UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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## Trend of Employment

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$+$

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# TREND OF EMPLOYMENT 

## Employment in April 1935

EMPLOYMENT data for April present a mixed picture of gains and losses. In some industries employment rose sharply, but these gains were partly nullified in other directions where seasonal influences caused a curtailment. For industry as a whole, however, the movement was definitely upward and a net gain of more than 118,000 over March is indicated by reports received from establishments canvassed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Overshadowing all other factors contributing to the increase in industrial employment in April was the sharp rise in the number of workers employed in the retail trade. It is estimated that nearly 131,000 additional workers found employment in this branch of industry during the month. This expansion partly reflects the increased activity in general merchandising due to the spring and Easter trade. A substantial gain was also reported in employment in the private building-construction industry. On the other hand, employment in bituminous-coal mining declined abruptly largely as a result of the sluggishness that usually attends the industry at this season of the year. Smaller declines were reported in wholesale trade, hotels, brokerage establishments, and the communication industry. Factory employment in April remained at the same level as in the previous month.
In addition to the rise of industrial employment, a substantial increase likewise occurred in virtually all branches of public employment in April. Increased activity on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration gave jobs to almost 52,000 more workers in April than in March and nearly 74,000 workers were added to the rolls of Civilian Conservation Camps. Small gains are also shown in the number of workers employed by the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of the Federal Government and the number of workers employed on construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriations in April was 51.9 percent higher than in March.

## Industrial Employment

## Manufacturing Industries

Instead of the contraction which has been reported in April in 10 of the 16 preceding years, factory employment in April 1935 showed no change over the month interval. The reductions in working forces that did take place in the separate manufacturing industries during the month were more prevalent in the nondurable-goods industries. In the durable-goods group as a whole employment continued upward, being 1.1 percent higher than in the month preceding.

Although the level of factory employment remained unchanged in April, weekly pay rolls continued to advance, the index standing at 70.8 as compared with 70.7 in March. The rise in the pay-roll index in April is distinctly contra-seasonal, having happened on only 4 other occasions during the 16 years for which data are available.
Forty-nine of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed showed gains in employment from March to April and 50 showed increases in pay rolls. Of the 14 major groups into which these industries are classified, 7 reported increased employment, 6 showed decreases, and 1 (paper and printing) showed no change. The largest employment gain (over 13,000 ) occurred in the food group, the percentage equivalent being 2.2. The most pronounced gains in the individual industries included in this group were seasonal rises in the canning, beet sugar, ice cream, butter, and beverage industries. The decrease in confectionery was also seasonal. Approximately 10,000 workers were returned to jobs in the lumber and allied products group, substantial gains in the sawmill and millwork industries having offset the small losses in the furniture and turpentine industries sufficiently to cause a net gain of 2.2 percent. Increases of 1.2 percent in employment in the machinery and transportation groups represented the reemployment of almost 9,000 workers in the former and 7,000 in the latter. Six of the 9 industries in the machinery group showed gains, the most important being electrical machinery, foundries and machine shops, and machine tools. The decrease of 4.3 percent in agricultural implements was largely due to labor difficulties. Three of the 5 industries in the transportation group showed increases (automobiles, cars, and aircraft). Approximately 6,000 wage earners were added to the rolls of establishments in the stone, clay, and glassproducts group, a 3.3 percent gain. Each of the 5 industries surveyed in this group showed gains in number of workers, the cement and marble-slate-granite industries standing out with increases of 20.3 percent and 13.6 percent, respectively. Strikes in brick manufacturing plants retarded the usual seasonal expansion in this industry. Nine of the 13 industries surveyed in the iron and steel group showed
increases in employment, but the other 4 industries reported decreases. The net increase for the group was 0.6 percent or 3,500 workers. The nonferrous metal group showed a gain of only 0.5 percent or 1,000 wage earners. The textile group showed the greatest falling-off in number of workers, the 2-percent decrease being equivalent to 32,600 employees. The subgroup, wearing apparel, showed a slight increase, but the subgroup, fabrics, showed a marked decrease of 3.2 percent. Cotton goods, silk and rayon, and woolen and worsted goods were largely responsible for this decline, the first-named industry having curtailed operations in compliance with orders of the Code Authority. The decreases in the remaining 5 groups were small, the losses in number of workers ranging from 1,400 in the tobacco group to 4,100 in the chemical and petroleum refining group. The leather group showed a falling-off of 3,900 workers, railroad repair shops showed a decline of 3,400 , and the rubber group lost 1,600.

Although the level of factory employment as a whole remained unchanged, the durable-goods industries continued to take on more workers. The gain of 1.1 percent in these industries brought the April index to 71.6 when compared with 100 for the 3 -year average, 1923-25. This is the highest point reached since April 1931. Dura-ble-goods pay rolls rose 2.1 percent in April, the index being 61.8, the highest point since May 1931. The nondurable-goods industries, on the other hand, fell off 0.8 percent in employment and 1.8 percent in pay rolls, 94 wage earners having jobs in April 1935 for every 100 who had jobs in 1923-25, and $\$ 82.30$ being paid out in wages in the current month for every $\$ 100$ paid out in the base period.

The Bureau's indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from data sent in by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries. In March and April reports were received from 24,648 establishments employing in the latter month $3,884,987$ workers with a weekly wage bill of $\$ 82,269,504$. More than 50 percent of all the wage earners in the manufacturing industries of the country were covered by these reports.

Per capita weekly earnings are also computed from these data. They should not be confused with full-time weekly rates of pay, as they are obtained by dividing the total number of employees (parttime as well as full-time workers) into the total weekly pay roll. In April the average weekly earnings for all manufacturing industries combined were $\$ 21.18$ or 0.1 percent higher than in March. Fortyfour of the ninety manufacturing industries canvassed showed higher average weekly rates of pay in April than in March, the percentage changes ranging from 0.1 to 11.2.

Reports of man-hour data by a smaller number of establishmentssome firms do not report man-hours-showed a decrease of 0.5 percent
in average hours worked per week and a gain of 0.4 percent in average hourly earnings. Of the industries for which man-hour data are published, 39 showed increases in average hours worked per week and 54 showed increases in average hourly earnings. Man-hour data are not published for any industry for which available information covers less than 20 percent of all employees in that industry.

Detailed statistics concerning employment, pay rolls, average hours worked per week, per capita weekly earnings, and average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries in April are presented in table 1. Percentage changes from March of this year and April of last year are also given in this table.

Table 1.-Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, April 1935


Table 1.-Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, April 1935-Continued

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Average hourly earnings ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { April } \\ \text { 1035 } \\ \text { (3-year } \\ \text { aver- } \\ \text { age } \\ 1923-25 \\ =100) \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from - |  | Index 1935 (3-year aver-$1023-25$ $=100$ ) | Percentage change from- |  | Average in April 1935 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in April 1935 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in April 1935 | Percentage change from - |  |
|  |  | $\underset{1935}{\text { March }}$ | $\underset{1034}{\text { April }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1934}{\text { April }}$ |  | $\underset{1935}{\text { March }}$ | $\underset{1934}{\text { April }}$ |  | $\underset{1935}{\text { March }}$ | $\underset{1934}{\text { April }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1934}{\text { Appril }}$ |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels. | 97.5 | +7.3 | +40.7 | 69.6 | +8.3 | +55. 4 | \$25. 46 | +0.9 | $+10.1$ | 39.2 | +1.0 | +4.6 | 64.9 | -0.2 | +5.0 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products..-.-....- | 74.3 | $+1.1$ | +3.8 | 58.0 | +.9 | +6.6 | 22.10 | $-.2$ | +3.0 | 38.4 | +2.9 | +2.6 | 57.6 | -3.2 | $+2$ |
| Machine tools-..---------------...- | 81.8 | +2.7 | +15.5 | 67.8 | +1.9 | +17.5 | 24.75 | $-8$ | +1.9 | 40.1 | $-.5$ | -1.2 | 61.7 | -. 2 | +2.4 |
| Radios and phonographs | 182.4 | -3.5 | -8.9 | 107.0 | $-3.3$ | $-1.7$ | 18.63 | $+.2$ | +7.9 | 32.9 | $-.9$ | -4.7 | 56.7 | +1.3 | +6.8 |
| Textile machinery and parts | 65.8 | +1.5 | $-12.3$ | 51.6 | $-1.4$ | $-15.3$ | 21.53 | -2.9 | -2.4 | 35. 9 | $-2.2$ | $-4.6$ | 60.3 | $-.5$ | +2.4 |
| Typewriters and parts.---- | 93.6 | -2.4 | -8.8 | 78.0 | -2.2 | -7.3 | 21. 34 | $+2$ | +1.7 | 37.4 | (3) | -5.6 | 57.0 | +. 4 | +8.6 |
| Transportatio:1 equipme | 104.8 | +1.2 | +5.4 | 102.7 | +4.6 | +11.1 | 28.19 | +3.4 | +5.4 | 39.4 | +2.1 | +1.2 | 71.4 | +1.0 | $+3.8$ |
|  | 356.1 | +8.2 | -10.0 +4.4 | 291.5 | +5.0 | -12.2 | 24.86 | -3.0 | -2.5 | 39.4 | $-.5$ | -3.9 | 64.7 | -1.2 | +7.8 |
| Automobiles. | 118.9 | +.4 | +4.4 | 117.1 | +3.9 | +9.0 +45.3 | 28.97 | +3.5 +54 | +4.4 +14.1 | 40.2 | +2.0 +3.0 | +.8 | 72.1 | +1.4 | +2.5 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad | 59.1 32.3 | +13.3 -.4 | +27.9 +27.7 | 65.1 15.0 | +19.3 +2.6 | +45.3 +37.6 | 23.43 | +5.4 +3.1 | +14.1 +7.3 | 37.2 35.5 | +3.0 +2.0 | +5.1 +.5 | 63.3 64.4 | +2.1 +.8 | +6.8 +7.0 |
| Shipbuilding- | 74.6 | -. 4 | +4.0 | 62.0 | -2.9 | +15.0 | 23.89 | -2.4 | +10.5 | 32.2 | +. 6 | +4.2 | 73.9 | -1.9 | +9.5 |
| Railroad repair sho | 52.9 | -1.3 | -8.5 | 50.7 | +2.2 | -4.3 | 27.11 | +3.6 | +4.5 | 40.2 | -. 5 | +4.4 | 67.6 | +4.2 | +9.4 |
| Electric railroad... | 65.6 | $-3$ | -1.1 | 60.4 | $-{ }^{-4}$ | +2.0 | 27.28 | -. 1 | +3.2 | 45.0 | -. 2 | -. 4 | 60.5 | + 3 | +5.0 |
| Steam railroad | 52.0 | $-1.3$ | -9.1 | 50.1 | +2.5 | -4.9 | 27.06 | +3.8 | +4.6 | 39.7 | -. 7 | -4.9 | 68.3 | +4.6 | +9.6 |
| Nonferrous metais and their products | 80.9 | +. 5 | $+5.2$ | 64.4 | -. 3 | +9.3 | 20.71 | -. 7 | +3.9 | 37.7 | -1.3 | +1.6 | 54.5 | +.6 | +5.4 |
| Aluminum manufactures-.-.-..---- | 66.6 | -. 4 | $-19.0$ | 60.9 | -. 5 | $-9.1$ | 21.33 | $-.2$ | +12.4 | 39.4 | +1.0 | +43.5 | 54.1 | $-1.3$ | -. 6 |
| Brass, bronze, and copper products | 81.8 | -. 2 | +3.4 | 64.1 | +. 1 | +7.2 | 22.35 | +. 4 | +3.0 | 38.6 | -. 5 | +1.9 | 58.0 | +1.0 | +3.1 |
| devices | 79.9 | +1.3 | +13.5 | 64.9 | -1.2 | +15.7 | 18. 48 | -2.5 | +2.0 | 38.0 | -3.8 | -6.0 | 48.7 | +1.5 | +9.1 |
| Jewelry | 69.4 | $-1.6$ | +4.5 | 51.4 | -4.5 | +3.6 | 18.78 | -2.9 | -. 7 | 34.7 | -2.3 | -4.3 | 53.6 | -. 4 | +8.5 |
| Lighting equipment | 70.1 | $+.5$ | +7.2 | 59.0 | +3.5 | +12.8 | 19.97 | +2.9 | +5.1 | 36.4 | +1.7 | $+3$ | 54.9 | +1.5 | +4.7 |
| Silverware and plated ware | 71.7 | +3.9 | -1.4 | 51.2 | $-2.6$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 20.10 | -6.2 | +1.2 | 35. 5 | $-5.3$ | -4.8 | 56.2 | -. 5 | +5.8 |
| Smelting and refining-copper, lead, and zinc. | 77.1 | +1.9 | +22.8 | 49.8 | +3.0 | +28.7 | 21.22 | +1.0 | +4.7 | 38.5 | +. 5 | $-1.6$ | 55.0 | +. 2 | +6.0 |
|  | 97.6 | $+6$ | +3.8 | 89.6 | $-2.0$ | $+10.9$ | 19.39 | -2.5 | +6.7 | 37.8 | -2.8 | +1.1 | 51.0 | +. 2 | +8.0 |
| Lumber and alled products. | 51.7 | +2.2 | +4.7 | 37.3 | $+3.3$ | +12.6 | 16. 35 | +1.1 | +7.6 | 37.2 | +1.6 | +4.5 | 43.9 | $+.5$ | +. 4 |
| Furniture.- | 68.6 | -. 7 | +12.8 | 49.2 | -1.1 | +22.1 | 17. 11 | -. 5 | +7.9 | 38.0 | -. 3 | +7.1 | 45.1 | +. 2 | . 1 |
| Lumber: Millwork | 39.7 | +3.8 | $+.8$ | 27.7 | +7.6 | +12.6 | 16. 33 | +3.7 | +11.9 | 36.4 | +2.0 | +8.6 | 44.8 | +1.8 | +3.7 |
| Sawmills. | 34.8 | +3.6 | +1.5 | 23.7 | +5.8 | +5.3 | 15.88 | +2.1 | +3.5 | 36.4 | +2.2 | +3.0 | 44.0 | (3) | -. 6 |
| Turpentine and rosin | 99.2 | $-.6$ | -2.0 | 57.9 | +10.6 | +7.8 | 13.67 | +11.2 | +9.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Stone, clay, and glass produets <br> Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 53.2 27.6 | +3.3 +.1 | -3.8 -9.5 | 39.3 16.3 | +5.1 +.2 | +1.3 -6 | 19.18 15.11 | +1.8 +.1 | +5.3 +9.5 | 34.9 33.6 | +2.0 +1.8 | +.6 <br> +.8 | 55.1 44.6 | ${ }^{(3)}{ }^{-2.0}$ | +4.2 +4.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta. <br> Cement | 27.6 50.0 | +1 +20.3 | -9.5 +4.2 | 16.3 31.9 | + + +2 | +. 6 | 15.11 | +1 +6.1 | +9.5 +.1 | 33.6 34.1 | +1.8 +7.9 | $+.8$ | 44.6 56 | -2.0 | +4.9 +29 |
| Class | 94.2 | +20.3 +.5 | +4.2 -1.8 | 31.9 82.7 | +27.6 +1.7 | +4.2 +2.4 | 19.28 <br> 20.54 | +6.1 +1.2 | +.1 +4.2 | 34. 3 | +7.9 $+\quad .6$ | -2.0 +.8 | 56.7 58.8 | -1.4 +.3 | +2.9 +3.4 |
| $\bigcirc \quad$ Marble, granite, slate, and other products | 26.5 | +13.6 | $-18.0$ | 18.2 | +19.9 | $-15.3$ | 22.46 | +5.5 | +2.9 | 33.5 | +4.7 | +.8 | 67.7 | +.3 +.6 | +2.5 |
| \% Pottery | 73.4 | $+.7$ | -. 7 | 53.4 | +1.9 | +6.8 | 18.98 | +1.1 | +8.4 | 36.3 | +1.1 | -1.9 | 51.5 | +. 4 | +8.6 |
| \% Nondurable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{cos}^{\text {Textiles and their products }}$ | 97.2 | -2.0 | $-1.9$ | 82.4 | -5.1 | +3.3 | 16.34 | -3.1 | +5.3 | 33.6 | -2.6 | -. 7 | 48.3 | -. 4 | +5.9 |
| ¢ Fabries | 93.3 | $-3.2$ | -3.6 | 78.0 | $-6.4$ | $-1.6$ | 15. 41 | -3.2 | +2.1 | 34. 1 | -3.9 | -1.7 | 44.9 | +.2 | +3.8 |
| Carpets and rugs. | 79.1 | +5.0 | +12.7 | 74.2 | +8.6 | +35.6 | 21.37 | +3.4 | +20.2 | 37.1 | +. 3 | $+8.0$ | 56.2 | +1.3 | $+7.7$ |
| Cotton goods...-. | 91.9 | -3.8 | -11.0 | 74.0 | -8.1 | -13.9 | 12.76 | -4.6 | -3.2 | 33.3 | $-5.1$ | $-5.7$ | 38.3 | +.5 | --2.7 |
| N Cotton small wares | 90.6 | +. 1 | -2.7 | 78.7 | -1.1 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 16. 39 | -1.2 | +2.8 | 36. 6 | -2.1 | +2.0 | 44.4 | +.9 | $+3$ |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 114.6 | -2.0 | -1.5 | 95.7 | $-4.6$ | $+.9$ | 19.31 | -2.6 | +2.8 | 35.7 | -2.2 | +1.7 | 53.8 | $-.4$ | +2. 7 |
| Hats, fur-felt------. | 84.9 | +1.0 | $-.4$ | 71.2 | -14.4 | +. 7 | 19.74 | $-15.3$ | +1.1 | 27.2 | -17.3 | $-6.4$ | 70.7 | +1.0 | +7.8 |
| Knit goods.- | 114.3 | -. 2 | $-.2$ | 110.3 | $-3.8$ | +1.3 | 16.44 | -3.6 | +1.7 | 34.2 | -4.2 | -4.4 | 47.9 | +. 2 | +5.7 |
| Silk and rayon goods. | 71.0 | -7.2 | -9.4 | 59.6 | -9.1 | -5.8 | 15. 40 | -2.1 | +4.0 | 33.9 | -1.7 | +4.9 | 45.6 | (3) | +1.5 |
| Woolen and worsted goods | 87.0 | -5.9 | +16.2 | 66.5 | -8.3 | +20.0 | 17.50 | -2.5 | +3.4 | 35.5 | $-1.9$ | +4.6 | 49.3 | $-.6$ | -1.4 |
| Wearing apparel. | 101.8 | +. 4 | +1.8 | 86.4 | -2.4 | +13.5 | 19.06 | -2.7 | +11.6 | 32.5 | +. 3 | +2.1 | 55.5 | -2.3 | +8.5 |
| Clothing, men's | 94.7 | +. 1 | +7.6 | 82.5 | +.6 | +34.4 | 20.45 | +. 4 | +24.7 | 32.7 | $-.3$ | +12.7 | 62.9 | +1.0 | +10.3 |
| Clothing, women's | 134.8 | +. 9 | +2.0 | 103.9 | -6.6 | +5.4 | 18. 50 | -7.5 | +3.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corsets and allied garments | 93.8 | +. 1 | -3.0 | 91.3 | $-1$ | $-2.7$ | 16. 19 | -. 1 | +.8 | 35.2 | +. 3 | -2.0 | 45.3 | -. 9 | $-1.9$ |
| Men's furnishings...-...- | 111.3 | -. 3 | -1. 4 | 76.7 | -4.6 | -4.2 | 14. 26 | $-4.3$ | -3.0 | 32.6 | +. 3 | $-15.7$ | 42.3 | -1. 4 | +14.3 |
| Millinery -...-. | 69.6 | -. 8 | -16.4 | 70.0 | -. 8 | -9.0 | 23.94 | +.1 | +9.2 | 35.9 | +6.8 | +7.3 | 65.8 | +1. 1 | -2.5 |
| Shirts and collars | 104.3 | -(1) | -3.7 | 104.4 | +3.1 | +6.6 | 13. 12 | +3.2 | +10.8 | 31.7 | +3.6 | +1.0 | 41.0 | -. 2 | +16.6 |
| Leather antilts manuf | 91.5 | -1.3 | -. 9 | 79.1 | -5.9 | $-3.7$ | 18. 63 | -4.7 | -2.8 | 35.0 | -5.4 | -7.1 | 52.6 | +. 6 | +3.4 |
| Boots and shoes. | 90.8 | -1.4 | -1.5 | 75.1 | -7.0 | -8.2 | 17.94 | -5.7 | -6.7 | 34.3 | -6.3 | $-9.2$ | 51.5 | $+.6$ | +3.0 |
| Leather | 94.5 | -1.0 | +1.4 | 91.4 | -3.0 | +11.6 | 21.04 | -2.0 | +10.0 | 37.5 | -2.1 | +1.2 | 56.5 | (3) | +5. 3 |
| Food and kindred product | 94.7 | +2.2 | -2.6 | 85.5 | +3.0 | +2.9 | 20. 74 | +. 8 | +5.6 | 38.6 | +. 3 | +1.9 | 53.6 | (3) | +5.6 |
| Baking-- .-.....- | 111.8 | +.9 | +. 5 | 95.5 | +2.0 | +4.6 | 21.51 | +1.0 | +4.1 | 39.9 | (3) | -1.9 | 53.4 | +1.1 | +6.6 |
| Beverages | 156.0 | +3.1 | -. 4 | 153.6 | +4.6 | +1.8 | 29.62 | +1.4 | +2.0 | 38.6 | +. 8 | +1.6 | 76.5 | +.3 | +1.5 |
| Butter | 70.4 | +3.8 | -11.1 | 54.7 | +4.3 | $-11.6$ | 20.19 | $+.5$ | -1.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canning and preserving | 70.7 | +29.3 | $-1.7$ | 78.7 | $+30.3$ | +13.2 | 13.74 | $+.7$ | +15.3 | 32.9 | -. 9 | +11.1 | 40.9 | +1.0 | +6.3 |
| Confectionery-..- | 77.6 | -5.6 | +3.9 | 64.7 | -11.3 | +4.7 | 15.08 | -6.0 | +. 7 | 34.2 | -5.3 | -3.7 | 44.2 | (3) | +6.3 |
| Flour. | 74.2 | -1.0 | -. 4 | 62.5 | -1.5 | +2.1 | 20.52 | -. 4 | +2.7 | 37.5 | $+3$ | +. 1 | 53.6 | $-.2$ | +4.0 |
| Ice cream | 69.1 | +7.6 | +6.5 | 55.5 | +5.9 | +8.0 | 25.42 | -1.5 | $+1.5$ | 44.5 | +. 2 | -1.6 | 55.1 | -3.2 | +3.8 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 81.5 | -1.7 | -11.8 | 74.3 | +1.1 | -2.4 | 22.67 | +2.8 | +10.8 | 39.9 | +3.4 | +1.6 | 56.0 | -. 2 | +9.3 |
| Sugar, beet. | 39.5 | +12.5 | +5.9 | 39.0 | +7.1 | +15.4 | 23.51 | -4.8 | +9.3 | 38. 4 | -1.3 | +8.7 | 65.2 | -2.2 | -6.2 |
| Sugar refining, cane | 83.8 | +3.5 | $-1.1$ | 76.2 | $+9.5$ | +8.2 | 23.35 | +5.8 | $+9.5$ | 40.0 | +5.3 | +1.4 | 58.6 | +1.9 | +8.0 |
| Tobaceo manufactures. | 56.8 | $-1.7$ | $-12.2$ | 43.1 | -2.7 | -6. 7 | 13.45 | -. 9 | +6.3 | 33.2 | -. 9 | $-4.2$ | 40.1 | -. 2 | +8.9 |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco | 68.7 | -2.8 | $-13.4$ | 64.9 | -4.1 | -2.1 | 14.68 | -1.3 | +13.1 | 33.9 | +. 3 | +1.9 | 43.5 | $-1.6$ | +9.3 |
| Cigars and cigarettes............ | 55.3 | $-1.4$ | -11.9 | 40.3 | -2.3 | $-7.6$ | 13.24 | -. 9 | +5.2 | 33.1 | -1.2 | -5.3 | 39.5 | (3) | +9.6 |
| Paper and printing.-. | 96.9 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | +1.9 | 84.6 | +. 1 | +6.1 | 24. 20 | $+1$ | +4.2 | 37.4 | -. 8 | +1.1 | 68.4 | +.7 | +4.6 |
| Boxes, paper | 85.7 | $-.7$ | $+.5$ | 78.1 | -1.9 | $+3.2$ | 18. 54 | $-1.3$ | +2.7 | 36.8 | -2.1 | $-1.5$ | 50.6 | +1.2 | +4.2 |
| Paper and pulp | 109.8 | +. 1 | +2.8 | 87.3 | -1.3 | +7.4 | 19.95 | -1.4 | +4.6 | 38.1 | -1.6 | +1.3 | 52.6 | +. 4 | +4.8 |
| Printing and publishing: <br> Book and job | 87.1 | -. 4 | +2.8 | 77.1 | +. 1 | +8.9 | 27.35 | +. 4 | +5.9 | 37.2 | -. 5 | +3.2 | 74.0 | +1.0 | +3.9 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 99.4 | +.6 | +2.8 | 90.5 | +1.5 | +8.9 +3.7 | 33.09 | +.9 | +3.1 | 37.1 | +.5 | +3.2 | 88.2 | +1.0 +.5 | +3.9 +5.3 |

