.3	+47.0	19.27	-3.2	+3.9	35.1	-2.5	+6.2	54.8	-1.1	-3.1
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	49.4	-4.0	+2.3	32.3	-6.7	+3.5	20.80	-2.8	+9	35.3	-2.2	-2.0	58.8	-8	+8
Stoves.....	98.2	-3	+13.4	71.8	-2.3	+27.1	20.54	-2.0	+11.9	36.5	-8	+6.3	55.9	(3)	+3.8
Structural and ornamental metalwork.....	56.9	+1.7	-3.6	42.2	+3.6	+3.9	20.53	+1.9	+7.5	34.9	+1.5	+5.0	58.9	+5	+2.6
Tin cans and other tinware.....	100.0	+4.2	+4	97.7	+4.1	+3.4	20.69	-1	+2.8	39.4	+8	+2.5	52.3	-1.5	-9
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	62.3	-2.6	+5.1	55.1	-7.3	+12.4	19.87	-4.9	+6.4	37.0	-3.9	+1.1	53.8	-9	+6.9
Wirework.....	116.5	-4.8	-5.7	106.3	-3.2	+10.7	20.10	+1.6	+17.7	34.9	-9	+8.1	57.5	+2.3	+7.7
<b>Machinery, not including transportation equipment</b> .....	<b>85.6</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>+8.4</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>+9</b>	<b>+15.4</b>	<b>22.53</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>+1.2</b>
Agricultural implements.....	116.7	+5.5	+68.4	135.2	+6.1	+92.6	24.76	+6	+14.2	39.9	+5	+6.2	62.2	+2	+7.5
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.....	102.7	+3	-1.8	85.6	+1.5	-8	27.43	+1.1	+1.0	39.7	+5	+1.1	69.8	+7	-1.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	69.6	+(9)	+6.9	54.7	-2.5	+9.8	21.64	-2.5	+2.8	34.9	-1.1	+3.5	61.3	-1.1	-7

Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	101.1	-1.6	+41.6	72.6	-2.7	+59.2	25.83	-1.1	+12.0	38.7	-1.5	+7.3	66.9	+5	+4.4
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	73.4	+9	+5.6	56.7	+9	+11.0	21.78	(?)	+5.2	36.3	-3	+3.2	59.8	(?)	+1.8
Machine tools.....	89.0	+4.6	+28.8	75.8	+5.6	+47.2	25.59	+9	+14.0	41.0	+7	+11.7	62.5	+5	+1.7
Radios and phonographs.....	185.0	+11.8	-9.8	112.9	+11.9	-1.3	18.96	+2	+9.5	35.0	+3.2	+9.9	54.4	-3.0	-1.7
Textile machinery and parts.....	63.4	-8	-11.1	51.2	-2.0	-8.7	22.26	-1.2	+3.9	36.2	-1.4	+2.6	61.6	(?)	+2.6
Typewriters and parts.....	97.1	+8	+3	79.4	+2.1	-6.4	20.92	+1.3	-6.8	36.3	+3	-8.1	57.7	+1.2	+2.1
<b>Transportation equipment.....</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>-9.3</b>	<b>+13.2</b>	<b>25.05</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>+14.7</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>+10.8</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>+4.7</b>
Aircraft.....	432.6	+4.0	+16.1	343.7	+1.0	+5.8	24.30	-2.9	-8.7	39.7	-3.2	-1.4	62.7	-2.6	-1.3
Automobiles.....	100.6	-6.1	+2.2	85.7	-8.3	+21.2	25.39	-2.3	+18.4	33.6	-2.3	+13.3	75.7	+1	+3.9
Cars, electric and steam-railroad.....	31.7	-34.3	-43.2	28.0	-39.9	-44.8	18.76	-8.6	-2.1	30.9	-5.5	-7.3	60.8	-3.5	+3.4
Locomotives.....	20.0	-29.8	-43.7	8.2	-35.3	-50.0	21.05	-7.9	-11.1	32.5	-6.1	-14.0	64.7	-2.1	+2.3
Shipbuilding.....	71.3	+7.8	+3.0	59.4	+7.0	+6.8	24.13	-7	+3.8	32.6	+6	+4.1	73.3	-1.2	+4
<b>Railroad repair shops.....</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>25.64</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>+6.6</b>
Electric railroad.....	65.2	-6	-1.7	58.8	-4	(?)	26.99	+2	-1.6	43.5	-5	-3	61.6	+3	+1.6
Steam railroad.....	52.6	-6	-8.8	47.5	-5.9	-6.1	25.34	-5.3	+3.3	37.1	-5.4	-4.5	68.1	-3	+7.2
<b>Nonferrous metals and their products.....</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>+6.7</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>+11.2</b>	<b>19.91</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>+2.7</b>
Aluminum manufactures.....	63.2	-2.1	-6.4	51.2	-9.7	+16.9	18.88	-7.8	+24.7	34.7	-8.7	+34.8	54.4	+1.1	-5.2
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	77.4	-1.9	+3.2	57.5	-4.1	+5.7	21.55	-2.2	+2.8	36.7	-2.4	+2.0	58.7	+2	+1.2
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	80.0	-9	+17.3	62.5	-7.0	+24.3	17.65	-6.2	+6.0	35.7	-7.0	+2.4	49.5	+1.0	+4.2
Jewelry.....	66.9	+2.1	+8.3	47.8	-3.4	+5.8	18.16	-5.4	-2.3	34.1	+1.2	-1.2	54.0	-3.4	+3.9
Lighting equipment.....	69.0	+1	+11.8	58.9	-1.4	+19.7	20.26	-1.5	+7.1	36.4	(?)	+4.8	55.5	-1.8	+1.9
Silverware and plated ware.....	65.3	-11.0	+6.5	48.1	-15.7	+10.3	20.83	-5.3	+3.6	36.4	-5.7	+3.7	57.3	+5	+4
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	80.2	-1.9	+16.9	53.0	-3	+22.7	21.33	+1.8	+5.2	37.8	+3	-8	56.5	+1.8	+5.7
Stamped and enameled ware.....	89.8	-2.1	-6	75.2	-4.8	+3.2	17.42	-2.8	+3.8	34.5	-2.3	+1.0	50.3	-6	+4.2
<b>Lumber and allied products.....</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+6.4</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+21.2</b>	<b>16.45</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>+11.6</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>-3</b>
Furniture.....	69.1	+3.0	+11.5	48.4	-2	+23.2	16.46	-3.1	+10.6	36.7	-2.9	+11.4	44.5	-4	-1.1
<b>Lumber:</b>															
Millwork.....	44.8	+6.9	+21.1	34.2	+8.4	+48.1	17.63	+1.4	+22.1	39.1	+5	+24.4	44.8	+7	+4
Sawmills.....	33.9	+9.7	+3	23.3	+11.6	+11.5	16.32	+1.8	+11.6	36.8	-1.6	+10.9	44.6	+3.5	(?)
Turpentine and rosin.....	98.9	(?)	+1.6	57.5	-4.1	+14.3	11.50	-4.1	+12.1	-	-5.5	+6.8	34.5	-6	+3.3
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products.....</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>+9</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>+7.8</b>	<b>18.61</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>+6.8</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>+2.9</b>
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	32.9	+2.5	+3.8	20.2	+4.6	+18.8	15.85	+2.0	+14.3	35.4	+1.7	+8.6	45.6	+7	+1.9
Cement.....	57.5	-4.2	-1.5	37.9	-5.4	-3.1	19.70	-1.3	-1.5	35.1	-1.1	-1.0	56.1	-4	+5
Glass.....	92.7	-2.6	+4.0	77.0	-6.1	+10.8	19.52	-3.6	+6.8	34.0	-2.9	+2.8	58.0	-3	+3.2
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	30.0	+8.8	-9.4	20.4	+7.1	-5.1	22.29	-1.5	+5.2	32.7	+6	+4.9	69.0	-1.7	+7
Pottery.....	62.4	-6.5	-2.7	41.5	-9.9	+8.1	17.36	-3.7	+12.1	33.3	(?)	+7.4	53.5	-9	+9.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, July 1935—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings <sup>1</sup>			Average hours worked per week <sup>2</sup>			Average hourly earnings <sup>3</sup>		
	Index July 1935 (3-year average 1923-25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index July 1935 (3-year average 1923-25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in July 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in July 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in July 1935	Percentage change from—	
		June 1935	July 1934		June 1935	July 1934		June 1935	July 1934		June 1935	July 1934		June 1935	July 1934
<i>Nondurable goods</i>													<i>Cents</i>		
<b>Textiles and their products.....</b>	87.8	-2.9	+2.2	68.4	-3.5	+9.4	\$15.07	-0.6	+7.0	32.1	+0.6	+7.3	47.0	-0.8	+0.2
Fabrics.....	87.5	-2.1	+6	70.1	-2.6	+8.9	14.85	-5	+8.2	33.0	-3	+7.0	44.6	-4	+1.6
Carpets and rugs.....	82.7	+1.8	+22.7	75.8	-1.2	+56.6	20.98	-2.9	+27.3	36.3	-3.5	+21.1	56.3	(?)	+4.5
Cotton goods.....	82.3	-3.2	-10.7	64.2	-2.2	-2.9	12.29	+1.1	+8.8	32.4	+1.6	+9.1	37.9	-3	+6
Cotton small wares.....	79.9	-1.6	+4.9	65.2	-1.1	+10.1	15.74	+5	+5.1	35.1	(?)	+5.6	44.6	-2	-1.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	101.3	-5.6	+1.9	73.5	-6.8	+4.1	16.86	-1.3	+2.1	31.5	-6	+3.3	52.9	-9	-8
Hats, fur-felt.....	81.1	+8.6	+5.5	82.1	+21.5	-1.3	24.68	+11.9	-6.5	36.3	+13.4	-5.7	69.0	-4	-3.6
Knit goods.....	103.9	-3.9	+2.0	85.8	-8.4	-2	14.07	-4.7	-2.1	30.2	-4.1	-3.8	47.1	-8	+1.3
Silk and rayon goods.....	68.2	+8.1	-7.1	55.4	+7.5	-9	14.94	-5	+6.8	33.7	+1.8	+8.3	44.4	-2.4	-3
Woolen and worsted goods.....	94.4	-2.4	+34.7	74.6	-3.0	+48.9	18.12	-7	+10.4	36.7	-1.3	+14.7	49.3	+6	-2.8
<b>Wearing apparel.....</b>	84.4	-4.7	+5.8	60.8	-5.9	+9.9	15.87	-1.2	+3.9	29.9	+2.0	+5.8	52.7	-1.9	-4.3
Clothing, men's.....	88.9	+2.6	+9.2	65.6	+3.0	+20.4	17.00	+4	+10.1	29.1	+2.5	+7.5	57.8	-2.0	-1.7
Clothing, women's.....	94.7	-12.7	+5.7	63.0	-11.7	+3.4	16.72	+1.2	-2.2	30.6	+4.8	+9.2	54.4	-9	-10.2
Corsets and allied garments.....	85.4	-2.3	-1.6	73.1	-2.6	+5.3	13.95	-4	+7.1	30.8	+2.0	+4.5	44.8	-1.5	+1.3
Men's furnishings.....	91.5	-8.8	+2.2	55.7	-11.8	-1.8	11.94	-3.3	-4.0	29.6	-2.6	-11.8	37.4	-8	+5.5
Millinery.....	42.3	-23.4	-15.6	30.3	-35.8	-19.6	17.18	-16.2	-4.7		-4.9	-2.5	55.1	-4.5	-8.6
Shirts and collars.....	99.0	+6	+5.7	91.2	-3.7	+10.9	12.32	-4.3	+5.2	30.7	-1.0	+2.2	40.9	-2.9	+5.4
<b>Leather and its manufactures.....</b>	87.3	+5.2	-2.3	77.5	+9.3	+4	19.09	+4.0	+2.8	37.3	+3.9	+2.6	51.8	-1.3	+2.9
Boots and shoes.....	85.8	+6.4	-3.6	73.1	+12.9	-4.1	18.52	+6.1	-3	37.2	+5.1	+2.5	50.7	-1.4	+2.6
Leather.....	93.5	+7	+2.2	91.2	+2	+15.2	21.10	-5	+12.6	37.8	+5	+3.7	55.8	-4	+4.7
<b>Food and kindred products.....</b>	104.3	+6.4	-5.3	96.0	+6.3	+4	20.81	-1	+6.0	46.3	+2.0	+7.5	51.8	-3.4	+3
Baking.....	111.5	-2.4	-4.1	96.5	-3.1	-1.7	21.85	-7	+2.6	40.7	(?)	+1.7	53.6	-6	+7.7
Beverages.....	178.5	+5.0	-5.5	192.7	+11.1	-4	32.41	+5.8	+5.3	42.2	+6.6	+8.5	77.3	-6	-2.4
Butter.....	78.0	+1.0	-10.2	61.4	+9	-7.8	20.90	-1	+2.6		+4	+8.4	45.0	-2	(?)
Canning and preserving.....	138.6	+67.5	+14.9	167.1	+73.2	+61.3	14.46	+3.4	+40.5	39.6	+12.8	+60.6	37.0	-5.6	-4.7
Confectionery.....	68.4	-5.5	+3.0	57.0	-10.0	+2.9	15.08	-4.7	-2	33.6	-5.6	-1.5	44.6	+7	+2.4
Flour.....	74.6	+1.0	-3.7	64.1	+1.9	-1.4	21.17	+9	+2.7	39.2	+3.2	+3.8	53.9	-1.8	-6
Ice cream.....	87.6	+3.5	-3.5	71.8	+5.0	-1.1	25.70	+1.4	+2.6	47.9	+3.0	-1.0	52.4	-1.5	+3.3
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	80.4	-1.2	-22.3	75.0	+3	-17.9	23.09	+1.4	+5.5	40.7	+1.5	-5.5	55.7	-5	+10.3
Sugar, beet.....	47.2	+8.9	-13.4	43.6	+7.0	+7.1	22.14	-1.8	+24.0	36.3	(?)	+18.1	62.7	-2.9	+3.2
Sugar, refining, cane.....	85.5	+2.6	+3.9	72.7	-1.2	+10.3	21.65	-3.6	+6.4	37.6	-4.1	+4.2	57.0	-9	+2.5



