

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Isador Lubin, *Commissioner*

# Employment and Pay Rolls

(Formerly "Trend of Employment")

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September 1935

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# EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

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## Summary of Developments in September

**A**PPROXIMATELY 335,000 workers were returned to employment during September in the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The increase in weekly pay rolls in these industries amounted to \$12,200,000.

Manufacturing industries alone showed gains over August of 140,000 in number of wage earners and \$5,100,000 in weekly wage disbursements. Gains in factory employment and pay rolls are usual in September, but the gains this year are noteworthy because they occur in the face of large declines in the automobile industry due to early shut-downs for the taking of inventory and for model changes. Seventy-one of the ninety manufacturing industries surveyed reported gains in employment and seventy-two reported larger weekly pay rolls.

Of the 17 nonmanufacturing industries covered, 10 showed gains in employment and 13 showed larger weekly pay rolls. Retail establishments reported the most substantial improvement, with 151,900 more workers on their pay rolls in September than in August. In the coal-mining industry 27,400 workers were added during the month. A gain of 14,500 workers was reported by wholesale trade establishments. The net gains for the 17 industries combined amounted to 195,000 in number of workers and \$7,100,000 in weekly pay rolls.

Employment in the regular agencies of the Federal Government in September was also somewhat higher than in the previous month, due largely to increases in the executive, judicial, and military services. On construction projects financed from Federal funds the trend was mixed. Although an increase was reported in the number of workers engaged on construction financed by regular governmental appropriations and by the works program, a sharp decline occurred on projects financed by the Public Works Administration, and employment on projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation dropped to moderately lower levels during the month. Declines are also shown in employment on the emergency-work program and in enrollments at Civilian Conservation Camps. The decline in enrollments at Civilian Conservation Camps was due to September being the end of an enlistment period.

## Part I—Private Employment

### Manufacturing Industries

THE increase of 2.1 percent in factory employment in September brought the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index to 83.5 percent of the 1923-25 average, the highest point since November 1930. The gain of 3.6 percent in weekly wage disbursements brought the pay-roll index to 72.1, the highest level since May 1931.

Gains over the month interval were widely distributed, 71 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed reporting increases in employment and 72 increases in weekly pay rolls. Ten of the 14 major groups into which the 90 industries are classified showed increases in employment and 12 showed gains in pay rolls. As in the preceding month, the largest estimated increase in number of workers was in the textile group, the gain of 3.2 percent indicating an increase of 48,900 workers. Employment in the food group advanced for the sixth successive month, 41,100 more workers being employed in September than in August, a gain of 5.6 percent. The machinery group added 33,300 wage earners to the pay rolls, the lumber group added 15,600 the nonferrous group 13,900, the iron and steel group 12,800, the chemical group 9,300, the paper and printing group 7,500, the rubber group 2,700, and the tobacco group 1,400. The greatest decrease in employment was reported by the industries in the transportation group, 43,400 fewer workers being employed in September than in August. This represents a decline of 9.2 percent and was due chiefly to curtailment in the automobile industry which was preparing for production of new models. Other groups showing decreases in employment in September were the leather group, railroad repair shops, and the stone-clay-glass group. The durable-goods industries as a whole showed net gains over the month interval of 1.0 percent in employment and 2.7 percent in pay rolls, and the non-durable-goods industries showed increases of 2.9 percent in employment and 4.3 percent in pay rolls.

The largest increases in employment were seasonal in character and were shown in the following industries: Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal (44.5 percent); confectionery (26.0 percent); canning and preserving (17.9 percent); radios (19.2 percent); fertilizers (18.8 percent); millinery (16.1 percent); jewelry (14.4 percent); and beet sugar (9.7 percent). Other industries showing substantial seasonal gains in employment were women's clothing (7.2 percent); stoves (5.2 percent); men's furnishings (4.5 percent); furniture (4.0 percent); cotton goods (3.9 percent); and shirts and collars (3.4 percent). The lighting-equipment industry had 9.0 percent more employees in September than in August. In the tools industry (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) employment increased 8.4 percent; in

the manufacture of clocks and watches and time-recording devices employment increased 8.2 percent; and an advance of 6.7 percent was reported by the hardware industry. Somewhat smaller increases in employment were reported by the forgings, millwork, rubber goods (other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes), typewriter, cash register, and shipbuilding industries. The machine-tool industry, an indicator of activity in industries using power-driven metal-cutting machinery, again reported an increase in employment (4.8 percent), gains having been reported each month since October 1934. The September employment index (96.4) is at the highest point reached since December 1930. Among the industries of major importance in which relatively smaller percentage gains were reported were blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills; foundry and machine-shop products; electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; and sawmills.

The most pronounced percentage decline in employment was a seasonal decrease of 14.1 percent in ice cream. In the automobile industry employment was 11.7 percent below the August level. Other industries showing decreases in employment were marble-granite-slate (6.0 percent), beverages (4.0 percent), cane-sugar refining (3.8 percent), cement (3.6 percent), butter (2.6 percent), aircraft (2.3 percent), locomotives (2.2 percent) and fur-felt hats (2.0 percent).

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from reports supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3-year average, 1923-25. In September reports were received from 23,404 establishments employing 3,919,025 workers whose weekly earnings were \$82,829,470. The employment reports received from these cooperating establishments cover more than 50 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country and more than 60 percent of the wage earners in the 90 industries included in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly survey.

Per capita weekly earnings in all manufacturing industries combined were \$21.14 in September, a gain of 1.3 percent over August. Seventy-three of the separate industries surveyed showed greater average per capita weekly earnings in September than in August, the percentage gains ranging from 0.2 to 24.8.

Some of the establishments that report employment and pay-roll totals do not report man-hours. Consequently, average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a smaller number of establishments than are used in computing per capita weekly earnings and indexes of employment and pay rolls. Average hours worked per week in all manufacturing industries combined rose from 36.6 in August to 37.4 in September, a gain of 2.2 percent. Average hourly earnings fell from 56.8 cents to 56.3 cents,

a decrease of 0.9 percent. Seventy of the 87 industries for which man-hour data are published showed gains in average hours worked per week, and 43 showed higher hourly rates of pay. Man-hour data are not published for any industry for which available information covers less than 20 percent of all employees in that industry.

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

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

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings <sup>1</sup>			Average hours worked per week <sup>2</sup>			Average hourly earnings <sup>3</sup>		
	Index Sep- tember 1935 (3-year average 1923- 25=100)	Percentage change from—		Index Sep- tember 1935 (3-year average 1923- 25=100)	Percentage change from—		Aver- age in Sep- tember 1935	Percentage change from—		Aver- age in Sep- tember 1935	Percentage change from—		Aver- age in Sep- tember 1935	Percentage change from—	
		August 1935	Sep- tember 1934		August 1935	Sep- tember 1934		August 1935	Sep- tember 1934		August 1935	Sep- tember 1934		August 1935	Sep- tember 1934
<b>All industries <sup>4</sup></b> .....	83.5	+2.1	+10.0	72.1	+3.6	+24.3	\$21.14	+1.3	+12.8	37.4	+2.2	+12.2	Cents 56.3	-0.9	0.0
<b>Durable goods <sup>5</sup></b> .....	71.2	+1.0	+10.6	60.6	+2.7	+33.2	23.05	+1.7	+20.4	38.0	+2.7	+18.2	60.3	- .7	+ .7
<b>Nondurable goods <sup>5</sup></b> .....	96.7	+2.9	+9.5	86.8	+4.3	+17.3	19.44	+1.5	+7.0	36.9	+1.9	+6.9	52.9	- .8	+ .1
<i>Durable goods</i>															
<b>Iron and steel and their products, not in- cluding machinery</b> .....	74.7	+2.0	+13.2	62.9	+5.5	+53.0	22.93	+3.4	+35.2	37.1	+3.3	+39.6	61.4	+ .5	+1.3
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	74.4	+1.0	+13.9	64.2	+4.3	+72.1	23.80	+3.2	+51.2	36.0	+3.2	+49.8	66.2	+ .5	+ .8
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	78.8	+2.2	+9.9	63.7	+3.9	+60.9	21.04	+1.7	+46.0	36.6	+1.7	+47.5	57.5	.0	-1.8
Cast-iron pipe <sup>6</sup> .....	51.9	+1.3	- .4	29.9	+2.7	+6.0	15.80	+1.4	+6.6	32.0	+2.2	+5.0	48.7	-1.0	- .6
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools.....	76.6	+1.3	- .1	59.8	+4.6	+12.4	20.22	+3.3	+12.5	38.2	+3.2	+10.7	53.0	+ .6	+1.3
Forgings, iron and steel.....	61.2	+5.7	+28.8	46.1	+8.9	+58.4	22.42	+3.0	+22.4	36.9	+3.4	+18.1	60.5	-1.0	+4.5
Hardware.....	51.8	+6.7	+13.1	46.0	+16.7	+57.5	20.82	+9.3	+40.3	37.5	+8.1	+39.5	55.7	+1.1	- .4
Plumbers' supplies.....	96.0	+2.8	+60.8	62.0	+5.6	+100.0	21.58	+2.8	+24.2	38.6	+1.3	+26.7	55.9	+1.6	-1.6
Steam and hot-water-heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	54.7	+3.2	+12.1	39.2	+7.7	+27.7	22.87	+4.3	+13.5	38.7	+3.8	+10.8	59.0	+ .5	+1.1
Stoves.....	107.3	+5.2	+17.1	89.6	+11.5	+36.2	23.22	+5.9	+16.1	40.7	+4.4	+11.7	56.9	+1.1	+1.7
Structural and ornamental metalwork.....	58.6	+1.1	.0	45.6	+3.9	+12.6	21.44	+2.7	+12.3	37.1	+2.2	+10.3	58.0	+ .7	+1.7
Tin cans and other tinware.....	105.4	+1.3	+4.4	105.7	+2.0	+9.9	21.29	+ .7	+5.3	40.3	-1.0	+4.1	52.9	+1.5	+1.6
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	65.0	+8.4	+13.6	61.0	+10.5	+29.8	21.21	+2.0	+13.6	39.0	+1.8	+7.2	53.9	.0	+7.2
Wirework.....	117.6	- .9	- 2.2	113.2	+7.8	+35.0	20.93	+8.7	+25.9	36.6	+7.3	+19.8	57.0	+ .2	+4.4
<b>Machinery, not including transportation equipment</b> .....	91.1	+4.4	+16.8	75.2	+5.6	+35.3	23.67	+1.1	+15.7	38.8	+1.8	+16.7	60.1	- .3	.0
Agricultural implements.....	118.5	+ .6	+74.8	136.8	- .5	+105.1	24.52	-1.0	+17.3	39.2	-2.0	+7.9	63.1	+1.3	+9.0
Cash registers, adding machines, and calcu- lating machines.....	105.0	+3.0	- .9	88.2	+2.9	+3.6	27.55	- .1	+4.7	40.2	+ .5	+2.7	69.2	- .6	+ .7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	73.3	+4.0	+11.2	62.1	+7.4	+29.4	23.33	+3.2	+16.4	38.1	+3.3	+18.7	60.7	- .2	-1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings <sup>1</sup>			Average hours worked per week <sup>2</sup>			Average hourly earnings <sup>3</sup>		
	Index Sep-tember 1935 (3-year average 1923-25=100)	Percentage change from—		Index Sep-tember 1935 (3-year average 1923-25=100)	Percentage change from—		Average in Sep-tember 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in Sep-tember 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in Sep-tember 1935	Percentage change from—	
		August 1935	Sep-tember 1934		August 1935	Sep-tember 1934		August 1935	Sep-tember 1934		August 1935	Sep-tember 1934		August 1935	Sep-tember 1934
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>															
<b>Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery—Continued</b>															<i>Cents</i>
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.	101.2	+0.1	+42.3	74.4	+0.6	+61.4	26.58	+0.5	+12.9	39.1	+0.3	+6.8	68.1	+0.3	+5.4
Foundry and machine-shop products.	76.0	+2.6	+13.8	62.2	+3.6	+33.2	23.12	+1.0	+17.4	38.7	+1.0	+17.0	59.6	+2	+8
Machine tools.	96.4	+4.8	+38.3	85.2	+5.8	+67.7	26.48	+1.0	+21.2	42.2	+1.5	+19.7	62.8	+3	+1.1
Radios and phonographs.	254.9	+19.2	+15.9	166.3	+24.2	+30.9	20.45	+4.2	+13.2	39.5	+6.5	+21.4	51.9	-2.1	-6.9
Textile machinery and parts.	62.9	+6.6	+1.1	50.4	-3.3	+11.0	21.99	-1.0	+9.6	35.8	-1.1	+8.8	61.5	-2	+7
Typewriters and parts.	101.7	+4.2	+4.4	92.3	+15.4	-2.2	23.17	+10.8	-4	40.2	+9.5	-1.2	57.6	+1.1	+1.0
<b>Transportation equipment.</b>	75.8	-9.2	+2.2	65.7	-8.2	+25.6	25.32	+1.2	+23.0	34.2	+2.4	+21.6	74.0	-1.2	+2.1
Aircraft.	442.9	-2.3	+49.6	360.3	-4.8	+41.0	25.05	-2.5	-5.8	40.4	-1.9	+2.0	65.3	-3	-3.3
Automobiles.	84.0	-11.7	+3.8	72.1	-10.6	+32.8	25.59	+1.3	+27.7	34.2	+3.0	+25.8	75.1	-1.4	+1.7
Cars, electric railroad and steam railroad.	33.5	+4.0	-25.2	31.8	+4.6	-20.5	20.08	+6	+7.1	33.9	+3.4	+9.4	59.2	-2.5	-3.3
Locomotives.	21.0	-2.2	-44.3	8.9	-2.3	-48.9	22.19	-1	-8.3	34.1	+6	-9.7	65.1	-6	+4
Shipbuilding.	76.1	+5.1	+6.7	65.6	+6.5	+15.1	24.98	+1.3	+7.7	32.9	+6	+8.2	75.6	+2.3	+2.1
<b>Railroad repair shops.</b>	52.6	-4	-5.6	49.1	+1.2	+7.7	26.44	+5	+13.9	35.8	0	+5.2	67.7	+6	+7.7
Electric railroad.	64.6	-1.1	-1.7	59.1	-9	+3.9	27.27	+2	+5.6	44.0	-2	+3.8	61.5	+5	+1.3
Steam railroad.	51.7	-3	-6.0	48.5	+5	+8.0	26.25	+8	+15.1	38.3	0	+5.9	68.3	+6	+8.1
<b>Nonferrous metals and their products <sup>3</sup></b>	86.9	+6.0	+15.3	70.9	+9.6	+30.8	21.77	+3.4	+10.6	39.7	+4.2	+13.8	54.4	-5	+1.4
Aluminum manufactures <sup>3</sup>	79.1	+4.8	+16.2	69.6	+5.8	+47.1	21.35	+9	+26.6	39.1	0	+6.7	54.5	+9	+3
Brass, bronze, and copper products.	81.8	+4.6	+15.5	65.8	+7.7	+35.1	23.33	+2.9	+16.8	39.7	+2.8	+16.6	58.7	0	+1.0
Clocks and watches and time-recording de- vices.	87.3	+8.2	+20.6	77.0	+11.8	+30.1	19.92	+3.3	+7.9	41.4	+5.3	+6.0	48.1	-2.0	+1.9
Jewelry.	83.0	+14.4	+12.6	68.2	+24.4	+18.2	21.77	+8.8	+5.3	40.9	+9.7	+9.9	52.1	-1.1	+6
Lighting equipment.	78.1	+9.0	+21.1	69.5	+8.2	+33.7	21.05	-8	+10.3	39.2	+1.3	+14.5	53.7	-2.2	-3.2
Silverware and plated ware.	69.8	+9.0	+4	56.0	+7.6	+7.5	22.70	+7.6	+6.8	39.1	+6.5	+5.7	57.6	+7	+1.5
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.	83.7	+3.7	+19.7	56.1	+5.5	+31.4	21.61	+1.7	+9.9	38.8	+2.6	+7.0	55.6	-7	+3.1
Stamped and enameled ware <sup>3</sup>	106.2	+4.2	+12.5	89.8	+9.2	+37.1	19.97	+4.7	+21.8	39.2	+4.5	+20.0	50.8	+2	+2.2
<b>Lumber and allied products.</b>	67.0	+3.1	+15.6	47.3	+6.5	+39.5	18.67	+3.4	+20.6	40.9	+2.3	+17.9	45.1	0	+7
Furniture.	76.3	+4.0	+17.4	60.2	+7.6	+35.0	18.95	+3.4	+14.7	42.0	+3.7	+18.7	44.9	+4	-1.7
<b>Lumber:</b>															
Millwork.	50.1	+5.6	+44.8	40.8	+8.0	+87.2	18.63	+2.3	+29.4	41.5	+3.8	+33.3	44.6	-1.3	-1.2
Sawmills.	37.4	+2.2	+9.7	29.4	+6.5	+31.8	18.67	+3.3	+20.5	40.0	+1.5	+16.6	47.2	+6	+4.1