Table 1.-Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, April 1935-Continued

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A verage hourly } \\ & \text { earnings ? } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Percentage change from- |  | Index April (3-year average $=100$ ) | Percentage change from- |  | Average in $\underset{1935}{\text { April }}$ | Percentage change from- |  | Average in ${ }^{\text {April }}$ 193 | Percentage change from- |  | AverApril 1935 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1934}{\text { April }}$ |  | $\underset{1935}{\text { March }}$ | $\underset{1934}{\text { April }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1934}{\text { April }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1934}{\text { April }}$ |
| Chemicals and allied proiucts, and petro- | 111.5 | -1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 35.2 | -11 | -0.1 | Cents |  |  |
| Other than petroleum refining. | 112.3 | -1.4 | -2.1 | ${ }_{95.6} 9$ | -0.2 | +3.5 | 20.31 | + +.9 | +5.6 | 37.9 | $-1.6$ | +.1 | 53.3 | +1.8 +2.5 | +6.4 |
| Chemicals................. | 106.9 | +3.4 | -3.5 | 96.2 | +2.7 | +. 4 | 24.88 | -. 7 | +4.0 | 39.5 | $-.8$ | +4. 7 | 63.0 | (3) | +1.5 |
| Cottonseed-oil, cake, and meal | 53.6 | -28.5 | -23.9 | 49.4 | $-34.3$ | -21.0 | 9.63 | -8. 1 | + +3 | 40.1 | -8.9 | +2.1 | 24.0 | +. 8 | +3.4 |
| Druggists' preparations | 98.9 | -. 1 | -1.7 | 97.7 | +1.9 | +5.7 | ${ }^{20.67}$ | +2.0 | +7.5 | 39.3 | +1.8 | +4.3 | 52.8 | +. 2 | +4.7 |
| Explosives. | 84.6 155 | $-4.2$ | -14.7 | 69.3 119 | -5.0 | -11.8 | 23. 20 | -. 8 | +3.7 | 34.8 | -3.6 | $-3.2$ | 66.6 6 | +2.8 +4 | $+6.3$ |
| Fertilizers-.----.-- | 155.3 109.2 | -7.3 +4.8 | -14.4 +6.4 | 119.9 91.9 | -8.1 +6.7 | -9.2 +10.7 | 11.17 23 | +7.8 | +5.9 +4.3 | 33.2 40.4 | -4.9 +2.5 | -4.3 | 33.6 57.8 | +4.3 | +11.6 |
| Paints and varnishes-.....t. | 1394.9 | $\underline{+4.0}$ | +6.4 +5.0 | ${ }_{242.7} 9$ | ${ }_{-3.8}^{+6.7}$ | +10.7 +9.7 | ${ }_{19.25}^{23.35}$ | +1.9 + + | +4.3 +4.4 |  | ${ }_{-1.6}^{+2.5}$ | -2.3 | ${ }_{52.0}$ | +1.6 | +5.1 +6.7 |
| Soap.----.---..... | 102.7 | -. 6 | $-1.7$ | 97.0 | +1.1 | +9.2 | 22.62 | +1.7 | +11.1 | 38.3 | -1.3 | -6.4 | 59.1 | +3.0 | +18.3 |
| Petroleum refining | 108.3 | $+{ }^{+}$ | $+.5$ | ${ }^{961} 9$ | +. 5 | +5.3 | 27.48 | + 1 | +4.8 | 35. 1 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | -. 3 | 78.7 | +. 1 | $+6.0$ |
| Rubber products ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 82.5 | $-1.0$ | -8.3 | 71.2 |  | $-3.0$ | 23.82 | +1.8 | +5.8 | 34.8 3.8 | +1.2 | $-.8$ | ${ }^{69.0}$ | $+.7$ | +7.1 |
| Rubber boots and shoes.....-.-.-.-.---...-- | 47.1 | -9.0 | -15.6 | 43.8 | -12.1 | -14.8 | 18.36 | -3.4 | +4.1 | 34.9 | -4.1 | -6.0 | 52.7 | +1.0 | +6.0 |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes <br> Rubber tires and inner tubes | 126.7 74.9 | +.5 +.3 | $-5.5$ | 108.7 65.4 | +4.4 | ${ }_{-3.3}^{+1.5}$ | 19.35 27.80 | -4.9 | +7.7 +6.4 | 37.0 | -3.3 | +4.2 | 52.8 | +. 2 | $+{ }^{+} 2$ |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes | 74.9 | -. 3 | -8.8 | 65.4 | +4.2 | -3.3 | 27.80 | +4.5 | +6.4 | 33.2 | +3.8 | -3.2 | 84.6 | +. 7 | +11.3 |

${ }^{1}$ 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. 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.
${ }^{3}$ No change.
${ }^{4}$ Less than 1 io of 1 per cent.
${ }^{3}$ February 1935 data revised in table below.

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings |  |  | A verage hours worked per week |  |  | Average hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage change from- |  | Index February 1935 | Percentage change from- |  | Average February 1035 | Percentage change from- |  | Average February 1935 | Percentage change from- |  | Average February1935 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | January 1935 | February 1934 |  | January 1935 | February 1934 |  | January 1935 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1984 \end{gathered}$ |  | January 1935 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ |  | January 1935 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ |
| Rubber products....-. | 83.0 | +1.5 | -1.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes | 75.3 | $+.8$ | +. 9 | 65.7 | +5.7 | +13.5 | 28.54 | +4.8 | $+12.6$ | 32.9 | +0.3 | +2.6 | 86.9 | +4.3 | +11.2 |

## Employment $\varepsilon$ Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries <br> 3-year average 1923-1925-100



## Long-Time Trend of Factory Employment and Pay Rolls

General indexes of factory employment and pay rolls, based on the 3 -year average 1923-25 as 100, are presented below by months from January 1929 through April 1935. The trend over this period is illustrated graphically by the chart on the following page which has been plotted from the indexes given in table 2.

Table 2.--General Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries-January 1929 to April 1935
[3-year average, $1923-25=100$ ]

| Month | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
| January | 100.8 | 97.3 | 79.6 | 68.7 | 60.2 | 73.3 | 78.7 | 102.3 | 95.9 | 70.0 | 53.5 | 39.5 | 54.0 | 61.1 |
| February | 102.9 | 97.4 | 80.3 | 69.5 | 61.1 | 77.7 | 81.2 | 109.3 | 98.8 | 74.3 | 54.6 | 40.2 | 60.6 | 69.1 |
| March. | 104. 1 | 96.9 | 80.7 | 68.4 | 58.8 | 80.8 | 82.4 | 111. 6 | 98.8. | 75. 6 | 53.1 | 37. 1 | 64.8 | 70.7 |
| April | 105.3 | 96.3 | 80.7 | 66. 1 | 59.9 | 82.4 | 82.4 | 112. 6 | 97.7 | 74.4 | 49.5 | 38.8 | 67.3 | 70.8 |
| May | ${ }_{105 .}^{105}$ | ${ }_{92}^{94.8}$ | ${ }^{80.1}$ | 63.4 61.2 | 62.6 66.9 | 88.5 |  | 111.9 | ${ }_{92}^{95.4}$ | 73.4 | 46.8 | 42.7 |  |  |
| Juny. | 106.1 | 89.5 | 77.0 | 58.9 | 71.5 | 78.7 |  | 107.2 | 84.3 | 66.2 | 39.8 | 50.8 | 60.5 |  |
| August | 107.9 | 88.8 | 77.1 | 60.1 | 76.4 | 79.5 |  | 112.0 | 83.3 | 65.9 | 40.6 | 56.8 | 62.2 |  |
| September | 109.0 | 89.6 | 77.4 | 63.3 | 80.0 | 75.8 |  | 112.8 | 84.1 | 63.4 | 42.9 | 59.1 | 58.0 |  |
| October-...- | 107.7 | 87.7 | 74.4 | 64.4 | 79.6 | 78.4 |  | 112.4 | 82.2 | 61.3 | 44. 7 | 59.4 | 61.0. |  |
| November-- | 103. 6 | 84.6 | 71.8 | 63.4 | 76.2 | 76.8 |  | 104. 1 | 76.8 | 58.1 | 42.9 | 55. 5 | 59.5 |  |
| December.- | 99.8 | 82.3 | 71.0 | 62.1 | 74.4 | 78.0 |  | 100.7 | 75.2 | 57.6 | 41.5 | 54.5 | 63.2 |  |
| Average -- | 104.8 | 91.5 | 77.4 | 64.1 | . 0 | 78.8 | 181.2 | 109.1 | 88.7 | 67.5 | 46. 1 | 48.5 | 61.9 | ${ }^{1} 68.7$ |

: A verage for 4 months.
Table 3 gives employment and pay-roll indexes for the durable and nondurable goods groups by months from January 1929 through March 1935. These indexes are likewise based on the 3 -year average, 1923-25 as 100.

Table 3.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in the Durable and Nondurable Groups, January 1929 to April 1935
[3-year average 1923-25 $=100$ ]
Durable group ${ }^{1}$

| Month | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1033 | 1934 | 1935 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
| January. | 99.1 | 93.1 | 71.9 | 57.3 | 45.4 | 59.8 | 66.1 | 100.0 | 90.1 | 59.8 | 41.3 | 27.6 | 41.6 | 52.5 |
| February | 101. 7 | 93.3 | 72.1 | 57.8 | 45.8 | 63.5 | 69.3 | 109.0 | 94.6 | 64.4 | 42.0 | 27.7 | 47.9 | 58.6 |
| March.-- | 103.5 | 93.1 | 72.2 | 56.5 | 43.9 | 67.1 | 70.8 | 112.0 | 95.1 | 65.7 | 40.4 | 25.3 | 52.8 | 60.5 |
| April. | 105. 3 | 92.8 | 72.2 | 54.6 | 44.4 | 70.0 | 71.6 | 114. 7 | 95.3 | 65.1 | 38.0 | 26.6 | 57.4 | 61.8 |
| May. | 106.5 | 91.8 | 71.4 | 52.9 | 47.0 | 71.5 |  | 115.8 | 93.3 | 64.1 | 37.0 | 30.8 | 58.6 |  |
| June. | 106. 4 | 89.1 | 69.5 | 50.9 | 50.7 | 70.8 |  | 112.9 | 89.1 | 59.4 | 33.3 | 34.7 | 56.9 |  |
| July. .-...... | 106.3 | 84.7 | 66.8 | 48.5 | 55.3 | 67.4 |  | 107.1 | 78.1 | 54.3 | 29.8 | 38.0 | 49.9 |  |
| August.-.-- | 107.3 | 82.2 | 65.3 | 46.9 | 60.1 | 66.1 |  | 112.6 | 75.6 | 52.9 | 28.2 | 43.9 | 50.0 |  |
| September-- | 106.8 | 81.0 | 64.5 | 47.3 | 63.4 | 64.2 |  | 111.7 | 74.7 | 49.6 | 27.9 | 44. 7 | 45.5 |  |
| October-...- | 105.0 | 79.6 | 61.8 | 47.7 | 63.2 | 62.8 |  | 111.1 | 73.7 | 48.5 | 29.8 | 45.4 | 46.4 |  |
| November-- | 100.3 | 77.1 | 60.3 | 48.1 | 61.2 | 62.2 |  | 101. 7 | 68.4 | 46.4 | 30.0 | 42.5 | 46.1 |  |
| December-- | 95.8 | 74.9 | 59.7 | 47.3 | 60.7 | 64.3 |  | 96.7 | 66.4 | 45.8 | 29.4 | 42.3 | 50.4 |  |
| A verage - | 103.7 | 86.1 | 67.31 | 51. 3 | 53.4 | 65.8 | ${ }^{2} 69.5$ | 108.8 | 82.9 | 56.3 | 33.9 | 35.8 | 50.3 | ${ }^{2} 58.4$ |

[^0]Table 3.-Indexes ofEmployment and Pay Rolls in the Durable and Nondurable Groups, January 1929 to April 1935-Continued

Nondurable group ${ }^{3}$

| Month | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
| January.. | 102.7 | 101.8 | 87.8 | 80.9 | 76.0 | 87.9 | 92.3 | 105. 3 | 103.2 | 83.0 | 69.1 | 54.5 | 69.7 | 79.0 |
| February. | 104.3 | 101.7 | ${ }_{90}^{89.0}$ | 82.2 | 77.6 | 93.0 | ${ }^{94} 8$ | 109.8 | 104. 1 | 86.9 | 70.7 | 56.2 | ${ }^{76.9}$ | 88.5 |
| April. | 105.4 | 100.1 | 89.8 | 78.5 | 76.5 | 95.8 | 94.0 | 110.2 | 100.8 | 86.3 | 64.0 | 54.4 | 80.0 | 82.3 |
| May. | 104.1 | 98.0 | 89.3 | 74.8 | 79.3 | 94.3 |  | 109.3 | 98.3 | 85.2 | 59.3 | 57.9 | 78.1 |  |
| June......... | 104.7 | 96.9 | 88.0 | 72.4 | 84.3 | 92.3 |  | 109.1 | ${ }_{92}^{96.5}$ | ${ }_{8}^{82.7}$ | ${ }_{52}^{56.2}$ | 63.1 | 75.1 |  |
| July-.-.-.-- | 105.8 | 94.7 95.9 | 88.2 89.8 | 70.1 | ${ }_{88}^{88.9}$ | ${ }_{94.0}^{90.8}$ |  | 107.3 | ${ }_{93.2}^{92.3}$ | 81.3 82.5 | 52.6 56.3 | 67.0 73.3 |  |  |
| August...-- | 111.4 | 95.9 98.9 | ${ }_{91.1}^{89.8}$ | 74.2 80.4 | ${ }_{97.8}^{93}$ | 88.2 |  | 114.4 | 96.0 | 80.8 | 61.8 | 73.3 77 | 74.0 |  |
| October-.-- | 110.6 | 96.5 | 88.0 | 82.3 | 97.2 | 95.1 |  | 114.2 | 93.0 | 77.6 | 63.6 | 77.3 | 79.6 |  |
| November.- | 107. 1 | 92.7 | 84.2 | 79.9 | 92.2 | 92.4 |  | 107.4 | 87.4 | 73.0 | 59.2 | 72.1 | 76.6 |  |
| December-- | 104.0 | 90.1 | 83.0 | 77.8 | 89.1 | 92.7 |  | 105.8 | 86.5 | 72.5 | 56.9 | 70.1 | 79.5 |  |
| Average.- | 106.1 | 97.4 | 88.2 | 77.9 | 85.6 | 92.7 | 293.8 | 109.6 | 96.2 | 81.7 | 61.6 | 64.6 | 76.8 | 281.9 |

[^1]
## Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Total Weekly Pay Rolls

The adjustment of the Bureau's indexes of factory employment and pay rolls to conform with the trend shown by census totals through 1931 makes possible more accurate estimates each month of the number of wage earners and the total pay rolls in the manufacturing industries. Thus, the general employment index of 82.4 for April means that there were an estimated $6,906,100$ workers on jobs in factories in that month. The corresponding pay-roll index, 70.8, represents an estimated weekly wage disbursement of $\$ 144,075,000$.

The estimated number of wage earners and amount of weekly pay rolls in all manufacturing industries combined and in the 14 major groups and the 2 textile subgroups into which these manufacturing industries have been classified are shown in table 4. This table gives the average number of wage earners and weekly pay rolls for the index base period, 1923-25, for the years 1929 to 1934, inclusive, and for the months January through April 1935. These estimates have been computed by multiplying the weighting factors of the several groups of industries (number employed or weekly pay roll in the index base period, 1923-25), by the Bureau's index numbers of employment or pay rolls (which have been adjusted to conform with the census trends over the period 1919-31), and dividing by 100. Data are not available for all groups over the entire period shown. The totals for all manufacturing industries combined have been adjusted to include all groups. The estimated total employment and weekly pay rolls combined for all manufacturing industries do not
include the manufactured-gas industry (which is included in the Bureau's electric light and power and manufactured-gas industry) or the motion-picture industry.

Table 4.-Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups

| Year and month | Total manufacturing |  | Iron and steel and their products |  | Machinery, not including transportation equipment |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment | Weekly pay rolls | Employment | Weekly pay rolls | Employ- ment | Weekly pay rolls |
| 1923-25 average | 8,381,700 | \$203, 476, 000 | 859, 100 | \$24,653, 000 | 878, 100 | \$23, 655,000 |
| 1929 | 8,785, 600 | 221, 937, 000 | 881,000 | 26, 508,000 | 1,105, 700 | 31,761,000 |
| 1930 | 7, 668,400 | 180, 507, 000 | 766, 200 | 21, 126,000 | 918, 700 | 24, 197, 000 |
| 1931. | 6, 484, 300 | 137, 256,000 | 598, 400 | 13, 562,000 | 687,000 | 15, 135,000 |
| 1932 | 5, 374, 200 | 93,757, 000 | 458, 100 | 7, 164,000 | 494, 600 | 8,546,000 |
| 1933. | 5,778,400 | 98,623,000 | 503, 400 | 8, 925, 000 | 517, 100 | 8,975,000 |
| 1934. | 6. 600,100 | 126,012,000 | 592,800 | 12,074,000 | 682, 200 | 13, 525, 000 |
| 1935: January | 6,595,700 | 130, 503,000 | 582,500 | 12, 798, 000 | 699, 000 | 14,382,000 |
| February | 6,809,000 | 140,618,000 | 607, 400 | 14,548,000 | 720,000 | 15, 163,000 |
| March | 6, 406, 300 | 143, 927,000 | 617, 800 | 14,622,000 | 738,500 | 15,825,000 |
| April. | 6,906, 100 | 144,075,000 | 620,300 | 14, 647, 000 | 747,300 | 15,991, 000 |
| Year and month | Transportation equipment |  | Railroad repair shops |  | Nonferrous metals and their products |  |
|  | $\underset{\text { ment }}{\text { Employ- }}$ | Weekly pay rolls | Employment | Weekly pay rolls | Employment | Weekly pay rolls |
| 1923-25 average | 563, 500 | \$17, 214,000 | 482, 100 | \$13, 563,000 | 282, 600 | \$7,329,000 |
| 1929 | 583, 200 | 18, 136,000 | 398, 200 | 12, 255,000 | (1) | (1) |
| 1930 | 451, 800 | 12,076, 000 | 353, 800 | 10, 316,000 | (1) | (1) |
| 1931 | 373,800 | 9, 008, 000 | 309, 000 | 8,366, 000 | 209, 000 | 4, 622,000 |
| 1932 | 315, 700 | 7,012,000 | 257, 400 | 5, 793,000 | 164, 200 | 2, 865, 000 |
| 1933 | 305, 600 | 6, 799,000 | 250,600 | 5, 652, 000 | 175, 200 | 3, 039,000 |
| 1934 | 467, 200 | 11,800,000 | 267,400 | 6, 528, 000 | 210, 000 | 4, 105,000 |
| 1935: January | 520, 700 | 13, 618,000 | 248, 800 | 5,941,000 | 214,500 | 4,280,000 |
| February | 568, 600 | 16,302,000 | 255, 000 | 6, 510,000 | 223,800 | 4, 647,000 |
| March | 583,800 | 16, 904, 000 | 258, 400 | 6,727,000 | 227, 500 | 4, 735, 000 |
| April | 590, 500 | 17, 679,000 | 255, 000 | 6, 876,000 | 228, 600 | 4,720,000 |
| Year and month | Lumber and allied products |  | Stone, clay, and glass products |  | Textiles and their products |  |
|  |  |  | Fabrics |
|  | $\underset{\text { ment }}{\text { Emphoy- }}$ | Weekly pay rolls |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Employ- } \\ \text { ment } \end{gathered}$ | Weekly pay rolls | Employment | Weekly pay rolls |
| 1923-25 average. | 918,400 | \$18,523,000 | 350, 300 | \$8,878, 000 | 1, 105, 600 | \$20, 368, 000 |
| 1929 | 876,500 | 18,062,000 | 328, 500 | 8, 323,000 | 1,095,900 | 20, 251,000 |
| 1930 | 6999.400 | 13, 461,000 | $2 \times 0,810$ | 6, 829, 000 | 950,400 | 16, 167,000 |
| 1931 | 516,900 | 8, 6-11,000 | 22:, 800 | 4,786,000 | 886,700 | 14, 308, 000 |
| 1932 | 377, 800 | 4, 656, 000 | 156,000 | 2,588, 000 | 794, 100 | 10,367,000 |
| 1933 | 406, 100 | 4,900, 000 | 157, 500 | 2, 455, 000 | 952, 600 | 12, 664, 000 |
| 1934 | 447, 400 | 6, 062,000 | 185, 000 | 3, 153, 000 | 989, 300 | 14, 448,000 |
| 1935: January | 432, 600 | 5.872,000 | 165, 300 | 2, 805, 000 | 1, 059, 200 | 16, 742,000 |
| February | 453,700 | 6, 446, 010 | 173.700 | 3, 040,000 | 1,074,600 | 17,211,000 |
| March | 464,700 | 6,724,000 | 180, 400 | 3, 320, 000 | 1,065, 800 | 16,967,000 |
| April. | 474,800 | 6,946, 000 | 186, 400 | 3, 489, 000 | 1,031,500 | 15, 887,000 |

${ }^{1}$ Comparable data not available.

Table 4.-Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups-Continued


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

Gains in employment from March to April were shown in 11 of the 16 trade, public-utility, mining, and service industries which are surveyed each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, while increases in pay rolls were shown in 8. The changes, for the most part, followed the usual seasonal pattern. Reports from 54,543 retailtrade establishments employing 879,495 workers in April 1935 showed gains over March in employment and pay rolls of 4.2 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively. These changes represent the reemployment of more than 131,000 workers and an increase of over $\$ 1,900,000$ in the weekly wage bill. The general merchandising group of retail-trade establishments showed seasonal gains of 6.5 percent in employment and 4.6 percent in pay rolls, while the remaining 50,985 establishments in other fields of retail trade showed smaller gains, 3.5 percent in employment and 3.1 percent in pay rolls. On the other hand, reports in April from 16,820 wholesale-trade establishments with 296,015 workers indicated decreases from March of 1 percent in employment and 0.6 percent in pay rolls, this being due largely to seasonal recessions among wholesalers of leaf tobacco and packers and shippers of fruit and vegetables. Expressed in concrete numbers, these percentages represent 12,800 fewer workers and $\$ 231,000$ less in weekly wages. Bituminous coal mines also showed a seasonal falling off iu number of workers and weelly wages, the decreases being 9 percent in employment, or more than 33,000 wage earners, and 33.3 percent in pay rolls, or nearly $\$ 2,500,000$. In the aggregate, the 16 industries combined had 97,400 more workers on their rolls in April than in March, but their weekly pay rolls were almost $\$ 800,000$ less.