<b>Tobacco manufactures.....</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>- 3</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>+ 6</b>	<b>14.71</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+6.7</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>+4.9</b>
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	65.8	-1.2	-9.7	66.8	- 6	- 3	15.75	+ 6	+10.4	35.6	- 8	+5.4	44.4	+1.4	+5.1
Cigars and cigarettes.....	56.5	- 4	-5.2	45.1	+2.0	+ 7	14.53	+2.3	+6.0	36.9	+4.8	- 9	40.1	-1.5	+5.4
<b>Paper and printing.....</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>- 1</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>23.88</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>- 3</b>	<b>+3.1</b>
Boxes, paper.....	83.3	+ 2	+ 2	73.9	- 8	+3.2	18.14	-1.0	+2.6	36.0	-1.1	- 4	50.4	+ 2	+1.4
Paper and pulp.....	108.9	- 2	+3.9	85.1	-2.6	+10.4	19.69	-2.5	+6.3	37.2	-2.4	+3.4	53.1	+ 2	+3.0
Printing and publishing:															
Book and job.....	86.6	+1.8	+3.5	75.8	+ 3	+7.8	27.16	-1.5	+4.2	36.8	-1.1	+3.5	74.1	- 7	+3.0
Newspapers and periodicals.....	97.0	-2.0	+ 2	85.3	-4.5	+ 6	32.03	-2.6	+ 2	36.1	-1.6	- 6	89.2	- 1	+4.8
<b>Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining.....</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>- 4</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>+ 4</b>	<b>+7.6</b>	<b>23.53</b>	<b>+ 8</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>+ 3</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>+ 8</b>	<b>+4.6</b>
Other than petroleum refining.....	105.7	- 7	+1.8	93.8	+ 1	+8.3	21.51	+ 7	+6.4	38.3	(3)	+2.9	56.7	+ 9	+3.6
Chemicals.....	109.0	+ 8	-2.9	101.6	+3.6	+5.2	25.96	+2.8	+8.2	39.9	+1.8	+4.3	65.1	+ 9	+2.1
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal.....	46.7	+7.9	-14.8	48.3	+15.0	-10.1	9.83	+6.6	+5.5	40.7	+7.7	+5.4	24.4	-1.2	- 2
Druggists' preparations.....	95.1	- 7	+1.4	92.3	-1.5	+7.2	20.63	- 8	+5.6	37.9	-1.0	+4.2	54.6	- 5	+1.0
Explosives.....	86.1	- 4	-6.4	70.0	-3.7	-1.4	23.35	-3.3	+5.5	34.1	-1.7	-2.6	68.5	-1.6	+3.5
Fertilizers.....	68.0	-14.1	-4.2	62.0	-10.5	+9.0	13.56	+4.1	+13.6	33.9	(3)	+10.3	40.0	+3.9	+3.7
Paints and varnishes.....	108.6	-3.5	+7.3	88.9	-5.4	+12.8	22.78	-2.0	+5.5	38.8	-3.5	+2.3	58.8	+1.6	+3.3
Paints and allied products.....	327.9	+ 6	+10.5	240.2	- 1	+15.1	19.38	- 7	+4.2	37.7	- 3	+1.6	51.4	- 4	+2.5
Soap.....	99.3	- 2	+1.6	94.4	-1.5	+12.0	23.32	-1.3	+10.3	37.8	-1.8	-4.2	61.8	+ 5	+15.3
Petroleum refining.....	111.2	+ 5	- 4	100.5	+1.2	+5.0	27.80	+ 7	+5.5	34.5	+ 3	+ 6	81.3	+ 5	+6.8
<b>Rubber products.....</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>21.78</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>- 3</b>	<b>+4.7</b>
Rubber boots and shoes.....	45.3	-3.6	-15.2	41.7	- 2	-15.6	18.22	+3.5	- 4	34.8	+3.9	-7.5	52.3	- 4	+3.5
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.....	117.6	-2.4	-3.7	94.9	-2.9	+8.5	18.11	- 5	+12.9	35.5	+ 6	+12.1	51.7	- 4	+1.3
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	70.3	-3.5	-9.2	54.2	-8.1	-3.0	24.66	-4.8	+6.4	29.6	-4.2	+ 4	84.3	- 2	+7.6

<sup>1</sup> Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Percentage changes over month in the groups and in "All industries" also computed from indexes. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes. Percentage changes

<sup>2</sup> Computed from available man-hour data—all reporting establishments do not furnish man-hours. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes. The average hours and average hourly earnings in the groups and in "All industries" are weighted.

<sup>3</sup> No change.

<sup>4</sup> Less than  $\frac{1}{10}$  of 1 percent.

## Indexes and Estimates of Factory Employment and Pay Rolls

INDEXES of employment and pay rolls for all manufacturing industries combined, for the durable-goods group, and for the non-durable-goods group, by months from January 1934 to July 1935, inclusive, are given in table 2. Estimates of employment and weekly pay rolls for all manufacturing industries combined are also given.

The diagram on page 9 indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to July 1935.

**Table 2.—Indexes and Estimates of Employment and Pay Rolls in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in the Durable- and Nondurable-Goods Groups <sup>1</sup>**

[Indexes based on 3-year average, 1923-25=100.0]

Year and month	Estimated number of wage earners	Estimated pay rolls (1 week)	Indexes					
			All manufacturing industries combined		Durable-goods group		Nondurable-goods group	
			Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
<i>1934</i>								
January.....	6,146,000	\$109,806,000	73.3	54.0	59.8	41.6	87.9	69.7
February.....	6,514,200	123,395,000	77.7	60.6	63.5	47.9	93.0	76.9
March.....	6,770,100	131,852,000	80.8	64.8	67.1	52.8	95.4	80.1
April.....	6,906,100	136,962,000	82.4	67.3	70.0	57.4	95.8	80.0
May.....	6,912,600	136,575,000	82.5	67.1	71.5	58.6	94.3	78.1
June.....	6,799,900	132,040,000	81.1	64.9	70.8	56.9	92.3	75.1
July.....	6,593,500	123,011,000	78.7	60.5	67.4	49.9	90.8	73.9
August.....	6,666,200	126,603,000	79.5	62.2	66.1	50.0	94.0	77.9
September.....	6,351,900	118,089,000	75.8	58.0	64.2	45.5	88.2	74.0
October.....	6,569,500	124,138,000	78.4	61.0	62.8	46.4	95.1	79.6
November.....	6,435,000	121,085,000	76.8	59.5	62.2	46.1	92.4	76.6
December.....	6,536,100	128,593,000	78.0	63.2	64.3	50.4	92.7	79.5
Average.....	6,600,100	126,012,000	78.8	61.9	65.8	50.3	92.7	76.8
<i>1935</i>								
January.....	6,595,700	130,503,000	78.7	64.1	66.1	52.5	92.3	79.0
February.....	6,809,000	140,618,000	81.2	69.1	69.3	58.6	94.1	82.5
March.....	6,906,300	143,927,000	82.4	70.7	70.8	60.5	94.8	83.8
April.....	6,905,100	144,075,000	82.4	70.8	71.6	61.8	94.0	82.3
May.....	6,795,500	139,325,000	81.1	68.5	71.3	60.1	91.6	79.1
June.....	6,689,200	135,246,000	79.6	66.4	69.5	57.6	90.4	77.6
July.....	6,664,700	132,886,000	79.5	65.3	69.3	55.6	90.5	77.7

<sup>1</sup> Comparable indexes for earlier years will be found in the December 1934 and subsequent issues of this pamphlet, or the March 1935 and subsequent issues of the Monthly Labor Review.

## Trade, Public Utility, Mining, and Service Industries, and Private Building Construction

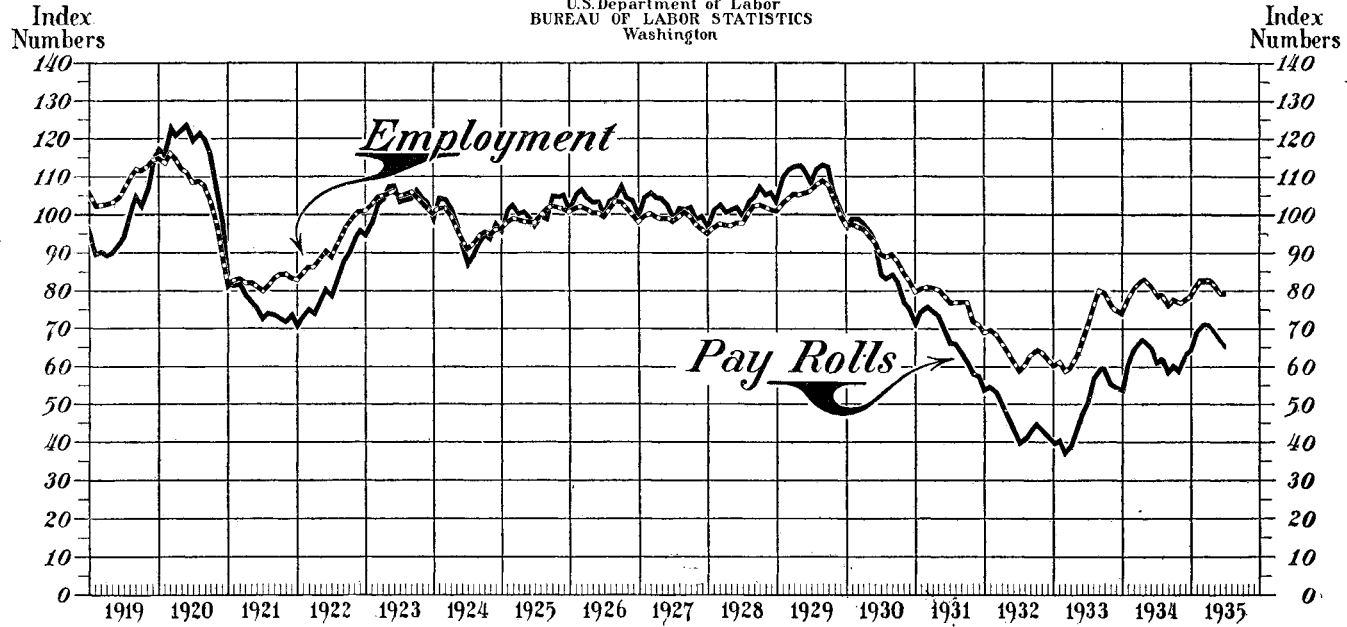
INCREASED employment from June to July was shown in 9 of the 17 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed while gains in pay rolls were reported for 10. The largest gains in number of workers were in laundries (2.6 percent), brokerage houses (1.6 percent), private building construction (1.4 percent), and power and light (1.1 percent).

Among the 8 industries which showed declines were: Anthracite mining (13 percent), bituminous-coal mining (10.1 percent), and retail

# EMPLOYMENT & PAY ROLLS *in* MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

*3-year average 1923-1925=100*

U.S. Department of Labor  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS  
Washington



trade (3.7 percent). The decline in employment in retail trade was largely seasonal, general merchandising and wearing apparel stores suffering the greatest losses. The reduction in number of workers in coal mines was largely a retrenchment after the large gains of the preceding month. In the aggregate, there were approximately 147,000 fewer workers on the pay rolls of the 17 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed in July than in June. Weekly pay rolls were approximately \$5,000,000 less than in the month preceding.

Indexes of employment and pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in July for 13 of the trade, public utility, mining, and service industries, together with percentage changes from June 1935 and July 1934, are shown in table 3. Similar information, except indexes of employment and pay rolls, is also presented for private building construction. Man-hour data and indexes of employment and pay rolls are not available for banking, brokerage, or insurance establishments, but the table shows percentage changes in employment, pay rolls, and per capita weekly earnings for these three industries.