Turpentine and rosin.....	100.5	+1.4	+4.5	59.3	-1	+13.6	12.81	-1.5	+8.4								
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products.....</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>-21.6</b>	<b>19.79</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+15.2</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+14.0</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>-2.0</b>		
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	34.0	+7	+11.8	22.5	+5.7	+39.8	16.83	+4.9	+24.5	37.7	+5.9	+21.4	44.6	-9	-6		
Cement.....	51.9	-3.6	-3.9	35.2	-1.6	+3.8	20.10	+2.1	+8.2	35.0	-3	+6.5	57.3	+2.1	+1.3		
Glass.....	95.8	+1	+9.7	85.6	+3.9	+27.0	20.93	+3.8	+16.0	35.9	+2.0	+10.2	58.5	+1.9	+4.2		
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	27.9	-6.0	-13.4	19.0	-7.5	-5.9	22.62	-1.6	+8.1	35.0	+2.0	+17.9	65.1	-3.4	-6.6		
Pottery.....	69.5	+3.7	+5.0	50.3	+8.0	+22.4	19.47	+4.2	+17.8	36.8	+4.0	+14.1	54.0	-4	+7.8		
<i>Nondurable goods</i>																	
<b>Textiles and their products.....</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+31.2</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>+7.2</b>	<b>+47.1</b>	<b>16.78</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+12.1</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+14.7</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-2.8</b>		
Fabrics.....	92.1	+2.4	+48.5	80.4	+5.1	+63.7	16.10	+2.6	+10.2	35.9	+3.5	+11.5	44.7	-7	-1.6		
Carpets and rugs.....	85.9	+2.6	+33.0	83.4	+3.4	+79.4	22.03	+7	+34.5	38.5	+5	+32.4	57.4	+5	+1.0		
Cotton goods.....	84.8	+3.9	+63.1	70.7	+9.1	+75.0	13.17	+4.9	+7.2	35.1	+5.7	+6.7	37.4	-8	+9		
Cotton small wares.....	82.3	+6.8	+15.6	71.8	+11.7	+28.7	16.76	+4.6	+11.4	37.5	+4.7	+15.9	44.4	-2	-3.5		
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	104.7	+1.7	+14.9	86.0	+2.0	+13.8	19.38	+3	-1.1	36.3	+6	-6	53.0	-1.1	+3		
Hats, fur-felt.....	88.7	-2.0	+5.7	91.9	-8.0	+16.3	25.23	-6.1	+10.2	36.0	-6.0	+15.7	68.7	-1.9	-3.3		
Knit goods.....	114.0	+3.2	+13.3	114.8	+8.8	+26.2	17.15	+5.5	+11.4	36.3	+5.8	+10.4	48.1	0	+1.4		
Silk and rayon goods.....	78.0	+3.4	+34.0	67.2	+3.3	+63.5	15.77	-1	+22.3	35.5	0	+26.4	44.4	+2	-3.8		
Woolen and worsted goods.....	95.9	-1.5	+167.9	75.8	-1.5	+211.9	18.12	-1	+16.3	36.7	+5	+21.1	49.4	-6	-3.4		
Wearing apparel.....	100.5	+4.7	+5.2	87.8	+11.4	+23.8	18.96	+6.5	+17.8	33.9	+5.0	+17.2	54.2	+4	-2.2		
Clothing, men's.....	95.4	+1.9	+6.6	80.4	+8.2	+29.3	19.71	+6.3	+21.2	33.2	+5.7	+21.3	58.1	+3	-2.9		
Clothing, women's.....	130.1	+7.2	+7.5	109.0	+11.4	+27.9	20.80	+3.9	+19.0	34.0	+3.0	+19.9	58.0	+5	-1.5		
Corsets and allied garments.....	87.6	+2.7	-1.1	84.4	+16.5	+4.2	15.62	+13.4	+5.8	34.1	+17.2	+1.8	45.0	-1.3	+2.2		
Men's furnishings.....	102.4	+4.5	+1.0	74.6	+10.7	+10.5	14.84	+5.9	+9.4	32.7	+5.5	+4.3	39.1	-3	+2.0		
Millinery.....	66.8	+16.1	-12.1	76.1	+45.0	-8	26.80	+24.8	+14.9								
Shirts and collars.....	109.5	+3.4	+5.8	109.1	+6.0	+17.1	13.20	+2.5	+10.7	33.9	+2.4	+10.5	39.0	-1.0	-4		
<b>Leather and its manufactures.....</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>+11.1</b>	<b>18.59</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>+7.3</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+2.2</b>		
Boots and shoes.....	87.3	-2.1	+2.1	71.1	-8.6	+5.0	17.76	-6.6	+2.9	34.9	-7.7	+2.6	51.9	+1.6	+1.7		
Leather.....	95.2	+8	+9.7	95.2	+1.1	+29.3	21.69	+3	+18.1	38.3	-3	+8.7	56.4	+7	+3.4		
<b>Food and kindred products<sup>2</sup>.....</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>19.70</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>+1.4</b>		
Baking.....	114.6	+2.6	-1.0	101.6	+6.1	+2.0	22.27	+3.5	+3.1	41.4	+3.8	+4.5	53.5	-4	-1.7		
Beverages.....	171.9	-4.0	-2.7	171.0	-9.9	+2.4	29.99	-6.2	+5.3	39.5	-4.8	+5.6	76.3	-1.3	+2		
Butter.....	74.9	-2.6	-7.6	59.8	-1.0	-1.0	21.12	+1.6	+7.2								
Canning and preserving.....	213.3	+17.9	+4.4	229.4	+6.1	+15.0	12.72	-10.0	+10.2	35.8	-6.3	+9.3	35.9	-4.5	+4.1		
Confectionery.....	87.9	+26.0	-5.6	86.1	+42.5	+4.2	17.74	+13.1	+10.3	41.8	+17.7	+13.5	42.7	-4.5	-3		
Flour.....	77.0	+9	-4.0	72.6	+9.8	+5.8	23.29	+8.7	+10.3	42.5	+7.9	+10.9	54.7	+9	+6		
Ice cream.....	73.8	-14.1	-4.5	60.2	-13.1	-5	25.44	+1.2	+4.7	46.6	-1.1	-1.2	53.9	+1.5	+5.1		
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	78.9	-6	-34.9	74.1	+1.3	-32.1	23.38	+1.9	+4.2	40.8	+2.0	-7.3	56.5	+2	+11.5		
Sugar, beet.....	84.6	+9.7	+10.0	82.8	+17.1	+41.5	23.43	+6.7	+29.2	46.7	+7.4	+24.3	51.0	-4	+4.6		
Sugar refining, cane <sup>2</sup> .....	78.0	-4.9	-11.5	70.2	-1.5	-3.0	23.62	+3.6	+9.8	39.2	+3.7	+2.7	60.3	+7	+8.2		
<b>Tobacco manufactures.....</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>14.55</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>-8.0</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>+5.5</b>		
Chewing and smoking tobacco, and snuff.....	65.3	+1.5	-11.4	66.7	+2.4	-2.9	15.45	+4.8	+9.3	35.6	+3	+5.0	43.6	+7	+4.1		
Cigars and cigarettes.....	58.1	+1.9	-8.5	47.2	+6.8	-1.5	14.75	+4.8	+7.5	36.7	+3.7	+5	40.1	+3	+6		
<b>Paper and printing.....</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+7.3</b>	<b>24.96</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>+2.3</b>		
Boxes, paper.....	88.8	+4.0	+2.7	85.3	+8.3	+9.6	19.34	+4.1	+6.6	40.0	+5.3	+8.6	48.5	-8	-4		
Paper and pulp.....	109.2	+4	+3.6	90.7	+4.0	+13.9	21.14	+3.6	+9.9	39.7	+3.4	+8.5	53.3	+2	+1.4		
Printing and publishing:																	
Book and job.....	87.6	-( <sup>1</sup> )	+1.5	77.6	+1.4	+7.2	27.34	+1.4	+5.5	37.4	+3	+4.7	73.2	+5	+2.5		
Newspapers and periodicals.....	99.4	+3.0	+9	90.5	+4.9	+2.6	33.15	+1.8	+1.5	36.6	+5	-9	90.0	0	+4.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings <sup>1</sup>			Average hours worked per week <sup>2</sup>			Average hourly earnings <sup>3</sup>		
	Index September 1935 (3-year average 1923-25=100)	Percentage change from—		Index September 1935 (3-year average 1923-25=100)	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1935	Percentage change from—	
		August 1935	September 1934		August 1935	September 1934		August 1935	September 1934		August 1935	September 1934		August 1935	September 1934
<i>Nondurable goods</i>															
<b>Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+10.1</b>	<b>23.45</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>+6.7</b>	<i>Cents</i> <b>61.5</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>+2.5</b>
Other than petroleum refining	110.8	+3.6	+3.0	97.8	+2.5	+11.3	21.15	-1.0	+8.1	39.2	+1.0	+6.5	54.6	-2.2	+2.2
Chemicals	108.0	+3	.0	98.8	-1.9	+7.3	25.19	-2.3	+7.1	39.2	-1.8	+7.4	63.9	-.6	-.9
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	86.1	+44.5	-12.2	88.8	+42.0	-3.5	10.13	-1.7	+10.0	48.1	+11.6	+15.6	21.2	-12.0	-2.7
Druggists' preparations	99.5	+2.2	-3.4	97.3	+5.7	+5.4	20.97	+3.4	+8.7	39.0	+5.4	+3.0	54.8	-.2	+2.7
Explosives	86.2	-.3	-7.5	71.3	-7.4	+2.6	23.13	-7.1	+11.2	34.1	-7.6	+1.6	67.8	+.4	+5.8
Fertilizers	82.6	+18.8	-13.1	77.1	+21.8	-1.8	13.80	+2.5	+12.8	36.2	+4.3	+14.0	38.1	-1.8	-1.5
Paints and varnishes	106.7	+1.1	+8.0	89.5	+2.0	+18.1	23.29	+.9	+9.4	39.3	+.3	+5.8	59.3	+.9	+3.8
Rayon and allied products	353.6	+3.9	+15.7	264.1	+4.2	+22.6	19.73	+.3	+5.9	38.6	+.8	+5.8	51.2	-.4	.0
Soap	103.1	+5.2	+4.6	99.4	+6.0	+13.9	23.24	+.7	+9.0	38.8	+2.1	-4.7	60.0	-1.5	+14.0
Petroleum refining	110.1	-1.8	-2.5	102.8	+.3	+6.7	28.67	+2.1	+9.4	35.7	+2.0	+7.5	81.1	.0	+4.0
<b>Rubber products <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>+1.8</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+22.6</b>	<b>23.55</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+18.4</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+15.6</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>-.3</b>	<b>+3.7</b>
Rubber boots and shoes <sup>3</sup>	58.2	+1.1	-.8	50.4	+1.9	.0	19.25	+.8	+9.0	37.0	+.5	+9.3	52.0	+.4	+2.3
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	123.2	+5.2	+8.5	108.9	+10.4	+30.1	20.41	+5.0	+19.8	38.9	+4.6	+19.7	52.6	+.2	-.7
Rubber tires and inner tubes	70.3	+.9	-.1	59.0	+5.7	+23.9	26.82	+4.8	+24.1	32.1	+5.2	+12.7	84.5	-1.1	+8.0

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Employment and pay-roll indexes have been revised over a period of months. The revised indexes, as well as the original indexes, are presented in table 2. An explanation of the changes accompanies that table. Additional August 1935 revisions as follows:

All manufacturing—per capita weekly earnings, \$20.84.

Food group—average weekly hours, 39.5, percentage change from July 1935, -1.2, from August 1934, +3.7.

Sugar Refining (cane)—per capita weekly earnings, \$22.12, percentage change from July 1935, +2.2, from August 1934, +2.9; average weekly hours, 37.2, percentage change from July 1935, -1.1, from August 1934, -6.2.

Cast-iron pipe—employment index, 51.2, percentage change from July 1935, -.8, from August 1934, -4.8; pay-roll index, 29.1, percentage change from July 1935, +2.9, from August 1934, -.3; per capita weekly earnings, \$16.17, percentage change from July 1935, +3.7, from August 1934, +5.1; average weekly hours, 32.1, percentage change from July 1935, +3.5, from August 1934, +4.3; average hourly earnings, 49.8 cents, percentage change from July 1935, -.2, from August 1934, -.7.

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

## Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries

A RECHECK of the basic material from which the indexes of employment and pay rolls are computed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics has disclosed certain mechanical errors that have affected the indexes for the stamped and enameled ware, aluminum, and rubber boot and shoe industries. The resulting changes in the separate industry indexes have caused modifications in the group indexes, and in some instances in the durable- and nondurable-goods groups and general indexes of employment and pay rolls. Corrections have been made, and the revised indexes together with the original indexes are shown in table 2.

For comparative purposes, the entire period from January 1933 to August 1935 has been covered in presenting these indexes, although no revisions have been made in the indexes prior to May 1933.

The earliest significant correction in the employment indexes was in the rubber boot and shoe industry, beginning with May 1933. This correction raised the level of employment for that month from 37.0 to 41.3, a change of about 12 percent, subsequently maintained throughout the series. It caused a revision also of the rubber-goods group index of employment commencing with the same month, but was not sufficient to affect the general index. The pay-roll indexes for this industry were not changed.

The revision of the pay-roll index in the stamped- and enameled-ware industry commences with October 1933 and of the employment index with November 1933. The November employment index was raised from 79.8 to 89.1. The October pay-roll change was from an index of 66.6 to 65.3. Although the corrections in the aluminum indexes in both employment and pay rolls start with July 1934, the maximum changes did not occur until September, when the employment level was raised from 57.5 to 68.1, and the pay-roll index from 41.4 to 47.3. The changes in these two industries affected the non-ferrous group indexes. The correction in the employment indexes of this group caused a revision of one-tenth of 1 percent in the general employment indexes in practically all months. The revision of the group pay-roll indexes changed the general pay-roll indexes in only 2 months—March 1934 and January 1935. The correction also caused slight changes in the previously published series of durable- and nondurable-goods group indexes.

