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

# Employment and Pay Rolls 

July 1936<br>$+$

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## EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

## Summary of Reports for July 1936

EMPLOYMENT gains from June to July in 52 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed and 9 of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries offset the declines in the remaining industries sufficiently to result in a net contraseasonal gain of 2,500 workers.

Pay-roll gains in 40 manufacturing industries and 6 nonmanufacturing industries were not sufficient, however, to prevent a decline of approximately $\$ 2,200,000$ in weekly wage disbursements. The net pay-roll decline was due largely to inventory taking, repairs, and vacations, but was less than the usual sharp recessions in July.

Class I railroads also had more employees on their pay rolls in July than in June according to preliminary reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
Public-employment reports for July showed substantial gains in employment on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations and by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. A moderate increase in the number of workers employed in July compared with the previous month occurred on the emergency conservation program.

## Industrial and Business Employment

A slight increase in employment from June to July was shown in the combined manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries surveyed, but weekly pay rolls showed a decline of approximately $\$ 2,200,000$, due largely to inventory taking, repairs, vacations, and the Fourth of July holiday.

Although the employment gain amounted to only 2,500 workers, it was significant because it was a continuation of the expansion that had been shown each month since March and was in contrast to the sharp recessions usually shown in July. The pay-roll decline was also significant in that it was much smaller than the decreases usually reported at this season of the year. A comparison with July 1935 shows nearly $1,000,000$ more workers on the pay rolls of these industries in the current month and approximately $\$ 42,000,000$ more in weekly wage disbursements.

Factory employment showed a contraseasonal increase of 0.9 percent from June to July, continuing the succession of gains which had been shown each month since January. The July employment index
(86.8) is higher than that for any month since October 1930. Factory pay rolls fell 1.1 percent. During the preceding 17 years for which information is available, 1919 to 1935, decreases in employment and pay rolls from June to July have predominated, gains in employment having been shown in only 3 years (1919, 1929, and 1933), and in pay rolls in only 2 years (1919 and 1933). It may be added that the pay-roll decrease this year was smaller than the decline in July of any of these preceding years, due in part to the spread in the practice of granting vacations with pay. With the exception of the 2 months immediately preceding, the index of factory pay rolls for July (77.8) is higher than that of any month since October 1930.
Employment in the nondurable-goods group of manufacturing industries advanced 1.9 percent to 94.4 percent of the 1923-25 level, but the durable-goods group showed a decline of 0.3 percent, the employment index standing at 79.7 compared with 100 for the 3 -year period 1923-25. With the exception of June 1936, the durable-goods employment index was higher than that of any month since September 1930 .

Fifty-two of the ninety manufacturing industries surveyed showed gains in employment and 40 showed increased pay rolls. The increases in employment in July in several of the industries raised the employment levels to the highest points recorded in any month since 1930. Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills reported more workers in July than in any month since July 1930 and employment in foundries and machine shops exceeded all levels since August 1930. Employment in the machine-tool industry was above the level of any month since December 1930. In the petroleum refining industry, employment was higher in July than in any month since October 1930 and in the electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies industry above the level of any month since June 1931. The cast-iron pipe, steam fittings, structural metalwork, brick, and aluminum industries employed the largest number of workers since the latter months of 1931.

The most pronounced employment gains between June and July were seasonal in character. Canning and preserving firms reported an increase of 37.7 percent over the month interval. The beverage industry showed a gain of 10.5 percent and beet-sugar establishments an increase of 9.2 percent. Employment in the cottonseed oil-cakemeal industry showed a gain of 8.7 percent and the flour industry increased the number of its workers by 7.4 percent. The typewriter industry showed a gain of 14.7 percent in employment and the slaughtering and meat-packing and the locomotive industries reported gains of 5.9 percent. A gain of 4.7 percent was shown by reports received from establishments in the ice-cream industry and an increase of 4.6 percent was reported by rubber boot and shoe firms.

Other increases in employment in industries of major importance were 6.7 percent in boots and shoes; 4.4 percent in furniture; 4.0 percent in silk and rayon; 3.7 percent in structural metalwork; 3.1 percent in petroleum refining; 3.3 percent in chemicals; 3.1 percent in blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mulls; 3.0 percent in cotton goods; 2.4 percent in men's clothing; 2.3 percent in electrical machinery; 1.2 percent in woolen and worsted goods; 1.3 percent in book and job printing; and 1.3 percent in foundries and machine shops. The gain of 2.0 percent in the machine-tool industry continued the succession of increases which had been shown each month since October 1934.

Seasonal influences caused sharp recessions in employment between June and July in a number of industries. The millinery industry reported a decrease in employment of 12.6 percent; agricultural implements, 10.7 percent; women's clothing, 8.3 percent; confectionery, 2.5 percent; and stoves, 3.5 percent. The automobile industry showed a decline of 4.1 percent in employment coupled with a decrease of 7.1 percent in pay rolls. Other industries in which substantial declines were reported were silverware and plated ware, 14.2 percent; engines-tractors-turbines, 5.4 percent; electric- and steam-car building, 5.2 percent; lighting equipment, 4.0 percent; and cutlery and edge tools, 3.8 percent.

Nine of the sixteen nonmanufacturing industries had more employees on their pay rolls in July than in June and six showed larger pay rolls. The gain of 1 percent in employment in wholesale trade represented the return to work of approximately 13,000 persons; and increases of 1.4 percent in telephones and telegraphs, 1.5 percent in light and power, and 0.9 percent in electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance were equivalent to an estimated gain of 11,000 workers. The 3.7 -percent advance in laundry employment indicated the addition of over 7,500 workers to laundry pay rolls, and the remaining 4 nonmanufacturing industries which showed gains in employment (quarrying, crude-petroleum producing, insurance, and private building construction) added approximately 7,000 workers to their rolls. These gains, however, were not sufficient to offset the declines in the remaining industries. The 2.7 -percent shrinkage in number of workers in retail trade was seasonal and indicated 90,000 less employees in retail stores. Anthracite mining showed a decline in employment of 5.6 percent or 4,000 workers, and the remaining 5 nonmanufacturing industries accounted for an additional decrease of 4,500 in number of workers.

Preliminary reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission showed $1,072,780$ workers (exclusive of executives and officials) employed by class I railroads in July as compared with 1,065,548 in June. This indicated a gain of 0.7 percent. Corresponding pay-roll data for July were not available at the time this report was prepared. The
total compensation of all employees except executives and officials was $\$ 145,726,645$ in June and $\$ 144,819,909$ in May, the gain over the month interval being 0.6 percent. The Commission's preliminary indexes of employment based on the 3 -year average 1923-25 as 100, were 60.7 for July and 60.3 for June. The final May index was 59.8.

Hours and earnings.-Average hours worked per week in the manufacturing industries surveyed were 1.7 percent lower in July than in June, the July figure standing at 38.5. Average hourly earnings fell 0.4 percent to 57.2 cents, and average weekly earnings dropped 2.1 percent to $\$ 22.40$.

Table 1.-Employment, Pay Rolls, and Weekly Earnings in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries, July 1936

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index Jaly 1936 | Percentage change from- |  | IndexJuly1936 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in ${ }_{1936}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | June | July 1935 |  | ${ }_{\text {June }}^{\text {Ju36 }}$ | July 1935 |  | June 1936 | $\underset{\text { July }}{\substack{\text { J35 }}}$ |
| All manufacturing industries combined. | $\begin{gathered} (1989-285 \\ =1-00) \\ 86.8 \end{gathered}$ | +0.9 | +8.9 | $\begin{gathered} (1993-25 \\ =100) \\ 77.8 \end{gathered}$ | -1. 1 | +20.1 | \$22. 39 | -2.1 | +10.2 |
| Class I steam railroads ${ }^{1}$.... | $\begin{array}{r} 607 \\ \cos 929= \end{array}$ | +. 7 | $+6.5$ | $\frac{{ }^{(2)}}{(1929}=$ | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) |
| Coal mining: | $\begin{gathered} (1,929) \\ 100) \end{gathered}$ |  |  | ${ }^{(1299)} 100$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite | 48.4 | -5.6 | $-2.1$ | 37.2 | -11.4 | 7.9 | 22.37 | -6.1 | +1.3 +6.8 |
| Bituminous | 75.5 | $-4$ | +7.8 | 62.6 | +1.9 | +74.4 | 21.02 | $+2.2$ | +61.8 |
| Metalliferous mining- | 61.3 | $-1.1$ | +35.5 | 46.1 | -4.5 | +48.0 | 23.38 | -3.4 | +9.3 |
| mining | 54.4 | +1.8 | +6.9 | 43.9 | -. 4 | +27.5 | 20.24 | -2.1 | +19.2 |
| Crude-petroleum producing 3 | 75.4 | +2.4 | -2.5 | 60.7 | +3.0 | +1.2 | 29.26 | +. 6 | +3.9 |
| Public utilities: <br> Telephone and telegraph | 73.1 | +1.4 | +4.0 | 79.9 | +3.3 | +5.6 | 29.18 | +1.8 | +1.5 |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas | 91.7 | +1.5 | +8.2 | 89.8 | +1.8 | +10.1 | 31.74 | $+.4$ | +1.9 |
| Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance..... | 72.4 | +. 9 | +1.4 | 66.5 | -. 5 | +4.8 | 29.88 | -1.4 | $+3.5$ |
| Trade: | 85.4 |  |  | 69.0 | $+$ |  | 28.74 |  | +2.7 |
| Retail... | 83.2 | ${ }_{-2.7}^{+1.0}$ | +4.0 +4.9 | 65.1 | -1.9 | +6.8 +7.6 | 21.43 | 7.8 | $+2.6$ |
| General merchan-dising--- | 90.7 | -5.9 | +6.1 | 77.3 | -4.9 | +7.4 | 18.48 | +. 9 | +1.1 |
| Other than general merchandising.. | 81.2 | -1.7 |  | 62.6 | -1.2 |  | 23.57 | $+.5$ | +3.0 |
| Hotels (year-round) ${ }^{\text {a }}$---.-. | 83.3 | -. 8 | +3.6 | 66.0 | -. 9 | $+6.3$ | 13. 96 | -. 1 | +2.6 |
| Laundries- | 90.5 | +3.7 | +7.2 | 79.0 | +4.2 | +11.5 | 16. 26 | +. 5 | +3.9 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 85.5 | $-2.3$ | +4.6 | 64.8 | -6.4 | +5.4 | 18.62 | -4.2 | +8 |
| Brokerage | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(5)}$ | +21.1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | -. 4 | +28.9 | 37.45 | -. 4 | +6.4 |
| Insurance - | ${ }^{(2)}$ | +. 3 |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ | -. 2 | +1.2 | 37.99 | -. 4 | $+.8$ |
| Building construction-...-- | (2) | +. 8 | +20.7 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | -. 2 | +34.8 | 27.04 | -1.0 | +12.0 |

${ }_{1}$ Preliminary-Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.
${ }^{2}$ Not available.
${ }^{3}$ Data for March, April, May, and June 1936, revised as follows
March employment index, 70.9; percentage change from February, +0.1; from March 1935, -4.2; pay-roll index, 56.0 ; percentage change from February, +0.5 ; from March 1935, -0.1 ; average weekly earnings, $\$ 29.79$; percentage change from February, +0.4 ; from March 1935, +4.4 .
April employment index. 71.3; percentage change from March, +0.6 ; from April 1935, -4.7 ; pay-roll index, 57.1; percentage change from March, +1.9 ; from April 1935, +0.7 ; average weekly earnings, $\$ 29.98$; percentage change from March, +1.3 ; from April 1935, +5.7 .
May employment index, 72.7 ; percentage change from April, +2.0 ; from May 1 $1935,-4.4$; pay-roll index, 58.0; percentage change from April, +1.6 ; from May 1935, +0.3 ; average weekly earnings, $\$ 29.53$; percentage change from April, -0.4 ; from May $1935,+4.7$.

June employment index, 73.7; percentage change from May, +1.3; from June 1935, -3.9; pay-roll index, 58.9; percentage change from May, +1.6 ; from June 1935, -0.4; average weekly earnings, $\$ 29.65$; percentage change from May, +0.3 ; from June 1935, +3.5 .
© Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
${ }^{6}$ Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.

Only 3 of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries for which man-hour data are compiled showed gains in average hours worked per week and 7 showed increased hourly rates. Six of the sixteen nonmanufacturing industries covered showed increased average weekly earnings.

Table 1 presents a summary of employment and pay-roll indexes and average weekly earnings in July 1936 for all manufacturing industries combined, for selected nonmanufacturing industries, and for class I railroads, with percentage changes over the month and year intervals except in the few industries for which certain items cannot be computed. The indexes of employment and pay rolls for the manufacturing industries are based on the 3-year average 1923-25 as 100 and for the nonmanufacturing industries, on the 12 -month average for 1929 as 100.

## Public Employment

More than 347,000 workers were employed on construction projects financed from Public Works Administration funds in July, a decrease of 0.6 percent compared with the 350,000 employed in June. The gain of over 11,000 in the number of employees working on nonFederal construction projects financed from funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 was offset by losses in employment on Federal and non-Federal projects financed from funds provided by the National Industrial Recovery Act. Total pay-roll disbursements for July, however, amounted to $\$ 25,969,000$, an increase of 0.5 percent over June.