Table 5 shows indexes of employment and pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in April for 13 of these industries, together with percentage changes from March 1935 and April 1934. Man-hour data and indexes of employment and pay rolls are not available for banking, brokerage, and insurance establishments, but the table shows percentage changes in employment, pay rolls, and per capita weekly earnings for these three industries.

The publication of figures concerning employment in real-estate establishments has been discontinued until a considerable increase in coverage can be effected.

Table 5.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings, April 1935

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  | Per capita weekly earnings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Average hours worked per week ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | A verage hourly earnings ${ }^{\text {I }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index April 1935 (average $1929=$ 100) | Percentage change from- |  | Index April 1935 (average $1929=$ 100) | Percentage change from- |  | Average in April 1035 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in April 1935 | Percentage change from- |  | Average in April 1835 | Percentage change from- |  |
|  |  | $\underset{1935}{\text { March }}$ | ${ }_{1934}^{\text {April }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1934}^{\text {April }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{1935}{\text { March }}$ | $\underset{1934}{\text { April }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1835 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1934}{\text { April }}$ |
| Coal mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cents |  |  |
| Anthracite. | 52.6 | +2.3 | -9.6 | 49.8 | +28.1 | -3.5 | \$27. 64 | +25.1 | +6.9 | 34.0 | +25.0 | -0.4 | 82.5 | +1.4 | +2.6 |
| Bituminous-.-.-. | 74.3 | -9.0 | +2.9 +103 | 45.0 318 | -33.3 | -12.5 +169 | 15.58 | -26.6 | -14.9 | 21.4 | -29.4 | $-19.1$ | 73.2 | +3.0 | +7.0 |
| Metalliferous mining-------. | 46.0 | +2.3 +11.8 | +10.3 | 31.8 | +3.1 | +10.9 -3.3 | 22.42 | +.8 | +6.0 | 37.8 | -1.8 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 58.5 | +1.6 | $+5.5$ |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 45.3 74.9 | +11.8 +1.1 | +7.0 +1.2 | 28.9 56.7 | +15.9 +1.2 | -3.3 +6.2 | 16.08 29.27 | +.8 +3.6 +.1 | +3.8 +4.8 | 33.5 35.5 | +1.8 +1.1 | $-1.0$ | 47.9 78.6 | +1.5 +2.0 | +4.3 +3.9 |
| Public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 69.7 | -. 2 | -. 7 | 73.1 | -3.0 | +6.3 | 27.80 | -2.8 | $+7.0$ | 38.1 | $-1.0$ | +2.1 | 75.0 | $-1.8$ | +7.8 |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas | 82.6 | +. 4 | +. 2 | 79.0 | -. 6 | +2.9 | 30.39 | -1.0 | +2.6 | 39.4 | -. 8 | $+.6$ | 77.2 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | +4.0 |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance | 71.4 | +. 2 | -1.1 | 63.3 | -. 2 | $+.6$ | 28.17 | -. 4 | +1.8 | 45.3 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | -2.6 | 61.4 | -. 2 | +3.8 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale. | 83.2 | -1.0 | +1.3 | 64.8 | -. 6 | +2.7 | 26.97 | +. 4 | $+1.3$ | 41.1 | (2) | $+.7$ | 65.6 | +. 6 | -. 7 |
| Retail...-.- | 83.6 | +4.2 | +1.3 +3 | 62.5 | +3.5 | $+2.1$ | 20.25 | $-1.0$ | $+.8$ | 41.1 | $-2$ | +3.0 | 52.6 | -. 4 | +1.0 |
| General merchandising | 94.5 | +6.5 | +3.8 | 77.5 | +4.6 | +4.7 | 17.55 | -1.7 | $+.9$ | 38.2 | $+3$ | -1.5 | 47.3 | -2.1 | +2.3 |
| Other than general merchandising.-....... | 80.7 | +3.5 | $+.5$ | 59.4 | +3.1 | +1.5 | 22.30 | $-.3$ | +1.0 | 42.0 | $-.2$ | +4.1 | 54.2 | $+.2$ | $+.7$ |
| Hotels (cash payments only) ${ }^{3}$ - | 85.5 | $-1.1$ | $-1.3$ | 67.1 | $-1.6$ | $+.9$ | 13. 64 | -. 6 | +2.2 | 47.8 | -1.0 | +. 6 | 28.0 | $+.4$ | -1 |
|  | 80.0 | $+.4$ | $-6$ | 65.5 | +1. 4 | $+1.7$ | 15.53 | $+.9$ | +2.4 | 40.5 | +. 2 | +2.8 | 36.8 | +. 8 | -1.1 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 79.9 | +10.2 | (2) | 61.8 | +15.7 | +1.8 | 18.81 | $+5.0$ | +1.8 | 42.3 | +2.7 | +1.1 | 44.5 | +2.3 | +1.3 |
| Banks...-- | (4) | +. 2 | $+1.0$ | (4) | +. 3 | $+1.1$ | 31.77 | +. 1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (c) | (4) | (4) | (c) | (4) | (1) |
| Brokerage | (4) | -1.2 | -24.5 | (4) | $-1.1$ | -27.6 | 34. 55 | $+1$ | $-4.1$ | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Insurance. | (4) | +. 2 | $+.6$ | (4) | $-1.6$ | +1.5 | 36.38 | $-1.9$ | +. 0 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |

${ }^{1}$ 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.

2 No change.
The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed
Not svailable.

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

Indexes of employment and pay rolls in 13 trade, public utility, mining, and service industries and 2 subdivisions under retail trade are presented by months, January 1932 to April 1935, in table 6.

The indexes for wholesale and retail trade have recently been revised to conform with the trends indicated by the 1929 and 1933 census averages. The indexes for "total retail trade" have been computed by weighting the indexes of the two subgroups, "general merchandising" and "other than general merchandising."

Table 6.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1932 to April 1935
[12-month average, 1929=100]

| Month | Anthracite mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bituminous-coal mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |
|  | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1932 | 1833 | 1934 | 1935 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
| January | 76.2 | 52.5 | 64.1 | 62.9 | 61.5 | 43.2 | 73.2 | 57.5 | 80.8 | 69.8 | 75.8 | 80.0 | 47.0 | 36.1 | 51.3 | 59.6 |
| February | 71.2 | 58.7 | 63.2 | 64.4 | 57.3 | 56.8 | 65.8 | 64.3 | 77.4 | 69.3 | 76.1 | 81.1 | 47.0 | 37.2 | 54.6 | 66. 1 |
| Mapril. | 70.1 | 54.6 | 68. 2 | 51.6 | ${ }^{61.2}$ | 48.8 | 81.7 | 38.9 49.9 | 75. ${ }^{\text {75. }}$ | 67.6 63.7 | 77.8 | 71. ${ }^{81}$ | 46.8 | 36.6 | 58.8 | 67.8 45.0 |
| May. | 66.9 | 43. 2 | 63.8 |  | 58.0 | 30.0 | 61.7 | 49.9 | ${ }_{62.6}^{60.5}$ | 61.2 | 76.7 | 74.3 | 30.7 | ${ }_{26.9}^{26.6}$ | 54.4 | 45.0 |
| June | 53.0 | 39.5 | 57.5 |  | 37.4 | 34.3 | 53.3 |  | 60.5 | 61.3 | 76.7 |  | 27.3 | 29.2 | 55.1 |  |
| July | 44.5 | 43.8 | 53.6 |  | 34.5 | 38.2 | 42.3 |  | 58.6 | 63.2 | 77.0 |  | 24.4 | 33.6 | 49.7 |  |
| August | 49.2 | 47.7 | 49.5 |  | 41.4 | 46.6 | 38.7 |  | 59.4 | 68.6 | 77.1 |  | 26.4 | 43.3 | 50. |  |
| September | 55.8 | 56.8 | 56.9 |  | ${ }^{47.0}$ | ${ }^{60} .7$ | 47.0 |  | 62.4 | 71.8 | 78. |  | 30.2 | 44.1 | 51.4 |  |
| October. November | 63.9 62.7 | 56.9 61.0 | ${ }^{58.5}$ |  | 66.7 51.0 | 61.6 47.8 | 41.2 |  | 67.0 69.4 | 68.0 | 79.3 |  | 37.8 38.0 | 44.1 50.7 | 57.6 |  |
| December. | 62.3 | 54.8 | 61.6 |  | 56.2 | 44.3 | 52.3 |  | 70.0 | 75.4 | 79.7 |  | 37.7 | 50.8 | 57.0 |  |
| Average. | 62.5 | 51.7 | 59.61 | 157.8 | 53.7 | 45.8 | 55.9 | ${ }^{15} 5$ | 67.4 | 67.9 | 77.2 | 179.3 | 35.6 | 37.8 | 54.2 | 159.6 |
|  | Metalliferous mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January. | 49.3 | 32.4 | 39.6 | 44.3 | 29.7 | 18.1 | 25.4 | 30.1 | 48.9 | 35.1 | 39.7 | 36.8 | 30.2 | 18.1 | 21.3 | 20.8 |
| February | 46.9 | 31.5 | 40.3 | 44.3 | 27.8 | 17.8 | 25.0 | 29.9 | 47.4 | 34.8 | 38.8 | 37.3 <br> 40.5 | 29.6 | 17.4 | 21.0 | 22.2 |
| April. | 43.3 | 39.4 | 39.8 41.7 | ${ }_{46.0}$ | 25.0 | 16.4 | 27.2 | 31.8 31 | 48.6 | ${ }_{39.3}$ | 48.7 | 45.3 | 30.0 | 20.2 | 29.8 | 24.9 |
| May | 38.3 | 30.0 | 40.8 |  | 23.8 | 17.0 | 25.6 |  | 50.6 | 43.4 | 54.3 |  | 32.3 | 23.8 | 35.0 |  |
| June. | 32.2 | 31.5 | 41.0 |  | 20.1 | 18.3 | 26.7 |  | 49.5 | 47.3 | 56.6 |  | 30.0 | 27.5 | 37.0 |  |
| July-- | 29.5 | 33.0 | 39.9 |  | 16.9 | 19.0 | 25.1 |  | 49.5 | 49.5 | 55. 6 |  | 29.1 | 28.4 | 35.0 |  |
| August | 28.6 | 36.8 | 42.7 |  | 16.5 | ${ }^{21.9}$ | 27.0 |  | 51.1 |  | 54. 7 |  | 29.7 | 29.9 | 34. |  |
| September | 29.3 30.5 | 38.9 40.7 | 42.3 43.3 |  | 18.0 18.0 | 23.9 25.9 | 25.9 28.2 |  | 52.4 52.4 | 52.6 53.2 | 53.3 51.8 |  | 30.5 30.1 | 29.3 | 32.4 32.1 |  |
| November | 31.9 | 40.6 | 43.2 |  | 18.7 | 25.6 | 28.5 |  | 42.4 <br> 49 | 51.1 | 49.5 |  | 27.1 | 25.3 | 22.4 |  |
| December- | 33.3 | 40.6 | 44.4 |  | 18.7 | 26.2 | 29.4 |  | 42.3 | 45.3 | 42. 1 |  | 22.1 | 24.4 | 23.6 |  |
| Average. | 36. 5 | 34.6 | 41.6 | 44.9 | 21.6 | 20.6 | 26.7 | ${ }^{130.7}$ | 49.0 | 44.9 | 48.9 ${ }^{1}$ | 140.0 | 29.1 | 24.7 | 29.6 | 124.2 |
|  | Crude-petroleum producing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Telephone and telegraph |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January. | 54.9 | 57.2 | 73.2 | 74.9 | 46.5 | 39.9 | 53.0 |  | 83.0 |  | 70.2 | 70.5 | 89.1 | 71.7 | 69.0 |  |
| February | 54.4 | 57.0 | 72.4 | 74.2 | 46.9 | 41.7 | 50.5 | 54.8 | 82.0 | 73.8 | 69.8 | 70.0 | 89.6 | 71.9 | 67.9 | 72.9 |
| March | 54.9 | 56.5 | 72.8 | 74.0 | 43.2 4 | 42.5 | 53.4 | 56.0 | 81.7 | 73.2 | 70.0 | 69.8 69.7 | 88.2 | 71.6 <br> 67.8 | 70.4 68.8 | 75.3 |
| May | 54.5 | 56.9 | 76.7 |  | 47.1 | 41. 6 | 56. 4 |  | 80.6 | 70.1 | 70.2 | 6.7 | 82.8 | 68.5 | 71.4 |  |
| June. | 54.2 | 58.0 | 80.0 |  | 44.8 | 40.6 | 56.9 |  | 79.9 | 69.2 | 70.4 |  | 82.1 | 66.6 | 71.3 |  |
| July. | 55.4 | 59.5 | 81.6 |  | 44.6 | 42.2 | 60.0 |  | 79.1 | 68.5 | 71.0 |  | 79.6 | 66.7 | 72.3 |  |
| August | 57.4 | 60.8 | 82.7 |  | 42.9 | 42.5 | 61.2 |  | 78.1 | B8. 1 | 71.0 |  | 79.1 | 66. 1 | 74. |  |
| September | 56.2 | 68.2 | 81.8 |  | 41.9 | 44.4 | 59.7 |  |  |  | 70.9 |  |  |  | 72. |  |
| October. November | ${ }_{56.5}^{56.8}$ | 70.6 | 79.5 |  | 42.5 <br> 42.4 | 50.1 | 60.8 59.0 |  | $7{ }^{76.2}$ | 68.7 68.9 | 70.3 69.9 |  | 75.73 | 67.0 67.7 | 74.8 |  |
| December. | 57.2 | 75.0 | 78.7 |  | 41.7 | 53.2 | 59.5 |  | 74.8 | 69 | 69. |  | 73. | 67.7 | 73.2 |  |
| Average | 55.3 | 62.2 ${ }_{\text {i }}$ | $\left.77.7\right\|^{1}$ | 174.5 | 44.1 | 44.1 | 56.9 | 155.8 | 79.1 | 70.4 | 70.3 | 170.0 | 81.1 | 68.2 | 71.5 | 173.8 |

[^2]Table 6.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1932 to April 1935Continued


[^3]Table 6.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1932 to April 1935Continued

| Month | Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Laundries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | Pay rolls |  |  |  |
|  | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
| January | 83.2 | 73.8 | 81. 5 | 85.4 | 73.9 | 55.7 | 60.8 | 66.0 | 88.2 | 78.6 | 78.5 | 79.6 | 80.0 | 60.7 | 61.7 | 63.9 |
| February | 84.3 | 73.8 | 84.8 | 86.7 | 73.9 | 55.9 | 65.2 | 67.8 | 86.3 | 77.5 | 78.4 | 79. 6 | 76.7 | 58.1 | 61.7 | 64.1 |
| April.... | 82.7 | 71.9 | 86.4 | 85.5 | 69.6 | 51.7 | ${ }_{60.5}^{60.6}$ | 67.1 | 85.4 | 76.1 | 79.2 80.5 | ${ }_{80.0}$ | 74.7 | 56.6 | 64.4 | 65.5 65.5 |
| May. | 80.1 | 71.9 | 85.7 |  | 67.0 | 51.8 | 65.9 |  | 84.8 | 76.6 | 82.1 |  | 73.9 | 57.1 | 66.9 |  |
| June... | 78.0 | 73.6 | 86.2 |  | 63.8 | 52.3 | 66.2 |  | 84.4 | 79.2 | 84.0 |  | 71.8 | 59.4 | 68.3 |  |
| July... | 78.4 | 75. 6 | 86.3 |  | 61.8 | 53.3 | 65.6 |  | 83. 6 | 79.5 | 84. 6 |  | 69.4 | 58.7 | 68.2 |  |
| August.-. | 77.6 | 77.1 | 86. 2 |  | ${ }_{59}^{59.6}$ | ${ }_{55}^{54.0}$ | 64.5 |  | 88.2 | 81.1 | 83.7 |  | 65.9 | ${ }_{63}^{60} 3$ | 66. 6 |  |
| September | 77.0 | 78. 7 | 84. 2 |  | 59.1 58 | 55.6 56.2 | 64.3 65.3 |  | 81.9 | 81. ${ }^{82}$ | 82.9 81.7 |  | 65. 8 | 63.5 62.5 | 65.9 |  |
| November. | 74.3 | 75.8 | 83.7 |  | 57.5 | 55.2 | 64.9 |  | 79.4 | 78.4 | 80.3 |  | 61.9 | 60.7 | 63.7 |  |
| December | 73.2 | 77.6 | 83.3 |  | 56.6 | 57.6 | 64.9 |  | 79.1 | 78.4 | 79.5 |  | 61.4 | 61.1 | 63.3 |  |
| Average. | 79.0 | 74.9 | 84. 9 : | 186.0 | 64.5 | 54.4 | 65.1 | $1{ }^{1} 67.3$ | 83.5 | 78.8 | 81.3 | 179.7 | 70.1 | 59.5 | 64.9 | 164.5 |
|  | Dyeing and cleaning |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 75.8 | 67.4 | 68.1 | 70.3 | 62.4 | 44.2 | 46.8 | 50.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February | 74.4 | 65. 6 | 68.1 | ${ }^{69.6}$ | 59.0 | 40.2 | 46.3 | 49.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March. | 74.4 | 65.8 | 72.4 | 72.5 | 58.5 | 38.9 | 51.7 | 53.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April. | 76.9 | 74.9 | 79.9 | 79.9 | ${ }_{63}^{62.5}$ | ${ }^{51.7}$ | 60.8 | 61.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June.- | 78.6 | ${ }^{75 .} 1$ | 84.8 |  | 63.8 62.4 | 53.7 | ${ }_{64.1}^{65.1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July | 76. 1 | 76.6 | 80.5 |  | 56.9 | 50.0 | 58.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August--......- | 73.4 | 76.8 | 78.6 |  | 53.4 | 50.0 | 56.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September---- | 76.9 | 81.6 | 80.0 |  | 57.9 55.8 | 57.1 | 59.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November-...- | 72.0 | 76.1 | 75.8 |  | 49.6 | 52.5 | 53.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| December-.-.-- | 69.5 | 70.5 | 72.4 |  | 45.9 | 47.3 | 51.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average - | 75. 2 | 74.3 | $77.1{ }^{1}$ | 173.1 | 57.3 | 49.5 | 56.1 | 153.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1 Average for 4 months.

## Employment in Building Construction

Reports from 10,395 firms engaged on public projects not financed from Public Works Administration funds and in private building construction show that in April 1935 employment increased 11 percent and pay rolls increased 12.1 percent compared with the previous month. In comparison with the corresponding month of last year, employment in April shows a decrease of 0.6 percent and pay rolls an increase of 1.4 percent.

In April the weekly pay roll for 77,025 workers amounted to $\$ 1,771,815$ as compared with $\$ 1,580,222$ earned by 69,366 workers employed by the same contractors in March. The average weekly earnings were $\$ 23$ in April and $\$ 22.78$ in March. These are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of the weekly pay roll by the total number of employees-part-time as well as full-time.

Reports from 10,001 firms, 96.2 percent of the 10,395 cooperating firms, show that in April 71,318 men worked $2,025,584$ hours and earned $\$ 1,660,780$ as compared with $\$ 1,471,900$ earned in $1,775,552$ hours by 64,350 workers employed by the identical firms in March. The average hours per week were 28.4 in April and 27.6 in March.

Average hourly earnings amounted to 82 cents in April and 82.9 cents in March．For all localities covered in the survey these averages are computed from the reports of those firms which included man－hour data．

Table 7 summarizes the replies of the 10,395 firms which reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics in April．Workers of all trades engaged for erecting，altering，or repairing buildings are included in the table．Work on roads，bridges，and docks is omitted．This survey covers building operations in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia．

Table 7．－Employment，Pay Rolls，Hours，and Earnings in the Building－ Construction Industry，April 1935
［Figures in italies are not compiled by the Burean of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State bureaus］

| Locality |  | Employment |  | Pay rolls |  | A verage weekly earnings |  | Average hours per week per man ${ }^{1}$ |  | A verage hourly earnings ： |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percentage change } \\ & \text { from March } 1935 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage change } \\ \text { from March } 1835 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 蝔 } \\ & \text { 른 } \\ & \text { 4 } \\ & \text { 宣 } \\ & \frac{7}{4} \end{aligned}$ |  | 皆 |  |
| All localities＿ | 10，395 | 77， 025 | ＋11．0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dollars } \\ 1,771,815 \end{gathered}$ | ＋12．1 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Dollars } \\ 23.00 \end{array}$ | ＋1．0 | 28.4 | ＋2．9 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r} \text { Cent } \\ 82.0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | －1． 1 |
| Alabama：Birmingham． | 79 | 409 | －11．7 | 7，327 | －6．7 | 17.91 | ＋5．6 | 27.8 | －． 4 | 64.4 | ＋4．0 |
| California： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Los Angeles． $\qquad$ San Francisco－Oak－ | 20 | 785 | ＋3．7 | 16，645 | ＋8．7 | 21.20 | ＋4．7 | 29.7 | －． 3 | 71.4 | ＋5．8 |
| land | 26 | 827 | $+18.1$ | 19，794 | $+15.6$ | 23.83 | ＋3．1 | 27.5 | －2．6 | 87.1 | ＋6．0 |
| Other localities． | 20 | 544 | ＋48． 2 | 10，380 | ＋74．6 | 19.08 | ＋17．8 | 23.7 | ＋12．8 | 80.5 | ＋4．1 |
| The Sta | 66 | 2，156 | ＋15．8 | 46，819 | ＋21．9 | 21.72 | ＋5．9 | 27.5 | －． 4 | 79.5 | ＋6．9 |
| Colorado：Denve | 185 | 595 | ＋9．0 | 12，366 | ＋10．8 | 20.78 | ＋1．7 | 27.2 | ＋8．8 | 76.2 | －3．8 |
| Connecticut： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bridgeport | 119 | 413 | ＋14．7 | 9，138 | ＋8．0 | 22.13 | －5．9 | 29.4 | ＋3．5 | 75.2 | －9．2 |
| Hartford． | 248 | 792 | ＋13．6 | 17，319 | ＋12．9 | 21.87 | －． 6 | 30.3 | ＋3．4 | 71.7 | －4．0 |
| New Haven | 142 | 655 | ＋13．7 | 15， 122 | ＋11．2 | 23.09 | －2．2 | 30.3 | ＋． 3 | 76.4 | －2．4 |
| The Stat | 509 | 1，860 | ＋13．9 | 41，579 | ＋11．2 | 22.35 | －2．4 | 30.1 | ＋2．4 | 74.1 | －4．6 |
| Delaware：Wilmington． | 97 412 | 1， 054 | +35.5 +8.6 | 23， 321 | ＋46．8 | 22， 13 | ＋8．4 | 31.2 | ＋9．9 | 71.0 | －1．4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Florida： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jacksonville． | 39 | 175 | ＋6． 7 | 3，136 | ＋8．3 | 17.92 | ＋1．5 | 29.3 | ＋4．3 | 61.2 | －2．5 |
| Miami | 65 | 678 | ＋8．1 | 13，645 | ＋． 6 | 20.13 | －6．9 | 28.2 | －3．1 | 71.5 | －3．9 |
| The State． | 104 | 853 | ＋7．8 | 16，781 | ＋2．0 | 19.67 | －5．4 | 28.4 | －1．7 | 69.3 | －3．9 |
| Georgia：Atlanta | 123 | 820 | ＋6．9 | 14， 141 | ＋10．0 | 17．25 | ＋2．9 | 27.7 | －1．8 | 61.6 | ＋3．4 |
| Illinois： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other localities．．．．．．．－ | 108 | 1，207 | +38.4 +8.6 | S1， 68,560 | ＋38．8 | 24.68 17.07 | $-19.8$ | （2） | ${ }^{(2)}$ | （2） | （2） |
| The 8tate．．．．－－－－ | 250 | 4，394 | ＋15．5 | 84， 572 | ＋． 9 | 19.25 | －12．7 | ${ }^{2}$ ） | （2） | （2） | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |

[^4]Table \%.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the BuildingConstruction Industry, April 1935-Continued
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State bureaus


1 Averages computed from reports furnished by 10,001 firms.
3 Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kins.
L Less than 110 of 1 percent increase.
${ }^{5}$ No change.
${ }^{6}$ Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.