Table 2.—Revised Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries

Month and year	All industries				Durable goods				Nondurable goods				Nonferrous metals and their products			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
<b>1933</b>																
January.....	60.2	50.2	39.5	39.5	45.4	45.4	27.6	27.6	76.0	76.0	54.5	54.5	52.2	52.2	31.5	31.5
February.....	61.1	61.1	40.2	40.2	45.8	45.8	27.7	27.7	77.6	77.6	56.2	56.2	53.2	53.2	32.0	32.0
March.....	58.8	58.8	37.1	37.1	43.9	43.9	25.3	25.3	74.7	74.7	52.1	52.1	50.8	50.8	29.1	29.1
April.....	59.9	59.9	38.8	38.8	44.4	44.4	26.6	26.6	76.5	76.5	54.4	54.4	51.9	51.9	30.5	30.5
May.....	62.6	62.6	42.7	42.7	47.0	47.0	30.8	30.8	79.3	79.3	57.9	57.9	54.1	54.1	35.3	35.3
June.....	66.9	66.9	47.2	47.2	50.7	50.7	34.7	34.7	84.3	84.3	63.1	63.1	58.4	58.4	40.0	40.0
July.....	71.5	71.5	50.8	50.8	55.3	55.3	38.0	38.0	88.9	88.9	67.0	67.0	61.7	61.7	43.1	43.1
August.....	76.4	76.4	56.8	56.8	60.1	60.1	43.9	43.9	93.9	93.9	73.3	73.3	69.2	69.2	48.3	48.3
September.....	80.0	80.0	59.1	59.1	63.4	63.4	44.7	44.7	97.8	97.8	77.6	77.6	74.3	74.3	51.6	51.6
October.....	79.6	79.6	59.4	59.4	63.2	63.2	45.4	45.4	97.2	97.2	77.3	77.3	75.6	75.6	53.8	53.8
November.....	76.2	76.3	55.5	55.5	61.2	61.3	42.5	42.5	92.2	92.4	72.1	72.2	72.6	74.0	52.4	52.2
December.....	74.4	74.5	54.5	54.5	60.7	60.8	42.3	42.3	89.1	89.2	70.1	70.1	69.8	71.1	50.2	50.1
Average.....	69.0	69.0	48.5	48.5	53.4	53.4	35.8	35.8	85.6	85.6	64.6	64.6	62.0	62.2	41.5	41.4
<b>1934</b>																
January.....	73.3	73.4	54.0	54.0	59.8	59.9	41.6	41.6	87.9	88.0	69.7	69.7	67.3	68.5	47.1	47.0
February.....	77.7	77.8	60.6	60.6	63.5	63.6	47.9	47.9	93.0	93.1	76.9	76.9	70.9	72.3	52.2	52.1
March.....	80.8	80.9	64.8	64.7	67.1	67.2	52.8	52.8	95.4	95.5	80.1	79.9	75.1	76.6	56.8	56.5
April.....	82.4	82.4	67.3	67.3	70.0	70.1	57.4	57.4	95.8	95.6	80.0	80.0	76.9	76.8	58.9	58.7
May.....	82.5	82.5	67.1	67.1	71.5	71.6	58.6	58.6	94.3	94.2	78.1	78.1	77.8	79.5	60.6	60.4
June.....	81.1	81.1	64.9	64.9	70.8	70.9	56.9	56.9	92.3	92.2	75.1	75.1	75.9	77.5	57.9	57.8
July.....	78.7	78.8	60.5	60.5	67.4	67.5	49.9	49.9	90.8	90.9	73.9	73.9	73.1	74.7	53.6	53.5
August.....	79.5	79.6	62.2	62.2	66.1	66.2	50.0	49.9	94.0	94.1	77.9	77.9	73.4	74.9	53.2	53.0
September.....	75.8	75.9	58.0	58.0	64.2	64.4	45.5	45.5	88.2	88.3	74.0	74.0	73.2	75.4	54.0	54.2
October.....	78.4	78.4	61.0	61.0	62.8	62.9	46.4	46.4	95.1	95.0	79.6	79.6	75.1	77.2	57.5	57.8
November.....	76.8	76.9	59.5	59.5	62.2	62.3	46.1	46.1	92.4	92.5	76.6	76.6	76.0	78.2	58.8	59.1
December.....	78.0	78.1	63.2	63.2	64.3	64.4	50.4	50.4	92.7	92.8	79.5	79.5	76.9	79.2	61.5	61.8
Average.....	78.8	78.8	61.9	61.9	65.8	65.9	50.3	50.3	92.7	92.7	76.8	76.8	74.3	76.1	56.0	56.0
<b>1935</b>																
January.....	78.7	78.8	64.1	64.2	66.1	66.2	52.5	52.5	92.3	92.3	79.0	79.2	75.9	78.3	58.4	58.7
February.....	81.2	81.3	69.1	69.1	69.3	69.4	58.6	58.6	94.1	94.1	82.5	82.5	79.2	81.6	63.4	63.7
March.....	82.4	82.5	70.7	70.7	70.8	71.0	60.5	60.5	94.8	94.9	83.8	83.8	80.5	83.0	64.6	65.0
April.....	82.4	82.5	70.8	70.8	71.6	71.8	61.8	61.8	94.0	94.1	82.3	82.3	80.9	83.4	64.4	64.7
May.....	81.1	81.2	68.5	68.5	71.3	71.4	60.1	60.2	91.6	91.7	79.1	79.1	80.4	82.9	63.3	63.7
June.....	79.6	79.7	66.4	66.4	69.5	69.7	57.6	57.6	90.4	90.4	77.6	77.5	79.5	81.8	62.6	62.9
July.....	79.5	79.6	65.3	65.3	69.3	69.4	55.6	55.6	90.5	90.6	77.7	77.7	78.0	80.2	59.6	59.9
August.....	81.7	81.8	69.7	69.6	70.4	70.5	58.9	58.9	94.0	94.0	83.2	83.2	80.0	82.0	64.6	64.7

Table 2.—Revised Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries—Continued

Month and year	Aluminum manu- factures				Stamped and enameled ware				Rubber products				Rubber boots and shoes			
	Employ- ment		Pay rolls		Employ- ment		Pay rolls		Employ- ment		Pay rolls		Employ- ment		Pay rolls	
	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
<b>1933</b>																
January.....	60.7	60.7	40.0	40.0	61.6	61.6	36.7	36.7	61.8	61.8	36.9	36.9	47.9	47.9	33.7	33.7
February.....	62.0	62.0	42.1	42.1	68.0	68.0	42.7	42.7	62.2	62.2	37.2	37.2	45.8	45.8	32.4	32.4
March.....	61.8	61.8	40.8	40.8	62.8	62.8	37.7	37.7	59.8	59.8	32.6	32.6	42.1	42.1	25.4	25.4
April.....	62.3	62.3	39.9	39.9	67.1	67.1	41.7	41.7	59.6	59.6	35.0	35.0	42.4	42.4	26.9	26.9
May.....	64.0	64.0	45.0	45.0	70.0	70.0	46.6	46.6	62.4	63.2	43.7	43.7	37.0	41.3	30.9	30.9
June.....	67.7	67.7	50.4	50.4	75.3	75.3	51.6	51.6	69.3	70.2	53.3	53.3	39.3	43.9	34.2	34.2
July.....	72.3	72.3	53.1	53.1	80.0	80.0	54.0	54.0	77.4	78.4	60.4	60.4	45.5	50.8	42.1	42.1
August.....	80.3	80.3	59.2	59.2	89.3	89.3	62.3	62.3	86.6	87.8	61.9	61.9	53.1	59.3	50.3	50.3
September.....	84.5	84.5	59.5	59.5	92.4	92.4	62.7	62.7	88.8	90.2	61.4	61.4	62.8	70.1	56.4	56.4
October.....	83.2	83.2	62.2	62.2	93.3	93.3	65.6	65.6	88.7	90.1	62.9	62.9	63.9	71.4	58.6	58.6
November.....	81.7	81.7	60.1	60.1	79.8	89.1	63.6	62.4	86.7	88.1	58.3	58.3	65.1	72.7	58.6	58.6
December.....	80.9	80.9	58.5	58.5	78.2	87.4	60.9	59.8	83.9	85.3	59.0	59.0	65.6	73.3	60.2	60.2
Average.....	71.8	71.8	50.9	50.9	76.5	78.0	52.3	52.0	73.9	74.7	50.2	50.2	50.9	55.1	42.5	42.5
<b>1934</b>																
January.....	78.0	78.0	50.9	50.9	72.7	81.3	56.8	55.8	82.0	83.3	58.7	58.7	60.0	67.0	52.2	52.2
February.....	79.6	79.6	61.1	61.1	79.8	89.2	66.2	65.0	84.6	85.8	65.2	65.2	56.1	62.7	47.7	47.7
March.....	81.5	81.5	64.2	64.2	87.5	97.8	75.8	74.5	87.1	88.3	70.5	70.5	55.3	61.7	48.3	48.3
April.....	82.2	82.2	67.0	67.0	94.0	105.1	80.8	79.4	90.0	91.2	73.4	73.4	55.8	62.3	51.4	51.4
May.....	78.1	78.1	63.5	63.5	95.6	106.9	83.6	82.1	89.1	90.2	70.3	70.3	47.8	53.7	42.8	42.8
June.....	76.0	76.0	59.1	59.1	93.0	104.0	80.1	78.7	85.6	86.7	66.5	66.5	46.6	52.3	41.1	41.1
July.....	67.5	67.4	43.8	44.5	90.3	101.0	72.9	71.7	83.9	85.2	61.9	61.9	53.4	60.0	49.4	49.4
August.....	67.7	67.4	40.8	41.2	87.1	97.4	70.8	69.5	80.7	82.0	58.8	58.8	55.2	62.0	50.5	50.5
September.....	57.5	68.1	41.4	47.3	84.4	94.4	66.7	65.5	78.4	79.7	53.1	56.1	56.4	63.4	50.4	50.4
October.....	61.8	73.2	51.1	58.5	82.9	92.7	70.4	69.1	77.4	78.7	58.3	58.3	54.7	61.5	50.3	50.3
November.....	62.5	73.8	53.8	61.3	83.9	93.8	71.9	70.6	76.6	77.9	58.1	58.1	53.9	60.6	49.8	49.8
December.....	62.2	73.5	56.2	63.9	87.5	97.8	79.1	77.6	79.0	80.2	66.0	66.0	52.8	59.3	52.1	52.1
Average.....	71.2	74.9	54.4	56.9	86.6	96.8	72.9	71.6	82.9	84.1	63.7	63.7	54.0	60.5	48.8	48.8
<b>1935</b>																
January.....	61.2	72.3	51.1	58.1	89.1	99.6	77.6	76.2	81.8	83.1	69.4	69.4	52.6	59.2	51.3	51.3
February.....	65.0	76.8	58.7	66.8	94.3	105.4	86.8	85.2	83.0	84.2	71.9	71.9	52.5	59.1	49.4	49.4
March.....	66.9	79.0	61.2	69.6	97.0	108.4	91.4	89.7	83.3	84.5	70.6	70.6	51.7	58.2	49.8	49.8
April.....	66.6	78.7	60.9	69.3	97.6	109.1	89.6	88.0	82.5	83.6	71.2	71.2	47.1	52.9	43.8	43.8
May.....	66.3	78.3	59.8	68.0	95.6	106.9	84.8	83.3	81.3	82.4	66.5	66.5	47.2	53.1	43.2	43.2
June.....	64.5	76.2	56.8	64.6	91.7	102.5	79.0	77.6	79.8	80.9	64.9	64.9	47.0	52.9	41.8	41.8
July.....	63.2	74.6	51.2	58.3	89.8	100.4	75.2	73.9	77.3	78.3	61.3	61.3	45.3	51.0	41.7	41.7
August.....	63.9	75.5	57.8	65.8	91.1	101.9	83.8	82.3	77.9	79.1	64.3	64.3	51.2	57.6	49.4	49.4

## Indexes and Estimates of Factory Employment and Pay Rolls

INDEXES of employment and pay rolls for all manufacturing industries combined, for the durable-goods group, and for the non-durable-goods group, by months from January 1934 to September 1935, inclusive, are given in table 3. Estimates of employment and weekly pay rolls for all manufacturing industries combined are also given in this table.

The diagram on page 13 indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to September 1935.

**Table 3.—Indexes and Estimates of Employment and Pay Rolls in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in the Durable- and Nondurable-Goods Groups <sup>1</sup>**

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

Year and month	Estimated number of wage earners	Estimated pay rolls (1 week)	Indexes					
			All manufacturing industries combined		Durable-goods group		Nondurable-goods group	
			Em- ploy- ment	Pay rolls	Em- ploy- ment	Pay rolls	Em- ploy- ment	Pay rolls
1934								
January	2 6, 154, 300	\$109, 806, 000	2 73.4	54.0	2 59.9	41.6	2 88.0	69.7
February	2 6, 522, 500	123, 395, 000	2 77.8	60.6	2 63.6	47.9	2 93.1	76.9
March	2 6, 778, 300	2 131, 650, 000	2 80.9	2 64.7	2 67.2	52.8	2 95.5	2 79.9
April	6, 906, 100	136, 962, 000	82.4	67.3	2 70.1	57.4	2 95.6	80.0
May	6, 912, 600	136, 575, 000	82.5	67.1	2 71.6	58.6	2 94.2	78.1
June	6, 799, 900	132, 040, 000	81.1	64.9	2 70.9	56.9	2 92.2	75.1
July	2 6, 601, 700	123, 011, 000	2 78.8	60.5	2 67.5	49.9	2 90.9	73.9
August	2 6, 674, 400	126, 603, 000	2 79.6	62.2	2 66.2	2 49.9	2 94.1	77.9
September	2 6, 360, 200	118, 089, 000	2 75.9	58.0	2 64.4	45.5	2 88.3	74.0
October	6, 569, 500	124, 138, 000	78.4	61.0	2 62.9	46.4	2 95.0	79.6
November	2 6, 443, 200	121, 085, 000	2 76.9	59.5	2 62.3	46.1	2 92.5	76.6
December	2 6, 544, 400	128, 593, 000	2 78.1	63.2	2 64.4	50.4	2 92.8	79.5
Average	2 6, 605, 600	2 125, 996, 000	78.8	61.9	2 65.9	50.3	92.7	76.8
1935								
January	2 6, 604, 000	2 130, 705, 000	2 78.8	2 64.2	2 66.2	52.5	92.3	2 79.2
February	2 6, 817, 300	140, 618, 000	2 81.3	69.1	2 69.4	58.6	94.1	82.5
March	2 6, 914, 600	143, 927, 000	2 82.5	70.7	2 71.0	60.5	2 94.9	83.8
April	2 6, 914, 300	144, 075, 000	2 82.5	70.8	2 71.8	61.8	2 94.1	82.3
May	2 6, 803, 800	139, 325, 000	2 81.2	68.5	2 71.4	2 60.2	2 91.7	79.1
June	2 6, 677, 400	135, 044, 000	2 79.7	66.4	2 69.7	57.6	90.4	2 77.5
July	2 6, 672, 900	132, 886, 000	2 79.6	65.3	2 69.4	55.6	2 90.6	77.7
August	2 6, 859, 200	141, 596, 000	2 81.8	69.6	2 70.5	2 59.0	94.0	83.2
September	7, 000, 000	146, 693, 000	83.5	72.1	71.2	60.6	96.7	86.8

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

<sup>2</sup> Revised.

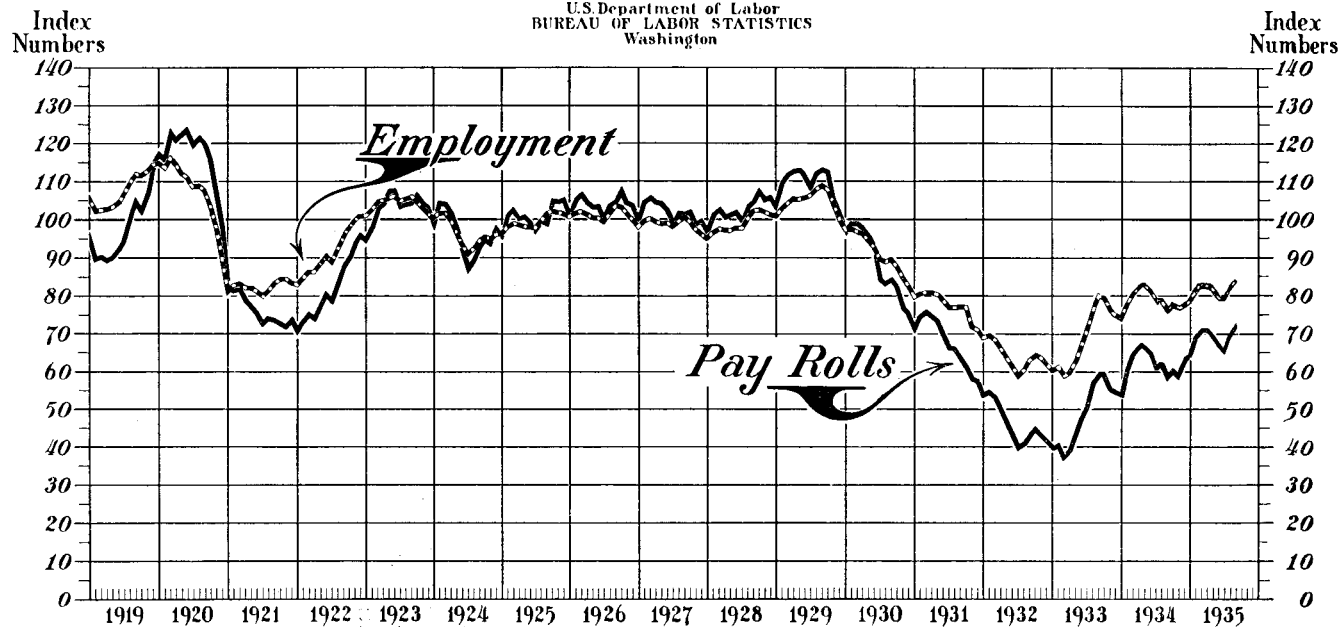
### Trade, Public Utility, Mining, Service Industries, and Building Construction

TEN of the seventeen nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed gains in employment from August to September and 13 showed increases in pay rolls. The outstanding increase in employment was in retail trade, the 5-percent gain in that industry representing the addition of approximately 151,900 workers to pay rolls. Primary factors in this large increase were an 18.2-percent gain reported by apparel stores and an 11.7-percent increase shown by the general merchandising group (department stores, variety stores, general merchandise stores, and mail-order houses). Gains in employment were reported by each of the groups which fall under the classification, wholesale trade, except the petroleum and automotive-products groups, the net increase being 14,500, or 1.1 percent. Bituminous-coal mining absorbed an

# EMPLOYMENT & PAY ROLLS *in* MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

*3-year average 1923-1925 = 100*

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



additional 17,000 wage earners (5.1 percent), and anthracite mining, 10,400 workers (19.1 percent.) The gain in the bituminous-coal industry indicated greater production in anticipation of the strike which occurred in the last week of September. The increase of 2.7 percent in employment in private building construction is the seventh successive monthly gain reported in this industry. The figures include only persons engaged in erecting, altering, and repairing buildings, but do not include projects financed by the Public Works Administration, loans made by Reconstruction Finance Corporation, regular appropriations of Federal, State, and local governments, or by loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration. Metalliferous mining again showed a gain in employment (5.5 percent), due largely to activity in copper mining. Although the employment index for this industry is still less than 50 percent of the 1929 average, it is the highest point reached since January 1932. The gains in employment in power and light, hotels, dyeing and cleaning, and brokerage establishments ranged from 0.2 percent to 3.4 percent.