Employment on projects financed from regular governmental appropriations registered a substantial gain in July as compared with the previous month. The 126,000 employees in July represented an increase of 23.2 percent over June. The most marked gains occurred in the construction of naval vessels, public roads, and river, harbor, and flood control. Pay-roll disbursements for the month amounted to $\$ 12,425,000$, an increase of 44.0 percent over June.

Construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation employed 9,843 workers in July, an increase of 16.0 percent over the 8,501 employed in June. All types of projects showed gains in the number of persons employed. Total pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 1,064,000$ were 13.0 percent greater than in June.

In July employment on projects financed by The Works Program was somewhat below the level of the previous month. The number of workers engaged on this program in July was 150,000 less than in June. On Federal projects employment totaled 452,000 , a decrease of 0.3 percent compared with June. Employment on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration decreased from $2,561,000$ in June to $2,412,000$ in July. Total pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 145,474,000$ were $\$ 5,406,000$ less than in June.

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Increases were reported in the number of persons employed in the executive, legislative, and military branches of the Federal Government, but a decrease occurred in the judicial service. In the Executive service employment increased less than 1 percent in July compared with the previous month. The level of employment, however, was 12.9 percent higher in July 1936 than in July 1935. Of the 831,000 employees in the executive service in July, 116,000 were employed in the District of Columbia and 715,000, outside the District. The most pronounced increase in employment in the executive branch of the Federal Government in July occurred in the War Department. Substantial gains were also reported in the Post Office Department, the Treasury Department, the Interior Department, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. On the other hand, there were appreciable decreases in the number of employees in the Resettlement Administration, the Veterans' Administration, and the Department of Commerce.

Employment in emergency conservation work (Civilian Conservation Corps) in July totaled over 404,000 , an increase of 21,000 compared with June. Employment gains were shown for all groups of employees with the exception of supervisory and technical workers. Pay-roll disbursements for the month increased $\$ 449,000$ compared with June pay-roll disbursements.

During the month 186700 workers, the highest level of employment recorded since October 1935, were employed on the construction and maintenance of State roads. Of the 186,700 workers employed in July, 12.0 percent were working on the construction of new roads and 88.0 percent on maintenance work. Total pay-roll disbursements amounted to $\$ 11,839,000$ in July compared with $\$ 11,488,000$ in the previous month.

A summary of Federal employment and pay-roll statistics for July is presented in table 2.

Table 2.-Summary of Federal Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1936
[Preliminary figures]

| Class | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | June | Percentage change | July | June | Percentage change |
| Federal service: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Executive ${ }^{1}$ | 2830,861 | 824, 626 | +0.8 | \$128, 218,707 | ${ }^{3} \mathbf{\$ 1 2 9 , 4 6 7 , 1 7 5}$ | -1.0 |
| Judicial-- | 1,867 | 1,947 | $-4.1$ | 494,414 | - 469,743 | $+5.3$ |
| Legislative | 5,137 299,314 | 5,043 297,433 | +1.9 +6 | 1, 202, 281 | $1,187,815$ $22,041,326$ | +1.2 +6.5 |
| Construction projects: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Financed by P. W. A. | 4 347, 346 | ${ }^{5} 349,572$ | -. 6 | 425,968,991 | - $25,840,926$ | $+5$ |
| Financed by R. F. O. | ${ }^{6} 9,843$ | 78,501 | +15.8 | ${ }^{6} 1,063,728$ | '941, 680 | +13.0 |
| Financed by regular governmental appropriations........... | 126, 176 | 102, 376 | +23.2 | 12, 424, 667 | 8, 631, 104 | +44.0 |
| The Works Program: ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal projects | 451, 570 | 453, 012 | $-.3$ | 22, 699, 760 | 22,657, 507 | +. 2 |
| Projects operated by W. P. A | 2, 412, 462 | 2, 561,307 | $-5.8$ | 122, 774, 427 | 128, 222, 740 | -4.2 |
| Relief work: Emergency conservation work. | ${ }^{8} 404,422$ | ${ }^{10} 383,279$ | +5.5 | ${ }^{8} 18,417,986$ | 310 17, 969, 256 | $+2.5$ |

: Data concerning number of wage earners refer to employment on last day of month specified. Includes employees of Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Howard University.
${ }^{2}$ Includes 919 employees by transfer previously reported as separations by transfer not actual additions for July.
${ }^{3}$ Revised.
${ }_{4}$ Includes 188,076 wage earners and $\$ 12,277,476$ payroll covering P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds.
${ }_{6}$ Includes 176,184 wage earners and $\$ 11,435,825$ pay roll covering P. W. A. projects financed from E, R.
A. A. 1935 funds.

- Includes 280 employees and pay roll of $\$ 19,663$ on projects financed by R. F. C. Mortgage Co
${ }^{7}$ Includes 157 employees and pay roll of $\$ 13,265$ on projects financed by R. F. C. Mortgage Co.
${ }^{8}$ Data covering P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds are not included in The Works Program and are shown only under P. W. A.
${ }^{6} 41,507$ employees and pay roll of $\$ 5,676,556$ included in executive service.
${ }^{10} 42,035$ employees and pay roll of $\$ 5,877,050$ included in executive service.


## Detailed Reports for July 1936

## Industrial and Business Employment

MONTHLY reports on employment and pay rolls in industrial and business industries are now available for the following groups: 90 manufacturing industries; 16 nonmanufacturing industries, including building construction; and class I steam railroads. The reports for the first two of these groups-manufacturing and non-manufacturing-are based on sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and in virtually all industries the samples are sufficiently large to be entirely representative. The figures on class I steam railroads are compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and are presented in the foregoing summary.

## Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in July 1936

The indexes of employment and pay rolls, average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries in July 1936 are shown in table 3. Percentage changes from June 1936 and July 1935 are also given.

Table 3.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, July 1936

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | A verage weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index July 1936 | Percentage change from- |  | Index July 1936 | Percentage change from- |  | July | Percentage change from - |  | ${ }_{1936}^{\text {July }}$ | Percentage change from- |  | July1936 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | June | July 1935 |  | June 1936 | July |  | June 1936 | July |  | June | July |  | June 1936 | July |

Manufacturing (indexes are based on 3-year average 1923-25 $=100$ )

| All manufacturing industries ${ }^{2}$ | 86.8 | +0.9 | +8.9 | 77.8 | -1.1 | +20.1 | \$22. 39 | -2.1 | +10.2 | 38.5 | -1.7 | +9.3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cents } \\ 57 . \% \end{gathered}$ | -0.4 | +0.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Durable goods ${ }^{2}$ | 79.7 | -. 3 | +14.8 | 72.1 | $-4.0$ | +32.1 | 24.84 | -3.7 | +15.0 | 39.7 | -3.5 | +12.9 | 61.6 | $-.3$ | $+1.2$ |
| Nondurable goods | 94.4 | +1.9 | +4.0 | 85.2 | +2.3 | +9.5 | 19.88 | $+.3$ | +5.4 | 37.3 | +. 4 | +5.1 | 53.0 | $-.2$ | -1.0 |
| Durable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery | 83.8 | +1.7 | +17.5 | 75.8 | -3.4 | +44.1 | 24.75 | -5.0 | +22.6 | 39.3 | -5.5 | +19.4 | 61.8 | -. 1 |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.- | 85.8 | +3.1 | +19.7 | 82.1 | -2.2 | +56.6 | 26.40 | $-5.2$ | +30.8 | 39.2 | -6.0 | +19.4 | 61.9 | +. 2 | +1.4 +2.0 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets. | 88.9 | $+1.4$ | +17.8 | 78. 5 | $-.6$ | +45.0 | 22.75 | $-2.0$ | +23.0 | 39.7 | $-2.8$ | +23.8 | 56.9 | +. 1 | -. 9 |
| Cast-iron plpe | 61.5 | +2.2 | +19.2 | 42.2 | $+.7$ | +49.1 | 18.97 | $-1.6$ | $+24.8$ | 39.1 | $-.9$ | +26.4 | 48.4 | $-.2$ | -1.4 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools. | 74.0 | -3.8 | +3.9 | 60.0 | -8.7 | +11.0 | 20.37 | -5.2 | +6.9 | 38.2 | -5.5 | $+8.5$ | 53.2 | -(3) | -1.4 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 68.9 | -. 2 | +21.0 | 51.9 | $-5.3$ | +34.7 | 23.98 | -5.1 | +11.2 | 38.8 | $-5.0$ | +8.7 | 61.7 | $-.2$ | $+1.5$ |
| Hardware. | 54.6 | -. 1 | +10.3 | 49.0 | $-7.7$ | +21.4 | 21.04 | -7.7 | +9.8 | 37.8 | $-7.4$ | +6.7 | 55.6 | $-1.0$ | +1.3 |
| Plumbers' supplies | 95.4 | +. 1 | +5.6 | 58.1 | $-11.2$ | +8.6 | 20.24 | $-11.3$ | $+2.9$ | 36.3 | -9.4 | $+2.8$ | 55.6 | -2.1 | +. 1 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. | 63.1 | +. 9 | $+27.6$ | 46.6 | -3.0 | +44.6 | 23.72 | -3.9 | +13.2 | 40.8 | -2.9 |  | 57.9 | -1.2 | $\cdots .2$ |
| Stoves.-.........---------- | 106.9 | $-3.5$ | +8.8 | 82.3 | -11.9 | +14.7 | 21.88 | $-8.8$ | +5.2 | 39.6 | -5.6 | +13.1 +6.9 | 57.9 | -1.2 | -2.8 |
| Structural and urnamentai metalwork | 75.3 | +3.7 | +32.3 | 66.1 | +1.4 | $+56.6$ | 24.37 | -2.2 | +18.5 | 41.8 | $-3.1$ | +19.6 | 58.4 | +.8 | $-.7$ |
| Tin cans and other tinware. | 104.3 | +1.6 | +4.2 | 102.4 | +. 4 | +4.9 | 21.46 | -1.2 | +. 7 | 39.8 | $-2.2$ | -2.4 | 53.7 | $+.7$ | +2.3 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | 74.4 | +. 8 | +19.5 | 71.8 | -4.8 | +30.4 | 21.91 | -5.6 | +9.4 | 40.4 | -6.6 | $+7.7$ | 54.3 | $+1.1$ | +1.8 |
| Wirework.-- | 142.4 | $-1.3$ | $+22.2$ | 130.0 | $-9.3$ | +36.7 | 20.81 | -8.1 | +11.6 | 38.1 | $-7.3$ | +16.1 | 54.6 | -. 9 | -3.1 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment | 100.5 | +. 2 | +17.4 | 87.6 | -3.3 | +29.8 | 24.67 | -3. 4 | +10.5 | 40.4 | -3.0 | +10.2 | 60.4 | -. 5 |  |
| Agricultural implement | 118.4 | $-10.7$ | +1.4 | 130.5 | $-16.6$ | -3.5 | 22.55 | $-6.7$ | -4.7 | 37.7 | $-5.2$ | -4.9 | 60.2 | $-1.3$ | +(3) |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines. | 315.9 | +2.3 | +12.8 | 100.9 | $-1.0$ | +17.9 | 28.86 | $-3.3$ | +4.6 | 40.9 | -3.1 | +3.5 | 71.1 | -1.1 | +. 4 |

Electrical machinery，apparatus，and sup－ Engines，turbines，tractors，and water wheels Foundry and machine－shop products．－．－．．． Machine tools－．－．．．．．．．．－ Textile machinery and part
Typewriters and parts
Transportation equipment
Aircraft－

Cars，electric－and steam－railroad
Locomotives ${ }^{2}$
Railroad repair shops
Electric railroad
Nonferrous metals and their products
Aluminum manufactures
Brass，Bronze，and copper products
Clocks and watches and time－recording de－ Jewelry
Jewelry－－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Silverware and plated ware
Smelting and refining－copper，lead，and zinc
Stamped and enameled ware，
Lumber and allied products．
Furniture
Lumber：
Millwork
Sawmills－．．．．．．．．．．．
Stone，clay，and glass products
Brick，tile，and terra cotta
Cemen
Marble，granite，slate，and otber products．．．
Pottery
Nondurable goods
res and their product
Carp
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Cotton goods
Dyeing and finishing textile
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Silk and rayon goods

See footnotes at end of table．

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Table 3.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturingindustries, July 1936-Continued
Industry