Table 3.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings, July 1935

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings <sup>1</sup>			Average hours worked per week <sup>1</sup>			Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>			
	Index July 1935 (average 1929 = 100)	Percentage change from—		Index July 1935 (average 1929 = 100)	Percentage change from—		Average in July 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in July 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in July 1935	Percentage change from—		
		June 1935	July 1934		June 1935	July 1934		June 1935	July 1934		June 1935	July 1934		June 1935	July 1934	
Coal mining:																
Anthracite.....	49.4	-13.0	-7.8	37.5	-43.1	-11.3	\$22.11	-34.6	-3.8	27.3	-33.6	-1.2	<i>Cents</i> 82.3	-0.6	-1.2	
Bituminous.....	70.0	-10.1	-9.1	35.9	-44.5	-27.8	13.31	-38.4	-20.5	18.3	-39.0	-17.3	73.7	+1.8	+1.9	
Metalliferous mining.....	45.2	-1.6	+13.3	31.1	-1.1	+23.9	21.91	+6	+9.4	37.4	+2.5	+4.9	58.1	.0	+6.7	
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	50.9	+1.0	-8.5	34.4	+1.7	-1.7	16.57	+7	+7.5	35.2	+1.7	+3.5	47.6	-2	-1.2	
Crude-petroleum producing.....	76.8	+4	-5.9	59.2	+1.5	-1.3	27.88	+1.1	+4.9	36.1	+8	-1.2	77.1	-4	+3.4	
Public utilities:																
Telephone and telegraph.....	70.3	+1	-1.0	75.7	+1.7	+4.7	28.56	+1.7	+5.8	38.1	-1.0	+8	77.1	+2.4	+7.8	
Electric light and power and manufactured gas.....	84.7	+1.1	-.4	81.5	+2.1	+5	30.57	+1.1	+8	38.9	+8	+1.7	78.7	+3	+1.2	
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	71.5	-.4	-2.2	63.4	-.7	-.6	28.18	-.3	+1.6	44.8	-.4	-.6	61.6	.0	+2.0	
Trade:																
Wholesale.....	82.1	+ <sup>(2)</sup>	-.1	64.6	+ <sup>(2)</sup>	+1.3	27.31	+ <sup>(2)</sup>	+1.4	41.3	+5	+1.1	65.7	-.2	+3	
Retail.....	79.1	-3.7	+1	60.5	-3.0	+7	20.40	+8	+5	41.6	+7	+4.0	52.1	-.2	-1.1	
General merchandising.....	84.5	-6.8	+1.8	71.8	-6.0	+3.3	17.96	+7	+1.6	38.0	-3	+9	48.8	+8	-.5	
Other than general merchandising.....	77.7	-2.7	-.3	58.1	-2.3	-.2	22.29	+5	+1	42.6	+7	+4.4	53.0	-.6	-1.2	
Hotels (cash payments only) <sup>3</sup> .....	80.3	-1.2	-.1	62.1	-2.3	+1.0	13.36	-1.0	+1.0	47.8	+6	+1.1	27.4	-1.4	-.7	
Laundries.....	84.4	+2.6	-.2	70.9	+3.9	+4.0	15.98	+1.3	+4.2	41.8	+2.2	+4.8	36.6	-.8	-.3	
Dyeing and cleaning.....	81.7	-2.2	+1.5	61.5	-6.4	+4.4	18.46	-4.3	+2.9	41.9	-2.8	-2.0	43.9	-1.8	+2.2	
Banks.....	(4)	+1.0	+1.6	(4)	+6	+1.3	31.57	-.3	-.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Brokerage.....	(4)	+1.6	-8.8	(4)	+1.4	-9.1	34.79	-.2	+3	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Insurance.....	(4)	+8	+1.5	(4)	+3.0	+5.3	37.37	+2.3	+3.8	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Building construction.....	(4)	+1.4	+4.9	(4)	+2.7	+12.0	24.17	+1.3	+6.9	30.8	+2.0	+7.0	80.3	-.9	+2.9	

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<sup>1</sup> Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments as some firms do not report man-hour information. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

<sup>3</sup> The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

<sup>4</sup> Not available.

Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Trade, Public-Utility, Mining, and Service Industries

INDEXES of employment and pay rolls in 13 trade, public utility, mining, and service industries and 2 subdivisions under retail trade are shown by months in table 4 for the period, January 1934 to July 1935.

Table 4.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1934 to July 1935<sup>1</sup>

[12-month average, 1929=100.0]

Month	Anthracite mining				Bituminous-coal mining				Metalliferous mining				Quarrying and non-metallic mining			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
January	64.1	62.9	73.2	57.5	75.8	80.0	51.3	59.6	39.6	44.3	25.4	30.1	39.7	36.9	21.3	20.8
February	63.2	64.4	65.8	64.3	76.1	81.1	54.6	66.1	40.3	44.3	26.0	29.9	38.8	37.3	21.0	22.2
March	67.5	51.4	82.4	38.9	77.8	81.6	58.9	67.5	39.8	45.0	25.9	30.9	42.0	40.5	24.1	24.9
April	58.2	52.6	51.7	49.9	72.2	74.3	51.4	45.0	41.7	46.0	27.2	31.8	48.7	45.3	29.9	28.9
May	63.8	53.5	64.0	49.5	76.7	75.3	54.4	49.1	40.8	44.4	25.6	31.4	54.3	49.5	35.0	32.8
June	57.5	56.8	53.3	66.0	76.7	77.9	55.1	64.7	41.0	46.0	26.7	31.5	56.6	50.4	37.0	33.8
July	53.6	49.4	42.3	37.5	77.0	70.0	49.7	35.9	39.9	45.2	25.1	31.1	55.6	50.9	35.0	34.4
August	49.5	39.7	39.7	39.7	77.1	50.4	50.4	42.7	42.7	27.0	27.0	54.7	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0
September	56.9	47.0	47.0	47.0	78.2	51.4	51.4	42.3	42.3	25.9	25.9	53.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4
October	58.5	48.3	48.3	48.3	79.3	57.6	57.6	43.3	43.3	28.2	28.2	51.8	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1
November	60.7	51.2	51.2	51.2	79.8	58.3	58.3	43.2	43.2	28.5	28.5	49.5	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4
December	61.6	52.3	52.3	52.3	79.7	57.0	57.0	44.4	44.4	29.4	29.4	42.1	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6
Average	59.6	55.9	55.9	55.9	77.2	54.2	54.2	41.6	41.6	26.7	26.7	48.9	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.6

Month	Crude-petroleum producing				Telephone and telegraph				Electric light and power and manufactured gas				Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
January	73.2	74.9	53.0	55.5	70.2	70.5	69.0	73.9	82.2	82.7	73.8	78.0	70.5	71.2	59.2	62.9
February	72.4	74.2	50.5	54.9	69.8	70.0	67.9	72.9	81.2	82.2	74.4	78.3	71.0	71.0	60.1	63.1
March	72.8	74.0	52.5	56.0	70.0	69.8	70.4	75.3	81.7	82.2	75.6	79.4	71.7	71.3	62.2	63.4
April	74.0	74.9	53.4	56.7	70.2	69.7	68.8	73.1	82.4	82.6	76.8	79.0	72.2	71.4	62.9	63.3
May	76.7	76.0	56.4	57.8	70.2	70.0	71.4	73.7	83.1	83.2	77.6	79.8	72.6	71.6	63.0	63.6
June	80.0	76.5	56.9	58.3	70.4	70.2	71.3	74.4	84.0	83.8	77.8	79.8	73.2	71.7	63.2	63.9
July	81.6	76.8	60.0	59.2	71.0	70.3	72.3	75.7	85.0	84.7	81.1	81.5	73.1	71.5	63.8	63.4
August	82.7	61.2	61.2	61.2	71.0	74.0	74.0	85.6	85.6	79.9	79.9	72.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8
September	81.8	59.7	59.7	59.7	70.9	72.2	72.2	85.8	85.8	79.3	79.3	72.5	62.4	62.4	62.4	62.4
October	79.5	60.8	60.8	60.8	70.3	74.9	74.9	85.8	85.8	80.6	80.6	72.2	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0
November	78.8	59.0	59.0	59.0	69.9	72.2	72.2	85.5	85.5	79.6	79.6	71.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8
December	78.7	59.5	59.5	59.5	69.7	73.2	73.2	83.6	83.6	78.3	78.3	71.0	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3
Average	77.7	56.9	56.9	56.9	70.3	71.5	71.5	83.8	83.8	77.9	77.9	72.1	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2

<sup>1</sup> Comparable indexes for earlier years for all of these industries, except year-round hotels, will be found in the November 1934 and subsequent issues of this pamphlet, or the February 1935 and subsequent issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable indexes for year-round hotels will be found in the June 1935 issue of this pamphlet, or the September 1935 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Table 4.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1934 to July 1935—Continued

Month	Wholesale trade				Total retail trade				Retail trade—general merchandising				Retail trade—other than general merchandising			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
January	80.6	84.2	60.3	63.9	79.8	79.5	59.0	59.7	86.6	87.3	71.1	73.5	78.0	77.4	56.5	56.9
February	81.2	84.6	61.0	64.6	79.6	79.2	58.8	59.3	85.0	86.2	68.9	72.3	78.2	77.3	56.7	56.6
March	81.8	84.0	62.0	65.2	81.5	80.2	59.8	60.4	90.1	88.7	71.5	74.1	79.3	78.0	57.4	57.6
April	82.1	83.2	63.1	64.8	82.5	83.6	61.2	62.5	91.0	94.5	74.0	77.5	80.3	80.7	58.5	59.4
May	82.8	82.5	62.6	64.6	82.9	82.2	61.5	62.0	92.0	91.4	74.5	76.3	80.5	79.8	58.8	59.0
June	82.3	82.1	62.8	64.6	82.6	82.1	61.4	62.4	90.6	90.7	73.9	76.3	80.5	79.8	58.8	59.5
July	82.2	82.1	63.8	64.6	79.0	79.1	60.1	60.5	83.0	84.5	69.5	71.8	77.9	77.7	58.2	58.1
August	82.5	-----	62.7	-----	77.8	-----	58.4	-----	81.2	-----	66.9	-----	76.9	-----	56.6	-----
September	83.5	-----	63.6	-----	81.7	-----	60.6	-----	91.5	-----	74.0	-----	79.1	-----	57.8	-----
October	84.3	-----	64.5	-----	82.6	-----	61.9	-----	94.2	-----	77.3	-----	79.5	-----	58.7	-----
November	85.1	-----	64.2	-----	83.7	-----	61.9	-----	99.9	-----	80.2	-----	79.4	-----	58.1	-----
December	85.0	-----	64.8	-----	91.1	-----	66.2	-----	128.4	-----	99.0	-----	81.3	-----	59.4	-----
Average	82.8	-----	63.0	-----	82.1	-----	60.9	-----	92.8	-----	75.1	-----	79.2	-----	58.0	-----

Month	Year-round hotels				Laundries				Dyeing and cleaning			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
January	76.4	80.3	57.2	62.2	78.5	79.6	61.7	63.9	68.1	70.3	46.8	50.4
February	78.9	81.1	60.9	63.5	78.4	79.6	61.7	64.1	68.1	69.6	46.3	49.8
March	80.4	80.8	62.2	63.9	79.2	79.7	62.7	64.6	72.4	72.5	51.7	53.5
April	81.5	81.1	62.7	63.6	80.5	80.0	64.4	65.5	79.9	79.9	60.8	61.9
May	81.8	81.6	62.9	63.7	82.1	81.1	66.9	66.6	84.3	80.9	65.1	61.7
June	81.9	81.3	62.9	63.5	84.0	82.3	68.3	68.2	84.9	83.6	64.1	65.7
July	80.4	80.3	61.5	62.1	84.6	84.4	68.2	70.9	80.5	81.7	58.9	61.5
August	80.0	-----	60.2	-----	83.7	-----	66.6	-----	78.6	-----	56.7	-----
September	80.0	-----	61.0	-----	82.9	-----	65.9	-----	80.0	-----	59.0	-----
October	80.9	-----	62.7	-----	81.7	-----	64.8	-----	80.3	-----	59.1	-----
November	80.6	-----	62.4	-----	80.3	-----	63.7	-----	75.8	-----	53.9	-----
December	80.0	-----	62.2	-----	79.5	-----	63.3	-----	72.4	-----	51.1	-----
Average	80.2	-----	61.6	-----	81.3	-----	64.9	-----	77.1	-----	56.1	-----

### Employment on Class I Railroads

ACCORDING to preliminary reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission there were 1,006,101 workers exclusive of executives and officials employed in July by class I railroads—that is, roads having operating revenues of one million dollars or over. This represents a gain of 0.3 percent over the total of 1,003,042 workers reported in June. Information concerning pay rolls in July was not available at the time this report was prepared. The total compensation in June of all employees except executives and officials was \$131,887,181 compared with \$133,819,684 in May, a decrease of 1.4 percent.

The Commission's preliminary indexes of employment, taking the 3-year average, 1923–25, as 100, are 56.8 for June and 57 for July.

### Trend of Employment, by States

CHANGES in employment and pay rolls from June to July 1935 are shown by States in table 5 for all groups combined, except building construction, and for all manufacturing industries combined. Data

concerning groups which have appeared in this table in previous issues of this pamphlet are available on the Bureau's office records.