The remaining 7 industries showed a slight falling off in employment, the percentage decreases ranging from 0.1 to 2.0. In the aggregate, the 17 nonmanufacturing industries showed approximately 195,000 more workers on their pay rolls in September than in August and paid out approximately \$7,100,000 more in weekly wages.

Indexes of employment and pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in September for 13 of the trade, public utility, mining, and service industries, together with percentage changes from August 1935 and September 1934, are shown in table 4. Similar information, except indexes of employment and pay rolls, is also presented for private building construction. Man-hour data and indexes of employment and pay rolls are not available for banking, brokerage, or insurance establishments, but the table shows percentage changes in employment, pay rolls, and per capita weekly earnings for these three industries.



Table 4.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings, September 1935

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings <sup>1</sup>			Average hours worked per week <sup>1</sup>			Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>		
	Index September 1935 (average 1929=100)	Percentage change from—		Index September 1935 (average 1929=100)	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1935	Percentage change from—	
		August 1935	September 1934		August 1935	September 1934		August 1935	September 1934		August 1935	September 1934		August 1935	September 1934
Coal mining:															
Anthracite.....	46.0	+19.1	-19.2	38.2	+34.9	-18.7	\$24.11	+13.3	+0.5	29.4	+21.5	+2.9	<i>Cents</i> 82.6	-0.5	-1.1
Bituminous.....	77.1	+5.1	-1.4	60.1	+31.2	+16.9	20.07	+24.8	+18.7	27.0	+26.8	+22.0	73.7	-1.3	-2
Metalliferous mining.....	48.9	+5.5	+15.6	35.4	+6.0	+36.7	22.47	+4	+18.3	38.8	+2.1	+14.8	57.1	-1.9	+4.4
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	50.0	-2.0	-6.2	35.4	-2.6	+9.3	17.60	-6	+16.4	37.3	-1.1	+11.7	47.1	-2	-1.7
Crude-petroleum producing.....	77.7	-1.5	-5.0	63.1	+3.4	+5.7	30.01	+5.0	+11.2	38.0	+5.3	+5.1	77.4	+1	+3.1
Public utilities:															
Telephone and telegraph.....	70.4	-1	-7	74.2	-1.8	+2.8	27.90	-1.8	+3.5	37.9	-1.8	-6	75.9	-3	+4.8
Electric light and power and manufactured gas <sup>2</sup> .....	86.9	+2	+1.3	84.5	+2.0	+6.6	31.06	+1.8	+5.2	38.8	-8	+4.4	79.8	+2.4	+1.6
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	71.0	-2	-2.1	64.0	+1.1	+2.6	28.61	+1.3	+4.6	45.3	+1.1	+3.2	62.1	+5	+1.3
Trade:															
Wholesale.....	83.7	+1.1	+2	67.2	+3.7	+5.7	27.66	+2.6	+5.4	42.0	+1.2	+3.8	64.7	+1.1	+1.2
Retail.....	81.6	+5.0	-1	62.4	+5.4	+3.0	20.43	-2	+3.1	42.4	+1.0	+3.9	51.5	-1.3	-1.2
General merchandising.....	91.2	+11.7	-3	76.7	+11.1	+3.6	17.62	-5	+4.0	39.3	+2.9	+4.9	46.2	-3.3	-1.5
Other than general merchandising.....	79.1	+3.2	0	59.4	+3.9	+2.8	22.64	+8	+2.7	43.4	+7	+3.4	53.1	-6	-1.3
Hotels (cash payments only) <sup>3</sup> .....	81.1	+5	+1.4	63.1	+1.8	+3.4	13.40	+1.3	+2.0	47.7	0	+1.9	27.7	+1.1	+4
Laundries.....	83.0	-1.4	+1	67.9	-1.9	+3.0	15.58	-4	+2.9	40.6	-1.7	+3.4	36.8	+1.1	-2
Dyeing and cleaning.....	82.1	+3.4	+2.6	63.1	+8.4	+6.9	18.82	+4.8	+4.2	42.7	+3.1	-9	43.9	+1.9	-6
Banks <sup>2</sup> .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	-7	+2.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	-6	+1.4	31.60	+1	-5	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Brokerage <sup>2</sup> .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	+8	+3	( <sup>4</sup> )	+9	+2.2	34.88	-8	+1.9	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Insurance <sup>2</sup> .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	-3	+1.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	+1.2	+4.7	36.13	+1.4	+3.6	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Building construction.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	+2.7	+8.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	+5.3	+20.6	25.74	+2.5	+11.4	31.8	+2.9	+12.5	80.8	-5	+1.0

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

<sup>2</sup> July-August 1935 data revised as follows: Banks—per capita weekly earnings August, \$31.48, percentage change from July, 0.0. Brokerage—percentage change in employment from July, +3.3, in pay rolls from July, +4.3, from August 1934, -2.8; August per capita weekly earnings, \$35.18, percentage change from July, +0.9, from August 1934, +1.1. Insurance—percentage change in employment from July, -0.1, from August 1934, +1.3, in pay rolls from July, -4.6, from August 1934, +2.0; August per capita weekly earnings, \$35.66, percentage change from July, -4.5, from August 1934, +0.6. Electric light and power—August employment index, 86.7, percentage change from July, +2.3, from August 1934, +1.3; August pay-roll index, 82.8, percentage change from July, +1.6, from August 1934, +3.6; August per capita weekly earnings, \$30.41, percentage change from July, -0.6, from August 1934, +2.4; August average hours, 39.2, percentage change from July, +0.8, from August 1934, +2.2; August average hourly earnings, 77.5, percentage change from July, -1.0, from August 1934, +2.8.

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

<sup>4</sup> Not available.

<sup>5</sup> Less than  $\frac{1}{10}$  of 1 percent.

## Indexes for Trade, Public Utility, Mining, Service Industries, and Building Construction

INDEXES of employment and pay rolls in 13 trade, public utility, mining, and service industries and 2 subdivisions under retail trade are shown by months in table 5 for the period, January 1934 to September 1935.

Table 5.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1934 to September 1935 <sup>1</sup>

[12-month average, 1929=100.0]

Month	Anthracite mining				Bituminous-coal mining				Metalliferous mining				Quarrying and non-metallic mining			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
January.....	64.1	62.9	73.2	57.5	75.8	89.0	51.3	59.6	39.6	44.3	25.4	30.1	39.7	36.9	21.3	20.8
February.....	63.2	64.4	65.8	64.3	76.1	81.1	54.6	66.1	40.3	44.3	26.0	29.9	38.8	37.3	21.0	22.2
March.....	67.5	51.4	82.4	38.9	77.8	81.6	58.9	67.5	39.8	45.0	25.9	30.9	42.0	40.5	24.1	24.9
April.....	58.2	52.6	51.7	49.9	72.2	74.3	51.4	45.0	41.7	46.0	27.2	31.8	48.7	45.3	29.9	28.9
May.....	63.8	53.5	64.0	49.5	76.7	75.3	54.4	49.1	40.8	44.4	25.6	31.4	54.3	49.5	35.0	32.8
June.....	57.5	56.8	53.3	66.0	76.7	77.9	55.1	64.7	41.0	46.0	26.7	31.5	56.6	50.4	37.0	33.8
July.....	53.6	49.4	42.3	37.5	77.0	70.0	49.7	35.9	39.9	45.2	25.1	31.1	55.6	50.9	35.0	34.4
August.....	49.5	38.7	39.7	28.3	77.1	73.4	50.4	45.8	42.7	46.3	27.0	33.4	54.7	51.0	34.0	36.3
September.....	56.9	46.0	47.0	38.2	78.2	77.1	51.4	60.1	42.3	48.9	25.9	35.4	53.3	50.0	32.4	35.4
October.....	58.5	-----	48.3	-----	79.3	-----	57.6	-----	43.3	-----	28.2	-----	51.8	-----	32.1	-----
November.....	60.7	-----	51.2	-----	79.8	-----	58.3	-----	43.2	-----	28.5	-----	49.5	-----	29.4	-----
December.....	61.6	-----	52.3	-----	79.7	-----	57.0	-----	44.4	-----	29.4	-----	42.1	-----	23.6	-----
Average.....	59.6	-----	55.9	-----	77.2	-----	54.2	-----	41.6	-----	26.7	-----	48.9	-----	29.6	-----

Month	Crude-petroleum producing				Telephone and telegraph				Electric light and power and manufactured gas				Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance <sup>2</sup>			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
January.....	73.2	74.9	53.0	55.5	70.2	70.5	69.0	73.9	82.2	82.7	73.8	78.0	70.5	71.2	59.2	62.9
February.....	72.4	74.2	50.5	54.9	69.8	70.0	67.9	72.9	81.2	82.2	74.4	78.3	71.0	71.0	60.1	63.1
March.....	72.8	74.0	52.5	56.0	70.0	69.8	70.4	75.3	81.7	82.2	75.6	79.4	71.7	71.3	62.2	63.4
April.....	74.0	74.9	53.4	56.7	70.2	69.7	68.8	73.1	82.4	82.6	76.8	79.0	72.2	71.4	62.9	63.3
May.....	76.7	76.0	56.4	57.8	70.2	70.0	71.4	73.7	83.1	83.2	77.6	79.8	72.6	71.6	63.0	63.6
June.....	80.0	76.7	56.9	59.2	70.4	70.2	71.3	74.4	84.0	83.8	77.8	79.8	73.2	71.7	63.2	63.9
July.....	81.6	77.4	60.0	59.9	71.0	70.3	72.3	75.7	85.0	84.7	81.1	81.5	73.1	71.5	63.8	63.4
August.....	82.7	78.9	61.2	61.1	71.0	70.5	74.0	75.5	85.6	86.7	79.9	82.8	72.8	71.2	62.8	63.3
September.....	81.8	77.9	59.7	63.2	70.9	70.4	72.2	74.2	85.8	86.9	79.3	84.5	72.5	71.0	62.4	64.0
October.....	79.5	-----	60.8	-----	70.3	-----	74.9	-----	85.8	-----	80.6	-----	72.2	-----	63.0	-----
November.....	78.8	-----	59.0	-----	69.9	-----	72.2	-----	85.5	-----	79.6	-----	71.8	-----	61.8	-----
December.....	78.7	-----	59.5	-----	69.7	-----	73.2	-----	83.6	-----	78.3	-----	71.0	-----	62.3	-----
Average.....	77.7	-----	56.9	-----	70.3	-----	71.5	-----	83.8	-----	77.9	-----	72.1	-----	62.2	-----

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

<sup>2</sup> Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table L.

<sup>3</sup> Revised.

Table 5.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1934 to September 1935—Continued

Month	Wholesale trade				Total retail trade				Retail trade—general merchandising				Retail trade—other than general merchandising			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
January.....	80.6	84.2	60.3	63.9	79.8	79.5	59.0	59.7	86.6	87.3	71.1	73.5	78.0	77.4	58.5	56.9
February.....	81.2	84.6	61.0	64.6	79.6	79.2	58.8	59.3	85.0	86.2	68.9	72.3	78.2	77.3	56.7	56.6
March.....	81.8	84.0	62.0	65.2	81.5	80.2	59.8	60.4	90.1	88.7	71.5	74.1	79.3	78.0	57.4	57.6
April.....	82.1	83.2	63.1	64.8	82.5	83.6	61.2	62.5	91.0	94.5	74.0	77.5	80.3	80.7	58.6	59.4
May.....	82.8	82.5	62.6	64.6	82.9	82.2	61.5	62.0	92.0	91.4	74.5	76.3	80.5	79.8	58.8	59.0
June.....	82.3	82.1	62.8	64.6	82.6	82.1	61.4	62.4	90.6	90.7	73.9	76.3	80.5	79.8	58.8	59.5
July.....	82.2	82.1	63.8	64.6	79.0	79.1	60.1	60.5	83.0	84.5	69.5	71.8	77.9	77.7	58.2	58.1
August.....	82.5	82.8	62.7	64.8	77.8	77.7	58.4	59.2	81.2	81.7	66.9	69.0	76.9	76.7	56.6	57.2
September.....	83.5	83.7	63.6	67.2	81.7	81.6	60.6	62.4	91.5	91.2	74.0	76.7	79.1	79.1	57.8	59.4
October.....	84.3	-----	64.5	-----	82.6	-----	61.9	-----	94.2	-----	77.3	-----	79.5	-----	58.7	-----
November.....	85.1	-----	64.2	-----	83.7	-----	61.9	-----	99.9	-----	80.2	-----	79.4	-----	58.1	-----
December.....	85.0	-----	64.8	-----	91.1	-----	66.2	-----	128.4	-----	99.0	-----	81.3	-----	59.4	-----
Average.....	82.8	-----	63.0	-----	82.1	-----	60.9	-----	92.8	-----	75.1	-----	79.2	-----	58.0	-----

Month	Year-round hotels				Laundries				Dyeing and cleaning			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
January.....	76.4	80.3	57.2	62.2	78.5	79.6	61.7	63.9	68.1	70.3	46.8	50.4
February.....	78.9	81.1	60.9	63.5	78.4	79.6	61.7	64.1	68.1	69.6	46.3	49.8
March.....	80.4	80.8	62.2	63.9	79.2	79.7	62.7	64.6	72.4	72.5	51.7	53.5
April.....	81.5	81.1	62.7	63.6	80.5	80.0	64.4	65.5	79.9	79.9	60.8	61.9
May.....	81.8	81.6	62.9	63.7	82.1	81.1	66.9	66.6	84.3	80.9	65.1	61.7
June.....	81.9	81.3	62.9	63.5	84.0	82.3	68.3	68.2	84.9	83.6	64.1	65.7
July.....	80.4	80.3	61.5	62.1	84.6	84.4	68.2	70.9	80.5	81.7	58.9	61.5
August.....	80.0	80.7	60.2	62.0	83.7	84.2	66.6	69.2	78.6	79.4	56.7	58.2
September.....	80.0	81.1	61.0	63.1	82.9	83.0	65.9	67.9	80.0	82.1	59.0	63.1
October.....	80.9	-----	62.7	-----	81.7	-----	64.8	-----	80.3	-----	59.1	-----
November.....	80.6	-----	62.4	-----	83.7	-----	63.7	-----	75.8	-----	53.9	-----
December.....	80.0	-----	62.2	-----	79.5	-----	63.3	-----	72.4	-----	51.1	-----
Average.....	80.2	-----	61.6	-----	81.3	-----	64.9	-----	77.1	-----	56.1	-----

## Employment on Class I Railroads

ACCORDING to preliminary reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission there were 996,695 workers exclusive of executives and officials employed in September by class I railroads—that is, roads having yearly operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or over. This represents a decrease of 0.2 percent from August when 999,143 workers were employed. Information concerning pay rolls in September was not available at the time this report was prepared. The total compensation of all employees except executives and officials in August was \$135,942,163, compared with \$134,992,051 in July, a gain of 0.7 percent.

The Commission's preliminary indexes of employment, taking the 3-year average, 1923–25 as 100.0, are 56.5 for September and 56.6 for August. The final July index is 57.0.

## Trend of Private Employment by States

CHANGES in employment and pay rolls from August to September 1935 are shown by States in table 6 for all groups combined (except building construction) and for all manufacturing industries combined. Data for nonmanufacturing groups which were formerly published in this table are omitted from this printed report but are available in the office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The percentage changes shown in the table, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted; that is, the industries included in the manufacturing group and in the grand total have not been weighted according to their relative importance.