Manufacturing (indexes are based on 3-year average 1923-25=100)—Continued

| Nondurable goods-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Textiles and their products-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Wearing apparel | 92. 5 | -2.8 | +9.6 | 67.4 | -3.2 | $+10.9$ | 16.81 | -. 3 | +1.3 | 32.0 | -4.0 | $+6.2$ | 49.7 | +2.6 | $-5.4$ |
| Clothing, men's. | $\begin{array}{r}93.7 \\ \hline 109.8\end{array}$ | +2.4 | +5.4 | 71.2 | +1.4 | +8.6 | 18.08 | -.9 | +3.0 | 31.2 | -2.4 | +7.5 | 56.6 | $+2$ | -3.8 |
| Clothing, women's | 109.8 | $-8.3$ | +16.0 | 72.5 | $-5.9$ | +15.1 | 17.27 | +2.6 | $-7$ | 31.6 | -7.2 | $+1.5$ | 49.9 | +8.5 | -5.3 |
| Corsets and allied garment | 82.2 | -1.7 | -3.8 | 74.5 | $-5.7$ | +1.9 | 15. 11 | $-4.1$ | +6.0 | 34.4 | -2.3 | $+7.2$ | 43.9 | . 6 | $-1.5$ |
| Men's furnishings. | 111.3 | $-1.9$ | +21.6 | 69.6 | $-5.6$ | +24.9 | 13.19 | -3.9 | +2.5 | 35.4 | -6.8 | +23.4 | 33.9 | . 1 | -17.6 |
| Millinery | 48.1 | -12.6 | $+13.7$ | 36.8 | -15.1 | +21.5 | 18. 41 | -2.8 | +6.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shirts and collars | 104.8 | $-1.0$ | +5.8 | 94.1 | -5.6 | +3.1 | 12.11 | $-4.6$ | $-2.7$ | 33.0 | $-3.2$ | +8.1 | 37.5 | +. 5 | -8.8 |
| Leather and its manufactures | 86.9 | $+5.5$ | -. 5 | 76.5 | +14.7 | $-1.3$ | 18.97 | $+8.8$ | -. 9 | 37. 7 | +9.7 | -. 3 | 50.9 | -1.5 | $-1.7$ |
| Boots and shoes | 85.1 | $+6.7$ | -. 8 | 70.8 | +21.5 | $-3.1$ | 18. 26 | +13.9 | $-2.4$ | 37.5 | +13.5 | $-.3$ | 49.4 | -1.9 | $-3.3$ |
| Leather | 94.5 | +1.0 | $+1.0$ | 94.7 | +. 1 | +3.8 | 21. 48 | -. 9 | +2.9 | 38.3 | -. 9 | $+.5$ | 56.1 | $+.2$ | +1.6 |
| Food and kindred pro | 107.7 | $+7.3$ | +1.9 | 103.6 | +8.1 | +6.9 | 21.90 | $+.8$ | +4.9 | 41.3 | $+.3$ | +1.5 | 53.2 | -8 | $+2.3$ |
| Baking | 116.6 | $+{ }_{+}^{+6}$ | +4.6 | 106.9 | $+{ }_{+}^{+9}$ | $+10.8$ | 23. 19 | $+.3$ | $+6.0$ | 42.9 | $+.3$ | +5.8 | 54.2 | +(3) | +. 5 |
| Beverages | 204.2 | +10.5 | +14.4 | 239.7 | $+20.7$ | +24.4 | 35. 29 | $+9.3$ | +8.6 | 44.9 | +8.0 | +6.1 | 79.0 | +.9 | +2.6 |
| Butter. | 80.8 | $+1.4$ | +3.6 | 65, 6 | +1.0 | +7.0 | 21.30 | -. 4 | +3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canning and preserving | 125.8 | +37.7 | $-16.1$ | 135.0 | +34.6 | $-24.1$ | 12.82 | -2.3 | -9.5 | 33.1 | -2.1 | -16.0 | 38.6 | -2.1 | +4.2 |
| Confectionery | 65.8 | -2.5 | -3.9 | 55.1 | -6.0 | -3.4 | 15. 35 | $-3.5$ | +. 7 | 36.0 | $-3.4$ | +4.0 | 43.4 | +. 4 | -3.1 |
| Flour | 76.1 | $+7.4$ | +2.0 | 73.8 | +12.8 | +15.1 | 24. 64 | $+5.0$ | +13.0 | 46.0 | +5.1 | +14.5 | 53.4 | +(3) | -1.1 |
| Ice cream | 90.4 | +4.7 | +3.2 | 79.3 | +10.6 | $+10.4$ | 27.07 | +5.7 | $+6.9$ | 50.8 | $+6.4$ | +7.2 | 54.0 | +.7 | +. 2 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 89.2 | $+5.9$ | +10.9 | 85.6 | +6.7 | +14.0 | 23.84 | $+8$ | +2.9 | 42.7 | +. 8 | +4.4 | 55.9 | +. 1 | -1.3 |
| Sugar, beet | 47.4 | +9.2 | +. 4 | 46.0 | +6.2 | +5.6 | 23.00 | -2.7 | +5.0 | 39.2 | -3.4 | +6.5 | 59.7 | +. 4 | $-1.6$ |
| Sugar refining, cane | 80.6 | $-3$ | -5.7 | 74.8 | +4.2 | +2.9 | 23.53 | +4.5 | +9.3 | 38.7 | +2.0 | $+.8$ | 60.3 | +2.2 | +8.2 |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 57.2 | +. 5 | $-7$ | 49.2 | +1.9 | +3.4 | 15. 35 | +1.3 | +4.1 | 37.8 | +2.9 | +2.9 | 40.9 | -. 8 | +. 1 |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco | 64.0 | -. 5 | -2.8 | 65.4 | +3.6 | $-2.2$ | 15.76 | +4.1 | +. 6 | 35.5 | +4.0 | -. 2 | 44.5 | +. 2 | +1.5 |
| Cigars and cigarettes.- | 56.3 | $+.6$ | -. 4 | 47.1 | +1.5 | $+4.5$ | 15. 26 | $+.9$ | +4.9 | 38.1 | +2.7 | +3.3 | 40.4 | -. 9 | +. 6 |
| Paper and printing. | 97.9 | $-.4$ | +2.5 | 87.7 | -3.1 | +7.7 | 25.31 | -2.7 | +5.2 | 38.1 | $-1.8$ | +4.4 | 69.4 | -. 9 | +. 1 |
| Boxes, paper.-- | 85.7 | +1.1 | +3.0 | 79.4 | $-5$ | +7.5 | 18.79 | -1.6 | +4.4 | 39.1 | -1.1 | +7.2 | 48.4 | $-.5$ | $-2.3$ |
| Paper and pulp.-.--.-. | 109.8 | -. 4 | $+.9$ | 93.2 | -2.7 | +9.5 | 21.45 | -2.3 | +8.5 | 40.0 | $-2.2$ | +7.8 | 53.8 | 0 | $+.9$ |
| Printing and publishing: <br> Book and job | 89.9 | +1.3 | +3.8 | 78.9 | -1.8 | +4.1 | 27.22 | -3.1 | +(3) | 37.4 | -2.0 | +1.7 | 73.1 | -1.5 | -2.5 |

Newspapers and periodicals．
Chemicals and allied products，and petro
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Paints and varnishes．
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Rubber products．

Rubber goods，other than boots，shoes，tires，
Rubber tires and in
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## See footnote at end of table．

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Table 3.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, July 1936-Continued

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  | Average weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { July } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index } \\ & \text { July } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from - |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { yuly } \\ & \\ & \hline 136 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { J } 1936 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\underset{1936}{\text { June }}$ | ${ }_{\text {July }} 1935$ |  | June 1936 | ${ }_{\text {July }}$ |  | June 1936 | ${ }_{\text {July }} 1935$ |  | $\underset{1936}{\text { June }}$ | $\underset{1935}{\text { July }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {June }}{ }_{1936}$ | ${ }_{1935}^{\text {July }}$ |

Nonmanufacturing (indexes are based on 12-month average 1929=100)

| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anthracite. | 48.4 | -5.6 | -2.1 | 37.2 | -11.4 | -0.9 | \$22.37 | $-6.1$ | +1.3 | 26.9 | $-7.7$ | -2. 0 | 83.7 | +0.5 | $+1.7$ |
| Bituminous | 75.5 | -. 4 | +7.8 | 62.6 | +1.9 | +74.4 | 21.02 | +2.2 | +61.8 | 26.5 | +3.7 | +48.7 | 79.6 | $-1.2$ | +7.7 |
| Metalliferous miming | 61.3 | $-1.1$ | $+35.5$ | 46.1 | -4.5 | +48.0 | 23.38 | -3.4 | +9.3 | 39.4 | -4.0 | +8.9 | 58.9 | +1.0 | $+3$ |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 54.4 | +1.8 | +6.9 | 43.9 | $-4$ | +27.5 | 20. 24 | -2.1 | +19,2 | 42.5 | $-2.8$ | +18.9 | 47.6 | +. 5 | $-.9$ |
| Crude petroleum producing 4...-- | 75.4 | +2.4 | $-2.5$ | 60.7 | +3.0 | +1.2 | 29.26 | $+.6$ | +3.9 | 38.1 | -. 8 | $+5.2$ | 76.8 | +1.2 | -2.5 |
| Public utilities: Telephone and telegraph. | 73.1 | +1.4 | +4.0 | 79.9 | +3.3 | +5.6 | 29.18 | +1.8 | +1.5 | 39.5 | +3.5 | +2.1 | 76.7 | -1.4 | -. 1 |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas. | 91.7 | +1.5 | +8.2 | 89.8 | +1.8 | +10.1 | 31.74 | +. 4 | +1.9 | 40.4 | -. 1 | +3.5 | 78. 5 | +. 5 | $-1.1$ |
| Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance. | 72.4 | +1.5 +.9 | +8.2 | 66.5 | 1.8 -.5 | +10.1 +4.8 | 29.88 | -1.4 | +1.0 +3.5 | 45.9 | -1.6 | +3.5 +2.4 | 63.9 | +.5 -.2 | 1.1 +1.5 |
| Trade: |  | 1.0 +1.0 | +1.4 | 69.0 | . +8 | 1.8 +6.8 | 29.88 | - 1 | +3.5 +2.7 | 42.8 | - 5 | +2.4 | 67.0 | +2 | +1. |
| Wholesale <br> Retail. | 85.4 83.2 | +1.0 -2.7 | +4.0 +4.9 | 69.0 65.1 | +.8 -1.9 | +6.8 +7.6 | 28.74 21.43 | -. 1 | +2.7 +2.6 | 42.8 43.5 | -. 5 | +2.1 +2.9 | 67.0 52.9 | +.4 +1.2 | -.4 +.1 |
| Qeneral merchandising | 90.7 | $-5.9$ | +6.1 | 77.3 | -4.9 | +7.4 | 18. 48 | $+.9$ | +1.1 | 40.0 | $-2.3$ | +5.2 | 47.6 | +2.9 | -3.3 |
| Other than general merchandising | 81.2 | $-1.7$ | $+4.6$ | 62.6 | -1.2 | +7.7 | 23.57 | +. 5 | +3.0 | 44.6 | +. 2 +.2 | +2.2 +2.4 | 54.4 | +1.9 +.7 | + +7 +.7 |
| Hotels (year-round) ${ }^{5}$........................ | 83.3 | -. 8 | +3.7 | 66.0 | $-.9$ | $+6.3$ | 13.96 | $-.1$ | +2.6 | 48.4 | +. 4 | +.8 | 28.4 | -. 7 | +2.0 |
| Laundries... | 90.5 | +3.7 | +7.2 | 79.0 | +4.2 | +11.5 | 16. 26 | +. 5 | +3.9 | 43.6 | +1.8 | +4.1 | 36. 9 | $-1.3$ | +. 2 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 85.5 | $-2.3$ | +4.6 | 64.8 | -6.4 | +5.4 | 18.62 | -4.2 | +.8 | 43.1 | $-1.6$ | +3.1 | 43.6 | $-2.6$ | $-.7$ |
| Brokerage.....- | ${ }^{6}$ ( $)$ | (3) | $\underline{+21.1}$ | (8) | -. 4 | +28.9 | 37.45 | -. 4 | +6.4 | (6) | (6) | (6) | (9) | (6) | (6) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Insurance. | (6) | +.3 | +. 4 | (8) | -. 2 | +1.2 | 37.99 | $-.4$ | +.8 | (6) | (8) | (6) | (6) | (6) | (6) |
| Building construction | (6) | +. 8 | $+20.7$ | (6) | -. 2 | +34.8 | 27.04 | $-1.0$ | $+12.0$ | 32.2 | $-.3$ | +9.1 | 84.0 | -. 7 | +2.9 |

${ }^{1}$ Average weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a smaller number of establishments as all reporting firms do not furnish man-hours. Percentage changes over year are computed from indexes. Percentage changes over month解
2 See tables 4 and 5, and text accompanying these tables, for revised employment, pay rolls, hours, and earnings.
$\stackrel{3}{5}$ Less than 110 of 1 percent
${ }^{4}$ Data for March, April, May, and June 1936, revised as follows:

- March employment index, 70.9; percentage change from February, +0.1; from March 1935, -4.2 ; pay-roll index, 56.0 ; percentage change from February, +0.5 ; from March 1935 ,
-0.1 ; average weekly earnings, $\$ 29.79$; percentage change from February, $+0.4 ;$ from March $1935,+4.4$.
April employment index, 71.3 ; percentage change from March, +0.6 ; from April 1935, -4.7 ; pay-roll index, 57.1 ; percentage change from March, +1.9 ; from April $1935,+0.7$;
© average weekly earnings, $\$ 29.98$; percentage change from March, +1.3 ; from A pril 1935, +5.7 .
May employment index, 72.7 ; percentage change from April, +2.0 ; from May $1935,-4.4$; pay-roll index, 58.0 ; percentage change from A pril, +1.6 ; from May $1935,+0.3$; average weekly earnings, $\$ 29.53$; percentage change from A pril, -0.4 ; from May $1935,+4.7$.
to June employment index, 73.7; percentage change from May, +1.3; from June 1935, -3.9; pay-roll index, 58.9; percentage change from May, +1.6 ; from June 1935, -0.4 ; average weekly earnings, $\$ 29.65$; percentage change trom May, +0.3; from June 1935, +3.5.

Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

- Not available.

An examination of the basic material from which the indexes of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries are computed each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, brought to light certain discrepancies in the figures for automobiles, cars (electric and steam railroad), and locomotives. These discrepancies affected the pay-roll indexes for automobiles from March 1932 to date, and both the employment and pay-roll indexes for cars (electric and steam railroad), and locomotives from June 1935 to date. The changes in

Table 4.-Revised Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries
[ 3 -year average, $1923-25=100$ ]

| Industry | Year | Jan. | Feb. $\mid$ Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Employment

| Nondurable-goods group. | 1935 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 94.3 | (1) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Transportation group...- | $\begin{aligned} & 1935 \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} (1) \\ 101.7 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & (1) \\ & 99.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (1) } \\ & \text { (1) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (1) \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (1) } \\ & \text { (1) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} (1) \\ 104.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{(1)}{87.3}$ | 83.6 | 75.9 | (1) | (1) | 103.2 | (1) |
| Cars, electric and steam railroad | $\begin{aligned} & 1935 \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (1) \\ & 45.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (1) \\ & 48.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (1) } \\ & 55.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (1) \\ & 60.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (b) } \\ & 61.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48.5 \\ & 63.3 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{(1)}^{31.0}$ | 32.0 | 32.5 | 37.9 | 43.4 | 47.4 | 43.5 |
| Locomotives. | $\begin{aligned} & 1935 \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (1) } \\ & 26.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (1) \\ & 29.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (1) } \\ & 32.2 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (1) } \\ & 39.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29.5 \\ 42.6 \end{array}$ | $23.9$ | 25.0 | 25.9 | 27.6 | 29.7 | 29.2 | 28.9 |

Pay rolls

| All manufacturing industries combined | 1932 | (1) | (1) | 52.7 | 49.1 | 46.4 | 43.0 | 39.5 | 40.3 | 42.7 | 44.5 | 42.6 | 41.3 | 45.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1933 | 39.2 | 40.0 | . 36.9 | 38.6 | 42. 5 | 46.9 | 50.4 | 56.4 | 58. 8 | 59.1 | 55. 2 | 54.2 | 48. 2 |
|  | 1934 | 53.6 | 60.0 | 64.1 | 66.5 | 66. 4 | 64.3 | 60.0 | 61.7 | 57.6 | 60.6 | 59.2 | 62.7 | 61.4 |
|  | 1935 | 63.6 | 68.3 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 67.8 | 65. 8 | 64.8 | 69.1 | 71.7 | 74.3 | 73.7 | 75.6 | 69.6 |
|  | 1936 | 71.9 | 72.0 | 75.5 | 77.2 | 78.5 | 78.7 | (1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods .-...------- | 1932 | (1) | (1) | 39.8 | 37.5 | 36.4 | 32.7 | 29.3 | 27.8 | 27.7 | 29.5 | 29.6 | 29.0 | 33.6 |
|  | 1933 | 27.1 | 27.2 | 24.9 | 26.2 | 30.3 | 34. 2 | 37.5 | 43. 2 | 44.0 | 44.9 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 35.3 |
|  | 1934 | 40.9 | 46.9 | 51.6 | 56.1 | 57.4 | 55.9 | 49.1 | 49.0 | 44.9 | 45.8 | 45.5 | 49.5 | 49.4 |
|  | 1935 | 51.4 | 57.3 | 59.2 | 60.4 | 58.9 | 56.5 | 54.6 | 58.0 | 59.7 | 65.1 | 66.7 | 68.3 | 59.7 |
|  | 1936 | 63.8 | 63.6 | 68.4 | 72.4 | 74.6 | 75.1 | (1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonđurable goods group. | 1934 | (1) | 76.8 | 80.0 | 79.8 | 78. 0 | (1) | 73.8 | (1) | 73.9 | 79. 5 | 76.7 | 79.6 | 76.7 |
|  | 1935 | 79.1 | 82.4 | 83.7 | 82.3 | (1) | 77.7 | 77.8 | 83.3 | 87.0 | 86.1 | 82.7 | (1) | 82. 2 |
|  | 1936 | 82.3 | 82. 7 | 84.7 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation group...- | 1932 | (1) | (1) | 47.0 | 44.3 | 47.8 | 42.4 | 39.6 | 31.0 | 23. 4 | 24. 5 | 27.1 | 30.5 | 38.1 |
|  | 1933 | 32.8 | 29.4 | 25.5 | 29.1 | 35. 3 | 37.0 | 39.7 | 45.3 | 43.9 | 39.7 | 35.4 | 40.2 | 36.1 |
|  | 1934 | 48.1 | 65.4 | 76.7 | 84.0 | 80.4 | 71.8 | 60. 4 | 64.4 | 48.0 | 45.7 | 44.3 | 61.5 | 62.6 |
|  | 1935 | 72.3 | 86.1 | 89.5 | 93.5 | 86.0 | 75. 2 | 68.1 | 65.4 | 60.0 | 78.6 | 92.1 | 92.9 | 80.0 |
|  | 1936 | 86.2 | 77.8 | 87.7 | 100.8 | 102.4 | 99.5 | (1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobiles.----------- | 1932 | (1) | (1) | 48.6 | 44.6 | 50.8 | 44.6 | 41.2 | 31.0 | 21. 1 | 22.2 | 26. 2 | 30.3 | 38.8 |
|  | 1933 | 34.5 | 30.6 | 25.6 | 30.6 | 38.4 | 41.1 | 43.7 | 49.9 | 47.6 | 41.2 | 35.4 | 41. 2 | 38.3 |
|  | 1934 | 52.2 | 73.7 | 87.9 | 96.2 | 89.9 | 76.8 | 63.3 | 68.5 | 48.6 | 46.6 | 45.9 | 68.4 | 68.2 |
|  | 1935 | 82.6 | 98.8 | 100. 9 | 104.9 | 94. 1 | 83.7 | 76.8 | 72. 2 | 64.6 | 87. 5 | 104.5 | 103.8 | 89.5 |
|  | 1936 | 95.7 | 83.9 | 94. 4 | 109.1 | 111.1 | 107.1 | (1) |  | ----- |  |  |  |  |
| Cars, electric and steam railroad $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1935 \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | (1) 47.9 | (1) 51.7 | (1) 59.8 | (1) 68.1 | (t) 67.2 | 47.4 70.2 | $27.8$ | 30.7 | 31.0 | 38.7 | 44.6 | 51.9 | 44.4 |
| Locomotives. | 1935 | (1) | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) | (1) | $\text { 13. } 2$ | $9.7$ | 10.4 | 11.1 | 12.7 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 12.9 |
|  | 1936 | 11.2 | 13.4 | 15.3 | 17.5 | 20.2 | 21.9 | (1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^0]the industry indexes also caused modifications in the transportation group indexes for the period affected, in the durable- and nondurablegoods indexes, and in the general manufacturing indexes. The revised indexes are shown in table 4.

Corresponding corrections for average weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings are shown in table 5.

Table 5.-Revised Average Weekly Earnings, Average Hours Worked Per Week, and Average Hourly Earnings in Automobiles, Electric- and Steam-Railroad Cars, and Locomotives

| Year and month | A verage weekly earnings |  |  | Average hours worked per week |  |  | A verage hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aver- } \\ & \text { age } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { month } \\ & \text { indi- } \\ & \text { cated } \end{aligned}$ | Percentage change from- |  | Average month indicated | Percentage change from- |  | Aver age month indicated | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | Preced ing month | Same month preced ing year |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Preced- } \\ \text { ing } \\ \text { month } \end{gathered}$ | Same month preced ing year |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Preced- } \\ & \text { ing } \\ & \text { month } \end{aligned}$ | Same month preced ing year |
| Automobiles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1932: March | \$22.44 | -8.9 | $-22.0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Cars, electric- and steam-railroad

| 1935: June | 20.91 | -10.4 | 0 | 33.2 | -9.3 | -8.8 | 63.2 | $-1.1$ | $+7.8$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July | 19.32 | -8.1 | -0.6 | 31.5 | -5.1 | -5.9 | 61.7 | -2.8 | +4.4 |
| August | 20.43 | +6.9 | -2.6 | 33.6 | +6.7 | -4.5 | 61.1 | +. 3 | +1.7 |
| September | 20.46 | -. 5 | +7.8 | 34.2 | +2.4 | +9.8 | 59.8 | -2.9 | $-2.6$ |
| Octaber- | 21.86 | +6.8 | +8.8 | 36.4 | +6.4 | +10.0 | 60.1 | +. 5 | $-1.5$ |
| November | 21.83 23.25 | +.7 +6.5 | +11.5 +18.6 | 35.5 37.3 | -2.5 +5.1 | $1+7.6$ +14.4 | 61.6 62.4 | 1 +3.4 +1.3 | +3.4 +3.6 |
| 1936: January | 22.40 | $-3.7$ | +14.0 | 36.2 | -3.0 | $+11.7$ | 61.9 | -. 8 | +2.5 |
| February | 22.58 | + 8 | +7.2 | 36.1 | $-.2$ | +4.7 | 62.5 | $+: 9$ | +2.4 |
| March | 23.12 | $1+2.3$ | +4.2 | 37.2 | +2.9 | +3.9 | 62.1 | -. 6 |  |
| April | 23.80 | +2.9 | +1.7 | 38.1 | +2.3 | +3.2 | 62.5 | +6 | - |
| May. | ${ }^{23.37}$ |  |  | 38.0 |  | +4.5 +1.3 | 61.5 | -1.7 | $-2.9$ |
| June. | 23. 52 | +. 9 | +13.5 | 38.7 | +1.8 | +17.3 | 60.8 | ${ }^{1}-.9$ | $-2.6$ |

Locomotives

| 1935: June | 22.10 | -2.3 | -0.5 | 33.7 | -2.9 | $-6.0$ | 65.6 | +0.8 | +4.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July | 19.57 | -9.1 | -11.7 | 31.0 | -5.8 | $-13.4$ | 63.1 | -3.5 | +1. 1 |
| August | 20.87 | $+2.7$ | $-9.0$ | 32.5 | +1.9 | $-10.0$ | 64.2 | +. 8 | $+.4$ |
| September | 21.43 | +2.7 | $-7.0$ | 33.4 | $+3.1$ | $-7.2$ | 64.2 | $-2$ | $-.2$ |
| October. | 22.99 | -7.3 | +3.2 | 36.8 | +10.2 | +3.7 | 62.6 | -2.5 | -. 8 |
| November | 22.55 | $-1.9$ | +2.1 | 36.6 | -. 5 | +5.6 | 61.6 | $-1.6$ | -3.9 |
| December | 23.98 | $+6.3$ | +5.9 | 38.9 | +6.3 | $+10.0$ | 61.6 | 0 | $-4.4$ |
| 1936: January | 20.81 | $-13.1$ | $-4.1$ | 133.6 | $-13.9$ | $-3.3$ | 62.0 | +1.0 | -1.0 |
| February | 22.99 | $+10.8$ | $+5.8$ | 36.8 | +10.8 | +7.4 | 62.5 | +. 1 | $-1.6$ |
| March | 23.71 | +3.1 | +6.4 | 37.9 | +2.9 | +9.9 | 62.6 | $+.2$ | -3.2 |
| April. | 24.26 | +4.7 | +8.0 | 139.0 | $+4.3$ | +12.4 | 62.3 | +. 3 | $-3.7$ |
| May | 24.89 | $+2.6$ | +11.8 | 39.5 | $+1.3$ | $+16.1$ | 63.1 | +1.3 | $-3.4$ |
| June | 24.99 | +. 4 | +14.9 | 39.4 | -. 1 | +19.4 | 63.4 | $+.6$ | $-3.6$ |

[^1]
## Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1935 to July 1936

Indexes of employment and pay rolls are given in tables 6 and 7 for all manufacturing industries combined, for the durable- and non-durable-goods groups of manufacturing industries separately, and for 13 nonmanufacturing industries including 2 subgroups under retail trade, by months, January 1935 to July 1936, inclusive. The accompanying chart indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to July 1936.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3 -year average 1923-25 taken as 100. In July 1936 reports were received from 24,618 establishments employing 4,251,798 workers, whose weekly earnings were $\$ 95,224,262$. The employment reports received from these establishments cover more than 55 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country and more than 65 percent of the wage earners in the 90 industries included in the monthly survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The indexes for nonmanufacturing industries are also computed from data supplied by reporting establishments, but the base is the 12-month average for 1929 as 100 .