Table \%.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Building Construction Industry, April 1935-Continued
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Burtau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperatins State bureaus]

| Locality |  | Lnployment |  | Pay rolls |  | Average weekly earnings |  | Average hours per week per man ${ }^{1}$ |  | A verage hourly earnings ! |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\text { Amount April } 1935$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 䃾 } \\ & \text { 豆 } \\ & \text { 4 } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Oklahoma: <br> Oklahoma City $\qquad$ Tulsa |  |  |  | Dollars |  | Dollars |  |  |  | Cents |  |
|  | 84 | 447 | +8.0 | 8,984 | +36. 2 | 20.10 | +26.2 | 27.2 | +24.2 | 72.6 | +1.3 |
|  | 47 | 213 | +10.4 | 4,193 | +18.3 | 19.60 | +7.2 | 28.2 | +6.0 | 69.7 | +3.1 |
| The State-......... | 131 | 660 | +8.7 | 13, 177 | +30.0 | 19.97 | +19.5 | 27.6 | +17.9 | 71.6 | +2.0 |
| Oregon: Portland.------ | 158 | 867 | +1.2 | 20,350 | +12.9 | 23.47 | +11.5 | 27.6 | +10.4 | 85.1 | +.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Erie area | 21 | ${ }^{221}$ | +39.9 | 2,913 | +48.7 | 13.18 | $+11.0$ | 17.7 | +22.9 | 71.7 | -. 6 |
| Philadelphis area | 349 | 2,722 | +15.7 | 57.628 | +21.6 | 21.17 | +5.1 | 30.1 | +6.4 | 72.1 | +. 6 |
| Pittsburgh area | 191 | 1,245 | +2.5 | 30,2.51 | +2.0 | 24.30 | -. 4 | 27.0 | -1.1 | 92.7 | +2.1 |
| Feading area. | 40 | 226 | +44.9 | 4,176 | +51.2 | 18.48 | +4.4 | 29.8. | +10.2 | 68.8 | $-5.0$ |
| Scranton area | 29 | 184 | +26.9 | 4,380 | $+59.4$ | 28.58 | +25.6 | 32.9 | $+18.8$ | 72.7 | +6.8 |
| Other areas. | 255 | 1,966 | +10.8 | 58,519 | +13.2 | 19.59 | +2.1 | 30.1 | +1.7 | 64.5 | +. 6 |
| The State | 885 | 6,664 | +18.0 | 187,817 | +16.3 | 21.00 | +2.9 | 29.3 | +4.8 | 72.9 | (b) |
| Rhode Island: Providence. $\qquad$ | 253 | 1,279 | +16.4 | 25,942 | +20.1 | 20.28 | +3.2 | 27.6 | +2.6 | 73. 1 | +. 3 |
| Tennessee: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 56. 2 | +1.1 |
| Knoxville.. | 36 | 372 | $+26.5$ | 5,608 | +19.3 | 15.08 | -5. 7 | 24.9 | +4.6 | 60.5 | -9.8 |
| Memphis | 72 | 336 | +6.0 | 6, 392 | +22.4 | 19.02 | +15.5 | 27.2 | (3) | 70.0 | +15.3 |
| Nashville. | 77 | 549 | +35.6 | 7,800 | +31.9 | 14.21 | -2.7 | 26.8 | +13.6 | 53.1 | -14.1 |
| The State | 216 | 1,486 | +21.4 | 22,762 | +26.0. | 15.32 | +3.8 | 25.8 | +8. 4 | 59.3 | -4.2 |
| Texas ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dallas. | 188 | 835 | -0.7 | 15,743 | -5. $0^{\text {. }}$ | 18. 85 | +1.8. | 20.1 | +1.7 | 65.3 | +. 6 |
| El Paso. | 24 | 133 | +. 8 | 2,260 | +6.8 | 16. 99 | +6.0 | 24.8 | +2.1 | 68.7 | +4. 1 |
| Houston | 167 | 1, 151 | -3.2 | 22, 785 | -5.1 | 19.80 | -1.9 | 28.6 | +. 4 | 69.5 | -2.5 |
| San Antonio | 81 | 333 | -12.8 | 5,543 | +1.6 | 16. 65 | +16.6 | 29.4 | +18.1 | 56.5 | $-1.4$ |
| The State | 460 | 2,452 | $-5.6$ | 46, 331 | $-3.8$ | 18. 90 | +2.0 | 28.7 | +3.2 | 66.1 | -1.2 |
| Utah: Salt Lake City ... | 67 | 223 | +17.4 | 5,029 | +26.3 | 22. 55 | +7.6 | 29.2 | +7.7 | 77.1 | -. 5 |
| Virginia: Norfolk-Portsmonth. Richmond. | 66 | 381 | -5.7 | 6,800 | $+.5$ | 17.85 | +6.6 | 27.0 | +5.5 | 66.2 | +1.2 |
|  | 117 | 781 | +5.8 | 14.474 | -. 4 | 18.53 | -5.8 | 28.7 | -. 7 | 64.5 | -5.3 |
| The State | 183 | 1,162 | +1.8 | 21, 274 | -. 1 | 18,31 | -1.8 | 28.1 | +1.4 | 65.0 | $-3.3$ |
| Washington: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spokane | 59 | 324 | +52.1 | 8, 174 | +64.0 | 25. 23 | +7.8 | 28.8 | $\underline{+}+2$ | 87.7 | +4.2 |
| Tacoma | 80 | 188 | $-20.0$ | 3,841 | -15.5 | 20.43 | +5.6 | 23.2 | +6.9 | 88.2 | $-1.0$ |
| The State | 286 | 1,158 | +7.6 | 26,206 | +11.0 | 22.63 | +3.2 | 24.8 | +6.9 | 91.4 | -3.2 |
| West Virginia: Wheeling $\qquad$ | 54: | 201 | $+15.5$ | 4,429 | +48.8 | 22.03 | +28.8 | 30.6 | +20.9 | 71.9 | +6. 4 |
| W isconsin: All localities. | 148 | 1,926 | -7.0 | 38,039 | -5.71 | 19.75 | +1.8 | 30.4 | +2.7 | 6.9. 5 | -2.0 |

[^5]
## Employment on Class I Railroads

According to reports of the Interstate Commerce Conmission there were in April 964,598 workers (preliminary), exclusive of executives and officials employed by class I railroads-that is, roads having operating revenues of $\$ 1,000,000$ or over-as compared with 966,110 in March. This represents a decrease of 0.2 percent. Information concerning pay rolls in April is not yet available. The total compensation of all employees except executives and officials was $\$ 126,502,835$ in March as compared with $\$ 117,928,027$ in February. The increase over the month interval amounted to 7.3 percent. March, however, contained 31 days, as against 28 days in February. On a daily basis, pay rolls in March show a decrease of 3.1 percent.

Index numbers showing the monthly trend of employment by class I railroads from January 1923 through April 1935 are given in table 8. These indexes have been compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and, like the Bureau's indexes of factory employment, the 3 -year average, $1923-25$, represents 100.

Table 8.-Indexes of Employment on Class I Railroads in the United States, January 1923 to April 1935
[3-year average, $1923-25=100$ ]

| Month | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 98.4 | 96.7 | 95.5 | 95.6 | 95.2 | 89.1 | 88.0 | 86.1 | 73.5 | 61.1 | 53.0 | 54.1 | 53. 7 |
| February | 98.6 | 96.9 | 95. 3 | 95.8 | 95.0 | 88.7 | 88.6 | 85.2 | 72.6 | 60.2 | 52.7 | 54.6 | 51.2 |
| March.- | 100.4 | 97.3 | 95.1 | 96.5 | 95.6 | 89.7 | 89.8 | 85.3 | 72.7 | 60.5 | 51.5 | 55.9 | 1 14. 7 |
| April | 101.9 | 98.8 | 96.5 | 98.6 | 97.1 | 91.5 | 91.9 | 86.7 | 73.4 | 59.9 | 51.8 | 56.9 | 164.7 |
| May | 104.8 | 99.1 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 94.4 | 94.6 | 88.3 | 73.8 | 59.6 | 52.5 | 58.5 |  |
| June | 107.1 | 97.9 | 98.5 | 101.3 | 100.7 | 95.8 | 95.8 | 86.3 | 72.7 | 57.7 | 53.6 | 54.0 |  |
| July. | 108. 2 | 98.0 | 99.3 | 102.6 | 100.7 | 95.4 | 96.3 | 84.5 | 72.3 | 56.3 | 55.4 | 58.7 |  |
| August | 109.2 | 98.9 | 94.5 | 102.4 | 99.2 | 95.5 | 97.1 | 83.5 | 71.0 | 54.9 | 56.8 | 57.8 |  |
| September | $10 \overline{7} 7$ | 99.6 | 94.7 | 102.5 | 98.8 | 95.1 | 96.5 | 82.0 | 69.2 | 55.7 | 57.7 | 57.3 |  |
| October--- | 107.1 | 100.7 | 100.4 | 103.1 | 985 | 95.2 | 96.6 | 80.2 | 67.6 | 56.9 | 57.4 | 5 f. 6 |  |
| November | 105.0 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 101.0 | 95.5 | 92.7 | 92.8 | 76.9 | 64.4 | 55.8 | 55.8 | $\stackrel{74}{4.5}$ |  |
| December. | 99.1 | 96.0 | 96.9 | 98.0 | 91.7 | 89.5 | 88.5 | 74.8 | 62.5 | 54.7 | 54.0 | 53.8 |  |
| A verage | 104.0 | 98.2 | 97.8 | 99.8 | 97.3 | 92.7 | 93.1 | 83.3 | 70.6 | 57.8 | 54.1 | 56.5 | 254.3 |

[^6]
## Trend of Industrial Employment, by States

Floctuations in employment and pay rolls in April 1935 as compared with March 1935, in certain industrial groups, are shown by States in table 9. These tabulations have been prepared from data secured directly from reporting establishments and from information supplied by cooperating State agencies. The combined total of all groups does not include building-construction data, which are shown by city and State totals in the section "Building construction." In addition to the combined total of all groups, the trend of employment and pay rolls in the manufacturing, public utility, hotel, wholesale trade, retail trade, bituminous-coal mining, crude-petroleum producing, quarrying and nonmetallic mining, metalliferous mining, laundry, dyeing and cleaning, and banks-brokerage-insurance groups is presented. In this State compilation the totals of the telephone and telegraph, power and light, and electric-railroad operations groups hare been combined and are presented as one group-Public utilities.

The percentage changes shown in the table, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted; that is, the industries included in the groups and the groups comprising the total of all groups, have not been weighted according to their relative importance in the combined totals.

The anthracite mining industry, which is confined entirely to the State of Pennsylvania, showed increases from March to April of 2.3 percent in employment and 28.1 percent in pay rolls. These percentages are based on reports received from 160 mines, which employed in April 73,070 workers, whose earnings in 1 week ending nearest the 15 th were $\$ 2,019,392$.

When the identity of any reporting company would be disclosed by the publication of a State total for any industrial group, figures for the group do not appear in the separate industrial-group tabulation, but are included in the State totals for "All groups." Details are not given for any industrial group when the representation in the State covers less than three establishments.

Table 9.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in March and April 1935, by States
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statisties, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Total-All groups |  |  |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estabments | Num- <br> ber on pay April 1835 | Per-centchange from $\underset{1935}{\text { March }}$ 1835 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) April 1935 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { March } \\ 1035 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay April 1035 | Per-centage change March 1935 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { roll } 11 \\ \text { weot }) \\ \text { April } 1935 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { March } \\ 1935 \end{array}$ |
| Alabam | 1,329 | 76, | -1.5 | \$1, 106, | -7.6 | 240 | 50,833 | -1.3 | \$709, 270 | -2.1 |
| Arizona. | 559 | 13, 888 | +. 2 | 294, 880 | +1.7 | 47 | 2,637 | +5.9 | 50, 046 | +9.9 |
| Arkansas. | ${ }_{21}{ }^{1667}$ | 24, 481 |  | 389, 218 | +2.6 | 271 | 16,845 | + 5 | 233, 694 |  |
| California | ${ }^{2} 1,853$ | 273, 880 | +6.1 | 6, 819, 057 | +5.3 | 1,024 | 150,600 | +10.7 | 3, 348,348 | +6. 8 |
| Colorado. | 1,339 | 39, 050 | -. 7 | 853, 119 | $-1.3$ | 183 | 11,703 | -2.0 | 263, 302 | +. 5 |
| Connecticut | 2,203 | 177,076 | -. 1 | 3, 654, 152 | -1.5 | 688 | 143, 021 | +.1 | 2,818, 458 | -1.9 |
| Delamare. | 221 | 12,072 | +2.3 | 258, 254 | +. 4 | 66 | 7,801 | +2.1 | 155, 571 | +1.7 |
| umbia | 1,010 | 38, 979 | +3.1 | 925,788 | +2.9 | 48 | 3,634 |  | 119, 143 | +. 1 |
| Florida | 1,391 | 46,03 | -10.6 | 751,023 | -9.1 | 213 | 18,529 | -9.7 | 254,238 | -8.7 |
| Georgia | 1,764 | 102, 994 | -1.8 | 1,520,529 | -2 | 392 | 76, 987 | -2.9 | 1, 012,034 | -3.8 |
| Idaho. | 508 | 8,301 | +1.3 | 170, 006 | +3.1 | 63 | 2,494 | +6.8 | 50,101 | +12.9 |
| Illinois. | ${ }^{4} 4,585$ | 480, 477 | +1.2 | 10,907, 841 |  | 2,088 | 295, 0311 | +1.8 | 6,474,483 | +1.0 |
| Indiana | 2, 730 | 166, 701 |  | 3, 564, 286 |  | 667 | 121, 411 | $+6$ | 2. 656,929 | +2.8 |
| Iowa | 1,889 | 54, 045 | $\underline{+}$ | 1, 100, 434 | -2.8 | 404 | ${ }^{28,763}$ | +1.0. | 542, 024 |  |
| Kans | ${ }^{3} 1,798$ | 64,670 | +. 8 | 1,198, 127 | +4.1 | 388 | 26,562 | +2. 5 | 593,786 | $+5.8$ |
| Kentuck | 1,5 | 85, | -1.6 | 1,540,377 | -7.4 | 303 | 33, | -1.2 | 651, 813 | . 7 |
| Louisian | 1,053 | 43, 621 | +. 3 | 758, 177 | +1.3 | 229 | 22,732 | +1. | 330, 319 | +2.9 |
| Maine | 920 | 49, 157 | -1.6 | 806, 713 | -3.0 | 270 | 39, 923 | -2.8 | 701,903 |  |
| Maryland. | 1,804 | 108, 594 | +1.8 | 2,235,109 | +1.1 | 605 | 69, 638 | +1.6 | 1,369, 189 | +2.6 |
| Massachusetts.-- | 78,699 | 488, 277 |  | 9, 408,094 |  | 1,658 | 244,668 |  | 4, 806, 244 | -2.2 |
| Michişan. | 3.720 | 490, 324 | +. 8 | 13, 269,060 | +2.5 | 800 | 574, 621 | -. 2 | 10,141.485 | +2.6 |
| Minnesota | 2,401 | 84, 294 | +2.9 | 1,907, 032 | +4.6 | 404 | 35, 289 | +4.0 | 787, 981 | +8.0 |
| Mississipp | 3, 605 | 165, 761 | +3.7 + +1 | 3, 240,644 | -1.7 -.7 | 883 | 10,002 | +5.68 | +124,013 | -3.3 |
| Montana. | 780 | 16, 455 | +1.4 | 417, 548 | -. 1 | 89 | 4, 174 | +1 | 96, 205 | -. 2 |
| Nebraska | 1,936 | 33, 53 | +2.0 | 713, 105 | $+$ | 170 | 10,4 | +1.2 | 228,480 | +1.3 |
| Nevada.- | 258 | 3,08 | +2.1 | 80,883 | +2.0 | 33 |  | +1 | 24,245 | +4.8 |
| New Hampshire. | 767 | 41,933 | -7.3 | 790, 076 | -8.3 | 200 | 35, 147 | -8.9 | 607,089 | -10.5 |
| New Jersey. | 3,989 | 250,416 | -. 2 | 5, 772, 174 | -1.6 | ${ }^{8} 763$ | 217, 342 | 5 | 4, 804, 008 | -1.1 |
| New Mexico | 396 | 7,025 | +. 7 | 133, 349 | -3.1 | 32 | 1,048 | $+7$ | 15, 565 | -4.9 |
| New York | 18, 531 | 783, 040 | +1.6 | 20, 069, 101 | +. 2 | -1,915 | 593, 200 | . 8 | 9, 778,227 | -. 3 |
| North Carolina. | 1,287 | 134, 683 | -1.9 | 1, 851, 470 | -4.6 | 572 | 123,860 | -2.3 | 1, 672, 159 | -5. 2 |
| North Dakota. |  | 4, 492 | +. 4 | 98, 275 |  | 48 | 855 | +1.2 | 19,829 | +5.3 |
| Ohio.-.... | 8,880 | 516,877 | +. 2 | 12, 583, 246 | -(10) | 2,468 | 389, 533 | -. 4 | 0, 172, 618 | +. 4 |
| Oklahoms. | 1,608 | 37, 709 | -. 2 | 778, 481 | -. 9 | 139 | 10, 160 | +.7 | 201, 381 | +. 7 |
| Orego | 1,497 | 44, 119 | +3.6 | 964, 163 | +2.8 | 282 | 23, 118 | +5.2 | 454, 603 | +6.3 |
| Pennsylvania | 9,748 | 778, 737 |  | 16, 531, 514 | -1.5 | 2, 178 | 485,794 | -. 9 | 8, 506,698 | - 8 |
| Rhode Island... | 1,308 | 86, 469 | -1.9 | 1, 692, 882 | -2.7 | 423 | 65, 224 | -3. 6 | 1, 175, 039 | -4.8 |
| South Carolina. | 711 | 64,734 | 4.7 | 798, 114 | -11.4 | 207 | 57, 069 | -6. | 670, 392 | -12.9 |
| South Dakota. | 588 | 7,308 | +. 7 | 181,445 | +2.5 | 25 | 1,593 | -. 5 | 31,398 | -. 2 |
| Tennessee | 1,330 | 84, 1 | +. 1 | 1,356, 800 | -1.4 | 325 | 58, 114 | - 4 | 896, 120 | +. 4 |
| Texas | 1,297 | 68, 264 | $+{ }^{+} 6$ | 1,459,772 | -. 5 | 358 | 38, 851 | 2 | 754, 5681 |  |
| Uermint | 576 | 16, 237 | $+1.3$ | 357, 572 | -. 5 | 108 | 4,571 | +2.2 | 94, 869 | +1.4 |
| Virginia | 2203 | 90, 025 | -. 6 | 635, 194 | ${ }_{-3.1}$ | 423 | 58, 835 | $+1.8$ | 1,022,306 | -2.9 |
| Washingt | 3,429 | 83, 539 | +1.8 | 1, 901, 822 | +1.8 | 510 | 40,188 | +2.0 | 851,177 | +4.3 |
| West Virginik | 335 | 144, 179 | -1.9 | 2,733,689 | -15.0 | 247 | 54, 230 | -1.2 | 1, 182, 811 | +1.0 |
| Wisconsin. | 111,020 | 163, 835 |  | S, 463, 259 | - 1 | 766 | 181,342 | (7) (4) | 2, 785, 678 | +1.4 |
| W yoming-- | 372 | 7,530 | -. 6 | 182, 654 | -7.4 | 49 | 1,651 | +4.8 | 46.106 | +4.9 |

[^7]Table 9.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establish ments in March and April 1935, by States-Continued
[Figures in italies are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Wholesale trade |  |  |  |  | Retail trade |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber on } \\ & \text { pay } \\ & \text { roll } \\ & \text { April } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ | Per- cent- нge change from March 1935 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) April 1935 | Per-centage change from March 1935 | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay roll April 1935 |  | Amount of pay roll (1 week) April 1935 | Per-centage change from March 1935 |
| Alabama | 113 | 2,334 | -0.2 | \$57, 125 | -5. 1 | 728 | 6,974 | +0.9 | \$122, 829 | -0.6 |
| Arizona | 70 | 1, 154 | $-.6$ | 22,007 | +3.2 | 284 | 3,422 | +1.6 | 68,596 | +2.0 |
| Arkansas | 123 | 1,509 | +. 3 | 88,387 | +1.3 | 156 | 8,313 | +8.9 | 6,454 | +1.2 |
| California | 108 | 5,802 | $+.5$ | 168,510 | -. 4 | 128 | 31,50G | +8.1 | 618,768 | +.4 |
| Colorado. | 180 | 3, 4.19 | $-.6$ | 87,447 | $+.5$ | 549 | 8,609 | +4.1 | 167, 078 | +1.5 |
| Connecticut | 211 | 3,990 | $-18.7$ | 96,559 | -8.3 | 992 | 14,841 | +3.3 | 312,390 | +3.3 |
| Delawrare.- | 14 | 504 | +1.2 | 11,740 | +4.9 | 81 | 1,445 | +5.2 | 30,526 | +5.0 |
| District of Columbia. | 61 | 1,120 | -2.0 | 34,481 | +2.3 | 750 | 14,872 | +6.0 | 310,576 | +6.5 |
| Florida..........- | 222 | 8,961 | -5.7 | 141, 886 | -. 1 | 533 | 7,411 | -2.8 | 142, 180 | -2.8 |
| Ceorgia--....... | 111 | 1,603 | +. 4 | 40,106 | -1.1 | 905 | 10,223 | +1.9 | 173, 042 | +1.5 |
| Idaho. | 72 | 669 | -16. 1 | 15,975 | -6.9 | 259 | 2, 026 | +1.9 | 41,678 | +2.2 |
| Illinois | 381 | 18, 206 | +. 3 | 350, 907 | -1.4 | 1,978 | 72,735 | $+5.0$ | 1,472,528 | +5.2 |
| Indiana | 375 | 5,846 | +4. 1 | 143, 665 | +2.3 | 1,232 | 18, 413 | +5.9 | 344, 124 | +4.6 |
| Jowa. | 208 | 3,422 | +.3 | 89, 257 | $+.3$ | 619 | 8,449 | +5.9 | 152, 665 | +2.7 |
| Kansas | 166 | 3,063 | $+1.2$ | 74,660 | +1.0 | 880 | 9,984 | +2.4 | 182, 866 | $+4.3$ |
| Kentucky | 199 | 2,764 | $-7.7$ | 59, 145 | -4.7 | 465 | 8, 643 | +5.4 | 155, 236 | +4.3 |
| Ioulsiana. | 136 | 2,976 | $+.8$ | 71, 585 | -. 4 | 441 | 7,762 | +2.2 | 130,988 | +2.1 |
| Maine. | 105 | 1,555 | +. 4 | 38, 101 | -(i0) | 277 | 2,816 | +5.4 | 56,331 | +3.4 |
| Maryland | 260 | 4,088 | +1.6 | 102,895 | +-. 4 | 649 | 16,678 | +5.9 | 914,394 | +4.2 |
| Massachusetts. | 879 | 17,422\% | -1.2 | 463,083 | -. 6 | 4,938 | 67,389 | +2.1 | 1,950,025 | +2.5 |
| Michipan | 337 | 6, 520 | +2.0 | 173,893 | +2.2 | 1,655 | 33, 041 | $+5.5$ | 702,507 | +4.9 |
| Minnesota | 419 | 8, 488 | -. 6 | 225, 935 | -1.4 | 1, 082 | 16,399 | +5.5 | 303, 429 | +3.5 |
| Mississippi | 60 | 1,192 | -1.7 | 25, 196 | +1.1 | 193 | 2, 042 | +2.8 | 31, 095 | +2.0 |
| Missouri. | 750 | 15, 393 | +. 2 | 396, 056 | $-.7$ | 1,352 | 30,948 | $+5.4$ | 608, 649 | +2.7 |
| Montana | 106 | 1,109 | +1.4 | 31,087 | +.6 | 355 | 2,941 | +2.2 | 68, 618 | +2.0 |
| Nebraska | 496 | 4,043 | +(10) | 105, 226 | $+4$ | 869 | 9,468 | +4.5 | 174, 085 | +2.1 |
| Nerada. | 51 | 335 | +2.4 | 11, 116 | -2. 5 | 105 | 774 | +4.0 | 20,176 | +1.0 |
| New Hampshire-i | 37 | 355 | -1.7 | 8,951 | $-.6$ | 303 | 2,966 | +5.6 | 57, 826 | +4.5 |
| New Jersey. | 245 | 4,377 | +. 2 | 126, 079 | $-1$ | 2,146 | 21, 453 | +4.1 | 482, 304 | +3.2 |
| New Mexico...- | 37 | 307 | +7.7 | 7,896 | --2.0 | 215 | 1,515 | +1.8 | 33, 309 | -. 3 |
| New York.-.-.-- | 3,678 | 66,895 | -. 2 | 2, 057, 671 | $-.2$ | 10,301 | 179, 527 | $+5.5$ | 4, 012,557 | +4.7 |
| North Carolina- | , 57 | 700 | -2.0 | 20,183 | -2.3 | 437 | 4,750 | +8.1 | 70,539 | $+4.2$ |
| North Dakota..- | 180 | 710 | +1.0 | 18, 204 | -1.1 | 44 | 307 | +9.6 | 6,036 | $+6.9$ |
| Ohio-- | 1,075 | 16,917 | $-2$ | 441,923 | -. 7 | 3,989 | 66, 218 | +6.6 | 1,256, 382 | +5.6 |
| Oklahoma | 177 | 2,805 | +. 1 | 69,381 | -1.2 | 776 | 7,988 | +2.5 | 144, 640 | $+.7$ |
| Oregon | 24. | 3,558 | +1.2 | 99, 858 | -1.7 | 624 | 8,958 | +2. 7 | 186, 434 | +2.9 |
| Pennsylvania. | 1,24S | 20,309 | $-1.1$ | 558,985 | $-.8$ | 3, 642 | 69,508 | +7.5 | 1,377,956 | $+5.2$ |
| Rhode Island..-- | 96 | 1,767 | -. 8 | 45,961 | -1.5 | 621 | 10, 268 | $+6.6$ | 195, 847 | +4.8 |
| South Carolina.-- | 74 | . 951 | -. 3 | 22, 531 | $-1.2$ | 288 | 3, 441 | +3.0 | 49, 069 | +1.8 |
| South Dakota.-- | 160 | 750 | +. 1 | 20,895 | -. 6 | 226 | 1,307 | +2. 4 | 24, 606 | -. 9 |
| Tennessee.-..... | 145 | 2,705 | $+3$ | 61,649 | -. 4 | 467 | 9. 147 | $+4.0$ | 160, 058 | +1.4 |
| Texas..........- | 18 R | 4, 465 | +1.8 | 111,872 | +1.7 | 371 | 9,440 | +4.8 | 170, 819 | +3.6 |
| Utah. | 79 | 1, 206 | +1.1 | 35, 065 | -. 5 | 235 | 2, 754 | +11.5 | 56,308 | +5.1 |
| Vermont | 30 | 527 | +1.3 | 12,158 | +. 4 | 165 | 1,544 | +1.4 | 33,769 | +-4.6 |
| Virginia.--------- | 207 | 3,230 | $+2.5$ | 78, 708 | +1.7 | 1,184 | 11, 599 | +2.7 | 213,990 | +2.2 |
| Washington | 750 | 9,856 | $+1.9$ | 275, 355 | +1.0 | 1,766 | 16, 995 | +2.7 | 355, 515 | +3.1 |
| West Virginia. -- | 127 | 1,874 | -. 5 | 49,595 | -. 8 | 320 | 4,093 | +7.6 | 75, 442 | $+3.9$ |
| Wisconsin.. | 45 | 1,787 | -. ${ }^{2}$ | 41,675 | $-.7$ | 53 | 12,077 | $+11.9$ | 163,760 | $+9.0$ |
| W yoming-...---- | 23 | 167 | +3.1 | 4,653 | $+3$ | 176 | 1,112 | +1.6 | 25,901 | +2.9 |