Table 6.—Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in August and September, by Geographic Divisions and by States

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

Geographic division and State	Total—all groups					Manufacturing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll September 1935	Percentage change from August 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week) September 1935	Percentage change from August 1935	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll September 1935	Percentage change from August 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week) September 1935	Percentage change from August 1935
<b>New England.....</b>	<b>13,849</b>	<b>810,193</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>\$17,427,320</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>3,171</b>	<b>540,422</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>\$10,909,847</b>	<b>+4.7</b>
Maine.....	794	52,678	+1.6	972,738	+1.9	270	42,964	+2.8	766,626	+3.8
New Hampshire.....	655	34,890	-7.4	690,582	-2.8	179	27,766	-8.1	531,870	-3.8
Vermont.....	437	16,081	-(1)	322,223	+3	128	9,701	-5	193,278	+2
Massachusetts.....	<i>28,619</i>	<i>440,074</i>	<i>+2.2</i>	<i>9,729,942</i>	<i>+2.3</i>	<i>1,542</i>	<i>245,538</i>	<i>+2.4</i>	<i>5,013,854</i>	<i>+3.6</i>
Rhode Island.....	1,251	88,216	+3.9	1,785,905	+5.8	410	67,895	+5.1	1,284,118	+8.2
Connecticut.....	2,093	178,254	+2.9	3,925,930	+5.9	642	146,558	+3.5	3,120,101	+7.2
<b>Middle Atlantic.....</b>	<b>25,784</b>	<b>1,743,435</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>41,354,928</b>	<b>+4.8</b>	<b>4,986</b>	<b>1,092,730</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>24,423,181</b>	<b>+3.5</b>
New York.....	12,876	703,533	+2.7	18,250,808	+2.4	<i>1,944</i>	<i>404,283</i>	<i>+4.1</i>	<i>10,039,725</i>	<i>+5.4</i>
New Jersey.....	3,804	264,994	+2.6	6,160,726	+2.3	<i>4752</i>	<i>229,130</i>	<i>+2.8</i>	<i>5,147,276</i>	<i>+2.3</i>
Pennsylvania.....	9,104	774,908	+3.6	16,943,394	+8.3	<i>2,290</i>	<i>459,317</i>	<i>+2.1</i>	<i>9,236,180</i>	<i>+2.0</i>
<b>East North Central.....</b>	<b>18,989</b>	<b>1,801,829</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>41,839,135</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>6,675</b>	<b>1,328,567</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>31,023,644</b>	<b>+3.7</b>
Ohio.....	8,198	527,583	+3.1	12,296,042	+6.4	2,240	379,153	+3.1	8,905,876	+6.8
Indiana.....	<i>1,795</i>	<i>203,225</i>	<i>+3.1</i>	<i>4,308,574</i>	<i>+4.2</i>	<i>829</i>	<i>165,581</i>	<i>+3.2</i>	<i>3,458,265</i>	<i>+3.8</i>
Illinois.....	<i>5,410</i>	<i>487,774</i>	<i>+3.6</i>	<i>11,207,742</i>	<i>+4.4</i>	<i>2,047</i>	<i>313,856</i>	<i>+2.8</i>	<i>7,048,713</i>	<i>+3.9</i>
Michigan.....	3,576	410,964	-3.9	10,117,310	-2.8	809	332,108	-6.3	8,481,912	-5
Wisconsin.....	<i>61,010</i>	<i>172,283</i>	<i>+1.0</i>	<i>3,909,467</i>	<i>+6.6</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>137,869</i>	<i>-6</i>	<i>3,128,878</i>	<i>+5.2</i>
<b>West North Central.....</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>402,535</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>8,785,797</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>2,114</b>	<b>182,094</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>3,787,601</b>	<b>-1</b>
Minnesota.....	2,211	91,799	+3.1	2,063,613	+6.1	368	40,614	+9	860,196	+5.0
Iowa.....	1,747	57,369	+6.3	1,181,509	+8.3	391	30,759	+9.2	602,914	+8.4
Missouri.....	3,308	160,267	+1.2	3,464,473	-2	772	78,901	-2.5	1,549,109	-6.6
North Dakota.....	607	5,220	+5	119,277	+3.9	48	865	-8.8	20,863	-8.2
South Dakota.....	582	5,400	+5	120,392	+2.8	36	1,434	+6	31,386	+3
Nebraska.....	1,676	31,931	+2.5	708,229	+5.7	148	10,635	+1.7	239,539	+4.5
Kansas.....	<i>81,769</i>	<i>50,549</i>	<i>+1.7</i>	<i>1,128,304</i>	<i>+1.0</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>20,886</i>	<i>+8</i>	<i>483,594</i>	<i>+1.6</i>
<b>South Atlantic.....</b>	<b>10,894</b>	<b>722,236</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>13,039,681</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>2,631</b>	<b>468,540</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>7,662,714</b>	<b>+5.5</b>
Delaware.....	240	13,933	-5.9	296,176	+5	83	9,536	-8.6	189,581	-(1)
Maryland.....	<i>1,673</i>	<i>108,112</i>	<i>+3.6</i>	<i>2,301,175</i>	<i>+3.8</i>	<i>554</i>	<i>69,602</i>	<i>+3.8</i>	<i>1,417,734</i>	<i>+6.5</i>
Dist. Columbia.....	1,000	35,462	+3.8	845,124	+5.3	37	3,490	+2.4	117,283	+3.2
Virginia.....	2,131	91,747	+2.0	1,659,027	+2.3	418	59,341	+9	1,032,963	+1.6
West Virginia.....	1,241	140,874	+1.4	3,036,410	+12.7	240	53,792	+1.3	1,161,103	+3.3
North Carolina.....	1,297	140,276	+3.8	2,017,079	+8.1	574	130,224	+3.9	1,841,067	+8.5
South Carolina.....	710	61,428	+2.9	817,626	+9.6	193	54,422	+3.0	695,400	+10.9
Georgia.....	1,489	94,933	+3.7	1,440,018	+5.9	350	71,145	+4.1	954,585	+6.4
Florida.....	1,113	35,480	+5.6	627,046	+7.0	182	16,988	+2.9	252,998	+3.3
<b>East South Central.....</b>	<b>4,745</b>	<b>254,307</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>4,301,929</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>150,008</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>2,360,742</b>	<b>+6.1</b>
Kentucky.....	1,577	83,908	+3.2	1,601,088	+11.7	271	33,294	+6.6	623,980	+7.4
Tennessee.....	1,325	84,114	+2.9	1,419,611	+4.3	308	58,736	+3.2	939,396	+4.7
Alabama.....	1,243	70,148	+2.9	1,044,292	+8.4	225	48,343	+2.0	674,950	+6.6
Mississippi.....	600	16,137	+4.1	236,938	+5.0	97	9,635	+6.7	122,416	+7.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.—Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishment in August and September, by Geographic Divisions and by States—Con.

Geographic division and State	Total—all groups					Manufacturing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll September 1935	Percentage change from August 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week) September 1935	Percentage change from August 1935	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll September 1935	Percentage change from August 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week) September 1935	Percentage change from August 1935
<b>West South Central</b> .....	<b>4,261</b>	<b>159,282</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>\$3,234,123</b>	<b>+1.8</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>79,731</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>\$1,521,632</b>	<b>+1.5</b>
Arkansas.....	601	22,810	+2.1	363,702	+2.5	249	16,348	+2.2	241,818	+3.9
Louisiana.....	981	41,681	+5.0	752,215	+4.2	208	21,089	+9.2	323,729	+4.8
Oklahoma.....	1,475	36,906	-1.8	807,035	+2.7	136	10,029	-4.0	208,543	-1.4
Texas.....	1,204	57,885	+1.6	1,311,171	-3	301	32,265	+1	747,542	-1.8
<b>Mountain</b> .....	<b>4,757</b>	<b>129,989</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>2,783,969</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>34,784</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>744,782</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
Montana.....	804	17,672	+2.5	468,005	+3.7	76	4,117	-3.7	100,096	-5.2
Idaho.....	463	10,639	+1.4	244,173	+2.9	56	4,328	-2.1	102,396	-1.5
Wyoming.....	360	9,214	+4.2	250,635	+17.0	43	1,897	-1.6	53,794	+3.3
Colorado.....	1,292	41,852	+1.6	922,768	+3.5	170	13,841	-2.3	283,451	-4.1
New Mexico.....	375	6,828	-1.3	130,969	+1.4	23	908	+3.8	14,266	+2.3
Arizona.....	589	12,461	+8.5	288,272	+12.8	39	2,237	-3.8	49,042	+4.7
Utah.....	628	19,109	+3.9	393,230	+3.6	104	6,682	+3.0	119,613	+6.9
Nevada.....	246	3,214	+3.1	85,917	+5.8	28	774	+1.4	22,124	+5.0
<b>Pacific</b> .....	<b>6,396</b>	<b>448,476</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>10,835,363</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>251,266</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>5,794,962</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
Washington.....	3,153	93,165	+7.9	2,165,793	+9.9	476	51,893	+12.1	1,160,130	+15.2
Oregon.....	1,265	51,602	+7.0	1,161,336	+5.6	248	29,692	+13.6	622,708	+7.8
California.....	1,978	303,709	-1.9	7,508,234	-2.9	1,025	169,681	-3.7	4,012,124	-6.7

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.<sup>2</sup> Includes construction, municipal, agricultural and office employment, amusement and recreation, and professional services, and trucking and handling.<sup>3</sup> Includes laundering and cleaning, but does not include food, canning, and preserving.<sup>4</sup> Includes laundries.<sup>5</sup> Includes miscellaneous services, building and contracting, and restaurants.<sup>6</sup> Includes construction, but does not include hotels and restaurants, and public works.<sup>7</sup> Weighted percentage change.<sup>8</sup> Includes construction, miscellaneous services (theaters), and restaurants.<sup>9</sup> Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building stone.<sup>10</sup> Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.

### Private Employment and Pay Rolls in Principal Cities

A COMPARISON of September employment and pay-roll totals with August totals in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over is made in table 7. The changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

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

Table 7.—Fluctuations in Employment and Pay Rolls in September 1935, as Compared with August 1935

Cities	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay roll		Percentage change from August 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Percentage change from August 1935
		August 1935	September 1935		August 1935	September 1935	
New York City.....	9,196	530,525	547,186	+3.1	\$14,445,999	\$14,861,044	+2.9
Chicago, Ill.....	3,644	334,767	344,000	+2.8	8,290,525	8,669,083	+4.6
Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,688	214,100	219,961	+2.7	5,040,496	5,255,341	+4.3
Detroit, Mich.....	1,515	284,246	262,790	-7.5	7,187,246	6,849,621	-4.7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	2,602	129,862	129,962	+1	3,196,294	3,273,959	+2.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1,833	125,220	129,558	+3.5	2,917,200	3,112,064	+6.7
St. Louis, Mo.....	1,756	115,515	116,850	+1.2	2,584,547	2,582,499	-.1
Baltimore, Md.....	1,326	79,734	80,381	+8	1,733,744	1,737,964	+2.2
Boston, Mass.....	3,895	159,045	159,849	+5	3,781,967	3,814,616	+9
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1,401	143,927	148,542	+3.2	3,248,496	3,480,816	+7.2
San Francisco, Calif.....	1,581	89,849	91,465	+1.8	2,304,812	2,354,570	+2.2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	761	55,085	55,904	+1.5	1,312,189	1,337,173	+1.9
Milwaukee, Wis.....	716	69,710	71,244	+2.2	1,646,343	1,676,514	+1.8

## Part II.—Public Employment

EXCLUSIVE of relief work, employment in the various Federal activities increased in September. In relief work both the emergency-work program and the emergency-conservation program showed losses in the number of workers employed. In the regular agencies of the Federal Government, employment increased in September; all branches except the legislative registered gains over August. A substantial gain was registered in construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriations, but losses were reported in construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and in construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration. The most pronounced gain for the month occurred in the number of employees engaged on The Works Program.

A summary of Federal employment and pay-roll statistics for September is given in table 8.

Table 8.—Summary of Federal Employment and Pay Rolls, September 1935

[Preliminary figures]

Class	Employment		Per-centage change	Pay roll		Per-centage change
	September	August		September	August	
Federal service:						
Executive.....	<sup>1</sup> 794, 679	771, 464	+3. 0	\$116, 094, 004	\$115, 624, 800	+0. 4
Judicial.....	1, 829	1, 732	+5. 6	487, 976	470, 939	+3. 6
Legislative.....	5, 137	5, 147	— 2	1, 206, 041	1, 204, 204	+ . 2
Military.....	275, 964	269, 459	+2. 4	21, 834, 559	20, 846, 275	+4. 7
Construction projects financed by P. W. A.....	<sup>2</sup> 344, 520	394, 509	—12. 7	<sup>3</sup> 22, 772, 317	25, 292, 656	—10. 0
Construction projects financed by R. F. C.....	9, 301	9, 415	—1. 2	957, 846	1, 020, 208	—6. 1
Construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriations.....	45, 592	36, 491	+24. 9	3, 199, 785	2, 694, 822	+18. 7
The Works Program.....	335, 839	143, 094	+134. 7	15, 483, 352	4, 340, 749	+255. 7
Relief work:						
Emergency work program.....	885, 765	<sup>4</sup> 1, 410, 513	—37. 2	21, 337, 302	38, 925, 474	—45. 2
Emergency conservation work.....	<sup>5</sup> 534, 057	<sup>6</sup> 590, 362	—9. 5	<sup>4</sup> 24, 397, 417	<sup>5</sup> <sup>6</sup> 26, 235, 863	—7. 0

<sup>1</sup> Does not include 273 employees transferred but not reported by the department to which they were assigned.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 317 wage earners on projects financed from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$10,575 paid to wage earners on projects financed from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

<sup>4</sup> 46,912 employees and a pay roll of \$6,182,757 included in executive service.

<sup>5</sup> 44,093 employees and a pay roll of \$5,872,916 included in executive service.

<sup>6</sup> Revised.

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

DURING September, employment in the regular agencies of the Federal Government increased by nearly 30,000 in comparison with the preceding month. The executive, judicial, and military services registered gains, but a small decline was reported in the legislative service. The total pay-roll disbursements for the month amounted to \$139,600,000, an increase of \$1,470,000 compared with August.

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

How the number of employees in the executive departments of the Federal Government in September compares with the number employed in August and the corresponding month of the previous year is shown in table 9. Data for employees working in the District of Columbia are shown separately.

Table 9.—Employees in the Executive Service of the United States, September 1934, August 1935, and September 1935

Item	District of Columbia			Outside District of Columbia			Entire service		
	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary	Total	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary <sup>1</sup>	Total	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary <sup>1</sup>	Total
Number of employees:									
September 1934 <sup>2</sup> .....	86,062	8,626	94,688	508,118	94,174	602,292	594,186	102,800	696,986
August 1935.....	97,294	9,721	107,015	547,958	116,491	664,449	645,252	126,212	771,464
September 1935.....	99,922	9,242	109,164	562,901	122,614	685,515	662,823	131,856	794,679
Gain or loss:									
September 1934 to Sep- tember 1935.....	+13,860	+616	+14,476	+54,783	+28,440	+83,223	+68,643	+29,056	+97,699
August 1935 to Septem- ber 1935.....	+2,628	-479	+2,149	+14,943	+6,123	+21,066	+17,571	+5,644	+23,215
Percentage change:									
September 1934 to Sep- tember 1935.....	+16.10	+7.14	+15.29	+10.78	+30.20	+13.82	+11.55	+28.26	+14.02
August 1935 to Septem- ber 1935.....	+2.70	-4.93	+2.01	+2.73	+5.26	+3.17	+2.72	+4.47	+3.01
Labor turn-over, Septem- ber 1935:									
Additions <sup>3</sup> .....	4,059	1,248	5,307	16,298	33,093	49,391	20,357	34,341	54,698
Separations <sup>4</sup> .....	2,000	828	2,828	9,042	19,340	28,382	11,042	20,168	31,210
Turn-over rate per 100.....	2.03	8.73	2.62	1.63	16.18	4.20	1.69	15.63	3.99

<sup>1</sup> Not including field employees of the Post Office Department, or 56,542 employees hired under letters of authorization by the Department of Agriculture with a pay roll of \$2,127,997.

<sup>2</sup> Revised.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include 273 employees transferred, but not reported by the department to which they were assigned.

<sup>4</sup> Of these employees 21.6 percent were transferred from several State relief administrations which administered relief activities financed by funds received from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

<sup>5</sup> Not including employees transferred within the Government service, as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over.

Employment in the executive branches of the Federal Government in September was 3 percent higher than in the preceding month. Compared with the corresponding month of last year, the level of employment in the regular branches of the Federal Government shows an increase of 14 percent. Of the 794,679 employees in September, 13.7 percent were employed in the District of Columbia, and 86.3 percent outside the District.

The sharpest gains in Federal employment during the month interval occurred in the War Department and the Works Progress Administration. However, the Treasury Department, the Post Office Department, the Navy Department, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Labor also accounted for a substantial part of the gain in employment during the month. On the other hand, the largest losses in employment were reported by the Tennessee Valley Authority, the National Recovery Administration, the Panama Canal, and the Resettlement Administration.

#### Construction Projects Financed by Public Works Administration

EMPLOYMENT on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration declined in September.<sup>1</sup> The total number of workers employed on public-works projects during the month was

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



345,000, which is approximately 50,000 less than the number reported in August. Pay rolls also decreased, falling from \$25,000,000 in August to less than \$23,000,000 in September. The number of man-hours worked during the month were in excess of 32,000,000 and orders were placed for construction materials valued at more than \$41,000,000.

The statistical record of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by Public Works Administration funds in September is given in table 10.