The percentage changes shown in the table, 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.

Table 5.—Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in June and July 1935, by Geographic Divisions and by States

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

Geographic division and State	Total—All groups					Manufacturing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll July 1935	Percentage change from June 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1935	Percentage change from June 1935	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll July 1935	Percentage change from June 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1935	Percentage change from June 1935
<b>New England</b> .....	13,905	783,247	-0.5	16,508,542	-(1)	3,165	513,767	-0.6	9,966,093	-0.3
Maine.....	761	48,871	+5	894,676	+1.2	241	38,967	-6	682,369	+2
New Hampshire.....	675	40,357	-2.6	767,679	-1	187	32,832	-4.8	599,211	-1.9
Vermont.....	456	15,780	+5.4	321,470	+5.9	128	9,072	+6.7	183,250	+8.4
Massachusetts.....	28,637	426,668	-1	9,335,226	+4	1,646	235,404	+5	4,631,033	+9
Rhode Island.....	1,245	82,023	-3.3	1,640,906	-2.4	413	61,718	-4.2	1,132,580	-3.6
Connecticut.....	2,131	169,658	-2	3,548,585	-7	651	137,774	-2	2,737,600	-1.1
<b>Middle Atlantic</b> .....	31,020	1,717,152	-1.9	38,804,007	-6.9	4,970	1,034,903	-2	21,964,862	-1.8
New York.....	18,348	728,636	-1.3	18,494,056	-2.0	3,913	379,104	-6	9,072,317	-1.1
New Jersey.....	3,707	239,637	+9	5,490,662	+1	475	213,429	+2	4,693,343	-6
Pennsylvania.....	8,965	748,879	-3.3	14,819,289	-14.5	2,505	442,370	-1	8,199,202	-3.3
<b>East North Central</b> .....	19,611	1,771,616	-2.0	39,625,224	-3.3	6,721	1,292,354	-1.6	28,208,499	-5.2
Ohio.....	8,319	513,162	-2.3	11,163,333	-4.7	2,302	364,790	-1.6	7,865,043	-4.6
Indiana.....	2,517	179,768	-1.0	3,586,141	-5.9	788	141,018	-1	2,782,887	-4.7
Illinois.....	4,245	467,845	-1.5	10,615,424	-1.0	2,051	296,475	-1.3	6,504,318	-1.0
Michigan.....	3,515	439,717	-4.2	10,638,750	-5.3	827	352,341	-4.3	3,161,372	-11.5
Wisconsin.....	1,015	171,124	+2.0	3,636,576	+2.8	753	137,760	+8.0	2,394,879	+9.7
<b>West North Central</b> .....	11,378	392,194	+5	8,604,119	+9	2,179	184,893	+2.6	3,969,530	+2.8
Minnesota.....	2,137	87,446	+3.5	1,951,162	+2.6	380	41,121	+9.2	879,087	+6.9
Iowa.....	1,694	54,881	+1	1,131,231	-6	394	28,775	+2.2	583,826	+9
Missouri.....	3,332	154,007	-5	3,400,703	+1.0	771	74,987	+1.2	1,588,585	+3.2
North Dakota.....	569	4,918	-8	107,969	+1.4	46	864	+7	19,933	+1.7
South Dakota.....	520	5,536	+2.4	121,825	+2.0	34	1,824	+6.7	39,236	+3.0
Nebraska.....	1,360	30,584	-1.1	657,538	-2	156	10,104	-5	220,125	-3
Kansas.....	1,766	54,822	-1	1,233,691	-4	398	27,218	-1.1	658,788	-6
<b>South Atlantic</b> .....	10,612	671,858	-2.1	11,147,323	-7.1	2,655	432,097	-1.3	6,599,860	-1.0
Delaware.....	229	12,834	-1.1	273,283	-2.3	78	8,629	-1.7	170,240	-4.1
Maryland.....	1,580	88,661	-2.4	1,796,482	-3.0	535	62,327	-2.3	970,472	-2.8
District of Columbia.....	943	33,535	-5.2	794,684	-3.7	38	3,468	-2.1	113,701	-4.2
Virginia.....	2,039	86,965	-1	1,565,732	+1	417	56,791	-6	989,629	+1.2
West Virginia.....	1,232	134,126	-2.4	2,315,177	-23.5	239	51,487	+1	1,042,446	-1.0
North Carolina.....	1,262	135,251	-1.2	1,774,065	-2.3	588	125,526	-1.1	1,606,675	-2.5
South Carolina.....	663	57,606	-3.1	722,699	+1.5	195	50,826	-3.0	602,350	+1.7
Georgia.....	1,476	89,629	-1.5	1,322,178	+1	372	67,305	-1.6	874,467	+1
Florida.....	1,188	33,251	-4.8	583,023	-3.6	193	15,738	-3.8	229,880	-3.9
<b>East South Central</b> .....	4,416	238,335	-2.6	3,750,882	-7.1	913	138,815	-3.0	2,069,895	-3.9
Kentucky.....	1,413	78,282	-8	1,339,838	-11.2	278	30,356	+1.0	545,947	-3.0
Tennessee.....	1,234	78,575	-6	1,274,893	-(1)	304	55,174	-1	843,533	+1.1
Alabama.....	1,201	67,678	-7.3	936,939	-11.6	234	45,577	-9.4	588,371	-11.8
Mississippi.....	568	13,800	+1.9	199,212	+2.2	97	7,708	+3.3	92,044	+3.4

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

<sup>2</sup> Includes construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation, professional services, and trucking and handling.

<sup>3</sup> Includes laundering and cleaning, but does not include food, canning, and preserving.

<sup>4</sup> Includes laundries.

<sup>5</sup> Includes miscellaneous services and building and contracting.

<sup>6</sup> Includes construction, but does not include hotels and restaurants, and public works.

<sup>7</sup> Weighted percentage change.

<sup>8</sup> Includes construction, miscellaneous services (theaters), and restaurants.



Table 5.—Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in June and July 1935, by Geographic Divisions and by States—Con.

Geographic division and State	Total—All groups					Manufacturing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll July 1935	Percentage change from June 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1935	Percentage change from June 1935	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll July 1935	Percentage change from June 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1935	Percentage change from June 1935
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>4,449</b>	<b>167,085</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>3,491,345</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>77,943</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>\$1,525,093</b>	<b>+0.9</b>
Arkansas.....	653	20,195	-1.0	335,260	-5.5	261	15,077	-9	189,413	-2.6
Louisiana.....	987	40,261	+1.1	723,624	+2.2	207	19,753	-8	305,237	+2.2
Oklahoma.....	1,427	39,951	+1.8	864,983	+6	134	10,111	+2.7	202,863	-2.0
Texas.....	1,382	66,673	+0.9	1,667,473	+1.4	321	55,002	+1.1	327,580	+2.0
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>4,261</b>	<b>110,884</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>2,449,094</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>37,053</b>	<b>+18.7</b>	<b>754,166</b>	<b>+10.3</b>
Montana.....	749	16,029	+5	418,204	+5.8	80	4,156	+2.7	98,912	+6.8
Idaho.....	466	9,664	+13.2	192,784	+6.2	50	4,068	+29.8	78,913	+15.5
Wyoming.....	336	7,873	+3	201,534	-4	42	1,714	+2.1	47,651	+2.7
Colorado.....	1,036	37,986	+3.5	833,209	+1.0	184	14,087	+10.9	295,186	+3.6
New Mexico.....	364	6,806	+8	127,819	-4.5	23	1,069	-5.5	19,693	-9.6
Arizona.....	504	11,195	-8.1	236,125	-8.0	41	2,519	-1.1	46,045	-4.8
Utah.....	563	18,297	+24.6	358,147	+14.9	109	8,630	+67.2	145,714	+46.7
Nevada.....	243	3,134	+1.8	81,272	+1.5	31	810	+6	22,052	+2
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>5,804</b>	<b>388,779</b>	<b>+4.8</b>	<b>9,427,751</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>211,967</b>	<b>+9.5</b>	<b>4,891,042</b>	<b>+5.9</b>
Washington.....	2,875	79,481	+10.4	1,732,688	+8.2	488	38,986	+24.7	759,012	+21.1
Oregon.....	1,199	45,431	+3.7	1,000,163	+2.8	255	26,248	+7.0	524,101	+3.8
California.....	191,730	263,867	+3.4	6,694,900	+2.3	983	146,733	+6.5	3,607,929	+3.6

<sup>5</sup> Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building stone.

<sup>10</sup> Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.

### Industrial Employment and Pay Rolls in Principal Cities

A COMPARISON of July employment and pay-roll totals with June totals in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over is made in table 6. These changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

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

Table 6.—Fluctuations in Employment and Pay Rolls in July 1935 as Compared with June 1935

Cities	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay roll		Percentage change from June 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Percentage change from June 1935
		June 1935	July 1935		June 1935	July 1935	
New York City.....	14,183	573,144	560,918	-2.1	15,258,452	14,941,104	-2.1
Chicago, Ill.....	3,531	329,796	322,337	-2.3	8,071,739	7,916,147	-1.9
Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,724	216,519	214,810	-8	5,008,627	4,937,145	-1.4
Detroit, Mich.....	1,497	306,434	290,303	-5.3	7,778,090	7,290,565	-6.3
Los Angeles, Calif.....	2,383	121,103	120,312	-7	2,979,393	2,977,531	-1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1,788	121,387	120,078	-1.1	2,837,060	2,768,377	-2.4
St. Louis, Mo.....	1,721	116,262	115,714	-5	2,568,924	2,608,012	+1.5
Baltimore, Md.....	1,324	78,231	77,239	-1.3	1,683,754	1,654,853	-1.7
Boston, Mass.....	3,794	152,879	153,351	+3	3,551,684	3,596,182	+1.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1,377	148,092	145,154	-2.0	3,159,529	2,996,885	-5.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	1,501	79,142	81,120	+2.5	2,086,616	2,123,357	+1.3
Buffalo, N. Y.....	869	64,862	62,754	-3.2	1,498,895	1,423,149	-5.1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	675	66,274	66,739	+7	1,533,428	1,548,141	+1.0

## Public Employment

ALTHOUGH industrial employment in July was slightly below the June level, a small increase occurred in employment in the regular agencies of the Federal Government. Including the executive, judicial, legislative, and military services, as well as construction projects financed wholly or partially from Federal funds, the number of employees on pay rolls of the United States Government totaled 1,438,535 in July. Compared with the previous month, this represents a gain of 2,814 employees. Increased employment was reported in the executive, legislative, and military services. On the other hand, the personnel of the judicial service and the number of workers employed on construction projects declined. The most pronounced decline was reported in the number of workers employed on projects financed from funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. (See table 7.)

Due to a contraction in the emergency-work program, the number of employees on Federal relief work also declined during the month. In July, 1,928,682 workers were employed on the emergency-work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, a decrease of 4.6 percent in comparison with the number reported in June. On the other hand, enrollment in Civilian Conservation Camps increased by more than 12 percent.

The principal changes in Federal employment and pay rolls during the month interval are indicated by table 7.

Table 7.—Summary of Federal Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1935

[Preliminary figures]

Class	Employment		Per-centage change	Pay roll		Per-centage change
	July	June		July	June	
Federal service:						
Executive.....	1 729, 987	2 718, 188	+1.6	\$111, 110, 248	2 \$109,300, 324	+1.7
Judicial.....	1, 766	1, 854	-4.7	473, 044	449, 217	+5.3
Legislative.....	5, 014	4, 871	+2.9	1, 181, 349	1, 154, 868	+2.3
Military.....	261, 067	258, 410	+1.0	20, 689, 446	21, 364, 278	-3.2
Construction projects financed by P. W. A.....	405, 332	414, 306	-2.2	24, 968, 785	25, 386, 962	-1.6
Construction projects financed by R. F. C.....	9, 581	11, 901	-19.5	1, 001, 653	1, 191, 336	-15.9
Construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriations.....	25, 788	26, 191	-1.5	1, 890, 209	1, 904, 454	-.7
Relief work:						
Emergency-work program.....	1, 928, 682	2 2, 021, 060	-4.6	53, 135, 457	2 54, 280, 051	-2.1
Emergency conservation work.....	3 480, 586	2 4 427, 556	+12.4	3 22, 074, 577	2 4 19, 766, 881	+11.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes 160 employees by transfer, previously reported as separations by transfer, not actual additions for July.

<sup>2</sup> Revised.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 40,368 employees and a pay roll of \$5,217,265 included in executive service.

<sup>4</sup> Includes 38,461 employees and a pay roll of \$4,944,676 included in executive service.

## Executive, Legislative, Military, and Judicial Services of the Federal Government

DURING July employment increased in the executive, legislative, and military services of the Federal Government. The judicial branch, however, showed a decline of 4.7 percent. The total pay roll for all branches of the Federal service amounted to over \$133,000,000, a slight increase compared with June.

The information concerning employment in the executive departments is collected by the Civil Service Commission from the various departments and offices of the United States Government. The figures are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the legislative, judicial, and military services are collected and tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Information concerning the number of employees in the executive departments of the Federal Government is shown in table 8. Data for employees working in the District of Columbia are shown separately.