${ }^{10}$ Less than 3 of 1 percent.

Table 9.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in March and April 1935, by States-Continued
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining |  |  |  |  | Metalliferous mining |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estabments | Num- ber on pay roll April 1936 | Per-centthge change March 1935 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) April 1935 | ( Per- $\begin{gathered}\text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { froli } \\ \text { Mareh } \\ 1935\end{gathered}$ | Number of estab-lishments | Number on pay April 1935 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { framp } \\ \text { March } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { roll (1) } \\ \text { week) } \\ \text { April 1935 } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { March } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |
| Alabama. | 17 | 582 | $+0.9$ | \$0,956 | $-3.3$ | 9 | 1,163 | +1.2 | \$20, 069 | 11.6 |
| Arkonsas. |  | 117 | +13.6 |  | +21. 5 |  |  |  | 90,188 |  |
| California | 40 | 1, 111 | +6.3 | 22, 325 | +14.3 | $3{ }^{3}$ | 2, 8.313 | +3.6 | 75, 549 | $+4.4$ |
| Coloratio----...- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dolaware |  |  |  |  | +80. |  |  |  |  |  |
| District of Columbia. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Florida | 17 | 884 | -. 1 | 11,049 | +1.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Georgia-.........- |  | 1, 603 |  | 18, 262 | +8. 4 | 7 | 1,594 | +2.8 | 35, 300 | +. 6 |
| Illinois. | 21 | 542 | +30.0 | 10, 116 | +30.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indiana. | ${ }_{61}^{66}$ | 1,378 | +10.6 | 22.781 | +9.3 <br> +22 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iowa-.-.-.-....------ | 21 34 | 1, ${ }^{3505}$ | +19.9 +4.8 | 6,401 | +22.7 +12.5 | 18 | 1,385 | +1.8 | 24,95.5 | +7.6 |
| Kentucky | 38 | 784 | +2.0 | 7, 173 | +6.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Louisiana. | 7 | 704 | -1.5 | 10, 131 | +14.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maine--.-.-.---- | 12 | 373 | +410.0 | 6,631 | +427.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maryland.----.. | 12 | 291 | +18.8 | 8,861 | + 43.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Massachusetts..- | 19 | 435 | +17.9 | 8, 99:4 | +29.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Michigan. | 44 | 1,046 | +16.6 | 19, 226 | +27.6 | 39 | 4,788 | +4.2 | 82, 593 | +4.5 |
| Minnesota | ${ }^{27}$ | 210 | +7.1 | 3, 650 | +4.4 | 25 | 1,193 | +12.7 | 23, 443 | +22.5 |
| Mississippi...... | ${ }_{61}^{11}$ | 1, 116 | -44.8 | 1, 222 18,662 | -44.4 +9.1 | 12 | 1,804 | -. 2 | 20, 124 |  |
| Montana-........- | 8 | 1, 81 | +20.6 | 1,415 | +23.6 | 16 | 3,797 | +1.9 | 112,092 | +2.9 |
| Nebraska. | 10 | 265 | +1.1 | 3,132 | +10.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nevada-..------ |  |  |  |  |  | 15 | 575 | +3.8 | 14,320 | +4.3 |
| New Hampshire- | 11 |  | -33.7 | 1, 1234 | -32.1 +13.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Jersey | 35 | 569 | +15.4 | 10,361 | +13.1 | $\cdots{ }^{-\cdots \cdots}$ | 828 | -1.7 | 15, 850 | $-1.3$ |
| New York | 78 | 2,285 | +38.9 | 47, 511 | +36.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| North CarolinaNorth Dakota | 11 | 283 | -9.3 | 3,955 | -1.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio-...........- | 120 | 2,973 | +13.7 | 49,846 | +26.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma.. | 14 | 153 | + 3.4 | 1,966 | +4.9 | 24 | 1,242 | $-1.8$ | 19,854 | -4.8 |
| Oregon. | 3 | 36 | +20.0 | 691 | +15. 6 | 4 | 84 | +23.5 | 1,752 | +17.9 |
| Penusylvania | 158 | 5,110 | +21.2 | 78,936 | +12.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Carolina.. | 4 | 112 | -2. 6 | 1, 487 | -4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Dakota.-- | 8 | 87 | +102.3 | 1, 267 | +98.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tennessee. | 20 | 674 | -. 6 | 7,032 | -1.6 | 4 | 362 | -1. | 7,339 | -1.7 |
| Texas.... | $\begin{array}{r}15 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | +22.1 +2.2 | 17.681 1,721 | $\underline{+34.7}$ | 13 | 2,159 | +. 4 | 48,341 | -1.6 |
| Vermont.- | 38 | 1.735 | +4.6 | 33, 768 | +10.0 |  |  | 7. | 48,31 | -1.6 |
| Virginia.----...-- | 27 | 1,011 | +1.2 | 12, 623 | +7.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washington. | 13 | 238 | -15.0. | 3,716 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Virginia..- | 19 | 763 | +8.5 | 11, 575 | +7.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wisconsin ----.-. | 12 | 155 | +44.9 | 2,063 | +10.8 | (12) | 744 | +3.2 | 16,054 | $+3.8$ |

[^8]Table 9.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establish. ments in March and April 1935, by States-Continued
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

s No ciange.
"Less than 1\%o of 1 percent.

Table 9.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in March and April 1935, by States-Continued
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statisties, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Public utilities |  |  |  |  | Hotels |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber on } \\ \text { pay } \\ \text { roll } \\ \text { April } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { fage } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Marct } \\ \text { 19r5 } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Alt:ount of pay roll (l week) April $1 \times 35$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cert- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { framem } \\ \text { March } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | Num:ber of estab)-mish- | Num. ber on pay April j435 | Peruge change from Siarch 1935 | Amount of pay roll ( 1 week) April 1935 | Perage change froul $\underset{1 \$ 35}{\text { March }}$ |
| Alabama | 119 | 1,885 | +0.2 | \$40,548 | -2.7 | 21 | 1,076 | $+1.0$ | \$9,406 | -1.0 |
| Arizona- | 75 | 1,600 | -3.1 | 38, 393 | -6.2 | 18 | 589 | -17.9 | 9,047 | -15. 1 |
| Arkansas | ${ }_{7}^{26}$ | 1,259 | -. 5 | 27,998 | $+.8$ | 24 | 985 | -11.1 | 8,658 | -8.8 |
| California. | 47 | 44, 151 | +. 5 | 1,278, 298 | -1.8 | 178 | 10,658 | -. 6 | 170, 315 | +. 7 |
| Colorado.. | 225 | 5,853 | -. 6 | 149, 921 | -2.3 | 47. | 1,129 | +. 1 | 15, 258 | -1.2 |
| Connecticut-..-- | 152 | 9,858 | -. 4 | 304, 500 | -1.3 | 28 | 1,268 | +1.2 | 17, 165 | -2.4 |
| Delaware---- | 30 | 1,130 | +.9 | 31, 754 | -11.0 | 5 | 288 | -. 7 | 3, 931 | -1.7 |
| District of Columbia | 54 | 10,399 | +.8 | 288, 270 | +. 7 | 45 | 4,689: | +4.9 | 75, 574 | +5.2 |
| Florida | 258 | 5, 139 | -2.7 | 126, 901 | -9.6 | 98 | 2,891 | -45.3 | 32, 889 | -46.0 |
| Georgia. | 234 | 7,431 | +.9 | 199, 008 | -1.0 | 36 | 1,709. | +2.5 | 14, 869 | +. 1 |
| Idaho- | ${ }_{85}^{63}$ | 757 | $-2.3$ | 15, 282 | $-4.0$ | ${ }^{13} 98$ | ${ }^{355}$ | +2.6 | 4, 244 | -1.5 |
| Illinois. | 85 | 70,819 | +. 5 | 2,099, 002 | +. 4 | ${ }^{13} 270$ | 13,875 | -1.6 | 218, 908 | -3.5 |
| Indiana | 160 | 9, 326 | +1.3 | 236, 672 | +. 2 | 62 | 2,914 | +9.4 | 31, 199 | +8.2 |
| Iowa- | 507 | 9,536 | +1.5 | 227, 774 | +. 6 | 54 | 2,347 | -4.0 | 22, 954 | -3.3 |
| Kansas | ${ }^{14} 164$ | 7, 375 | +1.7 | 182,200 | +6.1 | 24 | ${ }^{615}$ | +.7 | 6,867 | -. 8 |
| Kentucky | 310 | 6, 542 | -. 2 | 152, 697 | -1.0 | 32 | 2,117 | +8.0. | 21, 615 | +4.6 |
| Louisiana | 188 | 5,849 | +.7 | 143,049 | -1.6 | 17 | 1,824 | -7.4: | 21, 021 | -6.5 |
| Maine | 188 | 2,876 | -1.6 | 77,946 | -1.8 | 16 | ${ }_{711}$ | -1.8 | 7, 739 |  |
| Maryland. | 98 | 12,220 | +. 6 | 352, 494 | -2.0 | 19 | 716 | -1.0 | 8,941 |  |
| Massachusetts.-- | ${ }^{14} 125$ | 45,020 | +.8 | 1,356,733 | +2.8 | 63 | $5,510^{\text {i }}$ | +.9 | 82, 324 | $+1.0$ |
| Michigan | 452 | 29,328 | +.2 | 895, 638 | -1.1 | 89 | 5, 13 | +. 2 | 64, 355 | -1.9 |
| Minuesota | 264 | 12,661 | -1.1 | 348, 866 | +1.4 | 67 | 3,336 | +1.1 | 42,540 | +1.6 |
| Mississippi. | 219 | 2, 048 | +1.0 | 43, 804 | +. 5 | 17 | 769 | +.4. | 6,469 | -2.0 |
| Missouri. | 340 | 20, 338 | -1. 6 | 569,039 | -3.1 | 87 | 5,097 | +. 5 | 63, 754 | -. 6 |
| Montana | 118 | 2,145 | +. 3 | 62, 321 | -5.4 | 33 | 560 | +1.1 | 7, 884 | -4.7 |
| Nebraska. | 310 | 3,851 | $+9$ | 148, 167 | -2.3 | 371 | 1,742 | +2.2 | 18,461 | -1.3 |
| Nevada | 33 |  | $+3.0$ | 6, 250 |  | 15 | 244 | -4 | 3, 587 |  |
| New Hampshire- | 147 | 2,329 | +. 5 | 65, 425 | +2.2 | 10 | 255 | +2.8 | 2,962 | +. |
| New Jersey- | 296 | 20,779 | + 2 | 614, 482 | $-3.3$ | 76 | 3,951 | +3.3 | 49,815 | +1.8 |
| New Mexico | 54 | 621 | -3.4: | 12,619 | -4.9 | $17{ }^{\text { }}$ | 421 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 4, 142 | -2.6 |
| New York. | 1,152 | 122. 016 | +. 1 | 3, 943, 807 | -1.9 | 216 | 30,010 | -. 2 | 492, 703 | +. 4 |
| North Carolina | 126 | 2,093 | +. 6 | 43, 795 | -1.2 | 32 | 1,616 | $+4.5$ | 14, 589 | +3.1 |
| North Dakota.-- | 183 | 1,334 | +. 2 | 33, 195 | +.5 | ${ }^{20}$ | 285 |  | 3,055 | $-6.6$ |
| Ohio | 572 | 35, 232 | +. 5 ! | 979, 010 | -. 3 | 125 | 9,049 | +. 6 | 117, 553 | +. 5 |
| Oklahoma. | 288 | 6,547 | +.3 | 155, 769 | 5 | 37 | 1,437 | +2.1 | 15, 949 | -4.8 |
| Oregon. | 192 | 5,541 | +1.2 | 157, 359 | -2.7 | 59 | 1,301 | +.1 | 17,015 | -4.5 |
| Pennsylvania--- | 785 | 52, 245 | +( ${ }^{10}$ | 1,520,138 | -. 5 | 149 | 9, 565 | +. 2 | 131,916 | -1.7 |
| IRhode Island.. | 53 | 5,547 | +. 2 | 169, 246 | +.4 | 10 | 377 | +3.61 | 5,360 | +2.2 |
| South Carolina.- | 91 | ${ }^{2}, 121$ | -6.4 | 41, 812 | -6.6 | 17 | 429 | -19.2 | 3,791 | -21. |
| South Dakota.-- | 129 | 1,070 | +. 8 | 26, 005 | -2.8 | 18 | 260 | +. 4 | 3,011 | +2.1 |
| Tennessee. | 275 | 5,111 | +1.2 | 115,769 | -3.4 | 35 |  | +1.0 | 21,611 | -. 6 |
| Texas.- | 926 | 5, 988 | +. 8 | 171,769 | +1.7 | 94 | 2, 455 | +2.0 | 31,639 | -1.2 |
| Utah. | 69 | 1,825 | +2.0 | 38,796 | -. 9 | 13 | 552 | $+9.1$ | 7,370 | +8.0 |
| Vermont | 131 | 1,496 | (3) | 37,837 | -1.3 | 14. | 360 | +2.3 | 3,389 | +1.3 |
| Virginia........-- | 202 | 5,835 | +. 6 | 143, 675 | -3.3 | 34 | 2, 016 | +10.6 | 21,738 | +8.8 |
| Washington | 225 | 10,092 |  | 289, 054 | -3.3 | 83 | 2,536 | -. 4 | 30,453 | -. 5 |
| West Virginia-.- | 129 | 6, 655 | +2.5 | 169,464 | -. 9 | 36 | 1,259 | -. 9 | 13,771 | -1.1 |
| Wisconsin...---- | 1341 | 10,826 | -1.0 | 388,980 | -8.6 | 48 | 1,433 | +1.6 |  |  |
| Wyoming----- | 53 | 477 | -. 2 | 11,578 | +1.3 | 11 | 97 | -1.0 | 1,288 | -3.2 |

[^9]Table 9.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in March and April 1935, by States-Continued
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| State | Laundries |  |  |  |  | Dyeing and cleaning |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of estab-lishments | Number on yay roll April 1035 | Per- cent- age change from March 1935 | Amount of pay roll (l week) April 1485 | Per-centage change from March 1935 | Number of estab-lishments | Num- <br> ber on pay roll April 1335 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { roll (1 } \\ & \text { week) } \\ & \text { April 1935 } \end{aligned}$ | Per- cent- age change from March 1935 |
| Alabama. | 12 | 451 | -25.7 | \$4,061 | -32.2 | 5 | 68 | +3.0 | \$935 | -2.0 |
| Arizona. - | 12 | 479 | -4.2 | 6,953 | -3.9 | 6 | 47 | -6.0 | 948 | +1.1 |
| Arkansas | 16 | 517 | -8.2 | 5, 244 | -4.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| California | 1669 | 4,961 | -. 6 | 89, 509 | +. 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colorado. | 31 | 1,436 | +. 5 | 19,909 | +1.8 | 20 | 267 | +12.7 | 4,861 | +13.4 |
| Connecticut. | 40 | 1,652 | +. 6 | 26,901 | +1.6 | 18 | 379 | +15.2 | 7,939 | +20.2 |
| Delaware-.....- | 4 | 288 | -1.7 | 4,991 | $-1.2$ | 4 | 62 | +24.0 | 1,111 | +13.0 |
| District of $\mathbf{C o}-$ lumbia. | 21 | 2,872 | +1.4 | 46,873 | +1.4 | 3 | 76 | +11.8 | 1,392 | +8.9 |
| Florida. | 22 | 1,306 | -10.1 | 14,814 | -20.5 | 10 | 135 | -5.6 | 1,921 | -4.1 |
| Georgia | 21 | 2,055 | +1.4 | 23, 944 | +2.2 | 10 | 183 | +8.3 | 2,399 | +5.3 |
| Idaho. | 13 | 282 | - 4.4 | 4,389 | +.9 | 3 | 27 | +8.0 | 545 | +17.0 |
| Illinois | 1665 | 3, 32\% | +4.1 | 57, 215 | +6.81 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indiana | 39 | 1,849 | +1.9 | 26,837 | +3.2 | 39 | 664 | +11.4 | 11,599 | +16.5 |
| Iowa. | 25 | 878 | +1.4 | 11, 913 | +3.8 | 16 | 191 | +13.7 | 3, 687 | +13.5 |
| Kansas | 36.96 | 844 | +4.7 | 11,122 | +6.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kentucky | 34 | 1,743 | +2.1 | 23, 158 | +3.7 | 9 | 257 | +6. 2 | 3,831 | +8.7 |
| Louisiana.-.-.--- | 6 | 339 | +1.2 | 3,530 | +. 6 | 6 | 125 | +6.8 | 1,784 | +9.2 |
| Maine-- | 27 | 559 | +1.3 | 7,860 | +1.3 | 11 | 194 | +7.8 | 3,517 | +5.9 |
| Maryland | 25 | 1,881 | -. 4 | 28, 409 | $+1.0$ | 9 | 215 | +4.9 | 3,659 | +1.0 |
| Massachusetts | 140 | 5,886 | +. R $^{\text {P }}$ | 96, 187 | +1.8 | 78 | 2,185 | +18.7 | 40,587 | $+18.7$ |
| Michigan | 65 | 3,397 | $+1.6$ | 53, 372 | +3.8 | 41 | 1,156 | +15.1 | 25, 370 | +30.8 |
| Minnesota | 39 | 1, 653 | +3.4 | 27, 756 | +8.2 | 17 | 524 | +16.2 | 10,009 | +22.0 |
| Mississippi...--- | 8 | 366 | $-2.4$ | 3, 912 | $+2.9$ | 7 | 59 | +5.4 | 827 | +1.8 |
| Missouri - | 47 | 2,731 | +1.6 | 36, 579 | +2.0 | 29 | 1,251 | +7.0 | 19,595 | +. 2 |
| Montana | 15 | 371 | +1.1 | 6,762 | +2.1 | 9 | 64 | +10.3 | 1,326 | +17.9 |
| Nebraska | 15 | 926 | +.9 | 13,172 | +1.4 | 13 | 228 | +7.5 | 3,919 | +10.7 |
| New Hampshire- | 18 | 293 | -. 7 | 4,245 | $-1.6$ | 9 | 102 | +15.9 | 1,886 | +22.2 |
| New Jersey-.-.-- | 45 | 4,498 | +. 1 | 77,950 | +1.8 | 11 | 331 | +8.9 | 7, 416 | +13.1 |
| New Mexico...- | 4 | 210 | +. 5 | 3,342 | +4.9 | 3 | 13 | +18.2 | 209 | +17.0 |
| New York------ | 74 | 7,021 | +1.4 | 127, 246 | +1.7 | 11 | 485 | +10.2 | 9,875 | +23.9 |
| North Carolina.- | 11 | 642 | (3) | 7, 288 | $+3$ | 11 | 121 | +2.5 | 1,498 | +6.0 |
| North Dakota-.- | 11 | 224 | $-2.6$ | 3, 419 | -. 8 | 3 | 31 | +6.9 | 537 | +3.1 |
| Ohio_---------- | 79 | 3,966 | +1.0 | 66, 158 | +3.3 | 76 | 2,106 | +10.4 | 44,223 | +20.2 |
| Oklahoma...----- | 21 | 925 | +. 7 | 11,616 | +2.3 | 18 | 220 | +4.8 | 2,840 | +4. 1 |
| Oregon........... | 10 | 307 | +1.7 | 4,899 | +3.2 | 12 | 91 | +16.7 | 1,715 | +15.3 |
| Pennsylvania--- | 39 | 2,814 | -. 5 | 43,844 | +2.0 | 42 | 1,608 | +12.6 | 30,789 | +20.3 |
| Rhode Island.... | 20 | 1, 048 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 18, 083 | +. 6 | 7 | 420 | +23.9 | 8,116 | +37.2 |
| South Carolina-- | 8 | 408 | $+2.0$ | 4,059 | +2.6 | 11 | 94 | +2.2 | 1,250 | -. 6 |
| South Dakota.-- | 5 | 111 | +.9 | 1,348 | $-1.2$ | , | 52 | +6.1 | 961 | $-5.6$ |
| Tennessee.-.-.-- | 15 | 1,395 | $+3$ | 14, 070 | -. 6 | 11 | 168 | $+3.1$ | 2,255 | +3.5 |
| Texas-...--------- | 25 | 1,549 | $+.8$ | 18,752 | +1.9 | 13 | 501 | +6.8 | 8,645 | +3.1 |
| Utah..........-.-- | 9 | 532 | -2.0 | 8,276 | +3.1 | 10 | 126 | +8.6 | 2,598 | +20.9 |
| Vermont...----. | 6 | 104 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 1,336 | +. 6 | 8 | 106 | +14.0 | 1,697 | +22.2 |
| Virginia..........- | 26. | 1,229 | +. 3 | 14, 697 | -. 1 | 34 | 441 | +2.6 | 6, 824 | +2.7 |
| Washington....- | 14 | 618 | +4.2 | 10, 903 | +5.2 | 17 | 202 | +7.4 | 4,031 | +15.5 |
| West Virginia.-- | 17. | 634 | +1.0 | 9,532 | -3.7 | 14 | 283 | +1.1 | 4,514 | +12.1 |
| Wisconsin....-.- | 1687 | 978 | +6.2. | 14,640 | +10.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| W yoming------- | 10 | 196 | +3.2 | 3,110 | +1.1 | 3 | 17 | (8) | 393 | +1.3 |