**Table 10.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Public-Works Funds September 1935**

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed <sup>1</sup>	Weekly average				
	Federal projects					
All projects.....	<sup>2</sup> 207,623	199,595	\$13,776,618	21,365,808	\$0.645	\$23,861,023
Building construction.....	13,183	10,979	828,106	970,375	.853	3,268,405
Forestry.....	127	114	10,294	12,588	.818	11,037
Naval vessels.....	26,079	25,106	2,968,526	3,654,648	.812	3,639,140
Public roads <sup>3</sup> .....	(4)	115,053	5,320,200	10,037,000	.530	10,500,000
Reclamation.....	18,442	18,012	1,896,837	2,809,963	.675	2,538,562
River, harbor, and flood control.....	26,591	22,984	2,255,305	3,074,147	.734	3,196,252
Streets and roads.....	6,017	5,467	322,088	557,028	.578	287,715
Water and sewerage.....	271	221	17,654	23,174	.762	85,659
Miscellaneous.....	1,860	1,659	157,608	226,885	.695	334,253
	Non-Federal projects <sup>5</sup>					
All projects.....	131,504	108,511	\$8,402,407	10,327,648	\$0.814	\$16,581,826
Building construction.....	59,984	49,317	4,139,914	4,474,545	.925	8,906,573
Railroad construction.....	5,149	4,263	227,368	364,724	.623	64,155
Streets and roads.....	19,498	15,508	1,004,601	1,482,462	.678	1,996,840
Water and sewerage.....	39,782	33,692	2,525,820	3,270,962	.772	4,394,001
Miscellaneous.....	6,774	5,469	494,129	717,462	.689	1,191,684

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Includes data for 317 wage earners employed on projects financed from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

On Federal construction projects the number of workers employed decreased by 46,578 in September. Employment was less on every type project except naval vessel construction and water and sewerage work. The increase in employment in the construction of naval vessels was caused chiefly by the resumption of work in one shipyard after a settlement of labor difficulties. Public-road work, with a loss of 38,642 workers, showed the most pronounced curtailment of employment. A decrease of 6,823 workers on reclamation projects was caused by the completion of the activities of the Soil Conservation Service under the Public Works Administration and the transfer of the financing of portions of certain projects from the Public Works Administration to The Works Program.

On non-Federal construction projects there were 3,169 fewer employees in September than in August. Losses in employment occurred in building construction, in railroad construction, and in street and road projects. On the other hand, employment increased on miscellaneous projects and on water and sewerage construction.

On Federal projects earnings per hour averaged 64½ cents. Average hourly earnings ranged from 85 cents in building construction to 53 cents on public-road projects. On non-Federal projects average hourly earnings were 81 cents; the highest average hourly wage, 92½ cents, was paid on building-construction projects.

Federal construction projects are financed entirely by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to the various agencies and departments of the Federal Government. The work is performed either by commercial firms which have been awarded contracts or by day labor hired directly by the Federal agencies.

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

Grants are not made to commercial firms, though loans are made. For the most part, commercial allotments have been made to railroads. Railroad work financed by loans made by the Public Works Administration falls under three headings: First, construction work in the form of electrification, the laying of rails and ties, repairs to buildings, bridges, etc.; second, the building and repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in shops operated by the

railroads; and third, locomotive and passenger- and freight-car building in commercial shops.

Information concerning the first type of railroad work, i. e., construction, is shown in table 10, page 23. Employment in car and locomotive shops owned by the railroads and in commercial car and locomotive shops is shown in a separate table. (See table 12, p. 26.)

Comparisons by Geographic Divisions

THE decrease in employment on Federal construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration was shared by all parts of the country. The reduction was greatest, however, in the West North Central region where 15,679 fewer workers were employed. Although the reduction in the number of workers engaged on Federal construction projects was country-wide, employment on non-Federal projects increased in 4 of the 9 geographic divisions.

Table 11.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Public-Works Funds, September 1935

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed <sup>1</sup>	Weekly average				
	Federal projects					
All divisions.....	207, 623	199, 595	\$13, 776, 618	21, 365, 808	\$0. 645	<sup>2</sup> \$23, 861, 023
New England.....	12, 320	12, 001	1, 086, 039	1, 471, 075	. 738	808, 509
Middle Atlantic.....	24, 696	23, 376	1, 876, 119	2, 673, 350	. 702	2, 219, 160
East North Central.....	29, 526	28, 331	1, 947, 496	2, 773, 390	. 702	1, 372, 812
West North Central.....	25, 608	24, 175	1, 205, 320	2, 133, 363	. 565	728, 493
South Atlantic.....	34, 611	33, 291	2, 169, 420	3, 396, 025	. 639	3, 258, 109
East South Central.....	28, 790	28, 412	1, 880, 641	3, 381, 900	. 556	1, 665, 466
West South Central.....	18, 150	17, 963	687, 667	1, 541, 784	. 446	118, 467
Mountain.....	18, 949	18, 184	1, 653, 950	2, 331, 890	. 709	1, 730, 598
Pacific.....	12, 083	11, 326	1, 120, 346	1, 369, 429	. 818	1, 143, 198
Outside continental United States.....	2, 890	2, 536	149, 620	293, 602	. 510	316, 211
	Non-Federal projects <sup>3</sup>					
All divisions.....	131, 504	108, 511	\$8, 402, 407	10, 327, 648	\$0. 814	\$16, 581, 826
New England.....	9, 977	8, 303	661, 535	857, 842	. 771	1, 336, 535
Middle Atlantic.....	28, 603	23, 697	2, 133, 308	2, 264, 635	. 942	4, 673, 053
East North Central.....	23, 466	19, 359	1, 441, 944	1, 653, 422	. 872	2, 757, 227
West North Central.....	21, 301	17, 633	1, 382, 764	1, 858, 282	. 744	2, 780, 791
South Atlantic.....	11, 896	10, 038	613, 501	905, 133	. 678	1, 124, 799
East South Central.....	5, 583	4, 573	256, 570	393, 481	. 652	545, 205
West South Central.....	10, 716	8, 490	485, 471	767, 185	. 633	1, 223, 588
Mountain.....	4, 861	3, 999	338, 202	408, 160	. 829	506, 153
Pacific.....	14, 202	11, 693	1, 048, 636	1, 158, 569	. 905	1, 532, 836
Outside continental United States.....	582	464	29, 901	43, 446	. 688	73, 066

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$10,500,000 estimated value of material orders placed for public-road projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

<sup>3</sup> Includes data for 317 wage earners employed on projects financed from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

Average hourly earnings on Federal projects were highest in the Pacific States and lowest in the West South Central States. On non-Federal projects the highest average earnings per hour were paid in the Middle Atlantic States and the lowest in the West South Central States.

Details of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in September on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration are shown in table 11, by geographic divisions.

Allotments made by the Public Works Administration to the railroads for the purpose of building and repairing locomotives and passenger and freight cars provided jobs for 5,393 workers in September (see table 12). This is 242 employees less than the number reported engaged on work of this kind in August.

**Table 12.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Railway Car and Locomotive Shops on Work Financed from Public Works Administration Funds, September 1935**

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed <sup>1</sup>	Semi-monthly average				
Total, railroad and commercial shops.....	5,393	(?)	\$593,292	785,317	\$0.755	(?)
Railroad shops						
All divisions.....	862	847	\$46,461	66,620	\$0.697	\$12,047
New England.....	44	44	2,909	3,667	.793	5,438
Middle Atlantic.....	818	803	43,552	62,953	.692	6,609
Commercial shops						
All divisions.....	4,531	(?)	\$546,831	718,697	\$0.761	(?)
Middle Atlantic.....	4,061	(?)	473,568	609,425	.777	(?)
East North Central.....	414	(?)	63,642	90,996	.699	(?)
West North Central.....	30	(?)	5,533	9,663	.573	(?)
West South Central.....	26	(?)	4,088	8,613	.475	(?)

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

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

#### Monthly Trend

EMPLOYMENT, pay rolls, and man-hours worked at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects from the beginning of the program in July 1933 to September 1935 are shown in table 13.

**Table 13.—Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1933 to September 1935, Inclusive, on Projects Financed from Public-Works Funds**

[Subject to revision]

Year and month	Maximum number of wage earners <sup>1</sup>	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
July 1933 to September 1935, inclusive <sup>2</sup>	-----	\$533, 804, 376	873, 208, 415	\$0. 611	\$1, 012, 023, 213
<i>1933</i>					
July.....	267	26, 433	35, 217	. 751	( <sup>3</sup> )
August.....	4, 719	131, 937	206, 990	. 637	( <sup>3</sup> ) 202, 100
September.....	30, 535	1, 784, 996	3, 296, 162	. 542	1, 628, 537
October.....	146, 747	6, 353, 835	12, 029, 751	. 528	<sup>4</sup> 23, 351, 150
November.....	255, 512	11, 552, 547	21, 759, 245	. 531	24, 568, 577
December.....	300, 758	13, 091, 587	24, 391, 546	. 537	25, 702, 750
<i>1934</i>					
January.....	298, 069	12, 646, 241	23, 409, 908	. 540	24, 206, 352
February.....	311, 381	14, 348, 094	26, 544, 346	. 541	25, 269, 537
March.....	307, 274	14, 113, 247	25, 501, 446	. 553	<sup>5</sup> 69, 766, 559
April.....	382, 220	18, 785, 405	32, 937, 649	. 570	<sup>5</sup> 68, 526, 223
May.....	506, 056	25, 942, 387	46, 052, 698	. 563	<sup>5</sup> 50, 468, 427
June.....	610, 752	33, 808, 429	59, 873, 309	. 565	<sup>5</sup> 60, 797, 839
July.....	644, 729	34, 845, 461	60, 736, 768	. 574	<sup>5</sup> 53, 377, 997
August.....	629, 907	36, 480, 027	61, 925, 500	. 589	<sup>5</sup> 54, 192, 443
September.....	575, 655	32, 758, 795	53, 427, 096	. 613	<sup>5</sup> 50, 878, 000
October.....	507, 886	29, 289, 216	46, 632, 214	. 628	<sup>5</sup> 50, 234, 495
November.....	470, 467	28, 791, 297	46, 454, 108	. 620	<sup>5</sup> 54, 228, 457
December.....	382, 594	22, 443, 944	34, 955, 156	. 642	<sup>5</sup> 45, 683, 081
<i>1935</i>					
January.....	304, 723	18, 462, 677	27, 478, 022	. 672	<sup>5</sup> 30, 746, 15
February.....	272, 273	16, 896, 475	25, 144, 558	. 672	29, 264, 484
March.....	281, 461	17, 400, 798	26, 008, 063	. 669	27, 276, 566
April.....	333, 045	20, 939, 741	31, 387, 712	. 667	31, 645, 166
May.....	394, 875	24, 490, 087	36, 763, 164	. 667	<sup>5</sup> 36, 893, 840
June.....	414, 306	25, 386, 962	38, 800, 178	. 654	<sup>5</sup> 42, 017, 642
July.....	405, 332	24, 668, 785	37, 845, 047	. 660	41, 936, 424
August.....	394, 509	25, 292, 656	37, 133, 989	. 681	47, 644, 714
September <sup>2</sup> .....	344, 520	22, 772, 317	32, 478, 773	. 701	<sup>5</sup> 41, 514, 896

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for 317 wage earners employed during September 1935 on projects financed from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

<sup>3</sup> Orders placed for materials during July and August 1933, with exception of public-roads projects included in October 1933.

<sup>4</sup> Includes orders placed for material for naval vessels prior to October 1933.

<sup>5</sup> Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.

From July 1933 to September 1935 employees have received nearly \$534,000,000 in wages for work at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects. During the same period the number of man-hours worked has exceeded 873,000,000 and hourly earnings have averaged 61 cents.

#### Value of Material Orders Placed

THE value of materials for which orders have been placed from the beginning of the public-works program to September 1935 is shown in table 14, by type of material.

Table 14.—Value of Material Orders Placed for Public-Works Projects, by Type of Material and Industry Groups

[Subject to revision]

Type of material	Value of material orders placed—	
	From beginning of program to Aug. 15, 1935	During month ending Sept. 15, 1935 <sup>1</sup>
All materials.....	\$970,508,317	\$41,514,896
Textiles and their products:		
Awnings, tents, canvas, etc.....	218,415	2,115
Carpets and rugs.....	52,731	4,105
Cordage and twine.....	259,467	5,447
Cotton goods.....	108,451	—
Felt goods.....	170,915	143
Jute goods.....	66,436	499
Linoleum.....	154,137	25,915
Sacks and bags.....	24,977	1,757
Upholstering materials, not elsewhere classified.....	125,282	251
Waste.....	25,792	122
Forest products:		
Cork products.....	145,432	5,573
Creosote.....	539,263	35
Lumber and timber products, not elsewhere classified.....	45,008,068	1,344,201
Planing-mill products.....	5,829,865	349,373
Window and door screens and weatherstrip.....	92,946	2,814
Chemicals and allied products:		
Ammunition and related products.....	1,065,726	5,076
Chemicals, miscellaneous.....	294,888	13,683
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	282,200	8,380
Explosives.....	4,196,879	183,967
Paints and varnishes.....	2,298,764	137,073
Stone, clay, and glass products:		
Asbestos products, not elsewhere classified.....	70,550	767
Brick, hollow tile, and other clay products.....	14,018,203	938,574
Cement.....	127,094,498	4,441,332
Concrete products.....	19,781,997	1,105,638
Crushed stone.....	37,187,840	1,750,295
Glass.....	957,278	61,828
Lime.....	183,274	1,842
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products.....	16,122,862	1,238,553
Minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treated.....	110,817	567
Sand and gravel.....	63,048,718	2,788,022
Tiling, floor and wall, and terrazzo.....	2,312,303	144,641
Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board, and floor composition.....	3,055,713	226,586
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:		
Bolts, nuts, washers, etc.....	2,936,856	74,006
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	19,323,872	952,991
Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, molding and trim (metal).....	5,421,000	503,738
Firearms.....	813,468	—
Forgings, iron and steel.....	4,799,180	177,174
Hardware, miscellaneous.....	5,362,661	348,186
Heating and ventilating equipment.....	11,274,976	859,864
Nails and spikes.....	1,000,898	38,842
Rail fastenings, excluding spikes.....	5,821,802	2,118
Rails, steel.....	20,068,080	48,605
Springs, steel.....	590,682	—
Steel-works and rolling-mill products, not elsewhere classified.....	64,332,347	1,721,185
Stoves and ranges, other than electric.....	286,324	10,896
Structural and reinforcing steel.....	80,608,519	6,152,993
Switches, railway.....	721,713	—
Tools, other than machine tools.....	4,921,087	183,459
Wire products, not elsewhere classified.....	5,433,974	325,649
Wrought pipe.....	2,251,635	110,678
Nonferrous metals and their products:		
Aluminum manufactures.....	263,101	12,269
Copper products.....	640,695	17,065
Lead products.....	244,799	12,336
Nonferrous-metal alloys and products, not elsewhere classified.....	1,293,871	53,432
Sheet-metal work.....	2,658,117	97,255
Zinc products.....	56,128	528
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	44,977,291	2,014,405
Elevators and elevator equipment.....	1,288,886	135,362
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	14,505,512	1,382,437
Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified.....	102,345,341	3,719,185
Machine tools.....	5,781,272	164,179
Meters (gas, water, etc.) and gas generators.....	593,312	30,455
Pumps and pumping equipment.....	12,425,910	533,966
Refrigerators and refrigerating and ice-making apparatus.....	721,355	282,329

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$28,573 worth of material orders placed for projects financed from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

**Table 14.—Value of Material Orders Placed for Public-Works Projects, by Type of Material and Industry Groups—Continued**

Type of material	Value of material orders placed—	
	From beginning of program to Aug. 15, 1935	During month ending Sept. 15, 1935
<b>Transportation equipment—air, land, and water:</b>		
Aircraft (new).....	\$5,755,768	\$8,937
Airplane parts.....	5,085,791	609
Boats, steel and wooden (small).....	1,311,475	64,672
Carriages and wagons.....	30,757	591
Locomotives, other than steam.....	11,818,333	-----
Locomotives, steam.....	6,837,064	-----
Motorcycles and parts.....	274,395	-----
Motor vehicles, passenger.....	513,038	4,145
Motor vehicles, trucks.....	8,867,448	31,783
Railway cars, freight.....	35,586,466	1,060,000
Railway cars, mail and express.....	429,443	-----
Railway cars, passenger.....	8,893,300	-----
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>		
Belting, miscellaneous.....	32,927	989
Coal.....	1,582,544	44,072
Electric wiring and fixtures.....	7,232,467	851,855
Furniture, including store and office fixtures.....	2,988,543	463,730
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	1,795,803	11,756
Mattresses and bed springs.....	54,226	5,060
Models and patterns.....	22,159	1,071
Paper products.....	69,260	3,597
Paving materials and mixtures, not elsewhere classified.....	15,388,389	646,211
Petroleum products.....	30,329,010	1,472,334
Photographic apparatus and materials.....	185,760	442
Plumbing supplies, not elsewhere classified.....	10,129,005	584,223
Radio apparatus and supplies.....	871,277	50,276
Roofing materials, not elsewhere classified.....	3,306,578	191,309
Rubber goods.....	460,495	16,425
Steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets.....	931,638	47,918
Theatrical scenery and stage equipment.....	45,256	795
Window shades and fixtures.....	160,694	2,887
Other materials.....	40,848,057	1,194,648

Since the beginning of the public-works program, orders have been placed for materials valued at over \$1,012,000,000. It is estimated that in fabricating this material, approximately 3,306,000 man-months of labor have been, or will be created.