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

Table 6.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in the Durable- and Nondurable-Goods Groups, January 1935 to July $193{ }^{1}$

| Month | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  |  |  | Durable goods |  |  |  | Nondurable goods |  |  |  |
|  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  |
|  | 1935 | 1936 | 1985 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 |
| January | 78.8 | 82.9 | 2636 | 271.9 | 66.2 | 74.4 | 251.4 | ${ }^{2} 63.8$ | 92.4 | 92.1 | ${ }^{2} 79.1$ | 282.3 |
| February | 81.4 | 283.1 | ${ }^{2} 68.3$ | 272.0 | 69.4 | 74.4 | 257.3 | ${ }^{2} 63.6$ | 94.2 | 92.6 | 282.4 | 282.7 |
| March | 82.5 | 84.1 | 270.0 | 275.5 | 71.0 | 75.7 | 259.2 | ${ }^{2} 68.4$ | 95.0 | 93.2 | 283.7 | 284.7 |
| April | 82.6 | 85.1 | 270.0 | 277.2 | 71.8 | 77.6 | ${ }^{2} 60.4$ | 272.4 | 94.2 | 93.1 | 282.3 | 83.3 |
| May. | 81.2 | 85.7 | 267.8 | ${ }^{2} 78.5$ | 71.4 | 79.2 | ${ }^{2} 58.9$ | ${ }^{2} 74.6$ | 91.8 | 92.7 | 79.2 | 83.4 |
| June. | 79.7 | 86.0 | ${ }^{2} 65.8$. | ${ }^{2} 78.7$ | 69.7 | 79.9 | ${ }^{2} 56.5$ | 275.1 | 90.6 | 92.6 | 277.7 | 83.3 |
| July_ | 79.7 | 86.8 | 264.8 | 77.8 | 69.4 | 79.7 | ${ }^{2} 54.6$ | 72.1 | 90.8 | 94.4 | 277.8 | 85.2 |
| August | 82.0 |  | 269.1 |  | 70.5 |  | 258.0 |  | 94.3 |  | 283.3 | ------ |
| September | 83.7 |  | 271.7 | ----- | 71.2 |  | 259.7 |  | 97.1 |  | 287.0 | -------- |
| October.. | 85.3 |  | 274.3 |  | 74.9 |  | ${ }^{2} 65.1$ |  | 96.4 |  | 286.1 | ------ |
| November | 85.0 |  | 273.7 |  | 76.1 |  | ${ }^{2} 66.7$ |  | 94.6 |  | 82.7 |  |
| December | 84.6 |  | 275.6 |  | 75.7 |  | ${ }^{2} 68.3$ |  | 294, 3 |  | 85.0 |  |
| Average | 82.2 |  | 269.6 |  | 71.4 | ----- | 259.7 |  | 93.8 |  | 282.2 | ---.-- |

[^2]

Table \%.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1935 to July $1936^{1}$
[12-month average $1920=100$ ]

| Month | Anthracite mining |  |  |  | Bituminous-coal mining |  |  |  | Metalliferous mining |  |  |  | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  |
|  | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 |
| January | 62.9 | 59.1 | 57.5 | 54. 4 | 80.0 | 79.8 | 59.6 | 70.6 | 44. 3 | 54.2 | 30.1 | 41.7 | 36.9 | 39.4 | 20.8 | 25.5 |
| Februar | 64. 4 | 61.2 | 64.3 | 76.7 | 81.1 | 80.2 | 66.1 | 78.4 | 44.3 | 55.5 | 29.9 | 42. 8 | 37.3 | 38.9 | 22. 2 | 23.9 |
| March | 51.4 | 52.5 | 38.9. | 42.6 | 81.6 | 80.4 | 67.5 | 70.2 | 45. 0 | 55. 9 | 30.9 | 45. 1 | 40.5 | 42.2 | 24.9 | 30.9 |
| April. | 52.6 | 49.8 | 49.9 | 28.6 | 74.3 | 77.5 | 45.0 | 62. 6 | 46.0 | 57.5 | 31.8 | 45. ${ }^{5}$ | 45.3 | 48. 4 | 28.9 | 36. 1 |
| May | 53.5 | 54.9 | 49.5 | 56.3 | 75.3 | 76. 2 | 49.1 | 62.2 | 44. 4 | 60.8 | 31.4 | 47.7 | 49.5 | 52. 0 | 32.8 | 42.1 |
| June_ | 56.8 | 51.2 | 66.0 | 42.0 | 77.9 | 75.7 | 64.7 | 61.5 | 46.0 | 61.9 | 31.5 | 48.2 | 50.4 | 53.5 | 33.8 | 44.0 |
| July. | 49.4 | 48.4 | 37.5 | 37.2 | 70.0 | 75.5 | 35.9 | 62.6 | 45.2 | 61.3 | 31.1 | 46.1 | 50.9 | 54.4 | 34.4 | 43.9 |
| August | 38.7 |  | 28.3 |  | 73.4 |  | 45.8 |  | 46.3 |  | 33.4 |  | 51.0 |  | 36.3 |  |
| September | 46.0 |  | 38.2 |  | 77.1 |  | 60.1 |  | 48.9 |  | 35.4 |  | 50.0 |  | 35.4 |  |
| October. | 58.8 |  | 55.9 |  | 74.3 |  | 69.8 |  | 51.6 |  | 38.7 |  | 50.0 |  | 36.5 |  |
| November | 46.6 |  | 28.4 |  | 76.1 |  | 65.5 |  | 52.6 |  | 39.6 |  | 46.7 |  | 32.1 |  |
| December. | 57.3 |  | 55.4 |  | 79.1 |  | 69.5 |  | 53.5 |  | 43.2 |  | 43.1 |  | 29.7 |  |
| Average. | 53.2 |  | 47.5 |  | 76.7 |  | 58.2 |  | 47.3 |  |  |  | 46.0 |  | 30.7 |  |
| Month | Crude-petroleum producing |  |  |  | Telephone and telegraph |  |  |  | Electric light and power, and manufactured gas |  |  |  | Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance? |  |  |  |
|  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  |
|  | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 9136 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1986 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 |
| January. | 74.9 | 71.1 | 55.5 | 55.7 | 70.5 | 70.1 | 73.9 | 75.0 | 82.7 | 86.1 | 78.0 | 84.8 | 71.2 | 70.7 | 62.9 | 65.0 |
| February | 74.2 | 70.8 | 54.9 | 55.7 | 70.0 | 69.8 | 72.9 | 76.2 | 82.2 | 86.1 | 78.3 | 84. 7 | 71.0 | 71.7 | 63.1 | 68.3 |
| March.-...-.- | 74.0 | ${ }^{3} 70.9$ | 56.0 | ${ }^{3} 56.0$ | 69.8 | 70.2 | 75.3 | 77.2 | S2. 3 | 86.8 | 79.4 | 85.9 | 71.3 | 71.2 | 63.4 | 67.8 |
| April | 74.9 | ${ }^{3} 71.3$ | 56.7 | ${ }^{3} 57.1$ | 69.7 | 70.8 | 73. 1 | 76. 0 | 82.6 | 88.0 | 79.0 | 86.2 | 71.4 | 71.3 | 63.3 | 65.9 |
| M8y | 76. 0 | ${ }^{3} 72.7$ | 57.8 | ${ }^{3} 58.0$ | 70.0 | 71.6 | 73.7 | 78.5 | 83.3 | 89.0 | 79.8 | 87.0 | 71.6 | 71.5 | 63.6 | 66.1 |
| June | 76.7 | ${ }^{3} 73.7$ | 59.2 | ${ }^{3} 58.9$ | 70. 2 | 72.1 | 74.4 | 77.4 | 83.9 | 90.4 | 79.8 | 88. 1 | 71.7 | 71.7 | 63.9 | 66.8 |
| July | 77.4 | 75.4 | 59.9 | 60.7 | 70.3 | 73.1 | 75.7 | 79.9 | 84.8 | 91.7 | 81.5 | 89.8 | 71.5 | 72.4 | 63.4 | 66.5 |
| August | 76.3 |  | 58.9 |  | 70.5 |  | 75.5 |  | 86.8 |  | 82.8 |  | 71.2 |  | 63.3 |  |
| September | 75.1 |  | 60.9 |  | 70.4 |  | 73.8 |  | 86.9 |  | 84.5 |  | 71.0 |  | 64.0 |  |
| October. | 74.7 |  | 57.9 |  | 70.0 |  | 74.9 |  | 87.4 |  | 84.4 |  | 71.1 |  | 64.1 |  |
| November | 73.0 |  | 57.2 |  | 69.8 |  | 74.9 |  | 87.6 |  | 83.4 |  | 71.1 |  | 63.8 |  |
| December | 71.9 |  | 59.9 |  | 69.6 |  | 75.6 |  | 86.8 |  | 36.0 |  | 70.5 |  | 66.1 |  |
| Average. | 74.9 |  | 57.9 |  | 70.1 |  | 74.5 |  | 84.8 |  | 81.4 |  | 71.2 |  | 63.7 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Comparable indexes for earlier years for all of these industries, except year-round hotels, will be found in the November 1934 and subsequent issues of this pamphlet, or the February 1935 and subsequent issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable indexes for year-round hotels will be found in the June 1935 issue of this pamphlet, or the September 1935 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.
${ }^{2}$ Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 3.

3 Revised.

Table 7.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1935 to July 1936-Continued
[12-month average $1929=100$ ]


8 Revised.

## Trend of Industrial and Business Employment by States

A comparison of employment and pay rolls, by States and geographic divisions, in June and July 1936 is shown in table 8 for all groups combined, except building construction and class I railroads, and for all manufacturing industries combined, based on data supplied by reporting establishments. The percentage changes shown, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted-that is, the industries included in the manufacturing group and in the grand total have not been weighted according to their relative importance.

The totals for all groups combined and for all manufacturing industries combined include figures for miscellaneous manufacturing industries in addition to the 16 nonmanufacturing and 90 manufacturing industries presented in table 3.

## Table 8.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in June and July 1936, 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 industry groups |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll, July 1936 | Per-centage change from June 1936 | ```Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1936``` | Per- cent- age change from June 1936 | Number of estab-lishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { on pay } \\ \text { roll } \\ \text { July } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | Per- cent- age change from June 1936 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { roll } \\ (1 \text { week }) \\ \text { July } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | Per-centage change from June 1936 |
| New Eng | 13, 771 | 843, 095 | +1.2 | Dollars $18,379,792$ | +2.1 | 3,427 | 572,621 | +1.8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dollars } \\ 11,737,076 \end{gathered}$ | +3.1 |
| Main | 793 | 55, 440 | +5.3 | 1,054, 923, | +7.9 | 285 | 44,856 | +4.7 | 821, 086 | +8.2 |
| New Hampshire. | 637 | 36, 524 | +4.3 | 730, 968 | $+6.9$ | 202 | 28,971 | +4.5 | 558, 591 | +8.1 |
| Vermont.------ | 478 | 17, 628 | +.3 | 369, 287 | -. 2 | 149 | 10,896 | -2.5 | 221, 397 | -2.4 |
| Massachusetts | 18,632 | 461,760 | $+1.8$ | 10,330, 324 | +2.0 | 1,682 | 266,070 | +2.7 | 5,529, 181 | +4.1 |
| Rhode Island | 1,225 | 85, 831 | +. 8 | 1, 747, 638 | +2.4 | 418 | 66, 960 | +1.0 | 1,269, 797 | +2.7 |
| Connecticut | 2,006 | 185,912 | -. 3 | 4, 146, 652 | +. 2 | 741 | 154, 868 | -. 4 | 3, 337, 024 | +. 2 |
| Midde Atlantic | 33, 651 | 1, 994, 017 | $-.4$ | 48, 809, 862 | $-.6$ | 4,696 | 1,018, 951 | +. 8 | 23,877, 801 | +. 7 |
| New York.----- | 22, 266 | 906, 337 | 7 | 23, 427, 973 | +. 1 | 31,922 | '407, 145 | +. 7 | 10, 278, 820 | +1.7 |
| New Jersey | 3,5061 | 296, 723 | 3 | 7, 170, 305 | $-.9$ | * 727 | 229, 544 | -. 7 | 5,410,828 | $-.8$ |
| Pannsylvania | 7,879 | 790, 957 | 1 | 18,211, 584 | $-1.4$ | 2,047 | 382,262 | +1.8 | $8,188,153$ | +. 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio | 8,312 | 584, 217 | +.3 | 14, 340, 107 | -2.6 | 2, 522 | 428,331 | $+.9$ | 10,652, 481 | -3.3 |
| Indiana | 2,492 | 291, 427 | -2.5 | 5, 908, 177 | -7.6 | 910 | 192,797 | -9.1 | 4, 389,218 | -8.9 |
| Illinois. | 54,688 | 541,509 | +. 3 | 13,000, 236 | $-.9$ | 2,298. | 358, 145 | +.61 | 8, 536, 984 | $-1.0$ |
| Michigan | 3,738 | 511, 310 | $-1.9$ | 13, 993, 084 | $-5.4$ | 926 | 442,516 | -1.9 | 18, 128, 885. | $-5.8$ |
| W isconsi | 6992 | 180,700 | +1.6 | $4,004,194$ | -3.8 | 738 | 145, 120 . | $7+2.9$ | 93, 204, 555 | $7-3.3$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minnesot | 2,175 | 87, 701 | +4.7 | 2,062, 587 | +3.2 | 415 | 41, 682 | +-10.5 | 949,968 | $+6.5$ |
| Iowa | 1,776 | 61,722 | $-1.2$ | 1,340, 469 | -3.9 | 417 | 35, 049 | $-1.0$ | 752, 243 | $-6.8$ |
| Missouri | 3,174 | 162, 183 | $+.3$ | 3, 697, 536 | +1.4 | 866 | 88, 983 | +1.4 | 1,934, 408 | +3.4 |
| North Dakota | 526 | 5,273 | $+.4$ | 122, 046 | -1.1 | 44 | 773. | $-1$ | 19,382 | $-2.0$ |
| South Dakota | 486 | 5,950 | $+2.4$ | 132, 436 | $+.8$ | 39 | 2,016 | +5.1 | 45, 209 | +3.6 |
| Nebraska | 1,578 | 31, 824 | +1.5 | 727, 988 | +2.3 | 159 | 12,038 | $+3.6$ | 282, 020 | +4.3 |
| Kansas | 81,962 | 58,340 | +1.1 | 1,334, 177 | +1.6 | 466 | 28,658 | +3.8. | 676,988 | +4.9 |
| South Atian | 10,889 | 760, 272 | $+.9$ | 14, 189, 450 | +. 4 | 2,660 | 505,097 | +1.6 | 8, 596, 814 | +1.0 |
| Delaware | 214 | 15, 113 | +2.8 | 340, 230 | +2.4 | 84 | 10,921 | +5.3 | 236,022 | +3.2 |
| Maryland | 1,498 | 112,895 | +.8 | 2,521, 590 | +. 5 | 509 | 75,552 | $7+1.7$ | 1,646,566 | $7-1$ |
| District of Columbia | 1,051 | 36, 027 | -1.6 | 874,934 | $-1.7$ | 38 | 3,175 | $-.2$ | 105,918 | $-1.5$ |
| Virginia | 2,224 | 100, 688 | +1.8 | 1, 895, 354 | +1.6 | 460 | 67,728 | +-2.7 | 1, 238, 303 | +2.3 |
| West Virginia | 1,269 | 145, 095 | -. 4 | 3, 242,749 | -1.5 | 255 | 56,456 | -. 4 | 1, 255, 788 | -2.6 |
| North Carolina. | 1,397 | 145, 826 | +1.2 | 2, 104, 257 | +1.6 | 567 | 134, 685 | +1.1 | 1,906, 805 | +1.7 |
| South Carolina.- | 749 | 68, 551 | +1.6 | 963, 303 | +2.5 | 205 | 61, 301 | +1.7 | 828, 299 | +2.7 |
| Georgia | 1,434. | 102, 199. | +2.1 | 1, 609, 687 | +1.7 | 357 | 78, 567 | $-+2.6$ | 1, 110, 713 | +2.8 |
| Florida | 1,053 | 33, 878 | -. 7 | 637, 346 | $-1.5$ | 185 | 16,712 | -. 2 | 268, 400 | $-2.8$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kentucky | 1,483 | 81, 364 | +1.6 | 1, 627, 478 | +2.2 | 306 | 35, 591 | +1.1 | 703, 528 | -. 2 |
| Tennessee. | 1,356 | 94, 280 | $+1.6$ | 1, 608, 961 | $+.9$ | 371 | 70, 368 | $-1.9$ | 1, 150, 442 | +. 5 |
| Alabama | 1, 250 | 81, 648 | $+2.9$ | 1,300,303 | +2.4 | 231 | 56, 592 | $-4.1$ | 852, 831 | +4.0 |
| Mississippi------ | 552 | 14, 279 | +2.1 | 231, 685 | $+1.3$ | 83 | 7,986 | $+3.4$ | 115, 022 | +1.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arkansas... | ${ }^{9} 515$ | 23, 838 | -. 2 | 402,632 | $-1.5$ | 216 | 17, 273 | $-2$ | 275,941 | -. 8 |
| Louisiana | 1,012 | 43,415 | -2.0 | 809, 644 | $-1.2$ | 230 | 22,098 | --3. 7 | 362, 551 | -2.7 |
| Oklahoma | 1,362 | 39,532 | +. 8 | 889, 120 | -. 6 | 129 \| | 11, 313 | +-1.9 | 245, 875 | +. 6 |
| Texas | 781 | 44,399 | -. 1 | 1,028, 645 | +. 4 | 339. | 27,873 | +1.4 | 655,679 | +2.2 |