3 No change.
${ }^{16}$ Includes dyeing and cleaning.

Table 9.-Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in March and April 1935, by States-Continued
[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]


## Industrial Employment and Pay Rolls in Principal Cities

Fluctuations in employment and pay-roll totals in April 1935 as compared with March 1935 in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over are presented in table 10. These cbanges are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

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

Table 10.-Fluctuations in Employment and Pay Rolls in April 1935 as Compared With March 1935

| Cities | Number of establishments reporting in both months | Number on pay roll |  | Percentage change from March 1935 | Amount of pay roll( 1 week) |  | Percentage change from March 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{1935}{\text { March }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| New York City | 14, 122 | 609, 100 | 614, 806 | +0.9 | 16, 158, 337 | 16, 100, 327 | -0.4 |
| Chicago, Ill | 3,719 | 353, 968 | 359, 555 | +1.6 | 8,758, 705 | 8, 805, 124 | +1.6 |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 2,906 | 225, 923 | 226, 679 | +. 3 | 5, 265, 275 | 5, 272, 651 | +. 1 |
| Detroit, Mich | 1,623 | 333, 606 | 334, 888 | +. 4 | 9, 280, 933 | 9, 499, 886 | +2. 4 |
| Los Angeles, Cali | 2, 495 | 132, 621 | 130, 598 | -1.5 | 3,207, 848 | 3, 162, 409 | $-1.4$ |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | 2, 039 | 133, 008 | 135, 079 | +1.6 | 3, 193, 822 | 3, 264, 181 | +2.2 |
| St. Louis, Mo | 1,899 | 123, 310 | 125, 339 | +1.6 | 2,735, 612 | 2,760,098 | +. 9 |
| Baltimore, Md | 1,457 | 82, 157 | 85, 182 | +3.7 | 1, 775, 808 | 1,829, 695 | +3.0 |
| Boston, Mass | 3,586 | 160, 292 | 160,948 | +. 4 | 3,788, 265 | 3,770, 868 | -. 5 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1,530 | 126, 646 | 127, 541 | $+.7$ | 2, 869,666 | 2, 892, 332 | +. 8 |
| San Francisco, Ca | 1,675 | 77, 310 | 79, 949 | +3.4 | 1,961, 440 | 1,995, 963 | +1.8 |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 1,078 | 60,895 | 62, 172 | +2.1 | 1, 414, 336 | 1, 447, 994 | $+2.4$ |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 798 | 64,343 | 65, 789 | +2.2 | 1, 467, 512 | 1, 503, 545 | +2.5 |

## Public Employment

April registered a sharp pick-up in Federal employment. The gain was especially pronounced in construction work. There was an increase of more than 50,000 in the number of employees working at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects. Construction work financed from direct governmental appropriations provided nearly 8,000 more jobs than during March. There were increases also in the executive, legislative, and judicial services.

A summary of Federal employment and pay-roll statistics in April is given in table 11.

Table 11.-Summary of Federal Employment and Pay Rolls, April 1935
[Preliminary figures]

| Class | Employment |  |  | Pay roll |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A pril | March | Percentage change | April | March | Percentage change |
| Federal service: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Executive. | 1700,977 | ${ }^{2}$ 699, 708 | +1.5 | \$106, 744, 129 | 2\$100,484,610 | +6.2 |
| Judicial | 1,859 | 1,831 | +1.5 | 475, 804 | 454, 664 | +4.6 |
| Legislative | 4,830 | 4,759 | +1.5 | 1, 153, 325 | 1, 086, 807 | +6. 1 |
| Military- | 256, 491 | 258,650 | -. 8 | 19, 898, 971 | 19, 977, 791 | -. 4 |
| Construction projects financed by P. W. A | 333, 045 | 281, 461 | +18.3 | 20, 939, 741 | 17, 400, 798 | +20.3 |
| Construction projects financed by R. F. C | 38,045 10,300 | 9, 9, | +18.3 +7.4 | 1,007, 424 | 890,333 | +13.2 |
| Construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriations. $\qquad$ | 22, 270 | 14,659 | +7.4 +51.9 | 1, 378, 616 | 862, 886 | +59.8 |
| Relief work: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Emergency work program...---- | 2,416, 639 | 22, 401, 579 | -. 6 | 62, 892, 027 | ${ }^{2}$ 62, 596, 378 | -. 5 |
| Emergency conservation work... | ${ }^{3} 368,537$ | 14 294, 952 | +24.9 | ${ }^{8} 16,401,114$ | $2414,187,741$ | +15.6 |

[^10]
## Employment and Pay Rolls in the Federal Service

Reports for April indicate that there were increases in employment and pay rolls in the executive, judicial, and legislative services of the United States Government. A decrease was shown for the military service. Total disbursements for pay rolls for the month of April amounted to over $\$ 128,000,000$.

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

The number of employees in the executive departments of the Federal Government is shown in table 12. Data for employees working in the District of Columbia are shown separately. Approximately 14 percent of the employees in the executive departments work in the city of Washington.

Table 12.-Employees in the Executive Service of the United States, April 1934, March 1935, and April 1935

| Item | District of Columbia |  |  | Outside District of Columbia |  |  | Entire service |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { manent } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Temporary | Total | Per- manent | Temporary ${ }^{1}$ | Total | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { manent } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Tern. porary 1 | Total |
| Number of employees: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April 1934--7 | 75, 512 | 8,338 | 83, 850 | 488, 362 | 71,896 | 560, 258 | 563, 874 | 80, 234 | 644, 108 |
| April 1935... | 82, <br> 000 | 8,849 8,906 | -98, 100,949 | 512, 794. | 91, 934 | 609, 028 | 599, 400 | 100, 108 | 399, 708 70977 |
| Gain or loss: <br> April 1934 to April 1935. |  | $\begin{gathered} +611 \\ +343 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | +24, 338 | +48,770 | +40,920 | +24,949 | +65,869 |
| March 1935 to April 1935 | +2,044 | +343 | +2, 387 | +3,350 | +4,532 | +7,882 | +5,394 | +4,875 | +10,269 |
| April 1934 to April 1935. | +21.83 | +7.33 | +20.39: | +5.00 | +33.85 | +8.70 +1.31 | +7.26 | +13. 11 | +10.23 |
| March 1935 to April 1935 Labor turnover, A pril 1935: | +2.27 | +3.99 |  | +.66 | +4.94 | +1.31 | +.90 | +4.86 | +1.47 |
| Additions :- | 2, ${ }^{\mathbf{9 7 7}}$ | 1,933 1.180 | 4, 261. 2.157. | 10,279 6,388 | 16, 381 | 26,660 20,067 | 12,607 7 365 | 18,314 <br> 14 <br> 1859 | 32,921 224 |
| Turn-over rate per 100....... | 1.08 | 13.80 | 2. 18 | 1.26 | 15.31 | 3.35 | 1.23 | 15.17 | 3. 19 |

${ }^{1}$ Not including field employees of the Post Office Department or 25,541 employees hired under letters of authorization by the Department of Agriculture with a pay roll of $\$ 874,046$.
a Revised.
${ }^{\text {a }} 1,572$ employees by transfer, previously reported as separations by transfer, not actual additions for April.
${ }^{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{N o t}$ including employees transferred within the Government service as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over.

In comparison with the previous month an increase of 10,000 or 1.5 percent is shown in the number of workers in the executive service in April. The increase over the corresponding month of last year amounted to nearly 66,000 , or 10.2 percent. Employment in the District of Columbia increased 2.4 percent comparing April with March and 20.4 percent comparing April 1935 with the corresponding month of the preceding year.

Table 13 shows employment in the executive departments of the United States Government, by months, from January 1934 to April 1935, inclusive.

Table 13.-Employment in the Executive Departments of the United States by Months from January 1934 to April 1935

| Months | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { District } \\ \text { oof } \\ \text { oflambia } \end{array}\right\|$ | Outside District of Columbia | Total | Months | District of of Columbia | Outside <br> District of <br> Columbia | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1934 |  |  |  | 1934-Continued |  |  |  |
| January | 78,045 | 530,094 | 608, 139 | November-- | 93, 827 | 581, 615 | 675, 442 |
| February | 79,913 | 531,839 541,990 | 611,752 | December | 94, 050 | 578, 223 | 672, 273 |
| April. | 83,850 | 560, 258 | 644, 108 | 1935 |  |  |  |
| June.. | 85,939 87,196 8 | 573,147 <br> 573,898 | ${ }^{659,086}$ | January |  |  |  |
| July. | 87,978 | 5<33, 531 | 671, 509 | February | 95,517 | 585, 029 | 6350, 546 |
| August | 91, 065 | 585, 772 | 676, 837 | March. | 98, 562 | 601, 146 | ${ }^{1} 6999,708$ |
| September | 92, 557 | 589, 280 | 681, 837 | April.-.-.-.-...--- | 100,949 | 609,028 | ${ }^{2} 709,977$ |
| October- | 93, 322 | 590, 183 | 683, 505 |  |  |  |  |

[^11]In April for the first time in 5 years, employment in the executive service exceeded 700,000 .

Data concerning employment and pay rolls for all branches of the United States Government is given in table 14, by months, from January 1934 to April 1935, inclusive.

Table 14.--Employment and Pay Roll for the United States Government, by Months, January 1934 to April 1935

| Month | Executive service |  | Military service |  | Judicial service |  | Legislative service ${ }^{1}$ |  | Total ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Num- ber of emos ployees | $\underset{\text { Amount }}{\text { Amay roll }}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber of } \\ \text { eloyese } \end{array}\right\|$ | Amount of pay roll of pay roll | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { elo } \\ \text { ploy- } \\ \text { ees } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { roll } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Num- ber of em- ploy- ees | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { of pay } \\ \text { roll } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Em- } \\ \text { ployees } \end{array}\right\|$ | Pay roll |
| 1934 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January --- |  |  | 253, 097 \$18, 382,945 |  | 1,780 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 417,000 \\ 430,843 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,777 \\ & 4784 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 966,193 \\ 1,020,803 \end{array}$ | 867,793871,877 | \$97, 216, 636$104,341,077$ |
| February- |  |  | 253, 599 | 19,365, 135 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March.. | 623, 559 | 84, 837, 493 | 254, 634 | 18,240, 513 | 1,854 | 443, 505 | 4,799 | 1, 022, 808 | 884, 846 | 104, 544, 319 |
| April. | $\begin{aligned} & 644,108 \\ & 659,086 \end{aligned}$ | 85, 090,283 | 255, 211 | 18, 454, 878 | 1,904 | 432,401 | 4,797 | 1, 020, 924 | 906,020 | 104,998, 486 |
| June..- |  | -81,540, 829 | 254, 228 | 18, 739,952 | 1,881 | 439, 170 | 4, 410 | 1, ${ }^{\text {1, }}$ 393, 198 | 923, 012 | 111,758,949 |
| July...- | 671,509 | 95, 184, 175 | 256, 350 | 19,587, 571 | 1,750 | 434, 736 | 4,645 | 1,073, 348 | 934, 254 | 116, 279,830 |
| August | $\begin{aligned} & 676,837 \\ & 681,837 \end{aligned}$ | 98, 518, 203 | 256, 625 | 19,689, 866 | 1,690 | 439, 014 | 4,655 | 1,072, 406 | 939,807 | 119,719, 489 |
| September - |  | 98, 848, 540 | 257, 355 | 19, 886, 672 | 1,777 | 486, 410 | 4,653 | 1, 070, 956 | 945, 622 | 120, 392, 578 |
| October | $\begin{aligned} & 681,837 \\ & 683,505 \end{aligned}$ | 01, 632,505 | 258, 187 | 19,102,969 | 1,846 | 453, 217 | 4, 632 | 1, 070, 290 | 948, 170 | 122, 258, 881 |
| November - | $\begin{aligned} & 675,442 \\ & 672,273 \end{aligned}$ | 100, 787, 487 | 260,300 | 20, 945,771 | 1,885 | 451, 653 | 4, 630 | 1, 070, 881 | 942, 257 | 123, 255,792 |
| December-- |  | 100, 736, 351 | 259,968 | 20, 125, 003 | 1,861 | 446, 130 | 4, 648 | 1, 057, 996 | 938.750 | 122, 365, 480 |
| 1935 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January...- | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 674,997 \\ 680 \\ 646 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 97,614,242 \\ 98,218,485 \end{array}$ | 260, 2548 | 20, 362, 067 | 1,830 | $\begin{aligned} & 462,895 \\ & 452,717 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,722 \\ & 4,735 \end{aligned}$ | 1, 077, 401 | $\begin{aligned} & 942,80 \\ & 947,571 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119,516,605 \\ & 119,854,014 \end{aligned}$ |
| February. |  |  |  | 20, 102, 126 | 1,812 |  |  |  |  |  |
| March.- |  | 106, 744, 129 | $\begin{aligned} & 258,650 \\ & 256,491 \end{aligned}$ | 19, 977, 791 | 1,831 | $\begin{aligned} & 454,664 \\ & 475,804 \end{aligned}$ | 4, 8539 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,086,807 \mid 2 \\ & 1,153,322^{2} \end{aligned}$ | 2964, 948 | 122, 003, 872 |
| April. | 2699,708 709,977 |  |  | 19, 898, 971 | 1,859 |  | 4,830 |  |  | 128, 272, 229 |

1 Subject to further revision.
${ }_{2}$ Revised.
${ }^{2}$ Includes 1,572 employees by transfer, previously reported as separations by transfers, not actual additions for April.

## Employment Created by the Public Works Administration Fund

An increase of more than 50,000 is shown in the number of wage earners employed at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects, comparing the current with the previous month. During April ${ }^{1} 333,045$ employees worked at the site of these projects.

Pay-roll expenditures for April amounted to nearly $\$ 21,000,000$. Orders were placed for material valued at $\$ 30,000,000$.

Table 15 summarizes, by type of project, the data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during April on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration fund.

[^12]Table 15.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, April 1935
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Wage earners |  | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | A verage earnings per hour | Value of orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Maxi- } \\ \text { mumber } \\ \text { number } \\ \text { emed } \end{gathered}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All projects. | Federal projects |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2217, 071 | 208, 842 | \$13, 186, 273 | 20, 939, 339 | \$0.630 | \$19, 174, 185 |
| Building construction | 14,405 1,576 | 12,049 1,557 | 851,350 114,197 | 1, 113,403 | .765 .802 | $1,864,493$ 81,265 |
| Naval vessels | 23, 514 | 23, 176 | 3, 075,043 | 3,711,755 | . 828 | 2,487,778 |
| Public roads ${ }^{3}$ | (t) | 113, 019 | 3, 731, 500 | 7,765,000 | . 481 |  |
| Reclamation. | 24,978 | 23,805 | 2, 471, 191 | 3, 686, 655 | . 670 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8}, 754,858 \\ \mathbf{2 ,}, \mathbf{8 5 8}, 858 \\ \mathbf{2 1 0 , 4 1 2} \\ 49,601 \\ \mathbf{7 0 9 ,} 892 \end{array}$ |
| River, harbor, and flood co | 25, 308 | 21,839 | 1, 969,398 | 2, 800, 178 | . 703 |  |
| Streets and roads--- | 5,388 | 4,876 | 216, 129 | 423,478 | . 510 |  |
| Miscellaneous....-.-........ | 8,337 | 8,035 | 720, 528 | 54, 779 | . 672 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1,241,473 | . 580 |  |
|  | Non-Federal projects |  |  |  |  |  |
| All projects.-.------...--..........-- | 101, 873 | 85, 076 | \$6, 530, 379 | 8, 656, 280 | \$0.754 | \$12, 079, 193 |
| Building construction $\qquad$ <br> Railroad construction. $\qquad$ <br> Streets and roads <br> Water and sewerage <br> Miscellaneous. | 43, 774 | 36, 150 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,907,162 \\ & 1,010,169 \\ & 459,564 \\ & 1,990,114 \\ & 163,370 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,302,890 \\ 1,609,906 \\ 666,256 \\ 2,864,941 \\ 212,287 \end{array}$ | .880.627.690.695.770 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,123,052 \\ 1,376,368 \\ 735,130 \\ 3,285,807 \\ 558,836 \end{array}$ |
|  | 9,615 | 9,069 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11,044 | $\begin{array}{r}8,870 \\ \mathbf{2 9} 80 \\ \hline 100\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,350 | 1,907 |  |  |  |  |

I Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
2 Includes weekly average for public roads.
${ }^{2}$ Estimated by Bureau of Public Roads.
${ }^{4}$ Not available; average number included in total.
Federal construction projects are financed entirely by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to the various departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The work is performed either by commercial firms to which contracts have been awarded 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 political subdivision thereof, or in some cases to commercial firms. In allotting funds to 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 recipient finances the remaining 70 percent. For many projects the additional financing is obtained as a loan from the Public Works Administration. For other work the loan is procured from outside sources.

In instances where the Public Works Administration makes a loan, interest is charged and a time is specified during which the loan must be repaid in full.

No grants are made to commercial firms. For the most part commercial allotments have been made to railroads. Railroad work financed by Public Works Administration loans falls under three headings: First, construction work such as electrification, the laying of rails and ties, repairs to buildings, etc.; second, the building and
repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in railroad shops; third, the building of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in commercial shops.

Data concerning employment created by railroad construction are shown in table 15, page 36. Employment in railway car and locomotive shops is shown in a separate table. (See table 17, page 38.)

Increases in employment over the previous month are shown on all types of Federal construction projects with the exception of river, harbor, and flood-control work, and water and sewerage construction. Railroad construction is the only type of non-Federal project on which employment failed to register a marked increase. Hourly earnings on Federal projects were somewhat lower than on non-Federal work. Workers on naval vessels drew the highest hourly pay on Federal projects, and street and road workers the lowest. On non-Federal projects the highest hourly earnings occurred in building construction and the lowest in railroad construction.

## Comparison by Geographic Divisions

Table 16 shows, by geographic division, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during April 1935 on Federal and non-Federal construction projects financed from public works funds.
Table 16.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, April 1935
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Wage earners |  | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Maxi- } \\ \text { muman } \\ \text { number } \\ \text { emomed } \end{gathered}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
|  | Federal projects |  |  |  |  |  |
| All divisions ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 217,071 | 208,842 | \$13, 186, 273 | 20, 939,339 | \$0.630 | 3 \$19, 174, 185 |
| New England | 9,944 | 9,672 | 908, 077 | 1,199, 823 | . 757 | 663,329 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 18,745 | 18, 103 | 1, 490, 136 | 2, $1,19,405$ | . 738 | 1,630,551 |
| East North Central | 16, 184 | 14,950 | 834, 815 | 1, 225, 312 | . 681 | 404, 652 |
| West North Central | 37,548 | 36, 203 | 1, 352, 777 | 2, 575,068 | . 525 | 799,423 |
| South Atiantic.-.- | 40,898 27 | -39,399 | 2, $1,515,209$ | 4, 4 264, 2118 | . 6467 | 2,118, ${ }^{1}$ |
| West South Central | 27,035 | 26, 723 | 1,011, 467 | 2, 286, 044 | . 442 | 1,237, 240 |
| Mountain | 19, 194 | 18, 427 | 1, 594, 113 | 2, 369, 444 | . 673 | 1,999, 378 |
| Pacific | 14,814 | 14, 075 | 1,415, 578 | 1,706, 343 | . 830 | 1,334, 008 |
| Outside continental United States | 5,073 | 4,600 | 217, 171 | 454, 640 | . 478 | 394, 742 |
|  | Non-Federal projects |  |  |  |  |  |
| All divisions | 101,873 | 85, 076 | \$6, 530, 379 | 8,656,280 | \$0.754 | \$12,078, 193 |
| New England | 10,673 | 8,593 | 658,329 | 825, 142 | . 798 | 1,125, 037 |
| Middie Atlantic. | 19,958 | 16,599 | 1,546,525 | 1,752, 303 | . 883 | 3,358, 735 |
| East North Central | 12,965 | 10,847 | 914, 250 | 1,028, 024 | . 889 | 1,838,849 |
| West North Central | 11,986 | 9,893 | 690, 367 | 982, 449 | . 703 | 1,507,238 |
| South Atlantic. | 19, 297 | 17, 182 | 1, 394, 193 | 2, 215,778 | . 629 | 1, 434, 037 |
| East South Central | 5, 114 | 4,162 | 212, 820 | 339, 569 | . 627 | 573,608 |
| West South Central | 9, 201 | 7, 238 | 384, 570 | 634, 391 | . 606 | 1, 000, 956 |
| Mountain. | 2,047 | 1,604 | 112, 890 | 141,958 | . 795 | 295, 580 |
|  | 9,840 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 8,341 } \\ \hline 17\end{array}$ | 586,225 30,210 | 683,038 53,628 | .858 .563 | 882,425 |

[^13]Of the total of 319,000 workers engaged at the site of construction projects, more than 60,000 were employed in the South Atlantic States. Nearly 50,000 were working in the West North Central States. The West South Central States showed the lowest average earnings per hour on both Federal and non-Federal projects. The highest hourly earnings on Federal projects occurred in the Pacific States, and on non-Federal construction in the East North Central States.

Table 17 shows, by geographic divisions, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in railway car and locomotive shops on work financed from the Public Works Administration fund during April 1935.

Table 17.-Employment and Pay Rolls in Railway Car and Locomotive Shops on Work Financed From Public Works Funds, April 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maxi- <br> mum number employed : | Semimonthly average |  |  |  |  |
| Total, railroad and commercial shops | 14. 101 | (2) | \$1, 223, 089 | 1,792, 093 | \$0.632 | \$391, 788 |
|  | Hailroad shops |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,713 | 5,201 | \$333, 807 | 463, 455 | \$0.720 | \$391, 788 |
| New Encland | 491 | 491 | 56, 931 | 81, 276 | . 700 | 14, 276 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 3, 026 | 2.716 | 150, 821 | 200, 700 | . 751 | 65, 250 |
| East North Central | 460 | 122 | 21, 745 | 31, 351 | . 694 | 19,746 |
| West North Central | 1,007 | 918 | 64, 807 | 90,831 | . 713 | 56, 317 |
| South Atlantic. | 149 | 138 | 10, 546 | 16,651 | . 633 | 211,516 |
| Mountain. Pacitic. | 221 | 211 | 10,799 | 16,365 | . 660 | 10,377 |
|  | 359 | 305 | 18, 158 | 26, 281 | . 691 | 14, 306 |
|  | Commercial shops |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8, 388 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | \$889, 282 | 1,328, 638 | \$0. 669 | (2) |
| New England.- | 382 | ${ }^{2}$ ) |  | 65, 255 | . 585 | ${ }^{2}$ ) |
| Middle Atlantic.-- | 7,016 | (2) | 748, 330 | 1, 084, 714 | . 690 | (2) |
| East North Central | 209 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 35,358 | 49,857 | . 769 | ${ }^{2}$ |
| West North Central. | 690 | ${ }^{2}$ | 64,323 | 128, 698 | . 500 | (2) |
| South Atlantic.-... | 1 | (2) | 86 | 114 | . 754 | (2) |

1 Maximum number employed during either semimonthly period by each shop.
${ }^{2}$ Data not available.
As compared with the previous month, there was an increase in the number of workers engaged in the building and repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars.