Materials for which orders were placed in September will create about 135,000 man-months of labor. This accounts only for labor required in the fabrication of material in the form in which it is to be used. In the manufacture of brick, for example, only the labor employed in the manufacturing process is included. No estimate is made of the labor required in taking the clay from the pits or in transporting the clay and other materials used in the manufacturing process. In fabricating steel rails, the only labor counted is that occurring in the rolling mills. An estimate is not made for the labor created in mining, smelting, and transporting the ore; nor for the labor in the blast furnaces, the open-hearth furnaces, nor the blooming mills.

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

### The Works Program

THE Works Program provided employment for nearly 336,000 wage earners in September.<sup>1</sup> This is an increase of approximately 193,000 in comparison with the number employed in August. Of the total number employed, 259,000 were working on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration and 76,000 were employed by the various Federal agencies receiving allotments from funds provided by the Emergency Relief Act of 1935.

A detailed record by type of project, of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by The Works Program in September is given in table 15.

Compared with the previous month, pronounced increases in employment were registered in all types of Federal projects financed by The Works Program. Professional, technical, and clerical projects and grade-crossing-elimination projects, appearing for the first time in September, had 3,007 and 255 employees, respectively. Average earnings per hour for all projects were 48 cents. The relatively high average hourly earnings shown on reclamation projects was the result of the higher wages paid to a group of employees working on projects formerly financed by the Public Works Administration.

Details concerning projects operated by the Works Progress Administration are given by type of project for the first time in September. Of the total number employed on these projects more than 88,000 were engaged in highway, street, and road work. Average hourly earnings ranged from a high of 64 cents in housing projects to a low of 31 cents paid on transportation work.

Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by The Works Program in September are given in table 16, by geographic divisions.

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



Table 15.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by The Works Program, September 1935

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed <sup>1</sup>	Weekly average				
Federal projects						
All projects-----	76,524	69,132	\$3,754,773	7,815,795	\$0.480	\$4,071,945
Building construction-----	10,396	9,169	457,339	915,514	.500	580,780
Electrification-----	86	85	2,466	6,251	.394	13,957
Forestry-----	16,352	16,352	733,255	1,763,068	.416	( <sup>2</sup> )
Grade-crossing eliminations-----	255	188	6,214	13,382	.464	33,587
Public roads-----	1,881	1,394	55,066	130,406	.422	94,589
Reclamation-----	7,994	7,948	652,681	909,610	.718	955,051
River, harbor, and flood control-----	9,977	8,241	487,153	977,163	.499	1,250,839
Streets and roads-----	4,029	3,547	183,794	406,179	.452	195,433
Water and sewerage-----	484	473	11,496	27,302	.421	47,475
Professional, technical, and clerical-----	3,007	3,007	162,696	291,180	.559	136,238
Miscellaneous-----	22,063	18,728	1,002,614	2,375,740	.422	763,996
Projects operated by Works Progress Administration						
All projects-----	\$ 259,315	-----	\$11,728,579	24,517,735	\$0.478	\$5,291,460
Highway, road, and street-----	88,690	-----	3,020,780	7,815,161	.387	2,170,536
Public building-----	36,183	-----	1,628,678	2,806,783	.580	662,561
Housing-----	1,310	-----	84,701	133,126	.636	279
Recreational facilities <sup>3</sup> -----	65,115	-----	2,584,599	5,148,074	.502	720,304
Conservation-----	6,627	-----	171,327	435,467	.393	184,675
Publicly owned or operated utilities <sup>4</sup> -----	17,555	-----	675,213	1,453,171	.465	420,615
Rural electrification and electric utilities-----	88	-----	3,176	7,467	.425	0
Transportation-----	5,111	-----	116,313	379,209	.307	45,957
Professional, technical, and clerical-----	30,682	-----	1,827,357	2,993,197	.611	57,544
Not elsewhere classified-----	36,653	-----	1,616,435	3,346,080	.483	1,028,989

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

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

<sup>3</sup> A total of 28,699 persons who worked on projects of more than 1 type are shown in each of the types of projects on which they worked. The number of different persons employed during the month is shown in the total.

<sup>4</sup> Value of material orders placed from the beginning of program to Sept. 30, 1935.

<sup>5</sup> Exclusive of buildings.

<sup>6</sup> Exclusive of electric utilities.

Employment in September on Federal projects financed by The Works Program increased sharply in all geographic divisions. Compared with August, the gain in the number of workers for all divisions was approximately 47,000. The largest gain for the month was reported by the Pacific Coast States, where 8,758 more workers were employed in September than in August.

Nearly half (124,291) of the total number of workers engaged on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration were employed in the Middle Atlantic region. The smallest number, 268 workers, were employed in New England. Average earnings per hour ranged from a high of 58 cents in the Middle Atlantic States to a low of 22 cents in the East South Central States.

**Table 16.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by The Works Program, September 1935**

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed <sup>1</sup>	Weekly average				
	Federal projects					
All divisions.....	76,524	69,132	\$3,754,773	7,815,795	\$0.480	<sup>2</sup> \$4,071,945
New England.....	4,458	3,787	214,558	466,391	.460	142,997
Middle Atlantic.....	14,145	12,670	795,133	1,453,200	.547	765,404
East North Central.....	9,549	8,298	431,883	917,478	.471	422,757
West North Central.....	8,121	7,102	374,140	848,192	.441	452,560
South Atlantic.....	11,098	9,947	405,035	1,016,051	.399	504,521
East South Central.....	2,875	2,621	98,012	256,806	.382	47,741
West South Central.....	3,214	2,941	115,343	292,761	.394	71,683
Mountain.....	11,003	10,584	487,958	1,116,194	.437	77,482
Pacific.....	11,718	10,850	784,903	1,386,389	.566	782,898
Outside continental United States.....	343	332	47,808	62,333	.767	50,534
	Projects operated by Works Progress Administration					
All divisions.....	<sup>3</sup> 259,315	( <sup>4</sup> )	\$11,728,579	24,517,735	\$0.478	<sup>5</sup> \$5,291,460
New England.....	268	( <sup>4</sup> )	9,544	30,480	.313	( <sup>4</sup> )
Middle Atlantic.....	124,291	( <sup>4</sup> )	8,167,867	14,031,574	.582	( <sup>4</sup> )
East North Central.....	63,077	( <sup>4</sup> )	2,190,360	4,363,336	.450	( <sup>4</sup> )
West North Central.....	2,827	( <sup>4</sup> )	85,919	192,595	.446	( <sup>4</sup> )
South Atlantic.....	26,597	( <sup>4</sup> )	520,556	2,095,784	.248	( <sup>4</sup> )
East South Central.....	28,546	( <sup>4</sup> )	471,937	2,133,011	.221	( <sup>4</sup> )
West South Central.....	12,318	( <sup>4</sup> )	244,049	1,058,956	.230	( <sup>4</sup> )
Mountain.....	1,391	( <sup>4</sup> )	38,347	111,999	.342	( <sup>4</sup> )

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$753,368 for which a distribution by geographic divisions is not available.

<sup>3</sup> A total of 28,099 persons who worked on projects of more than one type are shown in each of the types of projects on which they worked. The number of different persons employed during the month is shown in the total.

<sup>4</sup> Not available.

<sup>5</sup> Value of material orders placed from the beginning of program to Sept. 30, 1935.

#### 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 September 1935 are given in table 17.

The value of material orders placed for Federal projects financed by The Works Program from the beginning of the program to September 15 is given in table 18, by type of material.

**Table 17.—Employment and Pay Rolls, July to September 1935, Inclusive, on Projects Financed by The Works Program**

[Subject to revision]

Month and year	Maximum number of wage earners <sup>1</sup>	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
Federal projects					
July to September 1935, inclusive.....		\$5,247,602	11,214,915	\$0.468	\$5,920,296
1935					
July.....	5,131	276,839	607,318	.456	164,004
August.....	32,672	1,215,990	2,791,802	.436	1,684,347
September.....	76,524	3,754,773	7,815,795	.480	4,071,945
Projects operated by Works Progress Administration					
August to September 1935, inclusive.....		\$15,019,903	30,495,501	\$0.493	\$5,291,460
1935					
August.....	113,299	3,291,324	5,977,766	.551	3,202,136
September.....	259,315	11,728,579	24,517,735	.478	2,089,324

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

**Table 18.—Value of Material Orders Placed for Federal Projects Financed by The Works Program, by Type of Material and Industry Groups**

[Subject to revision]

Type of material	Value of material orders placed—	
	From beginning of program to Aug. 15, 1935	During month ending Sept. 15, 1935
All materials.....	\$1,848,351	\$4,071,945
<i>Construction projects</i>		
Textiles and their products:		
Awnings, tents, canvas, etc.....		477
Cordage and twine.....	454	4,961
Cotton goods.....		21
Linoleum.....		580
Sacks and bags.....		156
Waste.....	92	630
Forest products:		
Creosote.....		14
Lumber and timber products, not elsewhere specified.....	175,308	533,947
Planing-mill products.....	16,013	28,268
Window and door screens and weatherstrip.....	34	
Chemicals and allied products:		
Chemicals, miscellaneous.....	36	139
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	131	3,014
Explosives.....	8,526	7,246
Paints and varnishes.....	28,101	57,808
Stone, clay, and glass products:		
Asbestos products, not elsewhere specified.....	46	80
Brick, hollow tile, and other clay products.....	17,234	28,534
Cement.....	706,023	88,637
Concrete products.....	31,600	27,677
Crushed stone.....	25,236	47,572
Glass.....	2,143	1,013
Lime.....	19	128
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products.....	28,284	36,122
Minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treated.....		130
Sand and gravel.....	206,170	73,706
Tiling, floor and wall, and terrazzo.....	2,594	1,785
Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board, and floor composition.....	5,375	5,836

**Table 18.—Value of Material Orders Placed for Federal Projects Financed by the Works Program, by Type of Material and Industry Groups—Continued**

Type of material	Value of material orders placed—	
	From beginning of program to Aug. 15, 1935	During month ending Sept. 15, 1935
<i>Construction projects—Continued</i>		
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:		
Bolts, nuts, washers, etc.	\$4,335	\$6,887
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	20,120	87,823
Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, molding and trim (metal)	5,597	8,408
Forgings, iron and steel	1,255	10,325
Hardware, miscellaneous	14,449	51,975
Heating and ventilating equipment	14,918	9,733
Nails and spikes	3,014	13,602
Rail fastenings, excluding spikes	3,095	248
Rails, steel		86
Steel-works and rolling-mill products, not elsewhere classified	30,322	246,499
Structural and reinforcing steel	84,564	188,520
Switches, railway		2,207
Tools, other than machine tools	6,586	279,864
Wire products, not elsewhere classified	12,337	125,110
Wrought pipe	1,392	61,530
Nonferrous metals and their products:		
Copper products		10,046
Lead products		198
Nonferrous-metal alloys and products, not elsewhere classified	59	1,660
Sheet-metal work	663	13,999
Zinc products	2	
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	32,883	33,396
Elevators and elevator equipment	1,511	1,095
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	44,546	110,650
Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified	138,026	593,726
Machine tools	1,641	5,102
Meters (gas, water, etc.) and gas generators		800
Pumps and pumping equipment	11,909	58,446
Refrigerators and refrigerating and ice-making apparatus	103	50
Transportation equipment—air, land, and water:		
Boats, steel and wooden (small)	391	
Locomotives, steam		1,500
Motor vehicles, passenger		846
Motor vehicles, trucks	39	58,925
Miscellaneous:		
Coal	2,428	9,930
Electric wiring and fixtures	15,599	45,957
Furniture, including store and office fixtures	236	4,415
Instruments, professional and scientific	475	1,118
Models and patterns	259	
Paper products	90	7
Paving materials and mixtures, not elsewhere classified	36,174	17,112
Petroleum products	35,870	114,789
Photographic apparatus and materials	89	21,045
Plumbing supplies, not elsewhere classified	13,450	54,065
Radio apparatus and supplies		46,429
Roofing materials, not elsewhere classified	6,821	53,938
Rubber goods	284	3,779
Steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets	137	5,360
Window shades and fixtures		1,452
Other materials	49,313	624,574
<i>Professional, technical, and clerical projects</i>		
Computing machines		17,810
Furniture		56,682
Office supplies		15,606
Stationery		24,500
Typewriters		13,985
Other office machines		337
Other materials		1,838
Rental of machinery and equipment		5,480

The total value of material orders placed on Federal projects since the beginning of the program has amounted to \$5,920,000. It is estimated that in fabricating these materials approximately 19,300 man-months of labor have been or will be created.

The value of material orders placed for projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, from the beginning of the program to September 30, is presented in table 19, by type of material.

**Table 19.—Value of Material Orders Placed for Projects Operated by Works Progress Administration by Type of Material and Industry Groups**

[Subject to revision]

Type of material	Value of material orders placed from beginning of program to Sept. 30, 1935
All materials .....	\$5, 291, 460
Lumber and its products (excluding furniture) .....	672, 611
Paints and varnishes .....	103, 749
Sand and gravel .....	274, 880
Crushed stone .....	395, 542
Cement .....	562, 737
Concrete products .....	220, 967
Brick, hollow tile, and other clay products .....	174, 969
Stone and glass products, not elsewhere classified .....	227, 606
Structural and reinforcing steel .....	310, 344
Cast iron and pipe fittings .....	212, 711
Plumbing equipment and supplies .....	20, 435
Heating and ventilating equipment and supplies .....	20, 003
Tools (excluding machine tools) .....	210, 040
Other iron and steel products, not elsewhere classified .....	125, 940
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies .....	79, 466
Paving machinery, apparatus, and supplies .....	5, 402
Motor trucks .....	
Other machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified .....	46, 656
Paving materials and mixtures (bituminous) .....	1, 006, 279
Petroleum products, not elsewhere classified .....	172, 355
Office supplies and equipment (including furniture) .....	72, 803
Miscellaneous .....	375, 965

Since the beginning of the program, orders for materials on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration have amounted to more than \$5,290,000. It is estimated that in fabricating these materials approximately 17,300 man-months of labor have been or will be created.

#### Emergency-Work Program

EMPLOYMENT on the emergency-work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration declined sharply between the last week in August and the last week in September. For the week ended September 26 the number of workers on the pay rolls of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration totaled 581,966. Compared with the number reported for the week ended August 29 this represents a decrease of 27 percent. Pay-roll disbursements also showed a pronounced decrease. The total pay roll of more than \$5,200,000 was 27 percent less than in the week ending August 29. (See table 20.)

**Table 20.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency-Work Program, Weeks Ending Aug. 29 and Sept. 26**

(Subject to revision)

Geographic division	Number of employees week ending—		Amount of pay roll week ending—	
	Sept. 26	Aug. 29	Sept. 26	Aug. 29
All divisions.....	581,966	800,108	\$5,231,103	\$7,143,194
Percentage change.....	-27.3		-26.8	
New England.....	130,615	131,896	1,651,651	1,482,722
Middle Atlantic.....	69,668	93,262	940,425	1,559,577
East North Central.....	42,910	95,235	505,224	1,033,854
West North Central.....	40,282	76,068	270,785	503,766
South Atlantic.....	101,356	153,806	582,050	814,036
East South Central.....	56,701	58,120	282,828	287,806
West South Central.....	97,916	120,407	539,055	554,617
Mountain.....	29,816	35,111	281,195	362,470
Pacific.....	12,702	36,203	177,890	544,346

Decreases occurred in the number of workers employed in all of the nine geographic divisions. Nearly half of the total decrease, however, was accounted for by the South Atlantic and East North Central States. New England, with a loss of 1,281 workers, showed the smallest decrease in the number of workers employed on projects of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

The monthly record of the number of workers employed and pay-roll disbursements of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration from the beginning of the program in April 1934 through September 1935 is given in table 21.

**Table 21.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency-Work Program, April 1934 to September 1935**

Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
<i>1934</i>			<i>1935</i>		
April.....	1,176,818	\$38,970,679	January.....	2,472,091	\$71,683,578
May.....	1,362,648	42,702,606	February.....	2,461,730	63,621,526
June.....	1,504,838	42,423,574	March.....	2,402,018	62,865,956
July.....	1,725,517	47,367,349	April.....	2,308,838	62,344,399
August.....	1,924,173	54,921,432	May.....	2,228,545	64,559,740
September.....	1,950,227	50,289,798	June.....	2,021,030	54,260,051
October.....	1,996,716	53,902,023	July.....	1,928,789	53,136,834
November.....	2,159,145	62,849,769	August <sup>1</sup> .....	1,410,513	38,925,474
December.....	2,315,753	61,925,877	September.....	885,765	21,337,302

<sup>1</sup> Revised.

Employment and pay rolls on the emergency-work program continued to decline in September. According to preliminary figures the estimated employment for the month was 885,765. This does not mean, however, that during any given week this total was reached. Because of the fact that a limit is placed on the earnings of employees, not more than 70 percent of this number are working at any one time.