Table 8.—Employees in the Executive Service of the United States, July 1934, June 1935, and July 1935

Item	District of Columbia			Outside District of Columbia			Entire service		
	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary	Total	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary <sup>1</sup>	Total	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary <sup>1</sup>	Total
Number of employees:									
July 1934 <sup>2</sup> .....	81,694	8,396	90,090	503,198	93,988	597,186	584,892	102,384	687,276
June 1935.....	92,679	<sup>2</sup> 11,250	<sup>2</sup> 103,929	516,166	98,093	614,259	608,845	<sup>2</sup> 109,343	<sup>2</sup> 718,188
July 1935.....	94,150	16,566	104,716	519,652	105,619	625,271	613,802	116,185	<sup>3</sup> 729,987
Gain or loss:									
July 1934 to July 1935...	+12,456	+2,170	+14,626	+16,454	+11,631	+28,085	+28,910	+13,801	+42,711
June 1935 to July 1935...	+1,471	-684	+787	+3,486	+7,526	+11,012	+4,957	+6,842	+11,799
Percentage change:									
July 1934 to July 1935...	+15.25	+25.85	+16.23	+3.27	+12.37	+4.70	+4.94	+13.48	+6.21
June 1935 to July 1935...	+1.59	-6.08	+7.76	+7.68	+7.67	+1.79	+7.81	+6.26	+1.64
Labor turn-over, July 1935:									
Additions <sup>4</sup> .....	2,516	1,661	4,177	10,522	27,943	38,289	13,038	29,604	42,642
Separations <sup>4</sup> .....	1,727	1,465	3,192	7,560	20,251	27,811	9,287	21,716	31,003
Turn-over rate per 100.....	1.85	13.43	3.06	1.46	19.88	4.49	1.52	19.26	4.28

<sup>1</sup> Not including field employees of the Post Office Department and 41,642 employees hired under letters of authorization by the Department of Agriculture with a pay roll of \$1,422,437.

<sup>2</sup> Revised.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 160 employees by transfer previously reported as separations by transfer, not actual additions for July.

<sup>4</sup> Not including employees transferred within the Government service as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over.

There were 11,799 more employees working in the executive branch of the Federal Government in July than in the preceding month. During the year there has been a gain of more than 42,000 workers in the executive service of the Federal Government. During the same period Federal employment in the District of Columbia increased 16.2 percent and employment outside the District increased 4.7 percent.

The Resettlement Administration, with 6,907 more workers in July, accounted for over half the net gain in Federal employment

during the month. The branches showing the most pronounced decreases for the month were the Treasury Department, the Department of the Interior, the Farm Credit Administration, and the National Recovery Administration.

### Construction Projects Financed by Public Works Administration

During July <sup>1</sup> over 405,000 people were working at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects. Although this is a decrease of about 9,000 from the level of the previous month, employment in July was the highest for any month of 1935 except June.

Pay-roll disbursements for the month were in excess of \$24,965,000 and with the exception of June, were the highest for any month of 1935. Over 37,845,000 man-hours at the site were worked and the average earnings per hour was 66 cents. On these projects contractors placed orders in July for construction materials valued at more than \$39,000,000.

Details concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by Public Works Administration funds in July are given in table 9, by type of project.

**Table 9.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, July 1935**

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed <sup>1</sup>	Weekly average				
Federal projects						
All projects.....	2 272, 995	264, 496	\$16, 563, 938	27, 002, 929	\$0. 613	\$25, 273, 109
Building construction.....	15, 539	13, 185	929, 788	1, 256, 560	. 740	1, 994, 830
Forestry.....	407	391	22, 713	32, 675	. 695	21, 754
Naval vessels.....	22, 790	22, 493	2, 872, 857	3, 495, 471	. 822	3, 105, 508
Public roads <sup>3</sup> .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	170, 543	7, 386, 000	14, 306, 000	. 516	12, 000, 000
Reclamation.....	24, 467	23, 443	2, 511, 129	3, 677, 865	. 683	3, 454, 837
River, harbor, and flood control.....	27, 312	23, 498	2, 093, 058	2, 969, 125	. 705	3, 773, 297
Streets and roads.....	6, 568	5, 993	327, 701	578, 906	. 566	313, 997
Water and sewerage.....	460	382	27, 331	36, 061	. 758	39, 749
Miscellaneous.....	4, 909	4, 568	393, 361	650, 266	. 605	569, 137
Non-Federal projects						
All projects.....	126, 158	105, 383	\$7, 847, 300	10, 104, 399	\$0. 777	\$13, 798, 978
Building construction.....	55, 387	46, 205	3, 799, 825	4, 201, 469	. 904	7, 182, 882
Railroad construction.....	3, 632	7, 573	575, 356	970, 592	. 593	68, 018
Streets and roads.....	20, 836	17, 364	1, 032, 209	1, 561, 672	. 661	1, 855, 596
Water and sewerage.....	35, 932	29, 775	2, 106, 701	2, 885, 417	. 730	4, 017, 928
Miscellaneous.....	5, 371	4, 466	333, 209	485, 249	. 687	674, 554

<sup>1</sup> Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

<sup>2</sup> Includes weekly average for public roads.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.

<sup>4</sup> Not available; average number included in total.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise expressly stated, when July is referred to in this study it may be accepted as meaning the month ending July 15.

Compared with the previous month, moderate increases in employment on Federal construction projects were shown in naval-vessel construction and in river, harbor, and flood-control work. On non-Federal projects, the total number of wage earners employed increased by more than 10,000 in July. Reports for the month showed increases in the number of men employed in every type of non-Federal project except railroad construction. Building construction, with an increase of nearly 5,300 workers, had the most pronounced rise.

On Federal projects earnings per hour averaged 61 cents. Hourly earnings ranged from a high of 82 cents paid on naval-vessel construction to a low of 52 cents received in road building. On non-Federal projects the average hourly earnings were 77 cents; the highest, 90 cents, was received by workers on building construction.

Federal construction projects are financed entirely by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to the various agencies and departments of the Federal Government. 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 to a State or one of its political subdivisions; in some cases allotments are made to commercial firms. In making allotments to the States or their political subdivisions, the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of not more than 30 percent of the total construction cost. The remaining 70 percent of the cost is financed by the recipient. The Public Works Administration, in some instances, provides the additional financing by means of a loan; in other cases the loan is procured from outside sources. Loans made by the Public Works Administration carry interest charges and have a definite date of maturity.

Grants are not made to commercial firms. Railroads, for the most part, have been the chief recipients of commercial allotments. 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.

Information concerning the first type of railroad work, i. e., construction is shown in table 9, page 18. Employment in car and locomotive shops owned by the railroads and in commercial car and locomotive shops is shown in a separate table. (See table 11, p. 21.)

## Comparisons by Geographic Divisions

EMPLOYMENT, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in July 1935 on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration fund is shown by geographic divisions in table 10.

Table 10.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, July 1935

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed <sup>1</sup>	Weekly average				
Federal projects						
All divisions <sup>2</sup> .....	272,995	264,496	\$16,563,938	27,002,929	\$0.613	\$25,273,109
New England.....	15,257	14,951	1,198,528	1,752,637	.684	1,100,569
Middle Atlantic.....	32,106	31,233	2,221,666	3,472,826	.640	1,519,060
East North Central.....	34,044	32,997	1,946,065	2,893,001	.673	1,019,622
West North Central.....	44,937	43,718	1,741,364	3,163,012	.551	1,129,945
South Atlantic.....	44,607	43,169	2,834,915	4,763,306	.595	2,840,505
East South Central.....	34,377	34,048	2,080,937	3,889,014	.535	1,727,850
West South Central.....	23,854	22,965	851,350	1,847,922	.461	136,236
Mountain.....	23,780	22,551	1,968,055	2,903,014	.678	1,960,493
Pacific.....	15,587	14,863	1,493,992	1,874,088	.797	1,488,774
Outside continental United States.....	4,256	3,811	211,587	417,878	.506	345,503
Non-Federal projects						
All divisions.....	126,158	105,383	\$7,847,300	10,104,399	\$0.777	\$13,798,978
New England.....	12,489	10,538	800,888	1,066,580	.751	1,544,053
Middle Atlantic.....	27,449	23,246	2,078,556	2,306,857	.901	3,072,394
East North Central.....	18,456	15,191	1,146,420	1,410,282	.813	2,088,294
West North Central.....	18,849	15,950	1,103,564	1,488,792	.741	2,656,512
South Atlantic.....	16,761	14,116	958,129	1,479,308	.648	936,834
East South Central.....	4,340	3,608	207,672	333,359	.623	363,899
West South Central.....	11,655	9,307	485,754	771,906	.629	1,157,748
Mountain.....	3,474	2,744	205,225	254,858	.805	507,746
Pacific.....	11,793	9,957	817,354	923,173	.885	1,391,795
Outside continental United States.....	892	726	43,738	69,284	.631	79,703

<sup>1</sup> Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work. Includes weekly average for public-road projects

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for 190 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$12,000,000 estimated value of material orders placed for public-road projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

During July there was a falling off in employment on Federal projects in all geographic divisions except the East North Central States. On non-Federal projects, however, all divisions except three registered increases. Considering Federal and non-Federal projects as a whole the geographic divisions with the greatest number of employees were the West North Central States and the South Atlantic States.

On Federal projects hourly earnings were highest in the Pacific States; on non-Federal projects workers in the Middle Atlantic States received the highest earnings per hour. The lowest rate on Federal projects, 46 cents per hour, was paid in the West South Central States; on non-Federal projects the lowest rate occurred in the East South Central States.

Table 11 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during July 1935 in railway car and locomotive shops on projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund, by geographic divisions.

**Table 11.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Railway Car and Locomotive Shops on Work Financed from Public Works Funds, July 1935**

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed <sup>1</sup>	Semi-monthly average				
Total, railroad and commercial shops.....	6, 179	(?)	\$557, 547	737, 719	\$0. 756	(?)
Railroad shops						
All divisions.....	1, 958	1, 741	\$124, 262	148, 372	\$0. 838	\$63, 337
New England.....	236	236	24, 211	32, 194	. 752	3, 219
Middle Atlantic.....	1, 722	1, 505	100, 051	116, 178	. 861	60, 118
Commercial shops						
All divisions.....	4, 221	(?)	\$433, 285	589, 347	\$0. 735	(?)
New England.....	1	(?)	13	25	. 520	(?)
Middle Atlantic.....	3, 824	(?)	410, 915	557, 010	. 738	(?)
East North Central.....	311	(?)	16, 913	22, 857	. 740	(?)
West North Central.....	85	(?)	5, 444	9, 455	. 576	(?)

<sup>1</sup> Maximum number employed during either semimonthly period by each shop.

<sup>2</sup> Data not available.

Compared with June, there was a decrease of about 1,800 in the number of workers engaged in building and repairing locomotives and passenger and freight cars.

## Monthly Trend

EMPLOYMENT, pay rolls, and man-hours worked at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects from the beginning of the program in July 1933 to July 1935 are shown in table 12.

Table 12.—Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1933 to July 1935, Inclusive, on Projects Financed from Public-Works Funds

[Subject to revision]

Month and year	Maximum number of wage earners <sup>1</sup>	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
July 1933 to July 1935, inclusive <sup>2</sup> .....		\$485, 739, 403	803, 795, 653	\$0. 604	\$919, 878, 903
<i>1933</i>					
July.....	267	26, 433	35, 217	. 751	-----
August.....	4, 719	131, 937	206, 990	. 637	202, 100
September.....	39, 535	1, 784, 996	3, 296, 162	. 542	1, 628, 537
October.....	146, 747	6, 353, 835	12, 029, 751	. 528	<sup>3</sup> 23, 351, 150
November.....	255, 512	11, 552, 647	21, 759, 245	. 531	24, 568, 577
December.....	300, 758	13, 091, 587	24, 391, 546	. 537	25, 702, 750
<i>1934</i>					
January.....	298, 069	12, 646, 241	23, 409, 908	. 540	24, 206, 352
February.....	311, 381	14, 348, 094	26, 544, 346	. 541	25, 269, 537
March.....	307, 274	14, 113, 247	25, 501, 446	. 553	<sup>3</sup> 69, 766, 559
April.....	382, 220	18, 785, 405	32, 937, 649	. 570	<sup>3</sup> 68, 526, 223
May.....	506, 056	25, 942, 387	46, 052, 698	. 563	<sup>3</sup> 50, 468, 427
June.....	610, 752	33, 808, 429	59, 873, 309	. 565	<sup>3</sup> 60, 797, 939
July.....	644, 729	34, 845, 461	60, 736, 768	. 574	<sup>3</sup> 53, 377, 997
August <sup>2</sup> .....	629, 907	36, 480, 027	61, 925, 300	. 589	<sup>4</sup> 54, 192, 443
September <sup>2</sup> .....	575, 655	32, 758, 795	53, 427, 096	. 613	<sup>4</sup> 50, 878, 000
October.....	507, 886	29, 289, 216	46, 632, 214	. 628	<sup>4</sup> 50, 234, 495
November.....	470, 467	28, 791, 297	46, 454, 108	. 620	54, 228, 457
December.....	382, 594	22, 443, 944	34, 955, 156	. 642	45, 683, 081
<i>1935</i>					
January.....	304, 723	18, 462, 677	27, 478, 022	. 672	<sup>3</sup> 30, 746, 857
February.....	272, 273	16, 896, 475	25, 144, 558	. 672	29, 264, 484
March.....	281, 461	17, 400, 798	26, 008, 063	. 669	27, 276, 566
April.....	333, 045	20, 939, 741	31, 387, 712	. 667	31, 645, 166
May.....	394, 875	24, 490, 087	36, 763, 164	. 667	<sup>3</sup> 36, 893, 840
June.....	414, 306	25, 386, 962	38, 800, 178	. 654	41, 833, 642
July.....	405, 332	24, 968, 785	37, 845, 047	. 660	39, 135, 424

<sup>1</sup> Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work. Includes weekly average for public-road projects.