## Monthly Trend

Table 18 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on public works projects since the inception of the program in July 1933 to April 1935, inclusive.

Table 18.-Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1933 to April 1935, Inclusive, on Projects Financed from Public Works Funds
[Subject to revision]


[^14]Since the beginning of the program employees on Public Works Administration construction projects have been paid more than $\$ 408,-$ 000,000 . Their earnings have averaged nearly 60 cents per hour. During this period practically $\$ 800,000,000$ has been expended for materials.

## Value of Material Orders Placed

The value of materials for which orders have been placed from the beginning of the public works program to April 1935, by type of material, is shown in table 19.

Table 19.-Value of Material Orders Placed for Public Works Projects, by Type of Material
[Subject to revision]

| Type of material | Value of material orders placed- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | From beginning of program to Mar 15, 1935 | $\begin{gathered} \text { During } \\ \text { month ending } \\ \text { Apr. } 15,1935 \end{gathered}$ |
| All materials | \$769, 268, 678 | \$31, 645, 166 |
| Aircraft (new) | 5, 755, 768 |  |
| Airplane parts..----- | 5, 080, 571 |  |
| Aluminum manufactures-- | $\begin{array}{r} 232,390 \\ 772,270 \end{array}$ |  |
| Asbestos products, not elsewhere classified | 65, 567 | 460 |
| Awnings, tents, canvas, etc | 183, 786 | 21, 184 |
| Belting, miscellaneous | 28,982 | 1,651 |
| Boats, steel and wooden (small) | 1, 281, 973 | 5, 262 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, etc | 2, 383, 359 | 89,365 |
| Brick, hollow tile, and other clay product | 9, 644, 135 | 789, 850 |
| Carpets and rugs. | 44, 786 | 325 |
| Carriages and wagons- | 28, 893 | 145 |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings | 14, 514, 552 | 1, 1112.613 |
| Cement- | 101, 884, 305 | 3, 353, 892 |
| Coamicals | 1,248,336 | 52, ${ }^{21,84}$ |
| Compressed and liquefied gases | 236, 517 | ¢i, 683 |
| Concrete products. | 14, 643, 325 | 827, 581 |
| Copper products | 517,655 | 24, 528 |
| Cordage and twine | 225, 368 | 7,697 |
| Cork products, not elsowhere classified | 76,983 | 3, 623 |
| Cotton goods | 79, 601 | 6, 627 |
| Creosote-... | 511, 215 | 27, 152 |
| Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, | - ${ }_{\text {28, }}^{3} \mathbf{6 2 8 , 1 7 2}$ | 1. ${ }_{291}^{206,493}$ |
| Electric wiring and fixtures. | 3, 961, 402 | 503, 685 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and suppl | 38, 626, 299 | 1, 084,048 |
| Elevators and parts | 506, 800 | 185, 219 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels | 8, 419, 803 | 717, 535 |
| Explosives | 3, 137, 748 | 162, 125 |
| Firearms. | 168, 784 |  |
| Forgings, iron, and steel | 3, 824,925 | 165, 435 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products, not else | 80, 607, 185 | 2, 964,758 |
| Furniture, including store and office fixtures | 1,725, 397 | 146, 339 |
|  |  | 60,345 |
| Hardware, misceilaneous | 3,750, 416 | 274,125 |
| Heating and ventilating equipment. |  | 622, 169 |
| Jute goods.-........................ | 1,644, ${ }^{54} \mathbf{3 4 0}$ | 3, 484 |
| Lead products. | 169, 723 | 18,614 |
|  | 169, 904 | 1,836 |
| Linoleum. | 56, 114 | 14,369 |
| Locomotives, other than steam | 11, 813,333 |  |
| Locomotives, steam-..........-...........- | 6,837, 064 |  |
| Lumber and timber products, not elsewhere clas | 36, 584, 919 | 1, 439, 959 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products | 4, ${ }^{4}, 589,195$ | 457,545 |
| Mattresses and bed springs. | 12, 15,805 | -248 |
| Meters (gas, water, etc.) and gas generators. | 298, 284 | 24, 499 |
| Minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treat | 102, 823 | 146 |
| Models and patterns..... | 14,094 | 688 |
| Motorcycles and parts. | 274, 395 |  |
| Motor vehicles, passenger | 483, 5888 | 3,657 |
| Motor vehicles, trucks | 8, 573, 200 | 15, 021 |
| Nails and spikes | 751, 248 | 69,992 |
| Nonferrous-metal alloys and products, not elsew | 1, 139,056 | 62, 205 |
| Paints and varnishes | 1,720, 709 | 86, 082 |
| Paper products | 45,903 | 1,576 |
| Paving materials and mixtures, not elsewhere cla | 11,969, 447 | 386,924 |
| Petroleum products. | 22, 693, 459 | 1, 062,180 |
| Photographic apparatus and materials. | 158,646 | 470 |
| Planing-mill products. | 4,386, 377 | 191, 393 |
| Plumbing supplies, not elsewhere classified | 7, 472, 616 | 393, 760 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment. | 8, 686, 181 | 481, 052 |
| Radio apparatus and supplies.- | 5 658, 878 | 8, 848 |
| Rails, steel | 18,013, 011 | 770, 831 |
| Railway cars, freight | 35, 392, 551 | 2,373 |
| Railway cars, mail and express. | 429,443 |  |
| Railway cars, passenger | 7,527, 435 |  |
| Refrigerators, and refrigerating and ice-making | 603, 736 | 8,496 |

Table 19.-Value of Material Orders Placed for Public Works Projects, by Type of Material-Continued

| Type of material | Value of material orders placed- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | From beginning of program to Mar. 15,1935 | During month ending Apr. 15, 1935 |
| Roofing materials, not elsewhere classified. | \$2, 286, 376 | \$159, 804 |
| Rubber goods. | 356, 431 | 14,347 |
| Sacks and bags. | 20, 593 | 519 |
| Sand and gravel | 48, 133,886 | 1,886, 834 |
| Sheet-metal work | 2, 237, 063 | 70, 286 |
| Springs, steel | 587, 917 |  |
| Steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets.--.--------- | 669, 316 | 42,441 |
| Steel-works and rolling-mill products, other than steel rails, including structural and ornamental metal work. | 111, 276, 583 | 6, 558,977 |
| Stoves and ranges, other than electric. | 204,505 | , 394 |
| Switches, railway.--------------- | 549,910 | 25,789 |
| Theatrical scenery and stage equipmen | 36, 897 | 2,308 |
| Tiling, floor and wail, and terrazzo... | 1, 606, 718 | 156, 600 |
| Tools, other than machine tools.-..--------- | 3, 993, 738 | 116,753 |
| Upholstering materials, not elsewhere classified | 116,710 | , 732 |
| Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board, and floor composition | 1,946.743 | 163, 147 |
| Waste.--------------------------- | 24,610 | 66 |
| Window and door screens and weatherstrip | 82, 224 | 2,443 |
| Window shades and fixtures.-....... | 77,983 | 6,906 |
| Wire products, not elsewhere classified | 4, 333,049 | 230,553 |
| Wrought pipe - --------------------- | 694, 249 | 116,676 |
| Zinc products | 27, 103 | 25,910 |
| Other materials. | 34, 345, 222 | 1,169, 607 |

Since the inception of the public works program orders have been placed for materials valued at over $\$ 800,000,000$. It is estimated that in fabricating this material approximately $2,625,000$ man-months of labor have been or will be created.

Approximately 100,000 man-months of labor will be created in the manufacture of material for which purchase orders were placed during $\Lambda$ pril 1935. 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 brick plant. In fabricating steel rails only labor in the rolling mills is counted-not labor created in mining, smelting, and transporting the ore, nor labor in the blast furnaces, the open-hearth furnaces, nor the blooming mills.

In obtaining data concerning the man-months of labor created in fabricating material, blanks are sent to each firm receiving a material order from the United States Government or from State governments or political subdivisions thereof, to be financed from the public works fund, asking them to estimate the number of man-hours of labor created in their plant in manufacturing the material specified in the contract. For materials purchased directly by contractors on the job, the Bureau estimates the man-months of labor created. This estimate is made by using the experience of the manufacturing plants as shown by the Census of Manufactures, 1933.

## Emergency-Work Program

There was a gain of 9,000 in the number of workers employed by the emergency-work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, comparing the last week in April with the last week in March. Comparing the same two periods, pay rolls increased by $\$ 250,000$.

The number of employees and the amounts of pay rolls for workers on the emergency-work program for weeks ending March 28 and April 25 are shown in table 20.

Table 20.-Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency-Work Program, Weeks Ending March 28 and April 25, 1935
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Number of employees week <br> ending- | Amount of pay roll week <br> ending |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

Increases in the number of workers employed on emergency-work projects were shown in five geographic divisions, and decreases in four.

Table 21 shows the number of employees and the amounts of pay rolls on the emergency-work program, by months, from the inception of the work in March 1934 to April 1935, inclusive.

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

| Month | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll ${ }^{1}$ | Month | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll : |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March 1934 | 22,934 |  | 1934-Continued. |  |  |
| April. | 1, 176, 818 | 38,970, 679 | December. | 2,325, 753 | 62, 369, 648 |
| May | 1, 362, 764 | 42,711, 283 |  |  |  |
| June. | 1,504,908 | 42, 419, 720 | 1935 |  |  |
| July | 1.725, 517 | 47, 367, 349 | January.. | 2,472, 091 | 71, 685, 663 |
| August | 1, 924,173 | 54, 921, 432 | February | 2, 459, 717 | 63, 906, 282 |
| September | 1, 950, 227 | 50, 290, 050 | March | 2,401, 579 | 62, 59f, 378 |
| October | 1,996, 716 | 53, 904, 948 | April | 2, 416, 639 | 62, 892, 027 |

[^15]There were fewer people employed on this program in April than during the previous months of 1934. It is estimated that there were $2,400,000$ people employed on the emergency-work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration during April. This does not mean, however, that at 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

The number of men in Civilian Conservation Camps increased by 70,000 during the month of April. On April 30 there were over 368,000 men working on emergency conservation work. These men were paid over $\$ 16,000,000$ for their month's work.

In addition to their pay, the enrolled personnel received free board, clothing, and medical attention.

Data concerning employment and pay rolls for each type of worker engaged in emergency conservation work during the months of March and April 1935 are shown in table 22.

Table 22.-Employment and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, March and April 1935
[Revised]

| Group | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay rolls |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | March | April | March |
| All groups. | 368, 537 | 294, 952 | \$16, 401, 114 | \$14, 187, 741 |
| Enrolled personnel | 325,790 | 251, 707 | 10, 174, 422 | 7,860, 807 |
| Reserve officers. | 6,687 | 6,660 | 1, 669, 062 | 1,660,386 |
| Educational advisers ${ }^{1}$ - | 1,451 | 1,483 | ,241,550 | 236,808 |
| Supervisory and technical ${ }^{2}$ | 3 34,609 | 4 35, 102 | 3 4, 316, 080 | 14,429, 740 |

1 Included in executive service table.
2 Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.
${ }^{3} 32,993$ employees and pay roll of $\$ 4,186,302$ included in executive service table.
4 33,074 employees and pay roll of $\$ 4,252,898$ included in executive service table.
In addition to the increase in the enrolled personnel, there was a gain also in the number of reserve officers. There was a slight decrease in the number of educational advisers, and of the supervisory and technical employees, comparing April with March.

Information concerning employment and pay rolls for emergency conservation work is collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, Department of Agriculture, Treasury Department, and the Department of the Interior. The pay of the enrolled personnel is figured as follows: 5 percent are paid $\$ 45$ per month; 8 percent, $\$ 36$ per month; and the remaining 87 percent, $\$ 30$ per month.

The number of employees and the amounts of pay rolls for each month, January 1934 to April 1935, inclusive, are presented in table 23.

Table 23.-Monthly Totals of Employees and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, January 1934 to April 1935

| Month | Number of employees | Amount of pay roll | Month | Number of employees | Amount of pey roll |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1934 |  |  | 1934-Continued |  |  |
| January -- | 331,594 | \$13, 581, 506 | October- | 391,894 | \$16,939, 595 |
| February | 321,829 | 13, 081, 393 | November | 387, 329 | 16, 622, 110 |
| March | 247, 591 | 10,792, 319 | December | 350, 028 | 15, 414, 634 |
| April. | 314, 664 | 13, 214, 018 |  |  |  |
| May | 335, 871 | 14, 047, 512 | 1935 |  |  |
| June | 280, 271 | 12, 641,401 | January. | 398, 717 | 16, 761, 696 |
| July | 389, 104 | 16, 032, 734 | February | 373, 847 | 16,320, 028 |
| August | 385, 340 | 16, 363, 826 | March. | 1294,952 | ${ }^{1} 14,187,741$ |
| September. | 335, 785 | 15, 022, 969 | April. | 368, 537 | 16, 401, 114 |

${ }^{1}$ Revised.

## State Road Projects

Employment on State roads during April increased by approximately 35,000 , a gain of nearly 30 percent as compared with the preceding month. April pay rolls amounted to over $\$ 5,000,000$.

The number of employees engaged in building and maintaining State roads during March and April 1935 is shown, by geographic divisions, in table 24.

Table 24.-Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads by Geographic Divisions, March and April $1935{ }^{1}$

| Geographic division | New |  |  |  | Maintenance |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay roll |  | Number of employees |  | Amount of pay roll |  |
|  | A pril | March | April | March | A pril | March | April | March |
| All divisions. Percentage change.-. | $\begin{array}{r} 24,193 \\ +31.5 \end{array}$ | 18, 391 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 774,380 \\ +20.3 \end{array}$ | \$643, 618 | $\begin{array}{r} 135,484 \\ +25.3 \end{array}$ | 108, 149 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 4,286,478 \\ +.8 \end{array}$ | \$4, 252, 707 |
| New England. | 1,008 | 542 | 47, 124 | 28, 258 | 5,903 | 5,693 | 257,915 | 317,645 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 1,510 | 750 | 71, 136 | 47, 189 | 35, 199 | 22,645 | 867, 205 | 728,676 |
| East North Central. | 3,631 | 1,772 | 162. 863 | 87, 236 | 23, 263 | 18,872 | 683, 005 | 743. 390 |
| West North Central.. | 2,563 | 1, 622 | 73,591 | 52, 313 | 12, 291 | 11,385 | 414, 591 | 426, 837 |
| South Atlantic-----.--- | 7,702 | ${ }^{\text {B, }} 124$ | 105,336 35,553 | 93, 173 | 26,377 | 21,820 | 699, 622 | 6619,348 215,584 |
| West South Central. | 2, 2,004 | 1, 126 | - $\mathbf{7 6 , 0 0 6}$ | 65, 177 | 11,389 9,870 | 9,192 | 512,988 | 429, 183 |
| Mountain | 1,383 | 1,350 | 69, 777 |  | 5,152 | 4,315 | 287, 745 | 286, 724 |
| Pacific--.-.-....-- | 2, 839 | 2, 842 | 132,994 | 148, 312 | 5,966 | 6,416 | 350,759 | 429, 013 |
| Outside continental |  |  |  |  | 134 | 119 | 9,392 | 6,307 |

${ }^{1}$ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from public works fund.
Of those employed on State road projects, 24,000 or 15.2 percent were working in building new roads and 135,000 or 84.8 percent in repairing and maintaining existing roads.

In table 25 is shown the number of employees engaged in the construction and maintenance of State roads during the months, January 1934 to April 1935, inclusive.

Table 25.-Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads, January 1934 to April $1935{ }^{1}$

${ }^{1}$ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from public works fund.
The various State governments employed more people during April 1935 in building new roads and in maintaining existing roads than were employed on either type of work during any of the previous months of 1935.

## Reconstruction Finance Corporation Construction Projects

More than 10,000 wage earners are still employed at the site of Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction projects. The number employed on this program in April totaled 800 more than were employed in March. The 10,300 workers were paid over $\$ 1,000,000$ during April.

In table 26 are presented data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during April 1935, by type of project.

Table 26.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, April 1935
[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage earners | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of pay } \\ & \text { rolls } \end{aligned}$ | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All projects. | 10,300 | \$1,007, 424 | 1,389,072 | \$0.725 | \$2,517, 175 |
| Bridges | 2,807 | 265, 207 | 309, 593 | . 857 | 1, 134, 977 |
| Building construction | 349 | 25, 193 | 26,860 | . 938 | 114,329 |
| Railroad construction | 56 | 4,611 | 6,835 | . 675 | 3,485 |
| Reclamation.. | 967 | 42, 901 | 107, 214 | . 400 | 12, 624 |
| Water and sewerage | 5, 030 | 546, 446 | 753, 646 | . 725 | 881, 679 |
| Miscellaneous. | 1,091 | 123, 066 | 184, 924 | . 665 | 370, 081 |

During April hourly earnings averaged $72 \frac{1}{2}$ cents, ranging from a low of 40 cents per hour on reclamation projects to a high of 94 cents per hour for building construction. More than $\$ 2,500,000$ worth of construction materials were purchased during the month.

The number of employees, the amounts of pay rolls, and the number of man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during April are given, by geographic divisions, in table 27.

Table 27.-Employment and Pay Rolls for Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Geographic Division, April 1935
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Number of employees | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All divisions. | 10,300 | \$1, 007, 424 | 1,389,072 | \$0. 725 | \$2, 517, 175 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 571 | 37,474 | 42, 196 | . 888 | 1,084, 472 |
| East North Central | 457 | 42,833 | 39, 620 | 1.081 | 24,711 |
| East South Central | 23 | 1,807 | 2,418 | . 747 | 1,985 |
| West South Central | 142 | 19,262 | 20, 004 | . 963 |  |
| Mountain | 967 | 42,901 | 107, 214 | . 400 | 12,624 |
| Pacifle. | 8,140 | 863,147 | 1, 177, 620 | . 733 | 1,393, 383 |

Four of the six geographic divisions in which these construction projects are located showed increases in employment, comparing April with March.

Table 28 shows data concerning employment, pay rolls, and manhours worked during the months of April 1934 to April 1935, inclusive, on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Table 28.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, April 1934 to April 1935
[Subject to revision]

| Month | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Vaiue of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1934 |  |  |  |  |  |
| April. | 18,731 | \$1,516,915 | 2, 308,580 | \$0.657 | \$2, 357, 408 |
| May | 19,429 | 1, 649, 920 | 2, 358, 966 | . 699 | 2, 143, 864 |
| June. | 19,022 | 1,676, 075 | 2, 314, 136 | . 724 | 2,230, 065 |
| July | 17,475 | 1,612,848 | 2,141,945 | . 753 | 2,402, 174 |
| August | 17, 221 | 1,697, 161 | 2, 282, 181 | . 744 | 2,381,887 |
| September | 16,809 | 1,637, 047 | 2, 203, 881 | . 743 | 2, 579,969 |
| October... | 17,482 | 1,596,996 | 2, 181, 846 | . 732 | 2, 274, 174 |
| November | 16,502 | 1, 621,488 | 2,233,928 | . 726 | 2,856,371 |
| December. | 14,321 | 1, 337, 719 | 1,859, 226 | . 720 | 2,440,620 |
| 1935 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January. | 11, 180 | 1,054, 708 | 1,484, 190 | . 711 | 3, 966, 718 |
| February | 10, 373 | 1,048, 593 | 1,457,662 | . 719 | 5,028, 547 |
| March. | 9,586 | 890, 333 | 1, 253, 493 | . 710 | 1,072,886 |
| April. | 10, 300 | 1,007, 424 | 1,389, 072 | . 725 | 2, 517,175 |

Although there was a gain of approximately 800 in the number of employees in April as compared with the preceding month, there was a decrease of more than 8,000 as compared with April 1934.

The value of materials for which orders have been placed since March 15, 1934, by contractors working on Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction projects is given in table 29, by type of material.

Table 29.-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. 1934 to Mar. 15, 1935 | During period Mar. 15 to Apr. 15, 1935 |
| All material | \$31, 737, 683 | \$2, 517, 175 |
| Asphalt and paving materials. | 31,453 |  |
| Bolts, nuts, rivets, etc... | 9,115 |  |
| Castiron pipe and fittings | 388,074 $1,490,368$ | 14, 818 |
| Clay products | 328, 601 | 20, 926 |
| Compressed and liquefed gases | 52,689 46861 | 5,098 |
| Concrete products...... | 1, 489, 514 | 78, 428 |
| Copper products | 1, 750, 682 | 207,625 |
| Cotton goods..... | 51,522 | 3,175 |
| Crushed stone. | 37,477 |  |
| Electrical machinery and supplies | 940, 836 | 30,903 |
| Explosives | 998, 836 | 48, 059 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products, not els | 2, 380, ${ }^{\text {, }} 830$ | $251,92 \overline{7}$ |
| Fuel oil | 49, 241 |  |
| Gasoline | 358, 938 | 20,001 |
| Hardware, misceilaneous | 472.154 | 106035 |
| Insulation materials. | 67,437 |  |
| Lime.-.--....... | 8,8.50 |  |
| Lubricating oils and greases. | 36, 101 | 2,045 |
| Lumber and timber products | 1, 279,745 | 52,965 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other stone produ | 102, 402 | 2,137 1,230 |
| Paints and varnishes.....- | 30, 060 |  |
| Plumbing supplies. | 232, 530 | 9,231 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 12,844 |  |
| Rails, railway. | 30, 318 | 2,157 |
| Roofing----- | 4,516 38,740 |  |
| Sand and gravel | 451, 112 | 19,449 |
| Sheet-metal works | 54, 518 | 21,833 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus | 69, 619 16, 687, 784 |  |
| Tools | 16, 82, 393 | 1,43, 517 |
| Wire and wirework, not elsewhere classified | 267, 722 | 3,680 |
| Other | 1,247, 165 | 76,946 |

Purchase orders have been placed for materials valued at more than $\$ 34,000,000$ during the 13 -month period ending April 15. Of this amount more than half has been spent for steel-works and rollingmill products.

## Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations

The number of employees working at the site of construction projects financed from governmental appropriations made by the Congress direct to the various executive departments showed a gain of nearly 8,000 in April. During this month nearly 22,300 workers were employed at the site of these construction projects. These men were paid nearly $\$ 1,400,000$.

Increases were shown in the number of workers employed on all types of construction except water and sewerage systems. The pick-up was especially pronounced in river, harbor, and flood-control work and building construction.

Whenever a construction contract is awarded or force-account work is started by a department or unit of the Federal Government, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is immediately notified, on forms supplied by the Bureau, of the name and address of the contractor, the amount of the contract, and the type of work to be performed. Blanks are then mailed to the contractor or the Government agency doing force-account work, who returns the report to the Bureau showing the number of men on the pay rolls, the amount of the pay rolls, the number of man-hours worked on the job, and the value of different kinds of material for which orders have been placed.

The following tables show data concerning such construction work on which work started subsequent to July 1, 1934. The Bureau has no information concerning projects which were under way previous to that date.

Table 30 gives, for the month of April 1935, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects started since July 1, 1934, which are financed from direct appropriations made to the various Federal departments and agencies, by type of project.

Table 30.-Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Type of Project, April 1935


[^16]During the month of April earnings per hour in this construction work averaged 63 cents. In the construction of naval vessels workers averaged $82 \frac{1}{2}$ cents, and in street and road work 43 cents.

Table 31 shows by geographic divisions, for the month of April, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects started since July 1, which are financed from regular governmental appropriations.