## Emergency Conservation Work

A DECREASE is likewise shown for September in the number of men employed in Civilian Conservation Camps. As against 590,362 in August, the total number of workers at Civilian Conservation Camps dropped to 534,057 in September, a decline of 9.5 percent (table 22). Reductions were reported both in the enrolled personnel and the number of supervisory and technical workers, but the number of reserve officers and educational advisers increased slightly. Pay-roll disbursements for the month totaled \$24,397,000, a decrease of 7 percent compared with August. Although below the level of the month preceding, both the number of workers and wage disbursements in September were higher than for any month except August since the beginning of the program.

Table 22.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, August and September 1935

Group	Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls	
	September	August	September	August
All groups.....	534,057	<sup>2</sup> 590,362	\$24,397,417	<sup>2</sup> \$26,235,863
Enrolled personnel.....	<sup>1</sup> 460,143	<sup>1 2</sup> 515,970	<sup>1</sup> 14,370,261	<sup>1 2</sup> 16,113,738
Reserve officers.....	10,552	10,527	2,651,734	2,643,841
Educational advisers <sup>3</sup> .....	2,190	1,968	367,336	329,642
Supervisory and technical <sup>4</sup> .....	<sup>5</sup> 61,172	<sup>2 6</sup> 61,897	<sup>5</sup> 7,008,086	<sup>2 6</sup> 7,148,642

<sup>1</sup> Includes enrolled employees in the Virgin and Hawaiian Islands.

<sup>2</sup> Revised.

<sup>3</sup> Included in executive service table.

<sup>4</sup> Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers, also supervisory employees in the Virgin and Hawaiian Islands.

<sup>5</sup> 44,722 employees and pay roll of \$5,815,421 included in executive service table.

<sup>6</sup> 42,125 employees and pay roll of \$5,543,274 included in executive service table.

The employment and pay-roll data for emergency conservation workers are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, the 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.

## State-Road Projects

COMPARED with August, a moderate decrease occurred in September in the number of employees working on State-road projects. The decrease was due to a 4.7 percent drop in the number of workers employed in maintenance. On the other hand, employment in new road construction showed a small gain. Of the 197,000 workers employed on State-road projects in September, 21 percent were engaged in building new roads and 79 percent in maintenance work. Pay-roll disbursements of more than \$8,400,000 were 6.9 percent less than in August. Both employment and pay rolls, however, with the exception of August were higher than in any previous month of the current year.

Details concerning employment and pay-roll disbursements in building and maintaining State roads in August and September are given in table 23, by geographic divisions.

Table 23.—Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads by Geographic Division, August and September 1935 <sup>1</sup>

Geographic division	New roads				Maintenance			
	Number of employees		Amount of pay roll		Number of employees		Amount of pay roll	
	September	August	September	August	September	August	September	August
All divisions.....	40,431	40,130	\$1,840,666	\$1,907,601	156,187	163,960	\$6,594,559	\$7,155,503
Percentage change.....	+0.75		-3.51		-4.74		-7.84	
New England.....	15,037	11,812	658,808	668,726	10,174	18,578	615,517	924,499
Middle Atlantic.....	1,561	1,824	116,599	145,118	34,732	28,721	1,080,608	1,131,523
East North Central.....	6,939	7,234	416,248	433,814	23,668	24,713	1,129,250	1,265,313
West North Central.....	2,195	2,748	103,050	108,764	21,898	22,549	875,625	764,367
South Atlantic.....	6,874	8,205	122,894	143,989	29,113	31,543	933,502	1,026,321
East South Central.....	2,176	2,426	85,014	86,991	9,944	10,700	333,625	362,174
West South Central.....	2,288	3,092	86,000	116,424	13,774	14,291	668,267	770,225
Mountain.....	1,371	1,299	103,420	85,747	7,542	7,017	484,576	427,643
Pacific.....	1,990	1,490	148,633	118,028	5,187	5,078	434,913	470,423
Outside continental United States.....					155	170	38,676	13,015

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

In comparison with August, 6 of the 9 geographic divisions showed decreases in the number of workers employed on new-road construction in September. The total employment in September for all divisions, however, was greater than the previous month, chiefly because of a gain of more than 3,000 workers in New England. The increase in employment in the New England region was accompanied, however, by a fall in pay-roll disbursements, due to the reduced working time of a large group of force-account employees.

In maintenance work, 7 of the 9 geographic divisions and the area outside continental United States shows decreased employment in September. The New England States, with 8,404 fewer workers, had the most pronounced loss and the Middle Atlantic States, with 6,011 more employees, registered the greatest gain for the month.



### Construction Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

CONSTRUCTION projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation provided employment for 9,301 workers in September. This is slightly lower than in August when 9,415 workers were employed. Pay-roll disbursements were also moderately lower than in the previous month.

Data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during September are given in table 24, by type of project.

**Table 24.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, September 1935**

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
All projects.....	9,301	\$957,846	1,271,475	\$0.753	\$1,016,202
Bridges.....	2,478	199,043	210,057	.948	287,272
Building construction.....	32	1,692	1,815	.932	3,766
Railroad construction.....	41	5,601	8,019	.698	734
Reclamation.....	370	19,596	40,935	.479	2,536
Water and sewerage.....	5,020	582,550	798,450	.731	695,603
Miscellaneous.....	1,360	148,364	212,199	.699	26,291

With the exception of bridge and railroad construction, employment on every type of project was lower in September than in August. From the viewpoint of the amount of work created, water and sewerage projects were by far the most important, accounting for virtually two-thirds of the total number of man-hours worked on construction projects of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in September. Hourly earnings on all types of projects averaged 75 cents.

Table 25 gives a break-down by geographic divisions of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in September.

**Table 25.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Geographic Divisions, September 1935**

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Number of employees	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
All divisions.....	9,301	\$957,846	1,271,475	\$0.753	\$1,016,202
Middle Atlantic.....	68	3,755	4,205	.893	3,766
East North Central.....	387	34,130	32,102	1.063	57,097
East South Central.....	41	5,601	8,019	.698	734
West South Central.....	78	11,738	12,089	.971	.....
Mountain.....	370	19,596	40,935	.479	2,536
Pacific.....	8,357	883,026	1,174,125	.752	952,069

Compared with August three geographic divisions showed decreases in employment in September. Two regions, the West South Central and the Pacific registered increases, and in the East South Central the level of employment remained unchanged. Although hourly earnings for all divisions averaged 75 cents, the average for workers in the East North Central region was \$1.06 and workers in the Mountain States averaged only 48 cents. In 3 of the 6 geographic divisions average hourly earnings showed increases over the previous month. To some extent the spread in average earnings is explained by the differences in the types of construction projects.

An indication of the employment created indirectly by construction projects of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is given in table 26, which shows the value of different materials for which orders were placed during the month ended September 15, and the cumulative total value of material orders placed since March 15, 1934.

**Table 26.—Value of Material Orders Placed for Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Material**

Type of material	Value of material orders placed—	
	From Mar. 15, 1934, to Aug. 15, 1935	During period Aug. 15 to Sept. 15, 1935
All materials.....	\$43,000,806	\$1,016,202
Textiles and their products:		
Awnings, tents, canvas.....	1,058	
Cordage and twine.....	6,819	
Cotton goods.....	72,268	
Felt goods.....	4,447	
Forest products:		
Cork products.....	2,500	
Lumber and timber products, not elsewhere classified.....	1,495,819	44,038
Planing-mill products.....	5,500	
Chemicals and allied products:		
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	68,541	2,977
Explosives.....	1,254,233	45,805
Paints and varnishes.....	37,947	
Stone, clay, and glass products:		
Brick, hollow tile, and other clay products, not elsewhere classified.....	363,830	
Cement.....	2,358,383	193,329
Concrete products.....	1,806,449	19,918
Crushed stone.....	44,868	
Glass.....	3,157	
Lime.....	8,850	
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products.....	132,378	
Sand and gravel.....	486,432	17,015
Tiling, floor and wall, and terrazzo.....	3,979	2,877
Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board, and floor composition.....		1,392
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:		
Bolts, nuts, washers, etc.....	9,115	
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	437,410	44,849
Forgings, iron and steel.....	12,063	
Hardware, miscellaneous.....	796,684	28,510
Heating and ventilating equipment.....	77,382	3,333
Rails, steel.....	42,351	
Steel works and rolling-mill products, not elsewhere classified.....	20,032,572	1,268
Structural and reinforcing steel.....	2,942,770	129,487
Tools, other than machine.....	95,274	
Wire and wirework, not elsewhere classified.....	646,913	241,997
Nonferrous metals and their products:		
Copper products.....	2,079,545	1,112
Lead products.....	1,021	
Sheet-metal works.....	81,538	

**Table 26.—Value of Material Orders Placed for Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Material—Continued**

Type of material	Value of material orders placed—	
	From Mar. 15, 1934, to Aug. 15, 1935	During period Aug. 15 to Sept. 15, 1935
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	\$1, 346, 971	\$21, 388
Elevators and elevator equipment.....	4, 546	-----
Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified.....	3, 358, 030	121, 092
Machine tools.....	1, 968	-----
Pumps and pumping equipment.....	38, 075	1, 393
Transportation equipment—air, land, and water:		
Motor vehicles.....	140, 838	2, 748
Miscellaneous:		
Coal.....	52, 689	-----
Electric wiring and fixtures.....	22, 393	3, 120
Furniture, including store and office fixtures.....	1, 780	-----
Paving materials and mixtures, not elsewhere classified.....	33, 661	-----
Petroleum products.....	610, 832	28, 359
Plumbing supplies, not elsewhere classified.....	244, 223	2, 156
Roofing materials, not elsewhere classified.....	4, 516	-----
Rubber goods.....	59, 892	6, 187
Steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets.....	67, 437	-----
Other materials.....	1, 600, 859	51, 852

Between March 15, 1934, and September 15, 1935, the value of materials ordered have totaled more than \$44,000,000. Over \$37,-000,000 (85 percent) of this total has been expended for the following 9 types of materials: Steelworks and rolling-mill products; lumber and timber products; explosives; cement; concrete products; structural and reinforcing steel; copper products; electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; and foundry and machine-shop products. The value of orders placed between August 15 and September 15 of \$241,997 for wire and wirework was larger than for any other type of material.

#### Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations

MORE than 45,000 workers were employed at the site of construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations in September. This represents an increase of more than 9,000 in comparison with the number employed in August. Pay rolls for September totaled \$3,199,000, an increase of \$504,000 over the previous month.

The following tables present data concerning construction projects on which work has started since July 1, 1934. The Bureau does not have statistics covering projects which were under way previous to that date. Detailed statistics of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in September on construction projects financed from direct appropriation made to the various Federal departments and agencies are shown in table 27, by type of project.

**Table 27.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Type of Project, September 1935**

Type of project	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number <sup>1</sup> employed	Weekly average				
All projects.....	<sup>2</sup> 45,592	42,387	\$3,199,785	5,066,873	\$0.632	\$5,801,445
Building construction.....	6,689	5,503	420,855	555,082	.758	1,571,684
Naval vessels.....	7,703	7,426	868,622	1,044,120	.832	1,461,959
Public roads <sup>3</sup> .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	13,878	919,247	1,475,058	.623	1,814,238
Reclamation.....	461	397	31,236	56,412	.554	42,291
River, harbor, and flood control.....	12,330	11,343	788,226	1,572,695	.501	716,464
Streets and roads.....	2,959	2,546	103,438	254,274	.407	52,391
Water and sewerage.....	37	36	3,674	3,924	.936	1,009
Miscellaneous.....	1,535	1,258	64,487	105,308	.612	141,409

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

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

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

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

Employment on every type of project except building construction and water and sewerage work increased in September. The most marked gains occurred in public-road work and in river, harbor, and flood-control projects. Earnings per hour averaged 63 cents as compared with 65 cents in August.

Statistics of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in September on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations are given in table 28, by geographic division.

**Table 28.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations by Geographic Division, September 1935**  
[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed <sup>1</sup>	Weekly average				
All divisions.....	45,592	42,387	\$3,199,785	5,066,873	\$0.632	<sup>2</sup> \$5,801,445
New England.....	3,930	3,770	359,694	460,489	.781	498,266
Middle Atlantic.....	4,576	4,101	394,208	490,817	.803	1,611,986
East North Central.....	5,031	4,550	253,158	430,541	.688	139,271
West North Central.....	5,645	5,388	269,024	530,307	.607	209,154
South Atlantic.....	6,688	6,053	588,631	855,389	.688	678,958
East South Central.....	2,624	2,199	118,835	263,391	.451	107,239
West South Central.....	7,145	6,623	416,763	871,216	.478	518,251
Mountain.....	5,119	5,027	378,432	577,260	.656	71,701
Pacific.....	4,310	4,188	386,480	516,335	.749	152,224
Outside continental United States.....	524	488	34,560	71,128	.486	157

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$1,814,238 estimated value of orders placed for public-roads projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

Eight of the nine geographic divisions and the area outside the continental United States showed increases in the number of men employed in September. The South Atlantic region, with a decrease

of 630 employees, was the only area showing a loss for the month. The most pronounced increase was in the West South Central States. The range in average hourly earnings was from 80 cents in the Middle Atlantic region to 45 cents in the East South Central region.

The value of materials for which orders have been placed for use on construction projects financed from direct governmental appropriations for the period July 1, 1934, to September 15, 1935, is shown in table 29, by type of material.

**Table 29.—Value of Material Orders Placed for Use on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Type of Material and Industry Groups**

[Subject to revision]

Type of material	Value of material orders placed—	
	From July 1, 1934, to Aug. 15, 1935	During period Aug. 15 to Sept. 15, 1935
All materials.....	\$30,878,843	\$5,901,445
Textiles and their products:		
Cordage and twine.....	10,800	1,442
Cotton goods.....	1,503	
Linoleum.....	2,971	
Forest products:		
Cork products.....	5,157	
Lumber and timber products, not elsewhere classified.....	1,438,213	87,387
Planing-mill products.....	193,259	35,159
Chemicals and allied products:		
Chemicals, miscellaneous.....	3,394	
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	1,730	1,519
Explosives.....	54,917	24,638
Paints and varnishes.....	197,379	10,934
Stone, clay, and glass products:		
Brick, hollow tile, and other clay products.....	333,702	47,867
Cement and lime.....	1,807,622	579,398
Concrete products.....	271,408	62,991
Crushed stone.....	542,651	215,370
Glass.....	27,629	3,672
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products.....	499,152	73,756
Minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treated.....	1,434	3,931
Sand and gravel.....	1,024,468	336,148
Tiling, floor and wall, and terrazzo.....	36,480	7,627
Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board, and floor composition.....	120,812	6,790
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:		
Bolts, nuts, washers, etc.....	88,510	6,019
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	133,165	8,799
Doors, shutters, window sash and frames, molding, and trim (metal).....	293,152	20,881
Forgings, iron and steel.....	624,777	32,773
Hardware, miscellaneous.....	219,523	33,652
Heating and ventilating equipment.....	478,624	32,599
Nails and spikes.....	24,829	3,070
Rails, steel.....	10,801	1,026
Steel-works and rolling-mill products, not elsewhere classified.....	3,434,541	431,539
Structural and reinforcing steel.....	5,215,110	1,371,639
Tools, other than machine tools.....	75,210	25,359
Wire and wireworks products, not elsewhere classified.....	216,022	86,963
Wrought pipe.....	1,429	
Nonferrous metals and their products:		
Aluminum manufactures.....	15,083	5,161
Copper products.....	86,615	18,626
Lead products.....	3,499	
Nonferrous-metal alloys and products, not elsewhere classified.....	44,321	38,701
Sheet-metal work.....	129,248	17,470
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	1,670,125	179,033
Elevators and elevator equipment.....	151,974	19,899
Engines, turbines, tractors, and waterwheels.....	3,734,172	378,294
Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified.....	3,005,839	683,492
Machine tools.....	73,762	15,589
Pumps and pumping equipment.....	767,629	47,686
Refrigerators and refrigerating and ice-making apparatus.....	52,661	1,918

**Table 29.—Value of Material Orders Placed for Use on Construction Projects  
Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Type of Material  
and Industry Groups—Continued**

Type of material	Value of material orders placed—	
	From July 1, 1934, to Aug. 15, 1935	During period Aug. 15 to Sept. 15, 1935
Transportation equipment—air, land, and water:		
Boats, steel and wooden.....	\$3, 699	
Motor vehicles, passenger and truck.....	17, 462	\$9, 931
Miscellaneous:		
Coal.....	242, 260	23, 323
Electric wiring and fixtures.....	384, 038	167, 289
Furniture, including store and office fixtures.....	9, 564	4, 327
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	26, 899	
Paving materials and mixtures, not elsewhere classified.....	237, 828	107, 554
Petroleum products.....	1, 198, 627	308, 119
Photographic apparatus and materials.....	4, 648	
Plumbing supplies, not elsewhere classified.....	319, 764	54, 316
Roofing materials, not elsewhere classified.....	152, 184	13, 882
Rubber goods.....	2, 571	1, 601
Steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets.....	16, 812	9, 820
Other materials.....	1, 137, 285	142, 466

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