<sup>2</sup> Revised.

<sup>3</sup> Includes orders placed for material for naval vessels prior to October 1933.

<sup>4</sup> Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.

From July 1933 to July 1935, inclusive, wage earners were paid over \$483,000,000 for work at the site of Public Works Administration projects. Hourly earnings received have averaged 60 cents. During this period orders were placed for materials amounting to over \$918,000,000.

## Value of Material Orders Placed

THE value of materials for which orders were placed from the beginning of the public-works program to July 1935, by type of material, is shown in table 13.



**Table 13.—Value of Material Orders Placed for Public-Works Projects, by Type of Material and Industry Groups**

[Subject to revision]

Type of material	Value of material orders placed—	
	From beginning of program to June 15, 1935	During month ending July 15, 1935
All materials.....	\$880, 743, 179	\$39, 135, 424
<b>Textiles and their products:</b>		
Awnings, tents, canvas, etc.....	207, 078	1, 451
Carpets and rugs.....	48, 059	9
Cordage and twine.....	246, 980	6, 454
Cotton goods.....	102, 993	79
Felt goods.....	170, 150	508
Jute goods.....	62, 299	1, 875
Linoleum.....	117, 173	10, 758
Sacks and bags.....	22, 988	147
Upholstering materials, not elsewhere classified.....	125, 157	98
Waste.....	25, 533	132
<b>Forest products:</b>		
Cork products.....	110, 831	25, 687
Creosote.....	538, 933	38
Lumber and timber products, not elsewhere classified.....	41, 793, 523	1, 649, 735
Planing-mill products.....	5, 159, 567	320, 860
Window and door screens and weatherstrip.....	86, 823	5, 450
<b>Chemicals and allied products:</b>		
Ammunition and related products.....	833, 273	198, 329
Chemicals, miscellaneous.....	287, 528	3, 600
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	262, 199	9, 593
Explosives.....	3, 781, 062	198, 208
Paint and varnishes.....	2, 051, 440	109, 540
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products:</b>		
Asbestos products, not elsewhere classified.....	68, 063	1, 831
Brick, hollow tile, and other clay products.....	12, 215, 119	894, 101
Cement.....	115, 392, 111	5, 178, 486
Concrete products.....	17, 597, 246	1, 009, 280
Crushed stone.....	33, 009, 767	1, 819, 380
Glass.....	826, 000	66, 173
Lime.....	178, 312	2, 371
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products.....	14, 307, 343	945, 543
Minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treated.....	108, 421	1, 528
Sand and gravel.....	55, 990, 529	2, 978, 202
Tiling, floor and wall, and terrazzo.....	2, 073, 898	135, 592
Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board, and floor composition.....	2, 527, 152	235, 685
<b>Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:</b>		
Bolts, nuts, washers, etc.....	2, 734, 136	107, 107
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	17, 487, 537	894, 164
Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, molding and trim (metal).....	4, 692, 893	308, 735
Firearms.....	772, 981	-----
Forgings, iron and steel.....	4, 311, 093	220, 696
Hardware, miscellaneous.....	4, 666, 294	353, 486
Heating and ventilating equipment.....	9, 294, 616	816, 425
Nails and spikes.....	919, 212	39, 757
Rail fastenings, excluding spikes.....	5, 811, 653	2, 704
Rails, steel.....	19, 999, 380	26, 130
Springs, steel.....	590, 622	60
Steel works and rolling mill products, not elsewhere classified.....	60, 397, 940	1, 966, 117
Stoves and ranges, other than electric.....	217, 050	4, 720
Structural and reinforcing steel.....	68, 652, 445	4, 793, 378
Switches, railway.....	720, 809	-----
Tools, other than machine tools.....	4, 501, 058	177, 423
Wire products, not elsewhere classified.....	4, 954, 934	256, 126
Wrought pipe.....	1, 157, 118	259, 496
<b>Nonferrous metals and their products:</b>		
Aluminum manufactures.....	255, 099	2, 529
Copper products.....	587, 418	34, 705
Lead products.....	217, 709	13, 177
Nonferrous-metal alloys and products, not elsewhere classified.....	1, 237, 459	24, 687
Sheet-metal work.....	2, 468, 538	106, 430
Zinc products.....	55, 895	233

Table 13.—Value of Material Orders Placed for Public-Works Projects, by Type of Material and Industry Groups—Continued

[Subject to revision]

Type of material	Value of material orders placed—	
	From beginning of program to June 15, 1935	During month ending July 15, 1935
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	\$42,261,491	\$1,458,973
Elevators and elevator equipment.....	952,909	119,756
Engines, turbines, tractors, and waterwheels.....	11,494,031	862,010
Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified.....	92,580,968	4,114,423
Machine tools.....	5,372,142	186,742
Meters (gas, water, etc.) and gas generators.....	5,527,206	30,857
Pumps and pumping equipment.....	10,677,178	719,131
Refrigerators and refrigerating and ice-making apparatus.....	658,128	25,894
Transportation equipment, air, land, and water:		
Aircraft (new).....	5,755,768	.....
Airplane parts.....	5,085,760	31
Boats, steel and wooden (small).....	1,291,878	1,997
Carriages and wagons.....	30,383	166
Locomotives, other than steam.....	11,813,333	5,000
Locomotives, steam.....	6,837,064	.....
Motorcycles and parts.....	274,395	.....
Motor vehicles, passenger.....	499,287	5,285
Motor vehicles, trucks.....	8,739,813	68,831
Railway cars, freight.....	35,581,924	.....
Railway cars, mail and express.....	429,443	.....
Railway cars, passenger.....	8,893,300	.....
Miscellaneous:		
Belting, miscellaneous.....	31,432	1,434
Coal.....	1,451,597	93,832
Electric wiring and fixtures.....	5,630,575	708,398
Furniture, including store and office fixtures.....	2,204,418	171,556
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	1,717,600	10,949
Mattresses and bed springs.....	49,108	1,046
Models and patterns.....	21,155	.....
Paper products.....	54,004	5,585
Paving materials and mixtures, not elsewhere classified.....	13,819,190	642,702
Petroleum products.....	26,845,304	1,593,677
Photographic apparatus and materials.....	183,575	201
Plumbing supplies, not elsewhere classified.....	8,889,314	531,683
Radio apparatus and supplies.....	726,525	35
Roofing materials, not elsewhere classified.....	2,861,529	236,709
Rubber goods.....	417,412	33,157
Steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets.....	837,078	47,774
Theatrical scenery and stage equipment.....	42,659	470
Window shades and fixtures.....	89,051	43,194
Other materials.....	38,083,813	1,195,418

It is estimated that approximately 3,000,000 man-months of labor have been or will be created in fabricating the materials represented by the total orders placed for materials since the inception of the public-works program.

Materials for which orders were placed during July will create about 125,000 man-months of labor. This accounts only for labor required in the fabrication of material in the form in which it is to be used. In the manufacture of brick, for example, only the labor employed in the manufacturing process is included. No estimate is made of the labor required in taking the clay from the pits or in transporting the clay and other materials used in the manufacturing process. In fabricating steel rails, the only labor counted is that occurring in the rolling mills. An estimate is not made for the labor created in mining, smelting, and transporting the ore, nor for the labor

in the blast furnaces, the open-hearth furnaces, nor the blooming mills.

In obtaining information concerning man-months of labor created in fabricating materials, each firm receiving a material order which is to be financed from the public-works fund, from the United States Government, or from State governments or their political subdivisions is sent a schedule. It is requested that the manufacturer fill in this schedule estimating the number of man-hours created in the plant in manufacturing the material specified in the contract. In the case of materials purchased directly by contractors, the Bureau estimates the man-months of labor created. This estimate is made by using the experience of manufacturing plants as shown by the Census of Manufactures, 1933.

### Emergency-Work Program

DURING the week ended July 25 there were over 1,300,000 workers employed on the emergency-work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Compared with the week ended June 27, this represents a decrease in the number working of 181,428, or 12.14 percent. Pay-roll disbursements also showed a drop. The total pay roll of more than \$12,000,000 was more than 11 percent less than in the week ended June 27.

Table 14 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls for the emergency-work program for the weeks ended June 27 and July 25.

Table 14.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency-Work Program, Weeks ended June 27 and July 25, 1935

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Number of employees, week ended—		Amount of pay roll, week ended—	
	July 25	June 27	July 25	June 27
All divisions.....	1,312,891	1,494,319	\$12,493,222	\$14,183,456
Percentage change.....	-12.14		-11.92	
New England.....	144,441	158,903	1,776,698	1,998,519
Middle Atlantic.....	155,982	182,419	2,781,291	3,243,787
East North Central.....	208,757	218,881	2,043,638	2,134,345
West North Central.....	173,023	212,261	1,327,842	1,646,999
South Atlantic.....	203,170	223,633	1,043,108	1,197,114
East South Central.....	104,779	144,310	464,307	729,386
West South Central.....	135,313	176,725	775,132	1,093,276
Mountain.....	52,643	49,476	537,607	497,431
Pacific.....	134,783	127,711	1,743,599	1,642,599

The only geographic divisions failing to show a decrease in the number of workers were the Mountain States and the Pacific States. In these regions the number of employees increased by approximately 3,000 and 7,000, respectively. Three divisions, the East South Central, the West South Central, and the West North Central accounted for over two-thirds of the total drop in the workers employed.

Preliminary figures indicate that there were fewer workers employed in July on the emergency-work program than in any month since August 1934. It is estimated that approximately 1,928,682 people were engaged in the emergency-work program during July. This does not mean, however, that during any given week the total was reached. A limitation which is placed on the earnings of the employees restricts the number working at any one time to not more than 70 percent of the total for the month.

### Emergency Conservation Work

A GAIN of more than 53,000 in the month of July was reported in the number of men employed in Civilian Conservation Camps. Every class of employee, except educational advisers, was represented in the increase.

The total pay roll for July was more than \$22,000,000, which was an increase of more than \$2,300,000 over the figure for June. The enrolled personnel received over \$12,850,000 of this amount. The enrolled men, in addition to their pay, were provided with board, clothing, and medical services.

Table 15 gives, for June and July, the employment and pay-roll statistics for each of the major groups of workers engaged in Emergency Conservation Work.

Table 15.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, June and July 1935

Group	Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls	
	July	June	July	June
All groups.....	480, 586	427, 556	\$22, 074, 577	\$19, 766, 881
Enrolled personnel.....	411, 556	367, 430	12, 852, 894	11, 474, 839
Reserve officers.....	10, 155	10, 005	2, 550, 282	2, 511, 028
Educational advisers <sup>1</sup> .....	1, 394	1, 413	228, 297	236, 402
Supervisory and technical <sup>2</sup> .....	<sup>3</sup> 57, 541	<sup>4</sup> 48, 708	<sup>5</sup> 6, 443, 104	<sup>6</sup> 5, 544, 612

<sup>1</sup> Included in executive service table.

<sup>2</sup> Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.

<sup>3</sup> 39,034 employees and pay roll of \$4,988,968 included in executive service table.

<sup>4</sup> 37,038 employees and pay roll of \$4,708,274 included in executive service table.

<sup>5</sup> Revised.

The employment and pay-roll data for emergency conservation workers are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Treasury Department, and the Department of the Interior. The monthly pay of the enrolled personnel is distributed as follows: 5 percent are paid \$45; 8 percent, \$36; and the remaining 87 percent, \$30.

During July 1935, the number of men employed in emergency conservation work was greater than during any month since January 1934. Pay-roll disbursements were the largest for any month since the program began.

## State-Road Projects

EMPLOYMENT on State-road projects during July increased by more than 16 percent in the construction of new roads, and by more than 7 percent in maintenance work. The number of employees on new projects increased by more than 5,000 and the increase in employees in maintenance work was more than 10,000.

Table 16 shows, by geographic divisions, the number of workers employed in building and maintaining State roads during June and July 1935.