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

- Includes automobile and misallanэous sarvic3s, rastaurants, and building and contracting.

6 Includes construction, but doss not include hotels, restaurants, or public works.
7 Weighted percentage change.
Includes financial institutions, construction, miscellaneous services, restaurants.

- Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building stone.

Table 8.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in June and July 1936 by Geographic Divisions and by States-Continued

| Geographic division and State | Total-all industry groups |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { on pay } \\ \text { roll, } \\ \text { July } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | Per-centage change from June 1936 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { roll } \\ & \text { (1 week) } \\ & \text { July } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | Per-centage change from June 1936 | Num- ber of estab- lish- ments | Number on pay roll July 1936 | Per-centage change from June 1936 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { roll } \\ & \text { (1 week) } \\ & \text { July } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | Per-centage change from June 1936 |
| Mountain | 4,253 | 123,803 | +3. 7 | Dollars | +1.6 | 570 | 39,580 | +10.6 | Dollars | +4.7 |
| Montana. | 660 | 17,860 | +4.0 | 463, 763 | +6.0 | 75 | 5,057 | +7.3 | 123, 964 | +1.4 |
| Idaho. | 471. | 10,005 | +4.1 | 229,452 | +1.2 | 52 | 3,657 | +7.6 | 83, 595 | +3.0 |
| W yoming | 319 | 8,498 | $+1.6$ | 218, 782 | -. 2 | 40 | 1, 833 | +3.6 | 52, 315 | +3.2 |
| Colorado | 1,125 | 41,512 | $+4.0$ | 969, 218 | +3.4 | 192 | 15,781 | $+8.5$ | 373, 801 | $+6.3$ |
| New Mexico | 325. | 6,659 | +2.3 | 140, 149 | +3.9 | 31 | 689 | $+9.4$ | 13, 336 | +9.2 |
| Arizona. | 522 | 14, 270 | -3.1. | 334, 032 | -5.4 | 45 | 2,917 | +. 6 | 65, 160 | $-1.9$ |
| Utah | 611 | 21,812 | +10.4 | 444, 077 | $+1.4$ | 108 | 8,760 | +25.7 | 157, 796 | $+8.6$ |
| Nevada | 220 | 3,187 | -5.1 | 84,775 | -6.9 | 27 | 886 | +1.4 | 24, 571 | $-1.5$ |
| Pacifie | 6, 784 | 424, 201 | +2.7 | 10, 608, 184 | +. 9 | 2, 160 | 236, 201 | +5.0 | 5, 756, 880 | +. 8 |
| Washington | 3,112 | 97, 767 | +1.2 | 2,361, 143 | -1.4 | 559 | 55, 648 | +2.8 | 1, 274, 852 | $-3.8$ |
| Oregon | 1,357 | 48, 568 | $+2.0$ | 1, 165, 452 | +2.0 | 281 | 26, 800 | +2.8 | 603, 620 | +1.9 |
| California | 102,315 | 277, 866 | +3.4 | 7, 081, 589 | +1.5 | 1,320 | 153, 753 | +6. ${ }^{\text {g }}$ | 3, 878, 408 | +2.3 |

${ }^{10}$ Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.

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

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

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

Table 9.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in June and July 1936, by Principal Cities

| City | Number of establishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number on } \\ \text { pay roll } \\ \text { July } 1936 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from June 1936 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1936 | Percentage change from June 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York, N, Y | 16,785 | 664, 038 | $-1.6$ | \$17, 677, 464 | $-0.7$ |
| Chicago, Ill.. | 4, 186 | 401, 760 | $+.2$ | 10,405, 886 | -. 6 |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 2,489 | 214, 294 | $+.3$ | 5, 278, 451 | +. 5 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 1,570 | 335, 472 | $-2.3$ | 9, 872, 225 | -3.9 |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 2,684 | 128,913 | +1.4 | 3, 329, 691 | +1.7 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 1, 783 | 133, 827 | +. 6 | 3, 377, 714 | $-2.6$ |
| St. Louis, Mo-- | 1,543 | 121, 480 | +. 6 | 2, 850, 477 | +1.3 |
| Baltimore, Md | 1,257 | 87, 866 | $-.4$ | 1,997, 175 | -1.9 |
| Boston, Mass | 4,068 | 170, 083 | +1.2 | 4, 096, 417 | $+2.8$ |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 1,415 | 187, 277 | $-.7$ | 4, 745, 196 | -2.7 |
| San Francisco, Calif | 1,414 | 79, 106 | +1.2 | 2,091, 093 | +.9 |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 1, 030 | 75, 887 | $-1.0$ | 1,870, 314 | $-.9$ |
| Milwaukee, Wis_ | 728 | 73, 971 | $-1.3$ | 1,802,541 | $-3.6$ |

## Public Employment

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

Construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration are those projects authorized by title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933. This program of public works was extended to June 30, 1937, by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

The Works Program was inaugurated by the President in a series of Executive orders by authority of Public Resolution No. 11, approved April 8, 1935. Employment created by this program includes employment on Federal projects and employment on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration. Federal projects are those conducted by Federal agencies which have received allotments from the Works Program fund. Projects operated by the Works Progress Administration are those projects conducted under the supervision of the W. P. A.

The emergency conservation program (Civilian Conservation Corps) created in April 1933 has been further extended under authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

## Executive Service of the Federal Government

Statistics of employment in the executive branches of the Federal Government in July 1935, June 1936, and July 1936 are given in table 10.

Table 10.-Employees in the Executive Service of the U. S. Government, July 1935, June and July $1936^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Item | District of Columbia ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Outside District of Columbia |  |  | Entire service ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Permanent | Temporary | Total | Permanent | Temporary ${ }^{3}$ | Total | Permanent | Temporary ${ }^{3}$ | Total |
| Number of employees: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July 1935. | 94, 222 | 10,525 | 104, 747 | 527, 515 | 103, 619 | 631, 134 | 621, 737 | 114, 144 | 735, 881 |
| June 1936 | 107,913 107,138 | $\mathbf{9}, 557$ $\mathbf{9}, 123$ | 117,470 116,261 | 604,503 609,396 | 102,653 105,204 | 707,156 714,600 | 712,416 716,534 | 112,210 114,327 | 824,626 480,861 |
| Percentage change: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July 1935 to July 1936.- | +13.71 | -13.32 | $+10.99$ | +1ヶ. 52 | +1.53 | $+13.22$ | -15.25 | +. 16 | $+12.91$ |
| June 1936 to July 1936.- | -0.72 | -4.54 | $-1.03$ | +0.81 | +2.49 | +1.05 | +0.58 | +1.89 | +0.76 |
| Labor turn-over, July 1936: Additions ${ }^{5}$ | 1,941 | 1,407 | 3,348 | 12,596 | 22,399 | 34,995 | 14, 537 | 23,806 | 38,343 |
| Separations ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 2,951 | 1,521 | 4,472 | 8,862 | 17,855 | 26,717 | 11, 813 | 19,376 | 31, 189 |
| Turn-over rate per 100 | 1.81 | 15. 05 | 2.86 | 1.46 | 17.18 | 3.76 | 1.65 | 17.11 | 3.77 |

[^3]The monthly record of employment in the executive departments of the United States Government from July 1935 to July 1936, inclusive, is shown in table 11.

Table 11.-Employment in the Executive Departments of the United States Government by Months, July 1935 to July 1936
[Subject to revision]

| Month | District of Columbia | Outside <br> District of Co Iumbis | Total | Month | District of Co Iumbia | Outside District of $\mathrm{Co}-$ lumbia | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |  |  |  |
| July | 104, 747 | 631, 134 | 735, 881 | January | 111,800 | 689, 499 | 801, 299 |
| August.- | 107, 037 | 663, 086 | 770, 123 | February | 112, 708 | 687, 626 | 800,334 |
| September | 109, 197 | 678, 229 | 787, 426 | March | 112, 739 | 693, 665 | 806, 404 |
| October | 110, 585 | 687, 115 | 797, 700 | April | 115,422 | 695, 345 | 810,767 |
| November | 111, 199 | 690, 202 | 801, 401 | May | 117, 229 | 700,999 | 818, 228 |
| December | 112, 091 | 704, 135 | 816,226 | June | 117,470 116,261 | 707,156 714,600 | $\begin{aligned} & 824,626 \\ & 830,861 \end{aligned}$ |

## Construction Projects Financed by the Public Works Administration

Details concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during July ${ }^{1}$ on construction projects financed by Public Works Administration funds are given in table 12, by type of project.