Table 31.-Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations by Geographic Division, April 1935
[Subject to revision]

| Geographic division | Wage earners |  | ```Amount. of pay rolls``` | Number of manhours worked | A verage earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum number eniployed ${ }^{1}$ | Weekly average |  |  |  |  |
| All divisions. | 22,270 | 20,099 | \$1,37x, 616 | 2,104, 452 | \$0.628 | ${ }^{2}$ \$2,502,404 |
| New Fngland. | 1,516 | 1,386 | 119,263 | 144,478 | . 825 | 520,605 |
| Midile Atlantic. | 2,695 | 2,256 | 187, 903 | 244, 659 | . 770 | 498, 404 |
| East North Central | 1,520 | 1,321 | 87,969 | 122, 099 | . 720 | 131,858 |
| West North Central | 2,568 | 2,351 | 83, 050 | 149,845 | . 554 | 103,680 |
| South A tlantic. | 4,978 | 4,545 | 389, 446 | 587, 844 | . 662 | 661,770 |
| East South Central | !, 195 | 992 | 69,671 | 143, 145 | . 487 | 89, 023 |
| West South Central. | 3, 677 | 3,316 | 219, 642 | 492, 605 | . 475 | 147,484 |
| Mountain. | 1,773 | 1,697 | 75, 691 | 133, 343 | . 567 | 17,885 |
| Pacific- | 1,833 | 1,751 | 125, 120 | 151,092 | . 731 | 178, 060 |
| Outside continental United Sta | 515 | 484 | 20,801 | $3 \overline{5,942}$ | . 579 | 680 |

[^17]All nine of the geographic divisions in continental United States showed decided increases in employment, comparing April with March. The pick-up was especially pronounced in the South Atlantic and the West South Central States. The highest hourly wage was paid in the New England States and the lowest in the West South Central States.

Data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects starting since July 1, 1934, which are financed from appropriations made by the Congress direct to the Federal departments and agencies, are shown in table 32 for the months of August 1934 to April 1935, inclusive.

Table 32.-Employment on Construction Projects, Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, August 1934 to April 1935

| [Subject to revision] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month | Number of wage earners | Amount of pay rolls | Number of man-hours worked | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders piaced |
| 1934 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aucust.- | 5, 001 | \$329, 440 | 557, 747 | \$0.591 | \$150,506 |
| September | 9,800 | 493, 363 | 773, 685 | . 638 | 842, 292 |
| October--- | 13, 593 | 689,604 | 1, 103,523 | . 625 | 982, 835 |
| November | 18, 211 | 1,014,915 | 1, 690, 488 | . 600 | 3, 334, 648 |
| December | 16,276 | 859, 998 | 1, 468, 741 | . 586 | 1,966, 441 |
| 1935 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 12,784 | 669, 199 | 1,062, 118 | . 630 | 3, 163, 946 |
| February | 13, 106 | 704, 190 | 1, 102, 864 | . 639 | 1, 962, 087 |
| March | 14,659 | 862, 886 | 1, 359, 043 | . 635 | 2, 709, 912 |
| April. - | 22, 270 | 1,378, 616 | 2, 194, 452 | . 628 | 2, 562, 404 |

During this 9 -month period purchase orders have been placed for material valued at over $\$ 17,000,000$. Orders for various types of steel continued to make up the largest single item in the list.

The following table 33 shows the value of material orders placed during the period, July 1,1934 , to March 15, 1935, for use on construction projects financed from direct governmental appropriations, by type of material.

Table 33.- Material Orders Placed for Use on Construction Projects Financed. from Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Type of Material

| Type of material | Value of material orders |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { From July } \\ \text { 1934 to Mar. } \\ \text { 15, } 1935 \end{gathered}$ | During period Mar. 15 to Apr. 15, 1935 |
| All material. | \$14,962,161 | \$2, 562, 404 |
| Bolts, nuts, rivets, etc. | 31,018 | 7,733 |
| Brick and hollow tile | 97, 685 | 28, 222 |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings. | 43, 853 | 13,490. |
| Coment and lim | 435,358 151,912 | 134, 132 |
| Concrete products. | 97, 279 | 14,764 |
| Copper products. | 54, 972 | 7,419 |
| Cordage and twine. | 8,324 | 1,258 |
| Crushed stone.- | 129,340 | 28, 014 |
| Electric wiring and fixtures. | 185, 967 | 14,663 |
| Electrical machinery and supplies | 967, 413 | 211,700 |
| Elevators and parts-..----- | 91,462 | 6, 055 |
| Explosives...............- | 18,876 | 21, 526. |
| Forgings... | 313, 680 | 121, 428 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsep | 1, 224, 448 | 269, 972 |
| Glass. | 13,682 | 2, 423 |
| Hardware | 93, 354 | 18, 108 |
| Heating and ventilating equipment | 231, 999 | 35, 888 |
| Lumber and timber products. | 838, 714 | 128, 666 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other stone prod | 283, 241 | 3,52 31,566 |

Table 33.-Material Orders Placed for Use on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Type of Material-Continued

| Type of material | Value of material orders placed- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1934 \text { to Mar }}{\text { From }}$ 15, 1935 | During period Mar. 15 to Apr. 15, 1935 |
| Metal doors, etc. | \$146, 188 | \$10, 985 |
| Motor vehicles. | 8,262 | 1, 576 |
| Nails and spikes--.-- | 15, 134 | 2, 131 |
| Paints and varnishes. | 108, 326 | 11, 862 |
| Petroleum products. | 413, 267 | 18,544 141,632 |
| Planing mill products. | 48,586 | 140, 822 |
| Plumbing supplies.- | 151,060 | 20, 801 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 621, 876 | 28, 345 |
| Rails. | 4,409 | 1,705 |
| Refrigerating equipment | 36,143 |  |
| Rubing materials.-- | 69,13 1,231 | 14,408 |
| Sand and gravel | 240,545 | 70,302 |
| Sheet-metal work. | 85,302 | 3,600 |
| Steel-works and rolling-mill products. | 1,495,416 | 338, 332 |
| Steel, structural and reinforcing-- | 3,073, 790 | 415, 702 |
| Tiling, floor and wall, and terrazzo | 9, 192 | 1,523 |
| Wall plaster, wall board, and insulating board | 18, 18.13 | 10,448 4,126 |
| Waterproofing materials. | 6,678 | 1, 771 |
| Wire products, not elsewhere classified | 112, 528 | 28,303 |
| Other. | 592, 888 | 98,515 |

## Wage-Rate Changes in American Industry

## Manufacturing Industries

The following table presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between March 15 and April 15, 1935, as shown by reports from 24,648 establishments employing $3,884,987$ workers in April.

Six hundred and twenty-six establishments in 37 industries reported wage-rate increases averaging 5.3 percent and affecting $98,231 \mathrm{em}-$ ployees.

The outstanding wage-rate adjustment was a 5 -percent increase given to 80,083 wage earners in steam railroad repair shops. This was the third increase given since the 10-percent wage cut of Februrary 1932 and completed the return to the wage rates which were in effect prior to that date. Other industries which reported wagerate increases affecting more than 1,000 workers each were: Cars, electric and steam railroad ( 6,205 ), carpets and rugs $(3,935)$, rayon and allied products $(1,190)$, and dyeing and finishing textiles $(1,004)$.

Decreases in wage rates were reported by 12 establishments in 6 industries. The average decrease was 16.7 percent and only 470 workers were affected.

Table 34.-Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending April 15, 1935

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Industry} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Estab-lishments reporting} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total number
of \(\mathrm{em}-\) ployees} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Number of establishments reporting-} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Number of employees having-} \\
\hline \& \& \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { Wage- } \\
\text { rate } \\
\text { in- } \\
\text { creases }
\end{array}
\] \& Wagerate decreases \& No wagerate changes \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Wage- } \\
\text { rate } \\
\text { in- } \\
\text { creases }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Wage- } \\
\text { rate } \\
\text { de- } \\
\text { creases }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline All manufacturing industries.-.. Percent of total. \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
24,648 \\
100.0
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,884,987 \\
100.0
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
24,010 \\
97.4
\end{array}
\] \& 626
2.5 \& (1) 12 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,786,286 \\
97.5
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
98,231 \\
2.5
\end{array}
\] \& (1) \({ }^{470}\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery: \\
Blast furnaces, steel works,
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets \& 49 \& 8,838 \& 48 \& 1 \& \& 8,823 \& 15 \& \\
\hline Cast-iron pipe-........-and plated cutlery) and edge tools \& 51
167 \& 8,789
14,054 \& 51
166 \& 1 \& \& 8,789

14,038 \& 16 \& <br>
\hline Forgings, iron and steel....-- \& 94 \& 11,566 \& 93 \& 1 \& \& 11, 471 \& 95 \& <br>
\hline Hardware,-...--.-.........- \& 103 \& 32,993 \& 103 \& \& \& 32,993 \& \& <br>
\hline Plumbers' supplies \& 95 \& 14,342 \& 95 \& \& \& 14,342 \& \& <br>
\hline steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings. \& 84 \& 19,379 \& 84 \& \& \& 19,379 \& \& <br>
\hline Stoves............- \& 210 \& 26,533 \& 208 \& 2 \& \& 26, 476 \& 57 \& <br>
\hline Structural and ornamental metal work \& 312 \& 21,303 \& 312 \& \& \& 21,303 \& \& <br>
\hline Tin cans and other tinware- \& 96 \& 18,324 \& 96 \& \& \& 18, 324 \& \& <br>
\hline Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline and saws) - ---------1.---- \& 143 \& 11,356 \& 141 \& 2 \& \& 11,321 \& 35 \& <br>
\hline Wire work---1.-.-.-....-- \& 112 \& 14,697 \& 110 \& 2 \& \& 14,476 \& 221 \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{Machinery, not including transportation equipment:} <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.} \& 76 \& 25,323 \& 76 \& \& \& 25,323 \& \& <br>
\hline \& 25 \& 15, 181 \& 25 \& \& \& 15, 181 \& \& <br>
\hline Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies \& 389 \& 127,507 \& 386 \& 3 \& \& 127, 413 \& 94 \& <br>
\hline Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels. \& 108 \& 48,099 \& 108 \& \& \& 48,099 \& \& <br>
\hline Foundry and machine-shop products. \& 1,562 \& 151,286 \& 1,554 \& 8 \& \& 150,903 \& 383 \& <br>
\hline Machine tools-......-.----- \& 197 \& 24, 589 \& 194 \& 3 \& \& 24, 393 \& 196 \& ....... <br>
\hline Radios and phonographs.... \& 48 \& 30,499 \& 48 \& \& \& 30,499 \& \& <br>
\hline Textile machinery and parts. \& 151 \& 16,730
10.142 \& 151 \& \& \& 16,730
10,142 \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Typewriters and parts.....-
Transportation equipment:
Aircraft.} \& 12 \& 10,142 \& 12 \& \& \& 10.142 \& \& <br>
\hline \& 31 \& 7, 553 \& 31 \& \& \& 7,553 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 316 \& 384, 632 \& 315 \& 1 \& \& 384, 612 \& 20 \& <br>
\hline Cars, electric- and steamrail. \& 65 \& 21, 511 \& 59 \& 6 \& \& 15,306 \& 6, 205 \& <br>
\hline Locomotives-............--.- \& 14 \& 4,656 \& 14 \& \& \& 4,656 \& \& <br>
\hline Shiphuilding \& 113 \& 33,803 \& 113 \& \& \& 33, 803 \& \& <br>
\hline Railroad repair shops: Electric railroad \& 378 \& \& 370 \& \& \& 20, 131 \& \& <br>
\hline Steam railroad ---.-.----------- \& 530 \& 80, 033 \& \& 530 \& \& \& 80,083 \& <br>
\hline Nonferrous metals and their products: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aluminum manufactures.--} \& 34 \& 7,559 \& 34 \& \& \& 7, 559 \& \& <br>
\hline \& 270 \& 45,097 \& 269 \& 1 \& \& 45, 079 \& 18 \& <br>
\hline products. \& 28 \& 11,841 \& 28 \& \& \& 11,841 \& \& <br>
\hline \& 202 \& 10, 526 \& 202 \& \& \& 10, 526 \& \& <br>
\hline Lighting equipment-1.-......-- \& 71 \& 4,008 \& 71 \& \& \& 4,008 \& \& <br>
\hline Silverware and plated ware \& 45 \& 9,009 \& 45 \& \& \& 9,009 \& \& <br>
\hline Smelting and refiningcopper, lead, and zinc \& 40 \& 17,809 \& 39 \& 1 \& \& 17,688 \& 121 \& <br>
\hline Stamped and enameled \& 199 \& 24,698 \& 193 \& 3 \& 3 \& 24, 582 \& 68 \& 50 <br>
\hline Lumber and allied products: \& \& \& \& \& \& 24,382 \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 567 \& 57,034 \& 563 \& 3 \& 1 \& 56,492 \& 526 \& 16 <br>
\hline \& 573 \& 26,648 \& 570 \& \& 3 \& 26,489 \& \& 159 <br>
\hline Lumber:
Maillwork...............$- ~$
Sawmills \& 600 \& 73,932 \& 597 \& 1 \& 2 \& 73,789 \& 6 \& 137 <br>
\hline  \& 35 \& 2,798 \& 35 \& \& \& 2,798 \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^18]Table 34.-Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending April 15, 1935-Continued

| Industry | Estab-lishments reporting | Totalnumber of em. ployees | Number of establishments reporting- |  |  | Number of employees having- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wage- } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { in- } \\ \text { creases } \end{gathered}$ | Wagerate creases | No wagechanges | Wage-increases | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wage- } \\ & \text { rate } \\ & \text { de- } \\ & \text { creases } \end{aligned}$ |
| Stone, clay, and glass products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 520 | 20, 200 | 520 140 |  |  | 20,200 |  |  |
| Cemass. | 140 | 18,200 51,753 | 140 |  |  | 18,200 51,753 |  |  |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products.. | 225 | 4, 199 | 225 |  |  | 4,199 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carpets and rugs... | 31 | 19, 183 | 30 | 1 |  | 15, 248 | 3,935 |  |
| Cotton goods----- | 661 | 279, 093 | ${ }_{6}^{691}$ |  |  | 279,093 11,467 |  |  |
| Cotton small wares <br> Dyeing and finishing textiles. | 127 171 | 11,467 45,605 | 127 170 | 1 |  | 11,467 44,601 | 1,004 |  |
| Hats, fur-felt. | 61 | 8,500 | 61 |  |  | 8, 500 |  |  |
| Knit goods | 477 | 109.503 | 476 | 1 |  | 109, 485 | 18 |  |
| Silk and rayon goods. | 273 | 48, 239 | 272 |  | 1 | 48, 229 |  |  |
| woolen and worsted goods. | 538 | 137,440 | 536 | 2 |  | 137,352 | 88 |  |
| Wearing apparel: ${ }^{\text {Clothing, men's }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing, women' | 1,653 | 130, 140 | 1,653 |  |  | 130, 140 |  |  |
| Corsets and allied garments. | 698 42 | 50,346 6,988 | 696 42 |  | 2 | 50, 248 $\mathbf{6 , 9 8 8}$ |  | 98 |
| Men's furnishings. | 84 | 6,999 | 84 |  |  | 6,999 |  |  |
| Millinery | 119 | 7,770 | 119 |  |  | 7, 770 |  |  |
| Shirts and collars.....--- Leather and its manufactures: | 163 | 23,138 | 163 |  |  | 23, 138 |  |  |
| Boots and shoes...... | 353 | 124.968 | 353 |  |  | 124,968 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baking... | 1,130 | 69,242 | 1, 107 | 3 |  | 69, 179 | 63 |  |
| Beverages | 530 | 27,789 | 526 | 4 |  | 27,089 | 700 |  |
| Canning and pr | 333 73 | 51, 51, 209 | 736 | 1 |  | 51,030 | 29 |  |
| Confectionery | 303 | 32, 884 | 303 |  |  | 32,884 |  |  |
| Flour | 380 | 15,072 | 380 |  |  | 15, 072 |  |  |
| Ice cream | 322 | 9,336 | 321 | 1 |  | 9,306 | 30 |  |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 301 | 89, 230 | 300 | 1 |  | 89, 129 | 101 |  |
| Sugar, beet. | 67 | 3,423 | 67 |  |  | 3,423 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tobacco manufactures: <br> Chewing and smoking tobacco and snulf. | 36 | 7,762 | 36 |  |  | 7,762 |  |  |
| Cigars and cigarettes---------- | 224 | 46, 062 | 224 |  |  | 46, 062 |  |  |
| Paper and printing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boxes, paper- | 726 | 35, 345 | 725 | 1 |  |  | 8 |  |
| Printing and publishing: | 432 | 112,403 |  |  |  | 112, 252 |  |  |
| Book and job.- | 1,353 | 58,546 | 1,347 | 6 |  | 58,419 | 127 |  |
| Newspapers odicals | 612 | 55, 404 | 602 | 10 |  | 54, 521 | 883 |  |
| Chemicals and ailied products, <br> and petroleum refining: <br> Other than petroleum re- <br> fining:       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Druggists' preparations- | 77 | 9,431 | 77 |  |  | 9,431 |  |  |
| Explosives..............- | 31 | 4,087 | 31 |  |  | 4,087 |  |  |
| Fertilizers. | 350 | 20, 141 | 349 | 1 |  | 20, 103 | 38 |  |
| Paints and varnishes.--- | 639 | 22, 438 | 63 | 6 |  | 22, 136 | 302 |  |
| Rayon and allied products. | 28 | 46, 854 | 27 | 1 |  | 45,664 | 1, 190 |  |
| Soap. | 115 | 16,307 | 115 |  |  | 16, 307 |  |  |
| Petroleum refining | 201 | 65, 271 | 201 |  |  | 65, 271 |  |  |
| Rubber products: <br> Rubber bots <br> Re- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and in- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ner tubes | 188 | 30,743 | 188 |  |  | 30,743 |  |  |
| tubes. | 41 | 58,238 | 41 |  |  | 58,238 |  |  |

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

Table 35 presents data concerning wage-rate changes occurring between March 15 and April 15, which were reported by cooperating establishments in 16 trade, public utility, mining, and service industries.

Seventy-six electric light and power establishments reported increases which averaged 5.3 percent and affected 4,714 workers, and 8 electric-railroad and motor-bus companies gave increases averaging 4.8 percent to 2,240 employees. At 12 metalliferous mines 1,377 wage earners received wage-rate increments which averaged 9.7 percent and a 5 -percent increase was reported for 1,015 workers in 4 bituminous-coal mines.

Table 35.-Wage-Rate Changes in Nonmanufacturing Industries During Month
Ending Apr. 15, 1935

| Industrial group | Estab-lishments reporting | Total number of employees | Number of establishments reporting- |  |  | Number of employees having- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { No } \\ \text { wage- } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { changes } \end{array}$ | Wagerate incresses | Wagerate decreases | No wage-rate changes | Wagerate increases | Wagerate decreases |
| Anthracite mining | 160 | 73,070 | 160 |  |  | 73,070 |  |  |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Bituminous-coal mining | 1,459 | 237,894 | 1,455 | 4 |  | 236,879 | 1,015 |  |
| Percentage of total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 0.3 |  | 99.6 | 0.4 |  |
| Metalliferous mining- | 259 | 30.470 | 247 | 12 |  | 29,093 | 1,377 |  |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 95.4 | 4.6 |  | 95.5 | 4.5 |  |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 1,127 | 30,549 | 1,123 | 4 |  | 30,346 | 203 |  |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 0.4 |  | 99.3 | 0.7 | --.-....- |
| Crude-petroleum producing | 301 | 30,314 | 301 |  |  | 30,314 |  |  |
| Percentage of total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Telephone and telegraph | 9,760 | 259,747 | 9, 760 |  |  | 259,747 |  |  |
| Percentage of total.. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas. | 2,760 | 242,729 | 2,684 | 76 |  | 238, 015 | 4,714 |  |
| Percentage of total..........- | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 2.8 |  | 98.1 | 1.9 |  |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance. Percentage of total | 479 100.0 | 134,711 100.0 | 471 98.3 | 8 1.7 |  | 132,471 98.3 | 2,240 |  |
| Wholesale trade........ | 16,820 | 296,015 | 16,735 | 82 | 3 | 295,628 | 357 | 30 |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 0.5 | (1) | 99.9 | 0.1 | (1) |
| Retail trade....- | 54,543 | 879,495 | 54, 485 | 50 | (1) 8 | 879, 271 | 189 | (I) 35 |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 0.1 | (1) | 100.0 | (1) | (1) |
| Hotels. | 2,416 | 143,834 | 2,416 |  |  | 143,834 |  |  |
| Percentage of tot | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |
| Laundries_ | 1,339 | 73,613 | 1,327 | 11 | 1 | 73, 247 | 248 | 118 |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 99.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Dyeing and cleaning. | 726 | 17,767 | 723 | 2 | 1 | 17,733 | 23 | 11 |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 99.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Banks...-......--- | 2,962 | 95, 294 | 2,960 | 2 |  | 95, 266 | 28 |  |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 0.1 |  | 100.0 | (1) |  |
| Brokerage | 364 | 10,246 | 360 | 2 | 2 | 10, 177 | 32 | 37 |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 99.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Insurance. | 1,126 | 71,011 | 1,120 | 6 |  | 70,907 | 104 |  |
| Percentage of total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 0.5 |  | 99.8 | 0.1 | ---------- |

[^19]
[^0]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes the following groups of manufacturing industries: Iron and steel; machinery; transportation sequipment; railroad repair shops; nonferrous metals; lumber and allied products; and stone, clay, and glass products
    ${ }^{2}$ Average for 4 months
    3 Includes remaining groups of manufacturing industries not shown under footnote 1 .

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Average for 4 months.

[^3]:    1 A verage for 4 months.
    ${ }^{2}$ Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad, repatr-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ A verages computed from reports furnished by $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 0 1}$ firms．
    －Data not available．

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Averages computed from reports furnished by 10,001 firms.
    tNo change.
    ${ }^{7}$ Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Preliminary.
    2 Average for 4 months.
    Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

[^7]:    : Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building stone.
    : Incluties banks, insurance, and office employment.
    3 No change.
    ${ }^{4}$ Includes building and contracting.

    - Includes construction, miscellaneous services (theaters), and restaurants.
    - Weighted percentage change.
    ${ }^{7}$ Includes construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation, professional, and trucking and handling.

    8 Incudes laundries.
    ${ }^{-}$Includes laundering and cleaning, but does not include food, canning, and preserving.
    ${ }^{11}$ Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.
    in Includes construction, but does not include hotels and restaurants, and public works.

[^8]:    12 Not available.

[^9]:    3 No change
    ${ }^{15}$ Less than 110 of 1 percent.
    12 Not available.
    ${ }^{13}$ Includes restaurants.
    ${ }^{14}$ Includes steam railways.
    ${ }^{15}$ Includes railways and express.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes 1,572 employees by transfer, previously reported as separations by transfer, not actual additions for April.
    ${ }^{2}$ Revised.
    ${ }^{3} 34,444$ employees and a pay roll of $\$ 4,427,852$ included in executive service.
    4 34,557 employees and a pay roll of $\$ 4,489,706$ included in executive service.

[^11]:    1 Revised.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes 1,572 employees by transfer, previously reported as separations by transfer, not actual additions for A pril.

[^12]:    ${ }^{1}$ Unless otherwise expressly stated, when A pril is referred to in this study it may be accepted as meaning the month ending Apr. 15.

[^13]:    1 Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work. Includes weekly average for public-road projects.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes data for 226 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

    - Includes $\$ 8,154,000$ estimated value of material orders placed for public-road projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

[^14]:    ${ }^{1}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work. Includes weekly average for public-road projects.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes orders placed for material for naval vessels prior to October 1933.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.

[^15]:    ${ }^{1}$ Revised.

[^16]:    ${ }^{1}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes weekly average for public roads.
    ${ }^{3}$ Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.
    t Not available; average number included in total.

[^17]:    ${ }^{1}$ Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes $\$ 212,055$ estimated value of orders placed for public-roads projects which cannot be charged to any speciffe geographic division.

[^18]:    1 Less than 1 Ko of 1 percent.

[^19]:    ${ }^{1}$ Less than 1 Ko of 1 percent.