Table 16.—Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads, by Geographic Division, June and July 1935<sup>1</sup>

Geographic division	New roads				Maintenance			
	Number of employees		Amount of pay roll		Number of employees		Amount of pay roll	
	July	June	July	June	July	June	July	June
All divisions.....	35,826	30,823	\$1,543,619	\$1,222,211	148,575	138,253	\$6,688,970	\$5,857,582
Percentage change.....	+16.2		+26.3		+7.5		+14.2	
New England.....	8,642	4,055	370,538	154,416	12,716	13,056	677,448	615,172
Middle Atlantic.....	1,893	2,421	157,268	171,504	27,422	31,642	1,098,817	1,235,226
East North Central.....	6,522	6,522	385,746	305,266	22,864	17,650	1,148,199	882,445
West North Central.....	3,047	3,402	102,512	95,431	18,745	14,219	718,014	544,758
South Atlantic.....	7,941	7,552	137,149	141,445	29,165	29,243	1,080,981	965,133
East South Central.....	2,300	1,668	86,042	62,797	9,046	8,598	334,894	284,985
West South Central.....	2,045	1,672	62,449	57,744	14,835	12,256	681,428	471,540
Mountain.....	1,962	1,475	98,906	74,302	7,000	5,702	459,568	401,828
Pacific.....	2,074	2,056	143,009	159,306	6,613	5,744	474,385	442,942
Outside continental United States.....					169	163	14,636	13,553

<sup>1</sup> Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from public-works fund.

Although 5 of the 9 geographic divisions registered increases in employment on new-road construction in July, the greatest increase took place in the New England States. Employment in that division for July was more than double that of June. In maintenance work the divisions showing the sharpest increases in employment were the East North Central and the West North Central regions.

Pay rolls for July registered an increase of more than 26 percent over those of June in new-road projects. In maintenance work the increase was in excess of 14 percent. The total pay roll for both new-road construction and maintenance work exceeded \$8,232,000.

The State governments employed more men and expended more money for pay rolls in building new roads and maintaining highways in July than in any previous month of the current year.

## Reconstruction Finance Corporation Construction Projects

RECONSTRUCTION Finance Corporation construction projects during July provided work for more than 9,500 men and resulted in pay-roll disbursements of more than \$1,000,000. Compared with the previous month, however, these figures represent a decrease; the pay roll in June was in excess of \$1,190,000 and more than 11,000 wage earners were employed.

The data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during July is given in table 17 by type of project.

**Table 17.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, July 1935**

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
All projects.....	9,581	\$1,001,653	1,349,064	\$0.742	\$1,495,108
Bridges.....	2,349	215,801	241,239	.895	391,077
Building construction.....	194	13,995	12,964	1.080	14,366
Railroad construction.....	194	9,040	17,084	.529	287
Reclamation.....	450	23,141	46,999	.492	4,726
Water and sewerage.....	5,096	591,968	810,663	.730	657,736
Miscellaneous.....	1,298	147,708	220,115	.671	426,916

Compared with June, there were decreases in employment on all types of projects except in railroad construction. The average earnings per hour for July were 74 cents, which was slightly less than that earned in June. Building construction employees earned the highest average per hour, \$1.08, and workers on reclamation projects the smallest, 49 cents. In 3 of the 6 classes of work average earnings per hour registered increases over the preceding month.

The number of employees, the amounts of pay rolls, and the number of man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during July are shown in table 18 by geographic divisions.

**Table 18.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Geographic Divisions, July 1935**

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Number of employees	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
All divisions.....	9,581	\$1,001,653	1,349,064	\$0.742	\$1,495,108
Middle Atlantic.....	480	32,830	40,094	.819	68,469
East North Central.....	442	36,782	34,250	1.074	39,997
East South Central.....	174	6,964	12,812	.544	287
West South Central.....	88	10,352	10,895	.950	-----
Mountain.....	450	23,141	46,999	.492	4,726
Pacific.....	7,947	891,584	1,204,014	.741	1,381,629

Decreases in employment occurred in 3 of the 6 geographic divisions. The largest decrease took place in the Pacific area where the number of workers fell from 10,156 in June to 7,947 in July. Average earnings per hour varied widely in the different regions. In some measure this was caused by differences in types of work and in stages of construc-

tion. Workers in the East North Central States earned \$1.07 per hour and employees in the Mountain States were paid less than 50 cents.

The value of materials for which orders were placed from March 15, 1934, to July 1935, by contractors working on Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction projects is shown, by type of material, in table 19.

**Table 19.**—Value of Material Orders Placed for Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Material

Type of material	Value of material orders placed—	
	From Mar. 15, 1934, to June 15, 1935	During period June 15 to July 15, 1935
All materials.....	\$40,540,524	\$1,495,108
Textiles and their products:		
Awnings, tents, canvas.....		1,058
Cordage and twine.....	6,819	
Cotton goods.....	65,256	7,012
Felt goods.....	4,447	
Forest products:		
Cork products.....	2,500	
Lumber and timber products, not elsewhere classified.....	1,433,576	33,642
Planing-mill products.....		3,300
Chemicals and allied products:		
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	63,078	3,396
Explosives.....	1,150,181	48,743
Paints and varnishes.....	30,060	5,712
Stone, clay, and glass products:		
Brick, hollow tile, and other clay products, not elsewhere classified.....	361,937	1,893
Cement.....	2,146,295	174,055
Concrete products.....	1,744,009	40,381
Crushed stone.....	44,868	
Glass.....	3,157	
Lime.....	8,850	
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products.....	131,083	
Sand and gravel.....	479,489	4,303
Tiling, floor and wall, and terrazzo.....		1,983
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:		
Bolts, nuts, washers, etc.....	9,115	
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	429,283	4,303
Forgings, iron and steel.....	1,502	10,561
Hardware, miscellaneous.....	718,871	32,866
Heating and ventilating equipment.....	75,377	2,005
Rails, steel.....	39,022	1,801
Steel-works and rolling-mill products, not elsewhere classified.....	19,844,417	85,982
Structural and reinforcing steel.....	2,578,590	321,933
Tools, other than machine.....	95,274	
Wire and wirework, not elsewhere classified.....	275,589	2,030
Nonferrous metals and their products:		
Copper products.....	1,969,462	107,589
Lead products.....	1,021	
Sheet-metal work.....	81,538	
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	1,035,021	295,380
Elevators and elevator equipment.....	2,421	
Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified.....	3,034,688	187,115
Machine tools.....	1,968	
Pumps and pumping equipment.....	38,075	
Transportation equipment, air, land, and water:		
Motor vehicles.....	134,064	3,483
Miscellaneous:		
Coal.....	52,689	
Electric wiring and fixtures.....	22,393	
Furniture, including store and office fixtures.....	1,780	
Paving materials and mixtures, not elsewhere classified.....	31,453	2,208
Petroleum products.....	553,600	27,685
Plumbing supplies, not elsewhere classified.....	243,102	
Roofing materials, not elsewhere classified.....	4,516	
Rubber goods.....	52,484	5,381
Steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets.....	67,437	
Other materials.....	1,470,167	79,308

During the period, March 15, 1934, to July 15, 1935, materials were ordered, costing more than \$42,000,000. Of this total, approximately 50 percent was for steel-works and rolling-mill products. From June 15 to July 15 total orders were placed amounting to nearly \$1,500,000; of this figure, structural and reinforcing steel accounted for more than 20 percent. Other products which were important with respect to the value of orders placed since March 15, 1934, include foundry and machine-shop products, cement, concrete products, copper products, lumber and timber products, explosives, and electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.

### **Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations**

THE number of workers employed at the site of construction projects financed by appropriations made by Congress direct to the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government was in excess of 25,000 for July. This represents a decrease of approximately 400 in comparison with employment in June. Disbursements for pay rolls during the month were over \$1,890,000.

Whenever a construction contract is awarded or force-account work is started by a department or unit 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. Schedules are then mailed by the Bureau to the contractor or Government agency doing the work. These schedules are filled in and 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 have been placed during the month.

The following tables present data concerning such construction projects on which work has started since July 1, 1934. The Bureau does not have statistics covering projects which were under way previous to that date.

In table 20 information is given for the month of July 1935 concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed from direct appropriations made to the various Federal departments and agencies and started since July 1, 1934, by type of project.



**Table 20.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Type of Project, July 1935**

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed <sup>1</sup>	Weekly average				
All projects.....	<sup>2</sup> 25,788	23,508	\$1,890,209	2,752,801	\$0.687	\$3,079,618
Building construction.....	6,930	5,701	394,001	528,155	.746	593,086
Naval vessels.....	5,430	5,247	625,330	738,762	.846	1,326,261
Public roads <sup>3</sup> .....	(4)	5,777	406,292	624,792	.650	660,101
Reclamation.....	362	266	17,502	29,855	.586	27,940
River, harbor, and flood control.....	4,631	4,317	334,044	637,614	.531	328,859
Streets and roads.....	1,343	1,114	51,070	105,251	.485	44,578
Water and sewerage.....	109	92	5,745	7,692	.747	6,858
Miscellaneous.....	1,206	994	56,225	90,680	.620	91,935

<sup>1</sup> Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

<sup>2</sup> Includes weekly average for public roads.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.

<sup>4</sup> Not available; average number included in total.

The most pronounced decrease for the month occurred in river, harbor, and flood-control work. Employment on public roads increased by approximately 1,000 and moderate increases were registered in naval-vessel construction and reclamation projects.

Average earnings per hour were in excess of 68½ cents. The range in hourly earnings was from a high of 84½ cents on naval vessels to a low of 48½ cents paid on street and road projects.

Statistics concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations in July are given in table 21, by geographic divisions.

**Table 21.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Geographic Division, July 1935**

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed <sup>1</sup>	Weekly average				
All divisions.....	25,788	23,508	\$1,890,209	2,752,801	\$0.687	\$3,079,618
New England.....	2,585	2,424	238,634	299,353	.797	441,806
Middle Atlantic.....	3,317	2,948	268,692	341,802	.787	519,553
East North Central.....	2,427	2,178	138,237	210,820	.656	98,330
West North Central.....	2,096	1,839	103,098	185,280	.556	149,563
South Atlantic.....	5,806	5,123	501,546	712,142	.704	809,071
East South Central.....	997	869	43,622	78,666	.555	72,430
West South Central.....	2,395	2,175	127,492	253,433	.503	143,175
Mountain.....	2,968	2,855	202,637	308,828	.656	34,977
Pacific.....	2,834	2,758	234,257	306,208	.765	148,399
Outside continental United States.....	363	339	31,994	56,569	.566	2,213

<sup>1</sup> Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$660,101 estimated value of orders placed for public-roads projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

There were losses in employment in 3 of the 9 geographic divisions. The division showing the largest drop in July was the West South Central region. The Mountain States accounted for the largest increase. Earnings per hour ranged from an average of 80 cents in the New England States to an average of 50 cents in the West South Central States. The greatest number of man-hours worked during the month, 712,142, occurred in the South Atlantic States.

The upward trend of employment, beginning in January 1935, on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations was interrupted in July. With the exception of the previous month, however, more wage earners were employed in July than in any month of the current year. The average earnings per hour in July—69 cents—were the highest for any month since August 1934.

The value of materials for which orders have been placed for use on construction projects financed from direct governmental appropriations, by type of material, from July 1, 1934, to July 15, 1935, is shown in table 22.

Table 22.—Value of Material Orders Placed for Use on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Type of Material and Industry Groups

[Subject to revision]

Type of material	Value of material orders placed—	
	From July 1, 1934, to June 15, 1935	During period June 15 to July 15, 1935
All materials.....	\$23, 339, 674	\$3, 079, 618
Textiles and their products:		
Cordage and twine.....	9, 582	
Cotton goods.....	1, 503	
Linoleum.....	1, 618	
Forest products:		
Cork.....		5, 157
Lumber and timber products, not elsewhere classified.....	1, 235, 607	95, 357
Planing-mill products.....	119, 232	48, 402
Chemicals and allied products:		
Chemicals, miscellaneous.....	1, 939	1, 455
Explosives.....	37, 560	5, 568
Paints and varnishes.....	160, 636	18, 158
Stone, clay, and glass products:		
Brick, hollow tile, and other clay products, not elsewhere classified.....	234, 306	44, 872
Cement and lime.....	1, 110, 183	287, 534
Concrete products.....	152, 548	19, 781
Crushed stone.....	318, 291	84, 306
Glass.....	19, 584	4, 793
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products.....	404, 975	42, 582
Sand and gravel.....	633, 705	154, 125
Tiling, floor and wall, and terrazzo.....	25, 489	6, 386
Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board, and floor composition.....	95, 820	10, 827
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:		
Bolts, nuts, washers, etc.....	53, 342	16, 814
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	96, 858	16, 585
Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, molding and trim (metal).....	236, 859	29, 772
Forgings, iron and steel.....	492, 173	83, 513
Hardware, miscellaneous.....	143, 665	46, 801
Heating and ventilating equipment.....	366, 087	72, 521
Nails and spikes.....	20, 354	1, 964
Rails, steel.....	9, 265	1, 536
Steel-works and rolling-mills products, not elsewhere classified.....	2, 550, 308	314, 297
Structural and reinforcing steel.....	4, 211, 520	409, 879
Tools, other than machine tools.....	49, 472	9, 643
Wire and wirework products, not elsewhere classified.....	179, 398	12, 830