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

Non-Federal projects are financed by allotments made by the Public Works Administration from funds available under either the National Industrial Recovery Act or the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Most of the allotments have been made to the States and their political subdivisions, but occasionally allotments have been made to commercial firms. In financing projects for the States or their political subdivisions from funds appropriated under the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of not more than 30 percent of the total labor and material cost. When funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 are used to finance a non-Federal project, as much as 45 percent of the total labor and material cost may be furnished in the form of a grant. The remaining 55 percent or more of the cost is financed by the recipient. When circumstances

[^4]Table 12.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds, Month Ending July 15, 1936
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Wage earners |  | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aver- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { earn- } \\ \text { ings per } \\ \text { hour } \end{gathered}$ | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum number employed ${ }^{1}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |

Federal projects--Financed from N. I. R. A. funds

|  | ${ }^{3} 101,160$ | 94, 962 | \$9, 063, 845 | 12, 330, 586 | \$0.735 | \$11, 520, 121 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building construction ${ }^{2}$ | 19,253 | 16, 162 | 1,612, 096 | 1, 849, 246 | 872 | 2, 665, 843 |
| Forestry-- | 3 | 3 | 363 | 330 | 1. 100 |  |
| Naval vessels | 21,837 | 21,306 | 2,750,606 | 3, 441, 222 | . 799 | 1,479,793 |
| Public roads ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{5}$ ) | 24, 359 | 1,247, 410 | 2, 304, 760 | . 541 | 1,680, 000 |
| Reclamation.. | 14,027 | 13, 601 | 1,392, 450 | 1, 992, 663 | . 699 | 3, 613, 814 |
| River, harbor, and food control.-- | 18,034 | 16, 273 | 1,859, 634 | 2, 366, 744 | . 786 | 1, 759, 515 |
|  | 2, 722 | 2,366 | 1, 12, 478 | 262, 437 | . 429 | 143, 688 |
| Water and sewerag Miscellaneous. | - 127 | 2, 116 | 8, 056 | 13, 462 | . 598 | 6, 734 |
|  | 798 | 776 | 80,752 | 99,717 | . 810 | 170,734 |
|  | Non-Federal projects-Financed from N. I. R. A. funds |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects.--------- | 58,390 | 48,558 | \$4, 658, 775 | 5, 190, 713 | \$0. 898 | \$8, 530, 946 |
| Building construction | 27, 234 | 22,473 | 2, 265, 195 | 2, 306,783 | . 982 | 3, 794, 373 |
| Streets and roads | 9,046 | 7,228 | 562, 703 | 726,309 | . 775 | 1,032, 913 |
| Water and sewerage | 18,582 | 15,860 | 1, 622, 305 | 1, 782, 290 | . 910 | 2, 462, 844 |
| Miscellaneous.. | 3,528 | 2,997 | 208, 572 | 375, 331 | . 556 | 1,240, 816 |
|  | Non-Federal "transportation loan" projects-Financed from N. I. R. A. funds |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects -------------------------- | 7,267 | (6) | \$519, 112 | 957, 552 | \$0. 542 | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) |
| Railroad construction. | 3, 817 | 3, 568 | 201, 644 | 457,940 | . 440 | 195, 028 |
| Railroad car and locomotive shops. | 3,450 | ${ }^{(6)}$ | 317, 468 | 499, 612 | . 635 |  |
| Operated by railroads.-.-..---. | 1,714 | 1,692 | 148, 670 | 216,105 | . 688 | 79,942 |
| Operated by commercial firms. | 1,736 | (6) | 168,798 | 283, 50' | . 595 |  |

Non-Federal projects-Financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds 7

|  | 180, 529 | 148, 935 | \$11, 727, 259 | 15,882, 515 | \$0. 738 | \$22, 874, 908 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building construction | 117, 847 | 97, 289 | 7,921,910 | 10, 262, 469 | 772 | 14, 119,935 |
| Electrification....-... | 691 | 571 | -37,587 | 53,032 | . 709 | 220,783 |
| Heavy engineering | 2,329 | 2,024 | 155, 322 | 186, 319 | . 834 | 380, 205 |
| Reclamation.- | 781 | 678 | 43, 319 | 72,880 | . 594 | 41,818 |
| River, harbor, and flood control | 560 | 509 | 46, 643 | 61, 019 | . 764 | 83, 020 |
| Streets and roads. | 17,336 | 13, 265 | 851, 567 | 1,321, 676 | . 644 | 2, 264, 806 |
| Water and sewerage | 39,697 | 33, 586 | 2, 587, 370 | 3, 815, 841 | . 678 | 5, 635, 394 |
| Miscellaneous. | 1,288 | 1,013 | 83, 541 | 109, 279 | . 764 | 128, 947 |

[^5]justify such action, the Public Works Administration may provide the grantee with the additional funds by means of a loan. Allotments to commercial enterprises are made only as loans. All loans made by the Public Works Administration carry interest charges and have a definite date of maturity. Collateral posted with the Public Works Administration to secure loans may be offered for sale to the public. In this way a revolving fund is provided which enlarges the scope of the activities of the Public Works Administration.

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

Monthly Trend

A summary of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed from Public Works Administration funds from July 1933 to July 1936 is given in table 13.

Table 13.-Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1933 to July 1936, Inclusive, on Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds
[Subject to revision]

| Year and month | Maximum number of wage earners ${ }^{1}$ | Monthly pay roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 1933 to July 1936, inclusive ${ }^{2}$ |  | \$729,346,090 | 1, 135, 113, 366 | \$0.643 | \$1, 331, 393, 936 |
| July to December 1933, inclusive |  | 32, 941, 335 | 61, 718, 911 | 3. 534 | 75, 453, 114 |
| January to Decermber 1934, inclusive |  | 308, 311, 143 | 523, 561, 666 | 3. 589 | 610,051, 090 |
| January to December 1035, inclusive ${ }^{2}$ |  | 254, 176, 118 | 371, 352, 552 | 3. 684 | 417, 321, 441 |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ${ }^{2}$ | 197,820 | 14, 399, 381 | 19, 195, 535 | . 750 | 22, 796, 818 |
| February ${ }^{2}$ | 176, 764 | 12, 220,479 | 16, 404, 771 | . 745 | 23, 460, 743 |
| March ${ }^{2}$ | 202, 236 | 13, 981, 176 | 18,519,649 | . 755 | 29, 068, 402 |
| April ${ }^{2}$ | 264, 427 | 18,915, 663 | 25, 203, 010 | . 751 | 32, 459, 393 |
| May ${ }^{2}$ | 315, 393 | 22, 590, 878 | 30,377, 869 | . 744 | 3 39, 778, 571 |
| June ${ }^{2}$ | 349,572 | 25, 840, 926 | 34, 418,037 | . 751 | - 37, 803, 419 |
| July ${ }^{2}$ | 347, 346 | 25, 968,991 | 34, 361, 366 | . 756 | 43, 200,945 |

[^6]
## The Works Program

A detailed record of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by The Works Program in July ${ }^{2}$ is shown in table 14, by type of project.

[^7]Table 14.-Employment and Pay ${ }^{\text {mit }}$ Rolls on Projects Financed by The Works Program, July 1936
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Wage earners |  | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Aver age earnings bour | Value of material orders placed duringmonth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Maximum } \\ & \text { number } \\ & \text { employed } \end{aligned}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
|  | Federal projects |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | 451, 570 | 402,093 | \$22, 699,760 | 48, 849, 680 | \$0. 465 | \$16, 198, 583 |
| Building construction | 35, 683 | 31, 853 | 2, 091, 929 | 3,354, 533 | 624 | 1, 829, 322 |
| Forestry | 19,373 | 18, ${ }^{\text {951 }}$ | 1,003,090 | 2, 354, 154 | . 426 | 1768,823 |
| Grade-crossing elimination. | 36, 182 | 29,375 | 1,981, 428 | 3,360,664 | . 590 | 3,923,685 |
| Heavy engineering | 229 | 185 | 16,414 | 31, 820 | . 516 | 13,260 |
| Hydroelectric power plants..... | 2,518 | 2,441 | 55, 018 | 228, 478 | . 241 | 23,353 |
| Plant, crop, and livestock conservation. | 48, 986 | 45, 858 | 1, 715, 983 | 6,754, 661 | . 254 | 42,947 |
| Professional, technical, and clerical. | 24, 905 | 24, 899 | 1, 862, 374 | 2, 970, 773 | . 627 | 121,101 |
| Public roads. | 139,809 | 114, 261 | 6, 275, 260 | 13, 480, 645 | . 466 | 4, 515,467 |
| Reclamation. | 84,738 | 81,387 | 3,595,096 | 9, 104, 265 | . 395 | 1, 238, 087 |
| River, harbor, and flood control. | 40,866 | 37,495 | 3, 206, 205 | 5, 198, 833 | . 617 | 3, 212, 233 |
| Streets and roads. | 7,079 | 5,979 | 321,058 | 751.483 | . 427 | 109, 584 |
| Water and sewerage | 9,528 | - 425 | 27, 494,443 | 60,631 $1,100,231$ | . 4449 | 4,937 323,076 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds ${ }^{2}$

| All projects. | 188, 076 | 155, 299 | \$12, 277, 476 | 16,574, 227 | \$0. 741 | \$23, 404, 501 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building construction | 125, 394 | 103, 653 | 8, 472,127 | 10, 954, 181 | 773 | 14, 649, 528 |
| Electrification. |  |  | 37, 587 | 53, 032 | 709 | 220, 783 |
| Heavy engineering | 2,329 | 2,024 | 155, 322 | 186, 319 | 834 | 380, 205 |
| Reclamation. | 781 | 678 | 43,319 | 72,880 | . 594 | 41, 818 |
| River, harbor, and flood control | 560 | 509 | 46,643 | 61, 019 | . 764 | 83, 020 |
| Streets and roads. | 17,336 | 13, 265 | 851,567 | 1,321, 676 | . 644 | 2, 264, 806 |
| Water and sewerage. | 39,697 | 33, 586 | 2, 587,370 | 3, 815, 841 . | . 678 | 5,635, 394 |
| Miscellaneous........-........-........-- | 1,288 | 1,013 | 83, 541 | 109, 279 | . 764 | 128,947 |
|  | Projects operated by Works Progress Administration |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects | 2, 412, 462 |  | \$122, 774, 427 | 265, 669, 182 | \$0. 462 | 4\$21, 177, 078 |
| Conservation. | 112,669 |  | 5, 201, 302 | 13, 035, 743 | . 399 | 790,742 |
| Highway, road, and street | 765, 382 |  | 36, 153, 055 | 87, 340, 756 | . 414 | 7,467, 212 |
| Housing. | 5,583 |  | 344, 747 | 622, 379 | . 554 | 5,077 |
| National Youth Administration *- | 177, 584 |  | 2,949,473 | 7,640, 000 | . 386 | 61,841 |
| Professional, technical, and clerical_ | 259, 194 |  | 18, 769, 763 | 30,650, 302 | . 612 | 572,041 |
| Public building- | 208, 903 |  | 12, 711, 822 | 22, 803, 770 | . 557 | 3, 851,980 |
| Publicly owned or operated utilities- | 194, 705 |  | 10, 555, 535 | 22, 252, 470 | . 474 | 2, 956, 931 |
| Recreational facilities ${ }^{6}$.-...--------- | 231, 714 |  | 14, 091, 799 | 26, 325, 722 | . 535 | 2, 106, 689 |
| Sanitation and health | 66, 265 |  | 3, 036, 457 | 7, 995, 299 | . 380 | 1, 257, 220 |
| Sewing, canning, gardening, etc...- | 289, 898 |  | 13, 445, 584 | 35, 179, 765 | . 382 | 509, 406 |
| Transportation | 52, 752 |  | 2, 859, 259 | 5,910, 635 | . 484 | 1,190,311 |
| Not elsewhere classified | 47,813 |  | 2, 664, 631 | 5,911, 441 | . 451 | 407,628 |

[^8]
## Monthly Trend

Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by The Works Program from the beginning of the program in July 1935 to July 1936 are given in table 15.

Table 15.-Employment and Pay Rolls July 1935 to July 1936, Inclusive, on Projects Financed by The Works Program
[Subject to revision]

| Month and year | Maximum number employed ${ }^{1}$ | Monthly payroll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 1935 to July 1936, inclusive...---- | Federal projects |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$149, 299, 942 | 337, 650, 157 | \$0.442 | \$115, 020, 781 |
| July to December 1935 |  | 30, 077, 743 | 65, 915,609 | . 456 | 32, 116, 942 |
| 1936 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January- | 248, 929 | 11, 179, 541 | 25, 955, 820 | . 431 | 8,988, 622 |
| March. |  |  |  | . 429 | $9,684,578$ $8,028,299$ |
| April.- | 375, 865 | 16, 563,885 | 38, 563, 300 | . 430 | 12, 903,903 |
| May | 401, 298 | 19, 160, 510 | 43, 267, 437 | . 443 | 12, 668,052 |
| June. | 453, 012 | 22, 657, 507 | 50, 680, 511 | . 447 | 14, 431, 802 |
| July.. | 451, 570 | 22, 699, 760 | 48, 849, 680 | . 465 | 16, 198, 583 |

P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds ${ }^{2}$

| September 1935 to July 1936, inclusive. |  | \$45, 778, 500 | 64,393, 601 | \$0.711 | \$103, 514, 705 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| September to December 1935. |  | 661, 283 | 996,091 | . 664 | 2,025, 494 |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 23, 740 | 1, 128, 635 | 1,621, 349 | . 696 | 3,632, 378 |
| February | 39, 848 | 1, 794,866 | 2, 609, 270 | . 688 | 8,611, 717 |
| March. | 64, 223 | 3, 032, 280 | 4,525,546 | . 670 | 10,548, 343 |
| April. | 112,345 | 6, 346, 433 | 9, 211, 679 | . 689 | 14, 725, 726 |
| May | 149, 334 | 9, 101, 702 | 13, 011, 674 | . 700 | 20, 112, 332 |
| June. | 176, 184 | 11, 435, 825 | 15, 843, 765 | . 722 | 20, 454, 214 |
| July | 188, 076 | 12, 277, 476 | 16,574,227 | . 741 | 23, 404, 501 |

Projects operated by Works Progress Administration

| August 1935 to July 1936, inclusive..-- |  | \$1, 103, 094, 511 | 2,491, 257,611 | \$0.443 | \$186, 891, 220 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| August to December 1935. |  | 170, 911, 331 | 367, 589, 041 | . 465 | 46,042, 303 |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 2,755, 802 | 127, 054, 184 | 310, 755, 226 | . 409 | 19, 860, 772 |
| February. | 2,900,645 | 136, 276, 680 | 331, 916, 478 | . 411 | 17,896, 597 |
| March. | 3, 044, 685 | 142, 827, 306 | 338, 477, 216 | . 422 | 17, 592, 687 |
| April | 2, 856, 508 | 143, 492, 350 | 330, 771, 776 | . 434 | 19,586, 594 |
| May | 2, 563, 185 | 131, 535, 493 | 294, 574, 320 | . 447 | 22, 060,924 |
| June- | 2, 561, 307 | 128, 222, 740 | 281,504, 372 | . 455 | 22, 674, 265 |
| July-... | 2,412,462 | 122, 774, 427 | 265, 669, 182 | . 462 | 21,177,078 |

[^9]
## Emergency Conservation Work

Statistics concerning employment and pay rolls in emergency conservation work in June and July 1936 are presented in table 16.