**Table 22.—Value of Material Orders Placed for Use on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Type of Material and Industry Groups—Continued**

Type of material	Value of material orders placed—	
	From July 1, 1934, to June 15, 1935	During period June 15 to July 15, 1935
<b>Nonferrous metals and their products:</b>		
Aluminum manufactures.....	\$2, 826	\$10, 423
Copper products.....	82, 491	1, 762
Lead products.....		1, 700
Nonferrous metal alloys and products, not elsewhere classified.....	9, 381	28, 835
Sheet-metal work.....	103, 564	22, 083
<b>Machinery, not including transportation equipment:</b>		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	1, 404, 673	203, 426
Elevators and elevator equipment.....	121, 156	22, 829
Engines, turbines, tractors, and waterwheels.....	2, 899, 231	258, 102
Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified.....	2, 151, 398	259, 958
Machine tools.....	30, 712	40, 651
Pumps and pumping equipment.....	699, 675	29, 923
Refrigerators, and refrigerating and ice-making apparatus.....	40, 719	8, 332
<b>Transportation equipment, air, land, and water:</b>		
Motor vehicles, passenger and trucks.....	10, 839	1, 459
Boats.....		1, 535
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>		
Coal.....	224, 458	2, 892
Electric wiring and fixtures.....	271, 873	32, 088
Furniture, including store and office fixtures.....	2, 493	5, 773
Instruments.....		23, 625
Paving materials and mixtures, not elsewhere classified.....	157, 883	30, 997
Petroleum products.....	868, 626	112, 286
Photographic apparatus and materials.....	3, 574	
Plumbing supplies, not elsewhere classified.....	236, 796	27, 163
Roofing materials, not elsewhere classified.....	118, 143	16, 688
Rubber goods.....	1, 231	
Steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets.....	5, 099	2, 955
Other materials.....	920, 954	88, 675

### *Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries*

#### **Manufacturing Industries**

INFORMATION concerning general wage-rate changes occurring in reporting manufacturing establishments between June 15 and July 15, 1935, is given in table 23. This table covers 23,502 establishments employing 3,738,194 workers in July.

Increases in rates of pay were reported by 95 establishments in 26 industries. The average increase was 7.5 percent and the number of employees affected was 15,174. Two engine-turbine-tractor establishments reported increases averaging 5.9 percent and affecting 4,704 workers, 21 sawmills reported that they gave raises averaging 11 percent to 4,394 employees, and 1 agricultural implement factory reported a 6-percent increase given to 1,107 employees. Other industries which reported wage-rate increases affecting over 500 employees were: Foundries and machine shops (710), electric railroad repair shops (638), newspapers (597), electrical machinery (539), and stoves (532).

Decreases were reported by 24 establishments in 11 industries. These decreases averaged 13.2 percent and affected 1,700 workers.

Table 23.—Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending July 15, 1935

Industry	Estab- lish- ments report- ing	Total number of em- ployees	Number of establish- ments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage- rate changes	Wage- rate in- creases	Wage- rate de- creases	No wage- rate changes	Wage- rate in- creases	Wage- rate de- creases
All manufacturing industries.....	23, 501	3, 738, 194	23, 382	95	24	3, 721, 320	15, 174	1, 700
Percentage of total.....	100. 0	100. 0	99. 5	. 4	. 1	99. 5	. 4	(1)
Iron and steel and their prod- ucts, not including machinery:								
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	292	291, 295	292			291, 295		
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	47	8, 242	47			8, 242		
Cast-iron pipe.....	50	9, 720	50			9, 720		
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	98	8, 315	98			8, 315		
Forgings, iron and steel.....	72	6, 158	72			6, 158		
Hardware.....	106	28, 379	105	1		28, 264	115	
Plumbers' supplies.....	78	16, 088	77	1		16, 074	14	
Steam and hot-water heat- ing apparatus and steam fittings.....	73	16, 755	72	1		16, 735	20	
Stoves.....	209	26, 507	207	2		25, 975	532	
Structural and ornamental metal work.....	263	19, 198	262	1		19, 193	5	
Tin cans and other tinware.....	86	18, 505	86			18, 505		
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	102	7, 079	102			7, 079		
Wirework.....	84	10, 178	84			10, 178		
Machinery, not including trans- portation equipment:								
Agricultural implements.....	76	30, 579	75	1		29, 472	1, 107	
Cash registers, adding ma- chines, and calculating machines.....	25	15, 706	25			15, 706		
Electrical machinery, ap- paratus, and supplies.....	391	126, 543	388	3		126, 004	539	
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	82	42, 631	80	2		37, 927	4, 704	
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1, 610	144, 330	1, 605	5		143, 620	710	
Machine tools.....	157	24, 793	157			24, 793		
Radios and phonographs.....	54	33, 874	54			33, 874		
Textile machinery and parts.....	138	15, 908	138			15, 908		
Typewriters and parts.....	13	10, 556	13			10, 556		
Transportation equipment:								
Aircraft.....	27	8, 769	27			8, 759		
Automobiles.....	342	337, 837	342			337, 837		
Cars, electric and steam railroad.....	56	9, 953	56			9, 953		
Locomotives.....	11	3, 682	11			3, 682		
Shipbuilding.....	105	33, 896	105			33, 896		
Railroad repair shops:								
Electric railroad.....	359	18, 580	354	5		17, 942	638	
Steam railroad.....	533	82, 544	533			82, 544		
Nonferrous metals and their products:								
Aluminum manufactures.....	33	6, 905	33			6, 905		
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	249	41, 546	249			41, 546		
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	26	11, 736	26			11, 736		
Jewelry.....	191	8, 766	191			8, 766		
Lighting equipment.....	69	5, 035	69			5, 035		
Silverware and plated ware.....	43	8, 355	43			8, 355		
Smelting and refining—cop- per, lead, and zinc.....	37	17, 831	37			17, 831		
Stamped and enameled ware.....	183	21, 869	183			21, 869		
Lumber and allied products:								
Furniture.....	564	58, 987	562	2		58, 940	47	
Lumber:								
Millwork.....	500	22, 559	492	8		22, 392	167	
Sawmills.....	543	82, 754	520	21	2	78, 291	4, 394	69
Turpentine and rosin.....	43	3, 277	43			3, 277		

<sup>1</sup>Less than 1/2 of 1 percent.

Table 23.—Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending July 15, 1935—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
Stone, clay, and glass products:								
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	532	24,382	532			24,382		
Cement	133	20,148	133			20,148		
Glass	156	50,691	156			50,691		
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	220	4,898	220			4,898		
Pottery	114	16,069	114			16,069		
*Textiles and their products:								
Fabrics:								
Carpets and rugs	32	20,555	32			20,555		
Cotton goods	690	253,122	689		1	253,046		76
Cotton small wares	113	9,442	113			9,442		
Dyeing and finishing textiles	170	38,295	169	1		38,290	5	
Hats, fur-felt	52	7,152	52			7,152		
Knit goods	634	131,677	633		1	131,583		94
Silk and rayon goods	255	49,076	255			49,076		
Woolen and worsted goods	488	141,424	485	3		141,159	265	
Wearing apparel:								
Clothing, men's	1,138	94,746	1,138			94,746		
Clothing, women's	838	36,938	838			36,938		
Corsets and allied garments	39	6,911	39			6,911		
Men's furnishings	95	8,317	94		1	8,266		51
Millinery	124	5,501	124		1	5,501		
Shirts and collars	173	28,066	172		1	27,937		129
Leather and its manufactures:								
Boots and shoes	374	121,183	371		3	120,606		577
Leather	173	34,419	171	1	1	34,183	76	160
Food and kindred products:								
Baking	1,040	65,152	1,036	4		64,957	195	
Beverages	488	29,357	484	4		29,333	24	
Butter	274	4,138	274			4,138		
Canning and preserving	734	81,562	729	3	2	81,320	109	133
Confectionery	296	29,135	294	1	1	28,937	42	156
Flour	319	13,096	313		6	12,929		167
Ice cream	310	11,735	310			11,735		
Slaughtering and meat packing	284	88,300	284			88,300		
Sugar, beet	67	4,103	61	6		3,838	265	
Sugar refining, cane	15	9,939	15			9,939		
Tobacco manufactures:								
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	37	7,906	37			7,906		
Cigars and cigarettes	206	45,780	206			45,780		
Paper and printing:								
Boxes, paper	705	33,591	705			33,591		
Paper and pulp	394	102,492	393	1		102,127	365	
Printing and publishing:								
Book and job	1,402	60,551	1,390	7	5	60,374	89	88
Newspapers and periodicals	615	51,854	606	9		51,257	597	
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining:								
Other than petroleum refining:								
Chemicals	148	33,226	147	1		33,087	139	
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	101	2,786	101			2,786		
Druggists' preparations	61	6,962	61			6,962		
Explosives	27	2,993	27			2,993		
Fertilizers	316	8,617	316			8,617		
Paints and varnishes	570	21,602	570			21,602		
Rayon and allied products	28	46,942	28			46,942		
Soap	91	14,854	91			14,854		
Petroleum refining	179	65,328	178	1		65,317	11	
Rubber products:								
Rubber boots and shoes	12	16,518	12			16,518		
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	179	26,376	179			26,376		
Rubber tires and inner tubes	40	54,067	40			54,067		

## Trade, Public Utility, Mining, and Service Industries

In table 24 are presented wage-rate changes between June 15 and July 15, reported by cooperating establishments in 16 nonmanufacturing industries.

Increases in rates, averaging 2.9 percent and affecting 4,622 workers, were reported by 7 electric-railroad and motor-bus establishments, while 39 electric light and power establishments reported increases which averaged 5.5 percent and affected 3,052 employees. Twenty-nine wholesale trade establishments showed increases in rates which averaged 8.1 percent and affected 319 employees, and 69 retail trade stores indicated that 212 employees received increases averaging 8.7 percent. Other increases as well as decreases reported were negligible.

Table 24.—Wage-Rate Changes in Nonmanufacturing Industries During Month Ending July 15, 1935

Industrial group	Estab-lish-ments re- port- ing	Total number of em- ployees	Number of establish- ments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage- rate changes	Wage- rate in- creases	Wage- rate de- creases	No wage- rate changes	Wage- rate in- creases	Wage- rate de- creases
Anthracite mining.....	160	68, 683	160	-----	-----	68, 683	-----	-----
Percentage of total.....	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	-----	-----	100. 0	-----	-----
Bituminous coal mining.....	1, 298	211, 598	1, 298	-----	-----	211, 598	-----	-----
Percentage of total.....	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	-----	-----	100. 0	-----	-----
Metalliferous mining.....	202	22, 158	202	-----	-----	22, 158	-----	-----
Percentage of total.....	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	-----	-----	100. 0	-----	-----
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	978	31, 268	977	-----	1	31, 261	-----	7
Percentage of total.....	100. 0	100. 0	99. 9	-----	. 1	100. 0	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )
Crude petroleum producing.....	380	33, 255	379	-----	1	33, 236	-----	19
Percentage of total.....	100. 0	100. 0	99. 7	-----	. 3	99. 9	-----	. 1
Telephone and telegraph.....	9, 359	261, 502	9, 359	-----	-----	261, 502	-----	-----
Percentage of total.....	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	-----	-----	100. 0	-----	-----
Electric light and power and manufactured gas.....	2, 691	246, 332	2, 652	-----	39	243, 280	-----	3, 052
Percentage of total.....	100. 0	100. 0	98. 6	-----	1. 4	98. 8	-----	1. 2
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	472	129, 122	465	-----	7	124, 500	-----	4, 622
Percentage of total.....	100. 0	100. 0	98. 5	-----	1. 5	96. 4	-----	3. 6
Wholesale trade.....	15, 086	268, 869	15, 053	-----	29	268, 512	-----	319
Percentage of total.....	100. 0	100. 0	99. 8	-----	. 2	99. 9	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )
Retail trade.....	49, 853	739, 300	49, 777	-----	69	739, 047	-----	212
Percentage of total.....	100. 0	100. 0	99. 8	-----	. 1	100. 0	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )
Hotels.....	2, 279	135, 080	2, 277	-----	1	135, 061	-----	4
Percentage of total.....	100. 0	100. 0	99. 9	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )	100. 0	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )
Laundries.....	1, 231	70, 610	1, 230	-----	1	70, 600	-----	10
Percentage of total.....	100. 0	100. 0	99. 9	-----	. 1	100. 0	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )
Dyeing and cleaning.....	682	16, 832	680	-----	1	16, 786	-----	10
Percentage of total.....	100. 0	100. 0	99. 7	-----	. 1	99. 7	-----	. 1
Banks.....	2, 635	99, 197	2, 631	-----	4	99, 111	-----	86
Percentage of total.....	100. 0	100. 0	99. 8	-----	. 2	99. 9	-----	. 1
Brokerage.....	349	10, 392	349	-----	-----	10, 392	-----	-----
Percentage of total.....	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	-----	-----	100. 0	-----	-----
Insurance.....	1, 094	70, 339	1, 091	-----	3	70, 327	-----	12
Percentage of total.....	100. 0	100. 0	99. 7	-----	. 3	100. 0	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