Table 16.-Employment and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, June and July $1936^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Group | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | June | July | June |
| All groups. | 404, 422 | 383, 279 | \$18,417, 986 | \$17,969, 256 |
| Enrolled personnel. | 354, 110 | 332, 041 | 11, 035, 080 | 10, 341, 860 |
| Reserve officers------ | 7,669 | 7,666 | 1, 603, 586 | ${ }^{2} 1,601,644$ |
| Educational advisers ${ }^{3}$ Supervisory and technical ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ | 2,054 840,589 | 1,974 041,598 | 352,490 $55,426,830$ | 340,037 $-5,685,715$ |

[^10]Employment and pay-roll data for emergency conservation workers are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Treasury Department, and the Department of the Interior. The monthly pay of the enrolled personnel is distributed as follows: 5 percent are paid $\$ 45 ; 8$ percent, $\$ 36$; and the remaining 87 percent, $\$ 30$. The enrolled men, in addition to their pay, are provided with board, clothing, and medical services.

Monthly statistics of employment and pay rolls on the emergency conservation program from July 1935 to July 1936, inclusive, are given in table 17.

Table 17.-Monthly Totals of Employees and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, July 1935 to July $1936^{1}$
[Subject to revision]

| Month | Number of employees | Monthly pay. roll disbursements | Month | Number of employees | Monthly payroll disbursements |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1995 |  |  | 1996 |  |  |
| July | 483, 329 | \$22, 133, 513 | January | 478, 751 | \$21, 427, 065 |
| August | 593, 311 | 26, 293, 526 | February | 454, 231 | 20, 484, 379 |
| September | 536, 752 | 24, 455, 343 | March. | 356, 273 | 17, 251, 772 |
| October. | 554, 143 | 24, 886, 623 | April | 391, 002 | 18, 058, 235 |
| November | 546, 683 | 24, 009, 372 | May. | 407, 621 | 18, 610, 245 |
| December. | 509, 126 | 21,949, 480 | June. | 383, 279 | ${ }^{2} 17,969,256$ |
|  |  |  | July | 404, 422 | 18, 417, 986 |

${ }^{1}$ Data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month. Amounts of pay rolls are for entire month.
2 Revised.
Construction Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation
Statistics of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in July ${ }^{3}$ are presented in table 18, by type of project.

[^11]Table 18.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction, Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, July 1936
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

${ }^{1}$ Includes 280 employees; pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 19,663 ; 22,713$ man-hours worked; and material orders placed during the month amounting to $\$ 22,103$ on projects financed by R. F. C. Mortgage Co.

A monthly summary of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from July 1935 to July 1936, inclusive, is given in table 19.

Table 19.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, July 1935 to July 1936
[Subject to revision]

| Month | Number of wage earners | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnitizs per hour | Value of material orders placed düring month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1995 |  |  |  |  |  |
| July. | 9,581 | \$1,001,653 | 1,349,064 | \$0. 742 | \$1, 495, 108 |
| August | 9, 415 | 1,020, 208 | 1,367, 071 | . 748 | 965, 174 |
| September | 9, 301 | 957, 846 | 1,271, 475 | . 753 | 1,016, 202 |
| October | 9,204 | 1953,383 | ${ }^{1} 1,269,897$ | 1.751 | 1 1, 238, 053 |
| November | 9,802 | ${ }^{1} 1,002,151$ | 1 1, 344,959 | . 745 | 11, 411, 729 |
| December | 7,792 | 1870, 129 | 11, 161, 473 | . 749 | 1 1, 383; 330 |
| 1996 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . | 7,560 | 850,271 | 1,093, 350 | . 778 | 1,355, 520 |
| February | 7,961 | 905, 455 | 1,179,431 | . 768 | 1,436, 119 |
| March. | 8, 134 | 916, 059 | 1, 193, 145 | . 768 | 1,385, 640 |
| April. | 10,021 | 1, 133, 880 | 1, 479, 182 | . 767 | 1,292,063 |
| May. | 10, 988 | 962, 280 | 1,244, 097 | . 773 | 1, 441, 248 |
| June. | 8, 501 | 941, 680 | 1,252, 193 | . 752 | 2, 527, 262 |
| July. | 9,843 | 1, 063,728 | 1, 436, 201 | . 741 | 2, 050,370 |

${ }^{1}$ Revised.

## Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations

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

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

Data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations during July ${ }^{4}$ are given in table 20, by type of project.

Table 20.-Employment on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Type of Project, July 1936

| [Subject to revision] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of project | Number of wage earners |  | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
|  | Maximum number employed ${ }^{1}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All projects | 2 126, 176 | 121, 200 | \$12,424, 667 | 18,940,026 | \$0. 656 | \$22, 333, 498 |
| Building construction | 11, 540 | 9,741 | 889, 606 | 1,246, 253 | . 714 | 2,200, 851 |
| Electrification. | 60 | 46 | 2,961 | 2,944 | 1.006 | 44, 136 |
| Naval vessels. | 32,377 | 31,900 | 4, 593, 234 | 5, 313, 792 | . 864 | 4, 717, 369 |
| Public roads ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | (4) | 60,907 | 5, 318, 011 | 9, 550, 398 | . 557 | 12,862, 386 |
| Reclamation | 1,264 | 1,245 | 203, 731 | 257, 767 | . 790 | 288 |
| River, harbor, and flood control.- | 16,488 | 14,301 | 1,261, 185 | 2, 254, 662 | . 559 | 1,043,148 |
| Streets and roads....--------..---- | 1,963 | 1,774 | 88, 330 | 208, 111 | . 424 | 63, 260 |
| Water and sewerage. | 217 | 191 | 13, 128 | 20,709 | . 634 | 58, 674 |
| Miscellaneous... | 1,360 | 1,095 | 54, 481 | 85, 590 | . 637 | 1,343,386 |

[^12]Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations from July 1935 to July 1936 are shown, by months, in table 21.

[^13]Table 21.-Employment on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations, July 1935 to July 1936
[Subject to revision]

| Month | Number of wage earners | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | A verage earnings per hour | Value of ma terial orders placed during month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |
| July | 25,788 | \$1, 890, 209 | 2,752,801 | \$0. 687 | \$3, 079, 618 |
| August | 36, 491 | 2, 694, 822 | 4,137,008 | . 651 | 4, 459, 551 |
| September | 45, 592 | 3,199,785 | 5, 066, 873 | . 632 | 5,801, 445 |
| October. | 59,091 | 4, 193, 129 | 6,716,798 | . 624 | 7, 181, 155 |
| November | 63, 912 | 4,077, 395 | 6, 559, 665 | . 622 | 6, 690, 405 |
| December. | 56, 780 | 3, 707, 963 | 5,980, i18 | . 620 | 6, 155, 840 |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 46, 895 | 3,990,725 | 6, 246, 418 | . 639 | 5, 584, 611 |
| February | 43,915 | 3,619, 025 | 5, 545, 115 | . 653 | 6, 669, 016 |
| March | 47, 538 | 3, 674, 896 | 5, 814, 569 | . 632 | 7, 185, 019 |
| April | 60, 107 | 5, 205, 353 | 8, 375, 190 | . 622 | $9,861,378$ |
| May | 79, 789 | 6, 242, 763 | 10, 262, 637 | . 608 | 12, 559, 367 |
| June | 102,376 | 8,631, 104 | 13, 692, 884 | . 630 | 12, 347, 453 |
| July. | 126, 176 | 12, 424, 667 | 18,940, 026 | . 656 | 22, 333, 498 |

## State-Road Projects

A record of employment and pay-roll disbursements in the construction and maintenance of State roads from July 1935 to July 1936, inclusive, is presented in table 22.

Table 22.-Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads, July 1935 to July $1.936^{\text { }}$
[Subject to revision]

| Month | Number of employees working on- |  |  | Total pay roll |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | New roads | Maintenance | Total |  |
| 1985 |  |  |  |  |
| July | 35,826 | 148, 575 | 184, 401 | \$8,232, 589 |
| August | 40, 130 | 163, 960 | 204, 090 | 9, 063,104 |
| September | 40, 431 | 156, 187 | 196, 618 | 8,435, 225 |
| October- | 40,390 | 147, 324 | 187, 714 | 8, 150, 299 |
| November. | 32,487 | 139, 138 | 171, 625 | 7,156, 025 |
| December. | 27,046 | 121, 690 | 148, 736 | 6,139,581 |
| 1986 |  |  |  |  |
| January | 14,358 | 105,795 | 120,153 | 7,481,502 |
| February | 10, 256 | 119, 777 | 130, 033 | 7,672, 614 |
| March.... | 8,150 | 133, 386 | 141,536 | 7, 689, 770 |
| April... | 11, 339 | 143, 305 | 154, 644 | 8,918, 024 |
| May.. | 16,566 | 164,356 | 180,922 | 10,560, 866 |
| June | 20,773 | 165, 363 | 186,136 | 11, 488, 253 |
| July | 21,744 | 164, 956 | 186,700 | 11, 839, 215 |

[^14]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$.No revision necessary.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Same as previously published.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Comparable indexes for earlier years will be found in the February 1935 issue of this pamphlet, or in the May 1935 Monthly Labor Review, supplemented by the tables on revised indexes in the September 1935 pamphlet (or the December 1935 Monthly Labor Review) and this issue of the pamphlet.
    ${ }^{2}$ Revised. See tables 4 and 5 .

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month.
    2 Includes employees of Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Howard University.
    ${ }^{3}$ Not including field employees of Post Office Department or 29,903 employees hired under letters of authorization by the Department of Agriculture with a pay roll of $\$ 1,489,766$.
    ${ }^{4}$ Includes 919 employees by transfer previously reported as separations by transfer not actual additions for July.
    ${ }^{\circ}$ Not including employees transferred within the Government service, as such transfers should not_be regarded as labor turn-over.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data concerning projects financed by Public Works Administration funds are based on month ending July 15.

[^5]:    $I_{1}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force account work.
    2 Includes a maximum of 7,547 and an average of 6,364 employees working on low-cost housing projects financed from E. R. A. A. funds, who were paid $\$ 550,217$ for 691,712 man-hours of labor. Material orders in the amount of $\$ 529,593$ were placed for these projects. These data are also included in separate tables covering projects financed from The Works Program.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes weekly average for public roads.
    1 Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.
    s Not available; average included in total.
    ${ }^{6}$ Data not available.
    7 These data are also included in separate tables covering projects financed by The Works Program.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes employees working on non-Federal projects and low-cost housing projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds. These data are also included in tables 14 and 15 covering projects financed by. The Works Program.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.

    - Revised.

[^7]:    ${ }^{2}$ Data concerning projects financed by The Works Program are based on month ending July 15.

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes 180,529 employees working on non-Federal projects and 7,547 employees working on low-cost housing projects. These data are included in tables 12 and 13 covering projects under the jurisdiction of P. W. A.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes data for 18,542 transient camp workers who were paid $\$ 523,826$ and subsistence for $2,321,113$ man-hours on conservation work, etc., and material orders placed valued at $\$ 229,987$.
    ${ }^{4}$ The value of material orders placed, excluding those for National Youth Administration projects, is for the month ending July $31,1936$.
    ${ }^{5}$ These data are for the month ending June 30, 1936, and exclude student-aid projects.
    ${ }^{8}$ Exclusive of buildings.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force account work.
    ${ }^{2}$ These data are included in tables 12 and 13 covering projects under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Administration. The data for July includes 180,529 employees working on non-Federal projects and 7,547 employees working on low-cost housing projects.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month. Amounts of pay rolls are for ontire month.
    ${ }^{2}$ Revised.
    ${ }^{3}$ Included in executive service table.

    - Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.
    ${ }^{6} 39,453$ employees and pay roll of $\$ 5,324,066$ included in executive-service table.
    ${ }^{6} 40,061$ employees and pay roll of $\$ 5,537,013$ included in executive-service table.

[^11]:    ${ }^{3}$ Data concerning projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation refer to the month end ing July 15 .

[^12]:    1 Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
    2 Includes weekly average for public roads.
    ${ }^{3}$ Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.

    - Not available; average number included in total.

[^13]:    - Data concerning projects financed by regular governmental appropriations are based on month ending July 15.

[^14]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works Administration funds.

